

ADDRESS BY MR. HARLEY.

The Superintendent of The Anti-Saloon League Addressed a Large Congregation in the Methodist Church.

The people of Edgefield have heard from time to time of the effective work that has been done over the state by the Anti-Saloon League, but prior to Sunday last they had never heard the active and aggressive superintendent, Rev. J. L. Harley, speak of the achievements of this great organization. He made his initial visit to our county Sunday, speaking at Trenton in the forenoon and again in the Methodist church at Edgefield in the afternoon.

Mr. Harley stated at the outset that the work of the league had been misunderstood by some. It is not a political party but is composed of men of all parties. Briefly stated, it is a band of Christian men from all of the churches, who through organized effort are doing their utmost to overthrow the liquor traffic in every form. Every state in the union, except Mississippi, has an Anti-Saloon League within its borders.

The speaker gave the Woman's Christian Temperance Union full credit for having made the existence of the League possible, speaking of the W. C. T. U. as the mother of the great organization which he represents.

The speaker stated how the very signal temperance victory was won in Georgia. More than twenty years ago whiskey was voted out, but the combined forces secured the re-establishment of the bar-rooms. The good women of the state then said: "We will yet win Georgia for prohibition. We will rear a generation of boys who will vote out liquor at the ballot box." They went quietly to work teaching their children and when these boys attained their majority they threw the saloons overboard by their ballots. Mr. Harley is of the opinion that the Georgia bar-room is buried forever.

The speaker said he is not among those who believe that the "good old days" of our forefathers were better than the present. To show what a great evil whiskey was in the days of the neighborhood distillery and cross-roads bar-room, Mr. Harley described the conditions that prevailed in the section of Barnwell county where he was born. In the days of his boyhood some ministers imbibed freely, and officers in the church operated distilleries and bar-rooms. The fight against the evil began and as the battle was waged victory after victory has been won.

Having aided very materially in voting the dispensary out of fifteen of the twenty-one counties in the recent election, the Anti-Saloon League will now use its influence to secure the passage of a statewide prohibition law when the legislature convenes in January. In all of the six wet counties, except Charleston, the majority in favor of retaining the dispensary was small, and Mr. Harley appeals to the dry counties to come to the relief of the minorities in these counties. After the passage of a state-wide prohibition law has been secured the League will undertake to bring about a better enforcement of the law.

In his closing Mr. Harley called attention to the effort on the part of the brewers and distillers to subsidize the newspapers of the country, having paid henchmen in many places to gather and publish false statements concerning the failure of prohibition.

A collection was taken for the support of the League at the conclusion of this very effective address.

Nothing.

"Well, my little man," said a clergyman to the son of one of his parishioners, "what do you do in school all day?"

"I wait till it's time to go home, sir."—Tit-Bits.

Doesn't Yet.

Brown: "Yes, I'm acquainted with your wife, old man. I knew her before you married her."

Smith: "Ah! that's where you have the advantage of me—I didn't know her."—Life.

Knows a Bad Egg.

Indignant Artist (in West End Studio, after rather severe criticism)—You talk about a picture! Why, man, you never painted one! How on earth do you expect to know one?

Candid Friend—But, my dear friend, I know a bad egg when I see it, and I never laid one!—Tit-Bits.

"So he praised my singing?"

"Yes, he said it was heavenly."

"Really?"

"Well, something like that. He said it was unearthly."—Lippincott's Magazine.

ALFALFA CULTURE.

Very Successful Grower Writes Valuable Paper on the Culture of Alfalfa. Others Can do Likewise.

Editor Advertiser:—While we have had a surfeit of rain all during the spring and summer we have had a drought for the last few weeks. Hence the fine rains we have been getting for the last few days are very acceptable. They will bring out the collards, potatoes, beans, peas and late corn, and perhaps be of some benefit to cotton. We can now sow ruta bagas and prepare our lands for barley, rye, crimson clover, vetch and alfalfa.

