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Thursday, August 11, 1921.

Some popular ideas of the personal life of Thomas A. Edison, the world's greatest inventor, have recently been exploded. For instance, it has been common opinion that the inventor was practically an infidel. According to his wife, Edison has highly developed Christian sensibilities. "His every instinct is Christian," says Mrs. Edison, and she adds that Mr. Edison's deafness is the inventor's greatest regret, as he cannot enjoy church services. Another popular fallacy about Mr. Edison is that he sleeps but three or four hours a day. His wife says that this is frequently true when the wizard is at work in his laboratory, but that he frequently relaxes, and during his relaxation periods he sleeps almost all the time, day and night. Thus a source of argument of young people that the greatest inventive mind needs only four hours sleep a day does not stand water.

"My wife will be down here for a few days next month," remarked a railroad man the other day while a freight train was shifting on the sidetrack here, "to put our son in Carlisle school for the next session." When asked his reason for this he replied that his son was 17 years of age, and had been attending the public schools in one of our large cities; that the boy was in higher studies than his parents had ever had the privilege of studying, and for this reason the parents were unable to help the boy at home. The teachers had told him that the boy was expected to have his lessons prepared before going to the school, and inasmuch as the parents unable to give him needed assistance he had not made the progress the fond parents thought he was entitled to. The study hall maintained at Carlisle was the attractive feature to this gentleman, who believes that his boy will there receive the assistance that he needs to make the proper progress at school.

If the "Made in Carolinas" exposition in Charlotte September 12 to 29 will impress upon the people of these two states the possibilities that lie latent in the soil of this section, the exposition will have served a most useful purpose. While we do not take any stock in the idea that there is any famine, or serious danger of famine, in South Carolina, it is nevertheless a fact that there are probably people in this section who are not surrounded by all they need. This condition is true of all other times as well as the present, and it is a condition that ought never to exist in the south. The south ought to be the most prosperous section of America. There is no other section of the country that can so nearly come to living at home. The trouble is the people of the south are not utilizing the possibilities that lay around us, and if the Made-in-Carolinas exposition can impress on our people these resources it will serve a good purpose. The south cannot hope to ever reach the pinnacle of prosperity so long as it eats western meat and flour and wears northern clothes and eastern shoes.

"The southern section of South Carolina is the finest section in the world," we remarked the other day to a visitor in The Herald office, "and a few years from now it will be the most highly developed portion of the state." The friend replied, "Yes, that is true. But I would like to see some of these improvements before I die. They won't do me any good after I am gone." We have thought over that statement. There is no question in our mind but that after a period of years southern Carolina will wake up to its vast resources and will come into its own, but while the process of coming out of its hibernation is going on a good many of us are going out—not to return. What we need is to get busy now so that the present generation might enjoy the full measure of prosperity that is our just portion. This section is misunderstood by the rest of the state, and this misunderstanding should be corrected; evils do exist here and they should be eliminated, and the fight of the present time is to force our section to the front. Concerted action is needed to advertise to the world just what we have to offer. And if the boll weevil can help us to "find ourselves," and we believe it is doing that very thing, then he is not such a despicable fellow after all.

We do not know who made the suggestion, but we do not think the people of South Carolina will vote any bonds at this time for the state's

institutions of higher learning. There are many who are most candidly of the belief that the state is now donating money to colleges out of all proportion to the attention given to public schools. The state is making fine strides in the direction of raising the standard of the town and rural schools. Let this good work continue. We believe that the state spent the past year about a million and a half dollars in aiding public schools, while almost as much was appropriated by the legislature for colleges. The college appropriation goes to assist perhaps 3,000 boys and girls to get an education, and the public school appropriation goes to the assistance of the tens of thousands of boys and girls endeavoring to get a high school education. If the standard of the country schools can be raised so that students may go direct to college, there need be felt no fear for the colleges. Money spent on colleges is all right, but boys and girls must have a foundation education before then can enter higher learning institutions, and the countless thousands who have no hope of ever entering a college are entitled to the best high school education the state can afford. When the public schools are so equipped to give boys and girls a good common education, it will then be time to extend the colleges. Better and more colleges will then be needed.

