

Demand Lower Railroad Rates

Senators Believe This Would Be Aid to Business

Washington, Jan. 18.—Demands for reduced railroad rates, both freight and passenger, were made by several senators today when debate was begun on the bill of Senator Watson, Republican, Indiana, to order the railroads to issue interchangeable mileage books in 5-100-mile lots at 2-1-2c per mile.

Reduced rates would stimulate traffic and increase railroad revenue. Senator Cummins, Republican, Iowa, chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee, asserted. Rate reductions were hoped for, he added, as a result of the present rate inquiry of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Present rate levels, Senator Robinson, Democrat, Arkansas, said, not only obstructed commerce, but hundreds of cases had actually stopped business. The interchangeable mileage book plan, he added, would increase passenger traffic and fill cars which the railroads, he declared, now carry half empty.

Senator Robinson spoke at length in support of the interchangeable mileage book bill, which has been urged by many organizations of traveling men and commercial bodies.

The bill was opposed by Senator Cummins, who offered a substitute authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to order mileage books at a rate which would be fair and compensatory.

Congress could not say, he asserted, whether the proposed rate of 2-1-2c a mile would be fair. He also was trespassing on state rights he argued, in proposing to fix a rate for interstate travel.

Senator Robinson proposed that the mileage books be issued in 2,000 instead of 5,000-mile books.

English peas should be planted during January just as soon as the soil will permit. Thomas Laxton, Alaska, Horseford's Market Garden, and Telephone are excellent varieties. Laxton and Alaska are early varieties, and the Telephone late. The seed should be sown thickly in the drill in rows three feet wide and covered 5 to 6 inches deep.

The hotbed should be prepared now for sowing tomatoes, egg-plant and pepper seed. It is not necessary to sow the seeds before the last of January, but it is well to prepare the frame and have everything ready at planting time.

It is best to prepare a trench and fertilize liberally, and then open a furrow six inches deep and sow the seed thickly.

Picric Acid For Carolina Farmers

First Car Now Being Distributed

Clemson College, Jan. 14.—The first car of free government picric acid secured for and distributed to farmers of the state by the Extension Service is now being distributed from Columbia. The car consists of 17,000 pounds of acid and was ordered for about 30 farmers at a cost of only \$10.75 per hundred pounds plus the local freight from Columbia to the point of local delivery.

This represents the cost of preparing the bulk acid in cartridge form and the cost of freight from the supply point in Wisconsin, the U. S. Government making no charge for the acid if wanted by farmers for agricultural purposes.

Other inquiries are now being received at Extension Service headquarters, and should sufficient requests from farmers be received through county agents other cars can be ordered.

However, the shipments would have to come now from a supply point in Arizona and the freight from that point would make the total cost about \$12.75 per hundred pounds delivered to Columbia. But even at this figure picric acid is much cheaper than dynamite, and farmers who need explosives for stump blasting and other work would do well to see their county agents and have them write C. M. Hall, Extension Service, Clemson College, S. C., about the matter.

Starting the Flower Garden. Sowing of annuals should begin this month. Also many of the perennials should be given an early start. Annuals to be sown now are alyssum, phlox, poppies, pansies, candytuft, sweet peas, pinks, larkspurs, lobelias, mignonette and others.

Hollyhocks, foxgloves, dusty miller, cinerarias and centaureas should be put into the ground. This will give all these a chance to become well established before the warmer weather arrives.

Most annuals should be sown where they are to remain and therefore should be planted thinly and thinned to the required distances. Transplanting directions for northern gardens are not a safe guide for the warmer portions of the south which are now getting in their annuals because they do not stand transplanting in this climate as they do in the colder spring weather of the north.

The annual offering of annuals in the seed catalogues grows more alluring each year and this year's lists have some unusually attractive varieties. Improvements in the size and color and habit of growth are nothing short of marvelous.

And some of the old favorites are hardly recognizable in their modern garb.

Law Enforcement and Mooshining

Lee County Man Compliments Officers of Sumter and Richland Counties

Sumter Daily Item: It is indeed gratifying to read in the columns of your paper almost every week where the officers of the law have captured another whiskey still in Sumter county.

One cannot help but feel that the sheriff and his men are doing everything in their power to stamp out one of the most heinous and damnable machines that was ever manufactured for the use of mankind.

It either speaks for Sumter and Richland counties being tantilized by such law breakers or it speaks well for the rural officers, for it seems by all newspaper reports that these two counties are capturing more stills than any other counties in the state.

If the remaining counties of the state would follow these two that are working to stamp the liquor out and bring to court the lawbreakers of this nature, there would soon come a time when the whiskey dealer would have to look to other means of making a living, and the consumer would either do without or go to another state for it.

Speaking from actual experience, I know that the officers have a time trying to catch the whiskey dealers for there are so many people that will, and are waiting to give him a tip that the officer is near.