Well, we are in the alfalfa business, though on a small scale—"little boats must keep near the shore." The agricultural writers all over the country have lauded this very valuable plant much for the last few years and have made a mighty effort to get the southern farmers to take hold of it. While it is a comparatively new forage plant to most of us, yet it is an old thing.

We showed the late Mr. Bacon a bouquet of alfalfa and Oregon vetch last spring and told him it was something new. He looked at it for perhaps a second and said in his laughing way: "You call this alfalfa? Why, it's the old lucerne that my grandmother grew on the sides of her garden walks for her cow." So "there is nothing new under the sun." Some of the parsons tell us that many of those living in Bible times had their conceptions of automobiles and flying machines.

Alfalfa, or, properly speaking, lucerne is, in reality, a very old plant. It was grown in the old country for many centuries before Italy gave Columbus to the world. The valleys of Media and Persia are said to be the home of the alfalfa. It was growing in Gaul and Spain where they were conquered by Caesar, before the days of the Saviour. How or when it got into the United States we have no knowledge. The first seed may have been imported or it might have come through the Spaniards into Mexico and from thence into the United States. At any rate the cultivation of it first began in the West and has traveled eastward. In Arizona and New Mexico and portions of Texas and Oklahoma it grows luxuriantly and spontaneously, and all west of the Mississippi it is largely and very profitably grown, though it is only by careful and intense cultivation that it can be successfully grown between the Atlantic ocean and the Mississippi. In all arid regions, though subjected to extreme heat and cold, it seems to be peculiarly adapted.

Now, while indifferent as regards climate, alfalfa is the one plant that is over exacting as to soil. It thrives very poorly on a neutral soil, and on an acid soil it positively refuses to do anything no matter how fertile; neither will it grow on wet saturated land or land with an impervious subsoil. While it is the nature of the plant to send its roots down several feet into the subsoil, where conditions are favorable, it will not endure "wet feet." A saturated subsoil causes the roots to sour and rot so as to weaken or partially destroy the vitality of the plant.

To grow alfalfa successfully one must know, first of all, the requirements of the plant, and the next essential is he must know his own land; and we may say thirdly he must be willing to spend a little money and exercise a little patience and pride; remembering always we have the climate, but have not an ideal soil and it is up to us to make it. The soil must be readed alkaline by an application of lime. How much, we do not know—it may require one ton or it may require four, but it must be a sufficient amount not only to destroy any acidity, but to render an alkaline reaction. The average reader will attach but little importance to soil inoculation with alfalfa bacteria, and there are many who will not believe that a little insignificant, invisible bacterium or bug so small that ten thousand could sit comfortably on the point of a needle would be worth a single copper in growing alfalfa, yet they make the difference between putting money into your pocket or taking it out of it. No amount of lime, nor amount of fertilizer will ever persuade the plant to put its head above the sickle without the presence about its roots of the alfalfa bacteria.

We will make no apology for giving your readers a bit of our personal experience, since we have nothing to boast of and merely mention it to prevent others from falling on the shoals upon which we have tumbled.

During the summer of 1907 we selected an acre of high dry upland

and cultivated it from July until the last of September when we sowed it to alfalfa. The seed bed was made from 10 to 12 inches deep and as perfect as disc plows, harrows and cultivators and mules could make it, broadcasted with stable manure and a large amount of acid and kaint worked into the soil.

Rows 2 feet wide were bedded and the seed drilled and also a small amount of guano in with them. There came a perfect stand and it looked all winter as if it was going to do well, but when spring came it grew just high enough to escape the mower blade, turned yellow and began to sprout out at the roots again but did nothing. As there came up a pretty good crop of volunteer oats and vetch we were compensated, in a measure, for our liberal use of fertilizers. In July 1908 we began on the same plot to repeat our former operations. The disc plow turned out roots from 12 to 18 inches long, the tops of which never grew higher than from

other food stuffs, \$30.00 per ton. The value of a food lies in the amount of digestible protein it contains, and alfalfa, as shown by analysis, contains 14 per cent. of protein, while oats contain about 9. It appears that corn and fodder combined offer more than anything a farmer can grow. It is wholesome, clean, decidedly nutritious, and there is absolutely no waste about it. It is very tender and must be raked in a few hours after cutting and placed in small cocks the next day to cure.

