

**\$10,000 PRIZE FILM TO BE SHOWN HERE**

"The Sequel to the Diamond from the Sky" Brings a Picture of Rare Interest. A Smashing Action Story. "The Sequel to the Diamond from the Sky" and the remarkable drama, "The Diamond from the Sky", which inspired it, constitute together the longest film drama ever produced. "The Sequel" is to be presented here at the Opera House Tuesday the 19th. There were sixty reels in "The Diamond from the Sky" and there are eight reels in "The Sequel." This means that there are 68,000 feet of film in the two productions, nearly twice the length of film used in any previous chapter play. There never has been a play which contained so many distinct episodes as did "The Diamond from the Sky", though "The Sequel" contains more in proportion.

In judging the merits of "The Diamond from the Sky" the judges applied the acid test, which is the test for action. They began checking up the startling episodes in "The Diamond" and found that it literally bristled with them.

Every chapter of the McCordell play had about twenty smashing episodes that pulled it completely out of the mire of mediocrity encompassing so many of the offerings.

The wisdom of applying modern motion picture standards to the selection for prize winning manuscripts was completely justified by the result. It is certain that no more popular chapter play ever was screened than "The Diamond from the Sky."

In judging manuscripts from which "The Sequel to the Diamond from the Sky" was selected, the same rules were applied. The result is a play which grips and holds attention from the curtain to the close.

"The Sequel to the Diamond from the Sky" throughout its four chapters, is a constant thrill. It is a melodrama made for the screen and not an adaptation. For this and for other reasons later to be revealed to the spectator, "The Sequel" is the most sensational screen story ever put together.

**MADDEEN NEWS.**

Madden, Dec. 12.—From the day just written we are all reminded that Christmas is nearly here again. My, how time flies now! It used to drag on leaden wings and does now to childhood—"Will Christmas never get here, Mamma", said the little boy today. "Two more weeks fore Jip and Iddie and Karate and Mike and Santa Claus will be here—goodness me! What a long, long time!"

Mr. P. H. Martin, who is now in Atlanta and his children, Misses Juanita and Kathleen and Mr. Ryan Martin who have been in Chattanooga for the past year, are expected in tomorrow, by home folks here.

Mrs. O. G. Thompson and daughter, Sallie, are on a visit to relatives in and near Fountain Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dean left last week for Florida. They were accompanied by Mr. Claude Brown and Miss Lena Madden. They will all spend the winter and will come back to the old red hills of Laurens "with the robins in the spring". We wish them a pleasant visit.

Mrs. Maggie Finley and children

spent Thanksgiving here with relatives—they left Saturday for Conway, Ga., where Mr. Finley is now located.

Mr. J. A. Wofford was in Spartanburg for a short while Sunday. He was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Martin.

Little Ossie Finley, who was quite sick last week, is now very much better.

There was a pleasant and enjoyable occasion recently when Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Pinson entertained a few friends at a splendid supper. The guests invited were Misses Dunwoody and Spires of the Ekam school and Messrs J. D. Culbertson, Henry Pinson and J. A. Wofford of Madden and Mrs. Florie Hamilton and children of Laurens. There was turkey and all the other good things that go with that noble bird—good old fashioned sausage—with the country taste—cake and fruits, which were enjoyed by all present.

Friends of Mrs. Pinson will be glad to know that she has about recovered from a recent severe illness.

Dr. W. J. Langston of Columbia was here Saturday morning. He was at Prospect in the morning and Chestnut Ridge in the afternoon. Sunday he was at Lanford and Langston churches. He is endeavoring to form a field of these four churches. We trust that he will be successful.

Mr. J. D. Culbertson is now putting down a saw mill here which will be a great convenience and help to the neighborhood. Sharpen your axes and haul up a few stock—a few new planks put up will make us all feel better—I believe it would be!

Miss Carrie Langston, attended the teachers' meeting at Laurens Saturday. She also called for a short while to see her aunt, Mrs. Evie Power, who still remains about the same.

**"Goodnight Corns! We Use 'Gets-It!'"**

3 Drops in 2 Seconds. That's All. "GETS-IT" Does the Rest. Never Fails.

"Really, I never could see how some few people use the most difficult and painful way they can find to get rid of corns. They'll wrap their toes up with bandages into a package that fills their shoes full of feet and makes corns so painful they've got to walk sideways



and wrinkle up their faces. Or they use salves that eat right into the toe and make it raw and sore, or they'll use plasters that make the corns bluish, or pick and gouge at their corns and make the toes bleed. Funny, isn't it? "GETS-IT" is the simple, modern wonder for corns. Just put 3 drops on. It dries instantly. No pain, fuss or trouble. The corn, callous or wart loosens and comes off. Millions use nothing else.

"GETS-IT" is sold and recommended by druggists everywhere, 25c a bottle, or sent on receipt of price, by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill. Sold in Laurens and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by Eureka Drug Co.,

**BOLL WEEVIL NEAR THE STATE BORDER**

Will Invade a Lower Section Next Summer, Says Prof. Conradi of Clemson. Clemson College, Dec. 8.—That the lower section of South Carolina will be invaded by the boll weevil next summer, although not in sufficient numbers to do any great amount of damage, is the statement made by Prof. A. F. Conradi, State entomologist. The weevil is now within fifteen miles of the state line, and Barnwell will probably be the first county entered by the pest. Although it is conceded that the weevil will reach the State next year, it is not thought that any great damage will result before the season of 1919 or possibly 1920. That the Piedmont section will not be reached for some two or three years after the lower part of the state, was also the opinion of Prof. Conradi.