On one occasion I was with a raiding party that captured a still and the owner. After placing the man in jail he was soon asking to put up bond which was granted. Not more than two days afterwards I was talking with this same man and he told me that in less than two hours after he was jailed, there was at least half dozen men of the town that were ready to put up bond for him, and even after being out on bond, they went to his home after night and tried to get him to leave, offering to take him away in their automobile to a nearby town to catch a train, and to furnish him money to get away on.

Now this is why I say that it is hard for the officers to catch these kind of lawbreakers. When the men of a town (I mean some of the so-called good folks) will offer to assist these law breakers to evade the officers, and if they are caught, why just send word to one of his customers and he is ready to spend his money to save him a changing sentence.

I trust that the day is near at hand when every citizen will awaken to the sense of the duty and help stamp out whiskey.

A Champ's Champ Family



These are the children of Joe Ruddy, once a nationally known all-around athlete. He acquired over 1000 prizes in sport competition. All his children are athletic. Left to right, Joe, Jr., 11; Mary, 9; Ray, 8; Don, 5, and Dot, 3. They are wearing the insignia of the New York Athletic Club.

Smith's Sister His Trainer



Midget Smith says he owes much of his success in the prizefight ring to his sister, Vera. She cooks his meals, supervises his training and sometimes puts on the gloves with him. Smith recently conquered Pete Herman, former bantamweight champion.

Making Chileans Chilly



This would give most anyone a chill whether resident of Chile or the United States. It's the "leap of death" in which Pasward, a Yank daredevil, flies through space, his path obscured by dense smoke.

A Coasting Aviatix



Bertie Rheinhardt, champion sled coaster of Switzerland, literally lies on her little sled—and she wears an aviator's helmet. Here she is resting after a long pull-up on an Alpe coasting track.

Farm Federation Program

Atlanta Plan to Be Submitted to Convention

Washington, Jan. 17.—The program which the American farm bureau federation will submit to the national agricultural conference when it convenes here next week will call for early enactment by congress of laws "clearly defining the rights of the farmers to market their products co-operatively."

In making this announcement today, the bureau said their economic and legislative proposals would be based upon the plan adopted at the recent annual convention in Atlanta, Ga. At the same time, it was said, information which the department of agriculture is collecting on farm tenancy and other problems will be made available to the delegates.

The farm bureau federation said it would urge the conference to indorse a recommendation that all appointments on federal boards and committees "be made so that the interest of agriculture shall be protected and conserved."

Relief of the farmers' financial situation will be urged through a plan, which it will be suggested that congress enact, for long time credits, commodity financing based upon warehouse receipts, personal rural credits secured by proper insurance features, and the creation of machinery that will allow co-operative systems to obtain money directly.

The transportation policy will suggest immediate reductions in freight rates, all savings in operating costs to be reflected in further rate reductions until the entire increase of August 29, 1920, is wiped out and repeal or amendment of the Adamson law so as to nullify the national agreements.

The conference will also be asked to declare for the repeal or amendment of the Esch-Cummins law so as to abrogate the guarantee clause, restore to the states jurisdiction in intrastate rates, vitalize the railroad labor board and coordinate wage-making powers with the rate-making power of the interstate commerce commission.

The program, it was said, probably would urge development of the Muscle Shoals nitrate water power project, "as an essential measure in securing the preservation of our soil resources as well as an essential to the full development of the industrial and transportation facilities of the nation."

The conference will further be asked by the federation delegates to indorse a resolution adopted at the Atlanta convention which urged congress to enact the export grain feature of the so-called "farmers' relief bill," providing that the war finance corporation be empowered to make advances to foreign purchasers of America's surplus agricultural products.

Shall We Plant Cotton This Year, 1922?

Yes, if we have, and are making proper preparation.

No. If nothing has been done. We cannot go on as we have in the past and begin plowing about the first of February and make a crop of cotton. The best crop of cotton in Sumter county last year was made in and around Maysville, and from the preparation that is being made, they are going to make the best cotton in the county this year.

They are making the best preparation. If you will listen to all of the advice that will be given you on how to grow cotton in spite of the boll weevil and try to follow up the advice you will not get anywhere. The nitrate of soda people are getting out propaganda that you should use two hundred pounds of nitrate of soda to make cotton under boll weevil conditions.

The phosphate people will tell you that you must use all circumstances use an excess of phosphoric acid. The potash handlers will tell you that your soil is badly in need of potash to keep the plant green until frost so that the weevils will continue to have forms to eat so he will not turn back and eat your mature bolls.

There is only one way to grow cotton under boll weevil conditions and that is to grow it so that if you do not make any you still will be able to have plenty to eat for both man and beast and a small surplus of all the common crops that we have been growing in the past. Yes, the edges, ditch banks, hedgerows, and all of the hibernating places of the weevil will have to be cleaned up. The cotton land should be thoroughly prepared by the first of March so that we may be able to get a rain on the cotton beds before planting.

