

# Edgefield Advertiser.

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## JOHNSTON LETTER.

**Mr. and Mrs. Jack A. Lott Entertain. Many Visitors. Johnston Represented at Corn Show.**

Mr. and Mrs. Jack A. Lott gave a dinner on Friday evening and it was one of the most delightfully pleasant and informal affairs of the week's social calendar. An occasion here is always a happy one, but at this time the host and hostess excelled themselves by their genial spirit and cordial hospitality. The festive board was beautiful to behold. The centerpiece was of narcissus and violets, and boutonnières of violets were at each cover. A several course dinner was served during which time conversation waxed merrily. Seated with the host and hostess were Misses Sara Beaks, Lila Maud Willis, Frances Strother, Maud Nickerson, Nina Ozuts, Lylie LaGrone and Zena Payne, and Messrs. E. H. Smith, W. E. LaGrone, A. L. Clark, J. Howard Payne and J. E. Bland.

Mrs. Lucy McLenna is the guest of relatives at Batesburg.

Mr. Stanton Lott, of the South Carolina University, spent the week end at his home here. The splendid record he is making is heard of with great pleasure by his numerous friends.

Misses Nina Ozuts and Pet LaGrone visited in Edgefield last week.

Mr. Wilmont Ozuts spent a few days of the past week in Tenille, Ga.

Miss Orrie Sabe Miller, of Trenton, has been the guest of friends here.

Miss Garber, of Winnsboro, spent a few days of the past week with Miss Gladys Sawyer.

Ralph Warner, of Appleton, S. C., visited here recently.

Mrs. L. B. Asbell, of Winston-Salem, N. C., was here during last week with friends.

Messrs. W. M. Clark and W. W. Satcher spent Thursday in Augusta.

Mrs. Percy Norris, of Aiken, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. E. Swearingen.

Mrs. R. E. Maffett, of Leesville, visited the family of Mr. W. E. Maffett last week.

Miss Sallie Dozier gave a party for a few of her young friends last Saturday afternoon, and they all enjoyed the hours with their friend and before departing they were served with delicious refreshments.

Mr. O. D. Black received a telegram on Saturday from his brother, Rev. J. T. Black, of Anderson, stating the sudden death of his wife. He left immediately to be with his brother and to attend the funeral, which took place on Monday. Mrs. Black is pleasantly remembered here, she with her husband and two little boys having visited in our town a year or more ago. She was a sister of Mrs. Broadus Knight, of Trenton. There were nine sisters in the family, eight of whom are living.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Wright, of Greenwood spent last week here with relatives.

Rev. Browne, of Aiken, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Clark the last of the week.

Miss Alice Wilson, of Lexington, has returned to her home after a visit to her sister, Mrs. W. E. Moyer.

Mrs. Pope Perry who has been ill for the past two weeks, is much improved.

Messrs. F. S. and Julian Bland and Howard Payne went over to Columbia on Saturday to see "The Rose Maid."

Mrs. Bettie Cogburn spent last week at Trenton with Mrs. Monroe Swearingen.

Mr. Pickens Turner visited at the home of his nephew Mr. M. T. Turner last week.

Mesdames Bettie Allen and Mary Ashley, of Fruit Hill, were guests last week at the home of Dr. B. L. Allen.

Dr. E. C. Ridgel, of Batesburg, was here during the week.

Mrs. Clifton Mitchell has been visiting her mother Mrs. Anna Strother.

Mrs. Harry Hamilton, who has been spending two months at the home of her father, Mr. A. C. Mobley, contemplates returning to her home in Virginia this week. Her

visit has been a source of great pleasure to many friends and it is regretted that her home is now so far away.

Mr. W. T. Allen, of Atlanta, spent Sunday here with friends.

Johnson is being well represented at the corn show in Columbia this week.

There is a plan on foot by which at a future date, the town will boast a clock.

## Alcohol in Modern Business.

A vacancy occurred in a great New York banking house. The salary was large and the position very important. A young man from an inland city with influential friends was suggested as the proper person to fill the place. A number of influential persons united in the warmest commendations of his character and ability. Letters recommending him were sent to the bank, and he received a request to call and see the president.

He was received with affability and after a few minutes conversation was told that other arrangements had been made and the place had been filled, or was about to be given to another man. He was shocked beyond measure and went home greatly disappointed.

An intimate friend of the president, who had warmly commended him, wrote inquiring why the place had been given to another man. The answer came back "We never employ men in our bank who come to us with alcoholic breath." Then it dawned on him that, feeling nervous before calling on the president, the young man had taken a glass of wine, supposing that it would steady his nerves and make him more presentable.