The progress of the weevil since it first entered the United States in 1892 has never been successfully checked. The only conditions that govern the weevil, stated Prof. Conradi, are temperature and moisture. Therefore, although the weevil will undoubtedly enter all sections of the State and must be contended with, it is pointed out that the rainfall in that section of the State above Columbia is such that the weevil will never be the serious factor it is elsewhere. In the months of June, July and August the amount of rainfall determines the success or failure of the crop. In an ordinary dry year the farmers of the Piedmont can make cotton despite the weevil. In other words, only about once in 38 years will the conditions prevail in the Piedmont so as to render the cultivation of cotton unprofitable. Below Columbia, the chances are that it will be as severe as has been the case in the lowlands of Louisiana. Intelligent farming and diversification, however, will reduce the damage to a minimum as has been proved elsewhere.

Another thing to guard against just at this time is the fact that there are about 1,500 species of beetles in South Carolina, any of which the farmer might readily call the boll weevil. Although it is barely possible that an occasional weevil might be many miles in advance of the main horde, it is altogether unlikely, therefore, in the words of Prof. Conradi, "any one thinking they have found a weevil in the State should remember that the chances are about 1,499 to 1 that it is some other insect, one that does absolutely no damage to cotton." Any one finding an insect that is suspected of being a Mexican boll weevil should first send it to the State entomologist before announcing that a weevil has been found. If this rule is adhered to much that might cause a depression in the price of lands would be avoided.

The greatest hindrance to fighting the weevil in the Piedmont will be the grass-covered terraces and similar places where it can hibernate. This will have to be overcome if the fight is to be a successful one. Every condition except this one favors the farmers of the Piedmont. It is so that in other places where temperature this part of the State only about three per cent of the full grown insects survive through the winter. Where conditions are similar to that in the lower part of the State, the number is about ten times as great. The farmers in many sections of the west have learned to fight the pest by destroying all harboring places and are now making cotton in spite of the presence of the weevil.

In conclusion, Prof. Conradi urges that no one become panic-stricken. If every one will hold their confidence, adapt themselves to the new conditions and keep up trade and credit the outlook need not be a dark one. In many sections of Louisiana the greatest damage was done not by the boll weevil but by the people themselves, becoming absolutely demoralized. In many instances no effort was made to cultivate the infested area, business came to a standstill and lands were offered for almost nothing. The people of South Carolina, especially those residing in the Piedmont, have every advantage in the coming conflict. Unlike the farmers of Texas, there has been an ample time that the weevil must eventually reach South Carolina and those who are wise will be prepared for its coming. The greatest defense, considering the State as a whole, lies in diversification. An example of this is the statement from the report of the South Carolina Boll Weevil Commission that for the first five years of infection in Louisiana the average yearly value of all crops was \$88,776,272. During 1913 and 1914, after conditions had become somewhat adjusted the average was \$94,884,472.

The commission in further speaking of changes in agricultural methods, says:

The most successful farmers under boll weevil conditions will raise all provisions, keep out of debt, and cultivate cotton by improved methods on a restricted area of the best lands.

That the one crop system has failed is evidenced by the poverty of a large per cent of our agricultural people after fifty years under such a system. Our farmers should be made to understand that intelligent diversification and proper rotation of crops is sound economy and the best remedy for boll weevil conditions. Under such conditions, it is absolutely necessary that the cotton planter establish a system of rotation that will in a large measure keep up the supply of nitrogen. Cotton should always follow a summer legume, such as cowpeas, soy beans or velvet beans. The effect of these legumes will be to force the cotton to early fruiting, and this is essential in fighting the boll weevil.

The following rotation is recommended:

First year: cotton.

Second year: corn, with soy beans, cowpeas, or velvet beans.

Third year: grain—the grain to be cut off and the land to be planted in peas; the peas to be cut off for hay or turned under in the fall preparatory to a second cotton crop.

In addition to the crops mentioned in this rotation, many climatic conditions are favorable and where suitable markets are accessible, tobacco, soy beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, tomatoes, watermelons, cantaloupes and various other truck crops can be profitably raised. There are many sections of our State where fruit growing can be profitably engaged in.

To properly utilize all of the products produced on the farm by the proper system of diversification, it is necessary to raise live stock. The keeping of live stock, especially dairy Every farmer should raise his own mules. The raising of beef cattle is also profitable if land is cheap and pasturage can be had. The same is true of sheep. In the northern section of our state where much of the land is too steep to cultivate, these side lines of farming should be found profitable.

For the small farmer no form of live stock is more profitable than hogs. Pork can be produced cheaper in the South than in the North, especially where proper grazing crops are grown.

More attention should be paid by our farmers to poultry in the way of having better breeds and giving them more intelligent care.

**Too Much Science.**  
Mr. Dodds—"I see there is talk of standardizing loaves of bread." Mrs. Dodds—"I wonder how it is going to taste with them doctors putting any more of that food stuff in our food."

**Horse's Best Running Time.**  
An English horse holds the mile record. Calman, a four-year-old, with 128 pounds up, on July 12, 1900, at the Lingfield course, covered a mile in 1:33 1-5.

**WANTED--Scrap Iron**

Of all kinds. We are paying four dollars per ton.

**Eichelberger Bros.**  
LAURENS, S. C.

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a trial. I still use Cardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good." Headache, backache, side ache, nervousness, tired, worn-out feelings, etc., are sure signs of womanly trouble. Signs that you need Cardui, the woman's tonic. You cannot make a mistake in trying Cardui for your trouble. It has been helping weak, ailing women for more than fifty years.

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It differs from any and all talking machines in that talking machines give but a hollow imitation of an artist while the New Edison literally Re-creates the artist's performance.

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—and books are easy to find and easy to read by the Rayo Lamp. It gives a steady, mellow light, best for the eyes, minus the flicker of gas and the glare of electricity. No troublesome lamp-shade or chimney to remove when lighting. Use Aladdin Security Oil—the most economical kerosene oil—for best results.

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