

Friends of Prohibition in Complete Control in House.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Friends of prohibition, in complete control in the House, made a clean sweep today in knocking out amendments to the prohibition section of the treasury supply bill which they claimed were designated to weaken the enforcement of the Volstead law.

Standing alone at times, Representative Hill, republican, Maryland, sought to limit the money spending activities of the prohibition unit, but his proposals were thrown out bodily after 30 minutes of bitter debate in which the manner of the law's enforcement was commended and condemned. Numerous references were made to the annual address to Congress delivered earlier in the day by President Harding, and there was vigorous applause when members recalled that the president had said the 18th amendment was here to stay.

The bill stood like a stone wall against attacks by Mr. Hill's group, which often included only himself. It had not reached the point of passage tonight because of an agreement to defer until tomorrow action on a provision for substituting fast power presses for hand presses on which the government's money long has been printed at the bureau of engraving.

Crampton Scores Hill.

The biggest vote against the prohibition group was seven, that number of members supporting an amendment by Representative Tinkham, republican, Massachusetts, providing that men employed in enforcement work should be appointed from the civil service, against 56 in opposition.

Characterizing Mr. Hill as the minister plenipotentiary of the Association Opposed to Prohibition, republican, Michigan, declared the Maryland representative was helping the organization in an effort to nullify the 18th amendment by hamstringing the enforcement unit. Mr. Crampton asserted that the fight had been brought to the House on the heels of "the splendid appeal of the President," and Mr. Hill interjected that while in the Senate Mr. Harding had stated the American people had the right to repeal any law "any association has the right to attempt to repeal a law," Mr. Crampton shot back, "but so long as that law remains in effect it is the duty of every American to strive to make it effective."

Says Would Destroy Law.

The only purpose sought by the association, Mr. Crampton went on, was not to repeal the Volstead law, but to destroy it by indirection. Taking issue with statements that the prohibition forces had suffered House losses in the November election, Mr. Crampton said that out of the 80 republican seats lost, the net dry loss was only nine.

Representative Thorpe, republican, Nebraska, elected for the short term ending in March, said he was proud to vote with the friends of prohibition.

Representative Knutson, Minnesota, republican whip, told the House he voted for the 18th amendment and the Volstead law, but found now that "as the appropriations for enforcement go up whiskey prices come down." He asserted that thousands of illicit stills flourished in the country, and "that girls and boys in their teens are coming home drunk."

On the other hand, Representative Raker, democrat, California denied that liquor was easily obtainable and asserted that nothing in 25 years had done so much for the manhood and womanhood of the country as prohibition.

1,106 Students in the Baptist Institutions.

Rock Hill, S. C., Dec. 7.—There are 1,609 students in the various Baptist Colleges in the state as compared with 629 in 1910, Charles A. Jones, secretary of the educational movement of the Baptist church in South Carolina, reported to the Baptist state convention here today. He said that in 1910 there were only 490 doing full college work, whereas there are now 1,223.

Anderson College, according to the report has an enrollment of 246 while Greenville Woman's College has increased its enrollment 147 since 1910; Furman University 86; Coker College, 185 and Limestone 43. There are 485 students in six Baptist academies.

The value of college property owned in the state is more than \$2,250,000 with endowments of more than \$1,100,000.

Among the students in the colleges are 149 studying for the ministry of whom 111 are being aided through school. Missionary students total 116 of whom 28 are receiving church aid.

Regarding Boll Weevil Control Measures.

Clemson College, Dec. 11.—Opinions in regard to various boll weevil control measures proposed from various sources are numerous. Farmers are urged not to form too hasty conclusions in regard to these recommendations, because frequently the results secured were not due to the recommendation made, but to a combination of weather conditions, good land, good seed, good culture, etc., suggests Prof. A. F. Conradi, Entomologist.