A famous surgeon was called to perform an operation on the son of a wealthy manufacturer. He reached the house after midnight. As the night was cold and he had to get in a bus some miles from the railroad station, he took a glass of whiskey. When he reached the house his breath indicated what he had drunk.

The manufacturer received him in the parlor, and after a few minutes conversation, said, "I have been in business over forty years and have a large number of men in my employ. I never allow any man to do important work for me, who has an alcoholic breath. I must adhere to my custom, pay you your fee, and have some other doctor do the work."

The physician retired with a new light and a conception that the business world had a far clearer notion of the effects of alcohol than he had.

A third instance. The president of a large railroad accidentally stepped into the office of the train dispatcher on one division of the road. The dispatcher had been in the service many years and was considered very reliable, and yet that day he had an alcoholic breath. After a few moments' conversation the president called the superintendent and told him to replace that man at once, no matter what his excuse might be. Then he left orders that every man with an alcoholic breath should be dropped from the rolls of the company.

A man of wealth came from the west to New York to close a most important business agreement. On the invitation of a friend he went into one of the big clubs to dinner. At the table not far away he noticed two men dining and drinking freely from a bottle of whiskey.

That afternoon, to his astonishment, both of these men appeared as principals in the business arrangements he was about to make. To the surprise of all he flatly refused to go on, saying that he had changed his mind. The next day he declared to a confidential friend that he would have no dealings with any man who felt it necessary to use spirits at meals or otherwise; that in his life he had suffered more from contact with moderate drinkers than with fools and knaves.

These instances may be duplicated in business circles, and show clearly that business men recognize total abstinence as one of the essentials for good work in all the departments.

The best brains, the clearest intellect and the most perfect command of all the faculties are required in the work to-day, and anything less than this is inviting

disaster. There is no theory in this or sentiment. It is hard, bitter experience which the business world is learning rapidly. Business, like science, has no concern with traditions of the food and stimulant value of alcohol.

The one fact is clear to them that the man with an alcoholic breath has an impaired mentality and control of his brain power; that the man with the alcoholic breath is not trustworthy. He is incapable and in some unknown way he will fail to meet the requirements of the present.

A great defalcation in a bank caused widespread disaster, and this was directly traceable to the man with an alcoholic breath, who mismanaged its affairs.

A recent railroad accident was dated from the failure of two different men, both of whom were known to have used spirits before the accident. These facts are coming into the business world so sharply and so clearly that there is no question and no doubt about them.—T. D. Crothers, M. D., in International Good Templar.

## Letter From Gardenville School.

Dear Mr. Editor: As our school closes in just one more week we thought we would write one more letter. Our teacher will teach the Lenior school after our school closes. We hate very much to give up Miss Mary but we all hope that we will be fortunate enough to get her back next year.

Mr. John Matthews who has been quite ill with pneumonia for some time is steadily improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Lanham visited the latter's parents last Sunday.

Mr. John Reynolds who has been quite sick is much better.

Mr. J. V. Cooper is having a new saw mill installed on his place and as soon as the lumber can be saved he will begin the building of his new home.

Messrs. Wylie Glover, Joe Gardner, Mr. Bussey and several other men of this community went fox hunting last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Swearingen and little daughter Wilma, visited Mrs. Swearingen's parents last Sunday.

One of our lovely little girls Miss Christine Cooper has been absent from school this week on account of tonsillitis.

Mrs. Claude Werts of Johnston visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Stevens a few weeks ago.

Superintendent of education Fuller visited our school last Wednesday. We are always glad to have our superintendent visit us.

Mr. Tolbert Glover is suffering from a nervous breakdown. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Mr. J. S. Reynolds, and sweet little daughter Ellie Lou, visited relatives in Johnston Sunday.

The Chums.

## Giving Thought to Seed Selection.

Farmers are already discussing what kind or variety of seed they will plant. To see them so deeply interested in this important matter is an encouraging sign of the times. Not many years ago farmers, even the most intelligent and most progressive class, would plant almost any kind of seed. About the only thing which concerned them then was the soundness of the seed, while now they are also concerned about the proper selection. They not only want seed that will germinate, affording a complete stand, but they want seed that will bring satisfactory results at the harvest time. It costs as much to fertilize and work a weak, fruitless stalk of corn or cotton as it does a vigorous, well-fruited stalk. Farmers have learned this after much dearly-bought experience. Give your seed selection thought and study, obtaining the very best seed possible, not counting the cost within reasonable limits. It will pay handsomely in the end.

It was in the church yard. The morning sun shone brightly and the dew was still on the grass. "Ah, this is the weather that makes things spring up," remarked the passerby casually to an old gentleman seated on a bench.