While we have written more than will be relished, we will sum up by repeating some of the essentials of alfalfa growing: First, high dry, well-drained land, full of humus, is wanted. This must be free from deleterious seed and lime. Great care must be exercised in buying seed, for they are often adulterated and the seed or the land is contaminated. This may be done by getting material from the agricultural department at Washington or by getting soil from an old alfalfa field.

The number of Bibles issued by the Society last year was nearly 6,000,000. Of complete Bibles there were 884,195; New Testaments 1,116,574, and portions of Scriptures, 3,933,842, making a total of 5,934,711.

The colporters employed in the work of distribution have an adventurous life. Last year some of them were arrested as spies in Nicaragua, robbed in Burma, bitterly mocked by Social Democrats in Germany,

and fifth report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Bible will soon be printed in every language and dialect known throughout the world, says a London dispatch to the Baltimore American. Complete Bibles or portions of the Bible were issued last year in 418 different languages. During the year six new translations were added to the list. Besides these languages there are complete Bibles or portions of the Scriptures made in embossed type for the blind in thirty-one different languages.

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JOHNSTON FLORAL FAIR

Young People Return to College, Mr. Cobb Lost Valuable Horse, Dr. Brown to Preach.

Mesdames P. B. Waters, Jr., and Dink Lott attended the W. M. U. of the Ridge association, which was held at Leesville on last Tuesday and Wednesday. Miss Lucile Mobley and Clara Sawyer represented the Young Woman's Auxiliary.

Mrs. W. J. Hatcher attended the W. M. U. of the Colleton association on last Wednesday and Thursday.

Miss Essie Bartley has returned from Edgefield where she has been visiting friends.

Mrs. Jasper Bartly will leave in a few days for a visit to relatives in Georgia.

Mrs. P. N. Keese and little Nelson are at home after a two months' sojourn in Virginia.

Mr. James Inman, of Georgetown, has been the guest of his kinsman, Mr. J. M. Turner.

The young folks are returning this week to the various colleges: Miss Mamie Stansell, to Chicora College; Misses Ella Smith and Orleana Cartledge to Columbia College; Miss Elise Crouch, to Agnes Scott College, Georgia; Miss Ella Pauline Pechman to Converse College; and Messrs. David and Willie Ouzts and Earle Smith to Wofford College.

Mr. G. P. Cobb happened to a loss on Friday last. Recently he purchased a very fine horse as a match to the one he already had, and driving the pair over to Augusta, he used them to bring a new hearse he had added to his establishment. When within a few miles of Johnston, his new horse, without any sign of overdriving or sickness fell in the harness and died in a few minutes.

Miss Lucile Cooner was here on Saturday on her way to McCormick, where she will teach during the coming session.

Mrs. O. S. Wertz has been visiting her son, Mr. Leroy Wertz, at Belton, S. C.

Rev. M. L. Lawson went over to Leesville on Wednesday to hear the missionary sermon delivered by Rev. Mr. Jones, of Augusta, at the annual meeting of W. M. U.

Last Friday night being the first meeting in the new and attractive hall of the K. of P., they celebrated the occasion by giving a smoker during the first part of the evening.

Final arrangements, with rules and regulations, are being made by the D. of C., for the chrysanthemum show which will be held the last of October or the first week in November. The names of all, whether residents or not, will be gladly received, the entry book closing one week prior to the show. A parade, or some other attraction, will be had in connection with the show.

Mrs. Joseph Wright was critically ill last week, but we are glad to state that she is much improved.