To illustrate, a man came into a cotton field and divided it into two equal parts called A and B. He used his treatment on part A, leaving part B untreated. Part A produced more cotton than part B, and he concluded that this was due to his remedy. This man did not make any determination as to the amount of weevil infestation on different parts of the field before he started, nor did he make these determinations after the remedy was applied, to find out whether his remedy was really having any effect or not. Furthermore, on the part B side of the field there were forests with underbrush along the edges, while the part A side of the field adjoined a public highway and the edges of the field were clean. Part A was somewhat lower than part B. Infestation counts showed that the weevil was much more numerous in B than in A, while the application of his remedies did not show any variation in infestation. In fact, there was no evidence whatever that his remedy had any effect. He did not make these infestation counts and he never knew how many weevils he had in different parts of the field. Part A gave more cotton than part B, and to his own mind and to the minds of neighboring farmers this was sufficient evidence that his remedy was helpful. Many of the planters in that community are going to use the remedy next year. The farmer looks upon such operation as an experiment, but is a matter of fact it was not an experiment nor did it even resemble one.

In certain sections farmers claim that they got excellent results in controlling the weevil with some certain remedy they were suing up to July 20, after which they claimed it was no longer effective. Among these remedies tried and claimed to be effective were calcium arsenate liquid spray, calcium arsenate dust, calcium arsenate sweetened, kerosene and red devil lye, etc. The facts are that none of these remedies controlled the weevil, but that the weevil did not appear in any great numbers until about July 20. Had these farmers made the necessary infestation determinations (which any one can make), they would have been convicted of this. They did not do this but blankly assumed that just because they put this stuff into the cotton field and no weevils were present, it must have done good.

Pruning Young Fruit Trees.

Clemson College, Dec. 11.—Pruning the young fruit tree is a very important matter in successful fruit growing, says A. E. Schilleter, Assistant Extension Horticulturist, who makes the following suggestions:

1. Young trees should be cut back at the time of planting (a) To balance the loss of roots removed in digging from the nursery; (b) To secure low heads.

2. Three to five main or "scaffold" limbs, spaced six to eight inches apart, where they arise from the trunk, form a desirable frame work for the tree the first year.

3. These three to five scaffold limbs should divide during the second year, to form six main limbs at a height of approximately five feet above the ground.

4. Once the desired main limbs are secured, subsequent winter pruning should consist of thinning out and shortening back.

5. Maintain light laterals throughout the length of essential limbs from the trunk of the tree upward.

6. Maintain an open center to properly light the leaves of these lateral twigs.

7. Judicious, light pruning may be done in early summer to "shape" young trees, by checking water sprouts, avoiding even forks where undesired and maintaining proper balance of limbs.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are hereby warned not to hunt on land owned or controlled by me.

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Trenton, S. C.

FOR SALE: Thirty Duroc-Jersey pigs bred from the best Duroc strains in America, all entitled to registration, weighing from 50 to 75 pounds.

J. B. TOMPKINS,
Edgefield, S. C.

Sculptor Begins 8-Year Work on the Face of Stone Mountain.

One of the greatest memorials the world has ever known—a tribute to the soldiers who fought and died for the "Lost Cause"—is being carved in the rock on the sheer side of Stone Mountain, sixteen miles east of Atlanta, Ga.

For a mile across the smooth, perpendicular face of this giant monolith, all the pomp and circumstance of a nation at war will be etched, and at the head of his soldiers, leading them into battle will be Gen. Robert E. Lee, idol of the Confederacy and one of the greatest military leaders the world has ever known. Behind him in detail, will be shown Gen. Stonewall Jackson, John B. Gordon, J. E. B. Stewart and Jefferson Davis.

Eight years will be required to complete the project, which includes besides the carving on the mountain side, a park of several hundred acres at the base, an open air theatre patterned after the Coliseum of ancient Rome, and capable of seating twenty thousand persons; a museum hollowed out of the mountain wherein will be deposited treasures of the war to be dedicated to the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Some idea of the magnitude of the statues can be gained from the outline of General Lee's head which has been placed in position on the mountain. It is 9 feet in height. The nose is two feet. All the other figures will be carved in equally heroic proportions.

Borglum in Charge.

Gutzon Borglum, world renowned sculptor, will have complete charge of the work, while hundreds of sculptors from all over the world have written him, asking permission to assist.