"Hush," replied the old gentleman, "I've got three wives buried here."

## One Way to Increase Farm Profits.

Your profits from your farming is merely the difference between what you get for your crops and what it costs you to produce them. If cotton sells for twelve cents a pound and you make 180 pounds to the acre at a cost of nine cents a pound your profit is \$5.40 per acre. If cotton sells for ten cents a pound and you make 500 pounds per acre at a cost of 7 cents a pound, your profit on the acre is \$15. In other words, there are two ways for you to increase your profits. One is to get more for what you make; the other is to make it at less cost.

You ought to make an effort along both these lines; but the latter one is the more important, both because the individual can do more to cheapen production than to raise prices and because the average cost of production is more above what it should be than the average prices received for farm products are below a fair standard.

The first thing to do to reduce the cost of production is to increase the average yield per acre. The average crop in the South is not a profitable crop. You must make more than 180 pounds of cotton or 18 bushels of corn per acre if you make much money farming.

You can increase your average yields in two ways. You can practice better methods and you can quit working land that is too poor to produce a fair crop. You don't have to plant corn on land that will not make more than fifteen bushels to the acre. You are doing a foolish thing when you do it, for you can make more off of such land, by planting it in some other crop, say cowpeas or soy beans, and you can get more for your labor by working for wages.

Let's get down to business in this matter before the planting season begins and resolve that we will not work a barren crop on land too poor to give us reasonable hope of a fair yield. The only crops to plant on such land are soil-building crops—the legumes. Give the land a chance and give yourself a chance. Don't put your labor where you know it will not pay. Thousands will do it; but you need not.

Keep the corn and cotton off the hopelessly poor acres. This is one sure way to increase farm profits—Progressive Farmer.

## One of These Days.

Say! Let's forget it! Let's put it aside!  
Life is so short and the world is so wide,  
Days are so short and there's so much to do,  
What if it was false—there's so much that's true.  
Say! Let's forget! Let's brush it away  
Now and forever! So, what do you say?  
All of the bitter words said shall be praise,  
One of these days.

Say! Let's forgive it! Let's wipe off the slate!  
Find something better to cherish than hate.  
There's so much good in the world that we've had  
Let's strike a balance, and cross off the bad.  
Say! Let's forgive it, whatever it be:  
Let's not be slaves when we ought to be free.  
We shall be walking in sunshiny ways  
One of these days.

Say! Let's not take it so sorely to heart!  
Hates may be friendships just drifted apart,  
Failure be genius not quite understood;  
We could all help folks so much if we would.  
Say! Let's get closer to somebody's side,  
See what his dream is and know how he tried,  
Learn if our scoldings won't give way to praise  
One of these days.

Say! Let's not wither! Let's branch out and rise  
Out of the byways and nearer the skies;  
Let's spread some shade that's refreshing and deep  
Where some tired traveler may lie down and sleep.  
Say! Let's not tarry! Let's do it right now!

## Home Mixing of Fertilizers.

Manufacturers claim, says the Spartanburg Journal, that no farmer can mix the ingredients which go into a fertilizer in a satisfactory way. That is to say, if a farmer wished to make a 10-4 acid phosphate and potash mixture, he can not possibly mix the two ingredients so they will run in a regular way. Now, if a farmer wished 2,000 pounds, which would analyze 10-4, he could take 1,250 pounds of 16 per cent. acid phosphate and 677 pounds of kainit and mix thoroughly and he would have 1,237 pounds. If he wished an even ton he could add 73 pounds of dry dirt or any of anything else which would do for a filler. If he wished to get the same grade from 14 per cent. acid, he would have to take 1,428 pounds of acid phosphate and 667 pounds of kainit and this mixture would give him 2,095 pounds instead of an exact ton.

Any farmer can mix the acid and kainit thoroughly with a hoe and shovel. The work would be so thoroughly done that samples taken from different ends of the sack would show little difference in the analysis. The cost of acid phosphate and kainit in either case would be about \$14.25 to \$14.75, according to the price of the material. Now if the farmer should go to the dealer for the 10-4 he would pay \$18. That is, he would have to pay \$3 for the mixing, which he could do as well at home.

The farmer who uses only a ton or two and who does not understand what his land or special crop needs should not attempt to do the mixing unless he does the work under the advice and instruction of some one who understands the business. Such men should buy just what they can get from their local dealer. But the farmer, who uses ten tons up, can afford to mix to suit each lot of land and each crop. He ought to be able to figure out just what amounts of each ingredient will be needed to give the desired analysis.