The new brick stables of Mr. A. S. Rhoden will be started in about two weeks, and will be an improvement on the old one. In connection with this he will have an automobile garage.

Mrs. M. E. Walker and Dr. G. D. Walker have returned from Glenn Springs.

CLEORA SULLIVAN.

Turkey Creek on Boom Two Fine Mules Nearly Drowned. Negro Boy Deserves Hero Medal.

The dry spell has at last been broken, but too late to benefit the crops. There must have been very heavy rains above here, Thursday night. Turkey creek rose very high Friday and ruined nearly all the corn in the low grounds. We had a slow gentle rain and had no idea that it would put the creek out of the banks, else some of the corn could have been saved before the creek got over it.

I have heard that some parties had no corn planted except on the bottoms. This looks strange, knowing how uncertain or, treacherous Turkey creek is. Some had their pea vine hay cut and stacked on the bottoms and it was all washed away.

Mr. A. L. Brunson came very near losing a pair of good mules in Beaver Dam. He sent two negro boys to the saw mill for a load of lumber and they had to cross the creek in the plantation. They saw that the creek was up, but as it hadn't rained very hard here, thought of course they could cross.

As the boys drove in, the water washed them down stream. The driver took his knife and hung to the mules and went to cutting. He held on to them until he cut them loose from the wagon, and even got the bridles off, although the water was ten feet deep and very swift and the whole "business" was going down stream. He displayed good judgment and "grit." The mules took down stream. Mr. Brunson (who had got there by this time) and several negroes following him they went down stream about a mile and got out. The next day he went down and found his wagon and most of his harness and got it out.

While one of the boys was swimming for life to get out and the other was doing all he could to save the mules, No. 1 called to the other, "to not to get careless and drop his knife in de creek."

The dry weather and high winds have caused all the August cotton crop to fall off which has not left much on the stalk. The farmers in the clay get more August than July crop.

There will be more corn made in this community than for several years but it is cut off considerably on account of the drought, and the corn being planted late. This has not been a "good corn year" with us.

Peas are almost a failure except for the change in the weather which cause the cotton to stop opening for a while, and allow us to catch up with it.

Every one of us is looking forward to the County Fair. We think this will increase the interest in stock raising and good farming more than anything else could do.

PLANTER.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Swearingen visited the family of Mr. J. M. Turner this week.

Dr. C. C. Brown, of Sumter, who has recently returned from a foreign tour, will be here on Wednesday evening, from the association, and will preach in the Baptist church at the regular prayer meeting service.

Wheat and Oats Contest.

\$30.00 in Gold.

THE ADVERTISER'S Corn Contest has proven such a success in stimulating the growing of corn throughout the county that the editor has decided to inaugurate a Wheat and Oats contest.

WHEAT: Ten Dollars in Gold will be given to the farmer in Edgefield County who harvests the largest number of bushels of wheat from one acre in 1910. A second prize of Five Dollars will be given the farmer who harvests the next largest number of bushels.

OATS: Ten Dollars in Gold will be given the farmer in Edgefield County who harvests the largest number of bushels of oats from one acre in 1910. A second prize of Five Dollars will be given the farmer who harvests the next largest number of bushels.

The acre must be one continuous piece of ground, and not composed of two separate pieces. Select two acres for the contest, and urge your neighbors to do likewise.

It costs you absolutely nothing to enter this contest. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose.

THE ADVERTISER is constantly spending and being spent in the development of the agricultural interests of the county. When the farmers prosper every other business prospers.

Subscribe for THE ADVERTISER and keep informed as to the contest.