Growing Lettuce.

Lettuce seed should be sown about the 15th to 20th of September, in frames situated so they may be watered in order to force the seed to germinate and plants to grow off rapidly in case of drought. It would be advisable to shade the beds for a few days until the seed begin to come up, otherwise the surface of the soil will dry out rapidly and necessitate frequent watering. The Big Boston is the variety grown most extensively in the south for shipping during the early spring months. It will require at least a pound of seed to produce enough plants to set one acre. The seed should be sown in rows about 8 inches apart in the frame, and care should be taken that the seed are not sown too thickly, as the plants will be small and delicate at transplanting time. It is better to sow the seed thin rather than to sow them thick and then thin the plants down to a stand. The plants should stand about one-half inch apart in the bed. It will require a frame about 60 to 70 feet long and 10 feet wide to produce enough plants to set one acre. The size of the frame will necessarily vary according to the way the plants are allowed to stand in the row and the distance the rows are apart in the frame. Some growers sow their seed broadcast in the frame and then lightly rake the soil, and either water or roll it. This is very well, unless the beds are infested with weed seeds, in which case the weeds and grass may grow faster than the lettuce and cause a great deal of hand weeding.

The lettuce plants should be transplanted to the field in early December. The rows should be 24 inches apart and the plants set 12 inches apart in the row. It is well to have good sized plants at transplanting time, as it is much easier to transplant the large plants. The usual practice is to have the lettuce beds prepared and then wait for a suitable season in order that the plants may be set without the necessity of watering them. After the ground has been plowed, the fertilizer should be applied broadcast at the rate of 1,500 to 2,000 pounds per acre and the land harrowed repeatedly until a perfect seed bed is formed. The rows are laid off by the use of markers. The marker is so constructed as to mark off from three to five rows at a time. Lettuce is sometimes set on the level, but many growers in the eastern part of the state, where the land is not well drained and very flat, prefer to plant on beds. The beds should not be more than six inches high and should be smoothed off with a weeder before the plants are set. Two furrows with a small turn plow will make a bed of sufficient height.

In transplanting lettuce care should be taken that the plants are not set too deep in the ground; they should not be set any deeper than they stood in the plant bed; if the bud is covered with soil the plant will soon die. After the lettuce has been transplanted it should be cultivated frequently, and in March a side application of a complete fertilizer should be applied. Where a total of 2,000 pounds of fertilizer is to be applied per acre, one-fourth of this amount is usually held over for a side application in the spring.—C. C. Newman, Chief of Horticultural Division.

A total of seventy-one lives were exacted by army airplanes during the year ending June 30. Of the number killed while actually aboard airplanes, sixty-eight were in the air personnel, three being civilians who were passengers.

FINED FOR SMOKING PIPE.

In "My Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty."

Zion, Ill., Aug. 4.—Smoking a pipe in Zion's Frederick Stockstill \$65 today. The city, which has ordinances regulating women's dress and how its residents shall spend Sunday, also has a ban against smoking. "This thing must stop," a judge remarked when he fined Stockstill. "Stop," Stockstill replied, "I'm as stopped, as my name would indicate."

Rice at Weddings.

A New York pastor has taken a stand against the practice of throwing rice at weddings. He insists that bridal parties at his church shall first deposit \$5 as a guarantee that his rule in this matter will not be broken. He says rice throwing is merely a survival of a heathen custom and, therefore, has no place in a Christian church ceremony. He is right; but it is evident from the trifling penalty named that he has little hope of breaking up the practice. The \$5 bill will be forfeited in most cases; it may then be used to pay the cost of cleaning up.

BLACKVILLE BUREAU

Mrs. J. M. Halford, Manager.

Blackville, Aug. 9.—"Possum hunting" season is not quite here, but in order to defend their chickens from them, some of the citizens of Blackville, on Hampton avenue, have been "possum hunting" recently, and were very successful in capturing the game. Messrs. Roberts, Cooper, Altmen, Sandifer, Martin and several others went out to hunt possums on a ditch, right back of their homes, and caught ten in all, and one mother possum with seven young ones in her pouch. They kept her, to exhibit as a curiosity, for a few days, but she has made her escape.

