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NOTICE OF ELECTION.

State of South Carolina,
County of Laurens.

Whereas, petitions signed by a legal number of the qualified electors and free-holders residing in Waterloo school district No. 6, Laurens county, South Carolina, asking for an election upon the question of voting an additional 4 mill tax upon the property in said school district, to be used for school purposes, have been filed with the county board of education, an election is hereby ordered upon said question, said election to be held on the 21st day of April, 1920, at public school building in said district, under the management of the trustees of said school district.

Only such electors as return real or personal property for taxation and who exhibit their tax receipts and registration certificates as required in the general election shall be allowed to vote.

Those favoring the 4 mill additional tax shall vote a ballot containing the word "YES" written or printed thereon. Those against the 4 mill additional tax shall vote a ballot containing the word "NO" written or printed thereon. Polls shall open at the hour of 8 o'clock in the forenoon and shall remain open until the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon when they shall be closed and the ballots counted.

The trustees shall report the result of the election to the county auditor and county superintendent of education within ten days thereafter.

R. T. WILSON, Supt.
By order of County Board.

38-31

BOND SALE.

The County Board of Commissioners of Laurens County, South Carolina, will offer for sale on Tuesday, the 20th day of April, 1920, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the County Supervisor of said County, at Laurens Courthouse, South Carolina, One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars coupon bonds of the County of Laurens, issued under authority of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, approved the 21st day of February, 1917, for road improvement purposes. Said bonds will bear date July 1st, 1917, and will mature in series as follows:

Ten Thousand Dollars, July 1st, 1922.
Fifteen Thousand Dollars, July 1st, 1927.

Twenty Thousand Dollars, July 1st, 1932.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, July 1st, 1937.

Thirty Thousand Dollars, July 1st, 1942.

Fifty Thousand Dollars, July 1st, 1947.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually July 1st and January 1st. Principal and interest payable at National Park Bank, New York. Denomination of bonds, One Thousand Dollars each. Terms of sale, to the highest bidder for cash, sealed bids accepted. All bidders must deposit with the County Supervisor One Thousand Dollars in cash, or by check certified by some reputable bank, payable to the order of County Treasurer of Laurens County, to be forfeited to the County in the event of failure of the purchaser to comply with his bid, deposits to be returned to unsuccessful bidders. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. No bid for less than par will be considered. Sealed bids should be addressed to the undersigned, and will be opened on the day of sale.

J. D. W. WATTS,
County Supervisor.

28-21

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

State of South Carolina,
County of Laurens.

Whereas, petitions signed by a legal number of the qualified electors and free-holders residing in Laurens school district No. 1, Laurens county, South Carolina, asking for an election upon the question of voting an additional 4 mill tax upon the property in said school district, to be used for school purposes, have been filed with the county board of education, an election is hereby ordered upon said question, said election to be held on the 24th day of April, 1920, at public school building in said district, under the management of the trustees of said school district.

Only such electors as return real or personal property for taxation and who exhibit their tax receipts and registration certificates as required in the general election shall be allowed to vote.

Those favoring the 4 mill additional tax shall vote a ballot containing the word "YES" written or printed thereon. Those against the 4 mill additional tax shall vote a ballot containing the word "NO" written or printed thereon. Polls shall open at the hour of 8 o'clock in the forenoon and shall remain open until the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon when they shall be closed and the ballots counted.

The trustees shall report the result of the election to the county auditor and county superintendent of education within ten days thereafter.

R. T. WILSON, Supt.
By order of County Board.

38-31

Cotton Planting Under Boll Weevil Conditions

Time and Methods of Planting and Cultivation To Beat The Boll Weevil.

Clemson College, April 12.—A great many farmers are asking about the time of planting cotton under boll weevil conditions. The answer to this question, says Prof. C. P. Blackwell of the agronomy division, is that the time of planting which gave best results in the previous years will give best results under boll weevil conditions. The best time for planting varies according to the season. Cotton is a warm weather plant. It will not make a healthy growth until the soil is reasonably warm and danger of frost is past. So it is generally best not to plant until the soil is warm. Then it is well to plant in a well prepared seed bed seed which has been delinted with sulphuric acid. This should give prompt and uniform germination and should allow the cotton to get started before the weeds come. Cotton which is planted too early while the soil is yet cold will not make a quick growth, and the weeds will have an opportunity to begin growth at the same time the cotton does, thus making the crop more difficult to cultivate and frequently resulting in a poorer stand.