If there is a field with thin, sandy soil after breaking the hard pan and putting in good condition, potash and nitrogen would be needed. On such land there should be at least 5 per cent. of potash and nearly as much nitrogen. On land recently cleared, or with a good heavy sod or stubble turned under, more phosphoric acid would be needed and less potash and nitrogen. The farmer should study the analysis of his mature crops, so that he would know which kind of plant food was demanded. Our school books need amending some what. A few such questions as these would have a practical meaning for the boys. How much acid phosphate and kainit should be mixed to get an 8-6 mixture? How much filler to the ton, if any, was necessary? How much 16 per cent. acid, muriate of potash and cotton seed meal should be used to give a 9-5-3 mixture? What is the actual value and weight of available plant food in a ton of fertilizer which contains 8 per cent. of phosphoric acid, 4 per cent. of potash and 3 per cent. of ammonia? That chapter should be added to arithmetics, so that young farmers could make their own calculations and mix fertilizers so as to get special grades.

## The Value of Cotton Seed Meal.

Wise is that farmer who exchanges his cotton seed for meal. If he feeds it to cattle and saves all the manure and distributes it evenly he will get double pay, for it is estimated that manure will be equal to the cost of the meal, for the hay and other forage and bedding goes in with the manure. But the following suggestions are for the farmers who use the meal without feeding.

In buying acid phosphate and potash, it is cheaper to buy the 16 per cent. acid and muriate of potash. In buying a ton of kainit one gets 250 pounds of available potash. A ton of muriate of potash contains 1,000 pounds, or five times as much, and the freight is the same.

Suppose a farmer has the meal on hand and he wishes a high-grade fertilizer. Let him mix 1,000 pounds of acid phosphate, 200 pounds muriate of potash and 800 pounds of cotton seed meal.

That will give him a ton, which will analyze 9-5.8-2.8. Suppose he wants more ammonia and less

## CORN EXPOSITION.

**Every Farmer Should Attend. Great Exposition Lasts Until February 8. Many States Represented.**

Every farmer in the south ought to be laying his plans to visit Columbia S. C., during the national corn exposition which will last until the 8th of February. It is not only the biggest thing of the sort which has ever been held in this state or the south, but in some respects it will be ahead of anything the country has ever seen.

In a sense it is a misnomer to speak of it as a corn show. Of course, it is a corn show, and preeminently so, but it does not stop there by any means. Step by step it has grown in the last half dozen years until its scope has been broadened to include practically every important problem of agricultural progress.

The exposition this year promises to be by odds the best that has been held since the project was first conceived. More time has been allowed for preparation and those who are in charge of it have been at work now for nearly two years making all the needful arrangements and thoroughly advertising the event throughout the entire country. It is expected that at least thirty-five states will be represented; between twenty-five and thirty agricultural colleges and experiment stations will have exhibits; more individual competitors have been entered than ever before, and congress having at last given the exposition official recognition, the federal department of agriculture is installing the most comprehensive and elaborate exhibit ever put up at any exposition.

Too obvious to require stressing are the benefits which the south should reap from the bringing to this section of hundreds of the most prosperous and intelligent agriculturalists of other parts of America. They will be here from the farthest confines of the nation and a considerable percentage of them will be men who have learned in the school of experience how to estimate the value of undeveloped opportunities. It will pay the farmers of South Carolina handsomely to get in touch with them when they come here. They are ready to teach and they are also ready to be taught. We can learn of them and they should learn of us.

This is the first time the national corn exposition has been held in the south. Its standing before the country is already established. Farmers of every southern state, and all others who are interested in the advancement of the people have ahead of them a great educational privilege. They should wake up to the fact before it is too late. They should determine without further delay that they will not miss visiting the exposition for at least a day, and they will make every effort to prolong their stay. It will be too big an event to take it on the run.—Atlanta Journal.

phosphoric acid, he could cut out 200 pounds of acid and add 200 pounds of cotton seed meal. That would analyze 7.6-6-3.7. That would be excellent for corn or cotton on the ordinary clean land.

If kainit is used instead of muriate of potash, a high grade can not be made.

For instance, take 800 pounds 16 per cent. acid, 600 pounds kainit and 600 pounds cotton seed meal. The analysis would be 7-4.2-3. That would be equal in value to the standard fertilizer (8.65-2-2), which is sold on the market for about \$19 or \$20 a ton. The cost to the farmer, exclusive of the meal, would be \$10.20. Any one could see how much that would save in the use of ten tons. It is a mistake to claim that farmers can not mix fertilizers well enough for all practical purposes.

Two lively hands can mix, re-sack and weigh five tons a day, and they can do the work so well that there will be no appreciable difference between that and the machine mixed goods.

Now is the time to put out onion sets. We can furnish you with fresh sets.

Timmons & Morgan.