3 to 6 inches. We limed the land this time and worked it well into the soil with a disc harrow. The land was then logged and left until sufficient rain had fallen to get it well settled. Then the fertilizers were distributed broad cast and worked in, after which the land was leveled and 20 pounds of seed soaked in bug juice sown broad cast and harrowed in with an acme harrow. Except in some small patches, the stand was perfect, and we have fairly succeeded, having cut about 2 1/2 tons from the patch. But now while just upon the eve of success another trouble looms up; one which we possibly might have avoided had we followed the paths of some of those more experienced in the business. Crab grass is an internal, external, eternal and everlasting enemy to alfalfa until advanced beyond the experimental stage. Our next cutting will be pretty well adulterated, and we are going to take the advice our grand father once gave Mr. John Smily when the alfalfa enemy invaded his potato patch, which, was to move the potatoes to another patch. If such advice was good before we were born, it seems to us, that it would be just as good afterwards. We have carefully prepared and limed another patch and will sow just as soon as the land is dry enough with inoculated seed. The late Mr. Clark, of Higganum, Conn., who produced more hay to the acre than any man in the east, advised disking after each cutting, as a means keeping objectionable grasses out of alfalfa. We shall in future adopt this practice and will never use any unfermented stable manures on alfalfa land.

Alfalfa is worth working for, and there are thousands who are making a success of it, though it is estimated that 19 out of 20 who try it become discouraged and abandon its cultivation. It is certainly a most desirable crop to grow. It comes in the spring before anything else and yields from two to four tons per acre, and is worth, as compared with

The land must be put into the very best mechanical condition, well fertilized and thoroughly pulverized to a depth of 10 inches, and 14 would be better. It is best sown in September or October and without a nurse crop. It should be jealously guarded and nothing allowed to tramp over it wet nor dry.

We close with this warning to the inexperienced—Do not sow alfalfa on poor land; don't sow without lime and soil inoculation.

O. D. W.

Meeting Street, S. C.

County Treasurer's Notice.

County Treasurer James T. Mims publishes the annual notice to the taxpayers of the county. The only general increase is one-fourth of a mill to pay the interest on the money borrowed from the Sinking Fund. There is an enormous increase of fifteen mills in portions of Elocker and Pine Grove townships for the purpose of paying the interest and a portion of the principal of the railroad bonds that were fastened upon the people in the '80's. Citizens in these two townships who paid taxes on say \$1,000 worth of property last year will have to plank down \$15 additional this year. They can stamp their feet and say unprintable words but the highest courts have said that the property in these townships, or at least that portion affected by the bonds, is liable for this debt and it must be paid. The Advertiser joins with these taxpayers in their lamentations, for the writer indirectly shares the calamity.

The Mistress—Mary, don't let me catch you kissing that butcher again.

The Maid—Lor' mum, I don't mean to, but you do bob aroun' so!

Bibles in Every Tongue.

According to the one hundred

driven out of villages in Peru by priests who burned their books, stoned in the Philippines and beaten by Moslems in Baluchistan.—News and Courier.

Meeting of Grove Lodge.

A meeting of Grove Lodge, A. F. M., will be held on Saturday afternoon next, September 25th, at three o'clock, for the regular transaction of business. Visitors in good standing are invited. Refreshments will be served.

J. P. Hagood, W. M.

J. H. Cogburn, Clerk.

Called too Late.

I'm introducing a brand new invention—a combined talking machine carpet-sweeper and a letter opener," said the agent stepping briskly into an office.

"Got one already," answered the proprietor. "I'm married!"—The Bohemian.

Should Get Down to Business.

Bashful Youth—Miss Bella, does your mother object to my coming here so much?

Fair Charmer—Oh, I think not. I heard her telling papa the other evening that you merely came to pass away the time—you didn't mean anything serious.—Chicago Tribune.

Very Bright Boy.

A teacher in a western public school was giving her class the first lesson in subtraction. "Now in order to subtract," she explained "things have to always be of the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three apples from four pears nor six horses from nine dogs."

A hand went up in the back part of the room. "Teacher," shouted a small boy, "can't you take four quarts of milk from three cows."—Exchange.

For Fall Shopping

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Fall Offerings now ready for your inspection.

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