Some of the oldest farmers around here say the corn crop in this section is the finest they ever remember seeing.

Sam Boylston and family have moved in their handsome cottage. Their old home was burned last year. Some time ago we announced that C. S. Buist had begun his bungalow, but instead of being a "bungalow style," it has reached the height of a "skyscraper" and is almost ready for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Buist and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Still and family, are at home again after a delightful camping trip in western Carolina.

Mrs. W. W. Molony is visiting her parents in Washington.

Mrs. Bertha Seibenhausen, of Union, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Reka Rich.

Misses Dorothy and Helen Wragg left Tuesday for a visit to friends in Columbia.

Mrs. Newton Hammet entertained the Ladies Aid society of the Methodist church Monday afternoon. After the business session, a delightful ice course was served.

C. L. Boylston returned to Charleston yesterday.

To the delight of her many friends Miss Sybil Buist is at home again, after spending the summer in Portland, Maine, with her sister, Mrs. Verle Jewell.

Misses Rosa Rich and Pena Brown have returned from their trip to Canada and other places of interest.

Miss Isabel Free left Monday to visit relatives in Brunson.

Mrs. C. E. Fishburne delightfully entertained twenty-four of her friends with progressive rook last Friday afternoon on her spacious front porch. After the game a delightful iced course was daintily served.

Little Virginia Boylston returned home several days ago from a two weeks visit with her cousin in Newberry.

Dr. Ben Storne has returned from Asheville, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Boland have returned from a visit to Mr. Boland's parents at Newberry.

Mrs. C. E. Simmons, from Bamberg, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. A. Ayer.

Mrs. Bowman Still and children are visiting relatives in Columbia this week.

Mrs. Chapman, of Aiken, is stopping with her mother, Mrs. Vick Fickling.

Miss Rebecca Blatt is at home again after attending summer school at Winthrop college and visiting other places of interest this summer.

Henry Sweat, of Boston, Ga., was the guest of his mother, Mrs. Agnes Miss Pringle, of Charleston, is the guest of Miss Kitty Brownings.

Miss Hartley, from Batesburg, is visiting her cousin, Miss Viola Mims, at Healing Springs.

Miss Marion DeWitt is at home after a visit to relatives in Columbia. Sweat, last week. Garnett Sweat, who had been here with his grand-

mother for some time, returned to Boston with his father.

Mrs. Alonzo Bates and children, of Elko, spent last week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Keel.

Mrs. Frank Groves returned from Charleston Friday evening, after a weeks stay with her son, Dr. Mike Groves.

Mrs. Sallie Molony is visiting in Greenville.

Mrs. Dr. Early and children have returned home after a visit to her sister, Mrs. Dr. Hammond.

Miss Rentz, from Branchville, is visiting her brother, Aaron Rentz.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Boylston are spending their vacation in Batesburg and Darlington.

Miss Ollie Baxley, from Washington, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Baxley.

Miss Vera Lowe is at home after a

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visit to relatives in Columbia.

Mrs. T. R. Chisolm entertained the Sewing club Thursday morning. Rook was played and delightful refresh-

ments were served.

Miss Elizabeth Altman has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Tony, in Columbia.

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Special! Special!

WE HAVE HAD OUR PRICES BEFORE YOU IN THIS SPACE SINCE MARCH 1st, AND JUDGING FROM THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM CUSTOMERS ALL OVER THE COUNTY, WE HAVE COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT ALL ARE CONVINCED THAT WE HAVE SAVED YOU MONEY ON EVERY PURCHASE. WE ARE DOING BUSINESS ON THE CLOSEST MARGIN POSSIBLE, AND ASK EVERYBODY TO GET OUR PRICES ON ANYTHING IN OUR LINE BEFORE BUYING.

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Fruit Jars, Jar Caps, Jar Rings, Vinegar, Spices, Sugar

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Conditions are such at the present time that we cannot continue charge accounts, so we have decided that on and after August 15, 1921, we will discontinue all credit business, and proceed on a cash basis.

In doing this we shall be able to sell you merchandise cheaper, and we will pass on a part of our profits to our customers.

We thank you for your past business, and trust we may continue to serve you.

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