All of the experiment stations say leave the cotton thick in the drill and lay off the rows wide apart, that is wide enough until you can work the cotton late and so the sun can shine in between the rows. With all of the rain we had last year it did not seem to me that thick spacing was best for us in Sumter county, last year, but there is such a preponderance of evidence in favor of the thick spacing that I suppose that it is best under normal seasons.

What seed will you plant? Here comes in a fellow and tells you that you should plant some costly variety that he has for sale. All of the evidence or the vast majority of evidence is in favor of the Cleveland Big Boll for short cotton and the Dixie Triumph for wild-busted long.

We have plenty of these seed in the county and they should be obtainable at not more than a dollar and a quarter a bushel, considering the price of seed for oil mill purposes. The Webber 23 and the Deltatype Webber are two good staple cottons. The Lightning Express is claimed to be an extra early and good staple cotton, but the seed are very scarce and very high, so that I think we had better stick to the reliable brands that are reasonable in price.

have no winter garden, and the cow is probably not giving milk. The conversation will be about some low down banker or man of financial affairs who has asked them about paying interest on a note during such times as these, etc. The poultry will be roosting in trees and no green food will be growing where chickens can feed upon same.

We are going to grow cotton in Sumter county this year and in all the years to come, but to those who depend entirely upon it there are turbulent times ahead. Let us meet the issue squarely and five years from now be erecting a monument to the coming of the boll weevil.

J. FRANK WILLIAMS, County Agent. Essentials of Dairy Farming. Clemson College, Jan. 17.—The important essentials of dairy farming are cows, feed, equipment, and the man, says I. R. Jones, assistant dairyman of Clemson College, in discussing the fundamentals of dairy farming, which is now attracting increased attention in this state.

Unless these four essentials are given proper attention, dairy farming is not likely to prove successful. 1. The cows on a successful dairy farm must be producers and not boarders. A dairy cow has one purpose, which is to produce, and this the cows of the recognized dairy breeds do more profitably. If the cost of feed pasture, and labor of scrub cattle were carefully determined and compared with the value of the milk and butter-fat produced it would undoubtedly show a definite loss.

It is essential therefore that the dairy farmer select one breed and stick to it, using a purebred sire, and grading up the herd by raising the best heifer calves and culling rigidly the poorer animals. 2. The feeds as far as possible should be home-grown. This means growing silage, either corn or sorghum and legume hay, and providing pastures, grain and soiling crops. The rations should be properly balanced. Plenty of pure water is also important.

3. For economical production the dairy equipment should be up-to-date. Barns should be modern so that the animals can be well housed. Milk houses, silos, machinery, fences, are other essential equipment for successful dairy farming. 4. The dairyman himself should be a man of untiring energy and not afraid of work. He must be active in growing feed as well as in feeding it. He should be a good judge of cattle in order to buy and sell wisely. He should know the common diseases and ailments of cattle and be able and willing to treat them. He must know the value of sanitation around the dairy. He must learn to advertise his cows until such time as they will advertise themselves. He should then, the dairyman must be a wide-awake business man, as well as have knowledge of dairy cattle, feeds and feeding, etc., and he must always be willing to learn.

Was Landru a Master German Spy? Paris, Dec. 29.—The idea that Henri D. Landru may have been a master spy who employed as his agents 10 women he is convicted of murdering has been advanced by Henri Javal, a member of the Paris bar.

This suggestion is advanced in an effort to account for the fact that no direct evidence of the murders was brought out at Landru's trial. The absence of this evidence has caused a feeling of uncertainty by most Parisians in regard to this mysterious case and numerous attempts have been made to solve the mystery on some other basis than murder.

Developing his theory, Maitre Javal says: "Eleven persons, 10 fiancées and the son of one of them, have disappeared. Landru alone knows what has become of them, and he says nothing. By his silence he puts his head at stake. This can only mean that the truth, were it known, would be as fatal for him. But, the whole affair takes another complexion if we imagine, for the sake of argument, that his victims were his accomplices in crime, and that crime espionage.

"Let us suppose," he continues, "that during the war Landru was a German spy-recruiting agent. He prefers to work through women. At once this explains his meetings, sometimes five in the same day, with hundreds of women, of whom he chooses only a few, and those few without friends or relatives who might be surprised at their long absence. He takes a lonely villa as far from other habitations as possible where he can receive them. There he fabricates false identity papers for them, keeping their own, and sends them forth on their missions of treason. Arrested, Landru says nothing, and his 'victims' naturally do not break silence.

"Can you imagine, by any other hypothesis," Maitre Javal concludes, "why so careful calculation a criminal as Landru should turn the heads of his victims with great difficulty and yet neglect to throw into the all-consuming flames such damning evidence as their identity papers?"