Methods of Planting

In order for cotton to make a good start the seed should not be planted in direct contact with heavy applications of commercial fertilizer. Where heavy applications of commercial fertilizer are made, some kind of shovel plow should be run through the furrow ahead of the cotton planter to mix the fertilizer thoroughly with the soil before planting. If the cotton is planted in direct contact with the fertilizer, there may be no injury if heavy rains follow the planting and prevent the concentration of the soil solution. But if dry weather follows the planting, the soil solution becomes very concentrated and the young roots of the plant are killed. This may result in a poor stand of cotton by killing off many of the young plants, or it may result in a stunted crop by delaying the early growth of the plants. This has not been such an important matter in the past, as there has usually been a long growing season and the cotton has had plenty of time to mature. Under boll weevil conditions, however, it is a matter of prime importance, as earliness is very essential to success in beating the boll weevil. Careful attention to this point may prevent serious loss.

Another factor in planting under boll weevil conditions which deserves careful consideration at this time is the spacing of plants at time of planting. By planting delinted seed it is possible to drop the seed at almost any interval desired, and by planting several seeds in each hill a good stand may be secured.

This makes it profitable to cultivate cotton with a spike-tooth harrow or a row harrow at an early date and to keep the weeds down and thereby save much labor and expense in chopping.

Spacing

Farmers have frequently been advised to space their cotton far apart in order that the sunlight may get in between the plants and kill the weevils in the squares which fall to the ground early in the season. This method is reasonably successful in the western part of the Cotton Belt, where there are many long periods of dry hot weather during the early summer months. But it is not successful in South Carolina because there are no long periods of dry hot weather. There have been many experiments to determine the best spacing of cotton plants, but there are so many factors entering into the consideration that it is impossible to set a definite spacing which would be best for all farms.

Each farmer needs to study his own conditions and use the spacing which gives best results on his land. The fertility of the soil, the amount of rainfall, the kind of cotton planted, and the amount of fertilizer used are all factors which should be considered in spacing cotton. As a general rule, experiments have shown larger yields from the relatively close spacing. At the Pee Dee Experiment Station best results have been gotten by planting in 4-foot rows with plants not more than ten to twelve inches apart in the row. This on a comparatively fertile soil, yielding about one and one-half bales per acre as an average.

Cultivation

The primary object of cultivation is to destroy weeds and grass. The cultivation of cotton under boll-weevil conditions should begin early and should be thorough. Weeds and grass should never be allowed to get a start in the crop, since by so doing they stunt the crop and delay its maturity. The delay may be fatal. The best implement to use in the cultivation of cotton is the one which will destroy weeds and grass most effectively without injuring the roots of the cotton plants. Just what implement that is will depend on the soil type and the kind of weeds present. As a general rule, shallow cultivation is to be preferred if it effectively destroys weeds and grass.

FAMOUS OLD ENGLISH "PUBS"

Houses of Entertainment That Have Been Popular in the Little Isle for Centuries.

If the prohibitionists get their way, and close all the pubs in town and country, some long histories will reach a sudden close, remarks a writer in London Answers. It is a toss-up which is the oldest public house in England. The Trip to Jerusalem, at Nottingham, claims to be. It has perhaps survived, because it is hewn out of the rock below the castle. If a name is any guide, it apparently commemorates the Crusades, and Richard the Lion Heart is said to have drunk ale there in 1189. That seems old enough for anything.

Still, there is The Fighting Cocks, at St. Albans, which can assuredly point back to 1250. Prior to that, it was the Monk's Fishing House. It is octagonal in shape, and its ceilings are not six feet high. Altogether a notable old pub.

Nobody ought to go to Gloucester without seeing the Cathedral first and the New Inn second. The New Inn is one of the oldest inns in the country, and one of the most picturesque and best preserved.

The Seven Stars, at Manchester, is another old place, and so is the Rose and Crown at Balmbridge, in Wensleydale. Probably this was the first Rose and Crown, which refers to the Tudor Rose, and it has been very extensively copied, for in the neighborhood of London alone, there must be a dozen of that name.

BOBBY'S MEMORY ALSO GOOD

In the Matter of Quoting Proverbs Small Boy May Be Said to Have Scored on Uncle.

Old Uncle Arthur was visiting his niece in the city. And he was much given to the repeating of proverbs, especially to small Bobby on his committing any misdemeanor. Now Uncle Arthur himself was not free of vices and Bobby certainly hoped that some day something would give a chance to retort at his great uncle. Finally his chance came.

The family was at the dinner table when Bobby arrived home from school. Being very hungry he rushed straight to the table. The first thing Uncle Arthur did was to give him a long, searching look, which showed him the dirty little hands Bobby had neglected to wash. "Bobby," he began impressively, "I see you've forgotten that old proverb which says: 'Cleanliness is next to godliness.'"

The family looked embarrassed. But not Uncle Arthur. He felt that he had done his duty and he majestically lifted his cup of coffee and took a long, loud gulp of that beverage. That gulp brought Bobby his chance. "Yes, I had forgotten that one, Uncle Arthur," he said sweetly, "but I remembered the one that said 'Drink slowly and distinctly.'"

Even Uncle Arthur was too much surprised to tell Bob that he had made a slight mistake in the quotation. But they all did think it mighty fitting.

Need for Figures.

A favorite Madison square argument from the soapbox is to hold up a hat and yell:

"I paid \$3 for this hat; the man who made it got 24 cents. The employer got \$2.76. What are you going to do about it?"

Now, the manufacturer of that hat knows that he rarely gets half as much as the worker got; he also knows that the speaker neglects the cost of the raw material, the cost of preparing the material, the cost of transportation, and the cost of selling—all of which involve labor; that also he, and every one who handles either the material or the finished hat, have to pay rent and taxes. But instead of pointing in figures, that employer is more than likely to suggest that more Americanization is needed and would like to have some one play the "Star Spangled Banner!" —Samuel Crowther, in World's Work.

Jerusalem's Water Supply.

"Practically every house in Jerusalem has its own rainwater cistern, and it has been estimated that if all these cisterns were full they would contain 800,000,000 gallons," Captain Carson of the British army of occupation reports. "Before a cistern is now filled with pure water the owner must obtain a certificate from the newly organized health department that his cistern has been rendered sanitary and mosquito-proof. He is then given enough water to fill his cistern, through a temporary pipe line. The organized effort to supply pure water to the 50,000 residents of Jerusalem has enabled them to have ten times more water than formerly."

Not What He Meant.

A small choir were practicing the well-known anthem, "As the hart pants after the water brooks."


The rendering of the open stages was apparently not quite to the satisfaction of the gentleman who wielded the baton.

He considered it necessary, therefore, to tender some advice to the tenors, and caused great consternation and not a little embarrassment among his little flock by the following announcement:

"Gentlemen, your expression is simply splendid, but the time is very poor—really, your pants are far too long."—London Ideas.

Looking for Troubles.

"Can't the lady find what she wants?" asked the floorwalker. "I think she came in here to find fault."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



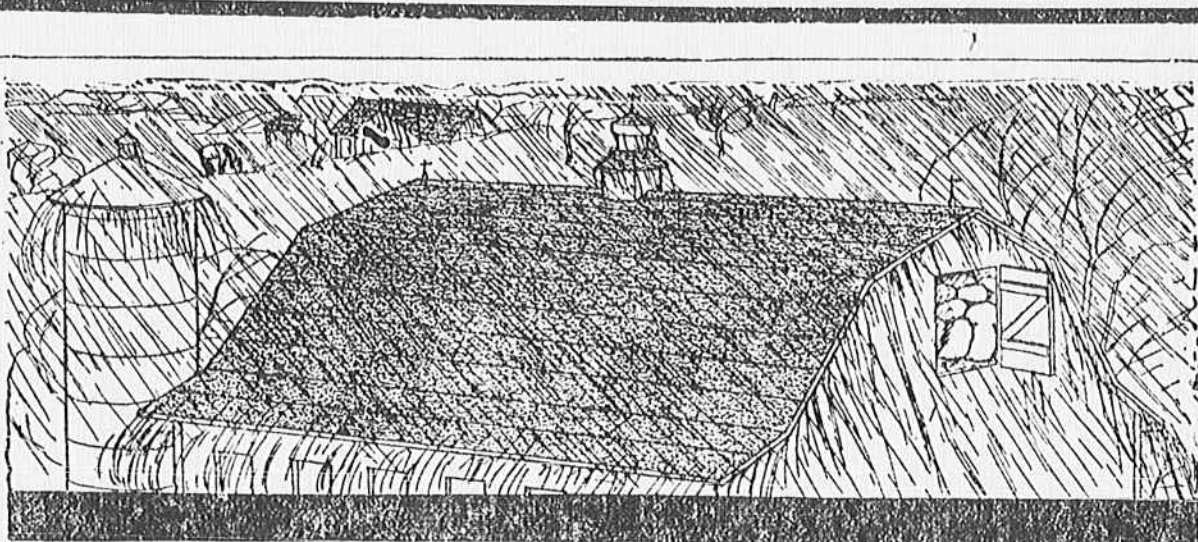
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