Mr. Borglum has donated his services. He says that he intends to make the Stone Mountain Memorial the greatest thing he has ever done. He would not allow the Daughters of the Confederacy, originators of the plan, even to pay his expenses while he is in Atlanta at his work. He says all of the other artists who have asked to be allowed to assist simply wish the distinction of having part in the work and seek no pay. Mr. Borglum said:

"People of the world cannot visualize the magnitude of this undertaking. It will become one of the world's greatest classics. It will be greater than the Lion of Lucerne, and that seventh wonder of the world, the Colossus of Rhodes, and will take its place among the marvels of the universe. I am happy and proud to have a part in the undertaking and I intend to make it my life work.

"Of course the work will be filled with dangers. Many of the men engaged in it may lose their lives for a false step at any time will mean an instantaneous death—yet the thought of danger only heightens my desire to overcome all obstacles. And what great work has ever been accomplished with out it attendant tragedy?"

"The Stone Mountain shall become a reality. It shall live as long as time itself to perpetuate the memory of those stirring Civil War days."

Will Work at Night.

Mr. Borglum plans to do some of his work at night. To that end, he has designed an especially powerful telescope lens for the protection of magnified figures against the huge mass of granite by means of which, with a powerful light, photographs are to be thrown against the side of the mountain, as upon a prodigious screen.

"Many people scoffed at this idea at first," Mr. Borglum said, "but I told them they could project pictures on Mars if they could get a powerful enough light. Carving statues at night will be something new, but it is just as feasible as working in my studio at Stamford, Conn."

Mr. Borglum, assisted by several engineers actively supervised the erection of scaffolding down the side of the mountain from the top, and after drawing the head of General Lee, superintended placing it on the exact spot.

At present he is completing a \$100,000 assignment for Newark, N. J., to be known as the All-America's War Memorial. As soon as this has been completed he will return to Atlanta and resume his work. He will remain then until it has been completed and the memorial is an actual fact.

A Wonder of the World.

Stone Mountain itself is an eighth wonder of the world. Thousands of people from all over the United States annually visit this greatest single mass of granite anywhere in the world.

Rising seven hundred feet on its sheer side, where the memorial will be carved, it covers an area of seven

miles. It is one mile from the base to the summit of the approachable side. Sam. H. Venable, an Atlanta millionaire, who owns the mountain and has deeded the perpendicular side to the Daughters of the Confederacy for the memorial as well as the tract of ground at its base, which will be called Confederate Park, obtained it many years ago in exchange for a mule. Since then he has made a fortune selling granite from the quarries on its far side.

None Ever Scaled It.

It is a popular belief in Atlanta and towns adjacent to the mountain that it was once the home of a great Indian tribe and that the Indians were the only ones who were ever able to scale the perpendicular side, where the memorial is to be placed. Many in recent years have tried, some have met death, others have been able to get a part of the way up, but never has a man been able to go all the way to the top of Stone Mountain except along the one beaten track from the south approach.

The present day Ku Klux Klan held its first initiation at midnight atop the mountain and since that time has held many ceremonies on it. It is said that in the carpetbag days just after the Civil War, the real Ku Klux Klan held many meetings there.

The feasibility of the mountain as a sounding board was recently successfully demonstrated by Marie Tiffany, opera star, whose voice was heard a mile away from the mountain when she sang with her back to the perpendicular wall.—The New York World.

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Many Counties Want Demonstration Agents.

Rock Hill, Dec. 9.—Men and women in counties where there are no home demonstration agents are manifesting great interest at this time in securing appropriations from their legislative delegates for the employment of these agents for 1923. In the last few weeks requests have come to the state office at Winthrop College for information relative to the cost of employing a home demonstration agent in three counties now without agents since there is money available at headquarters for financial assistance in employing only 36 home demonstration agents and 36 counties now have these agents. It looks as if there will be a scramble among the counties as to which will get assistance from the state and federal appropriation for this purpose.

Trespass Notice.

I hereby give notice that all hunting, fishing and trespassing in every form whatsoever is prohibited on my land. This means everybody and the law will be enforced against those who fail to heed this notice. Keep off of my premises.

A. G. OUZTS.

Six Per Cent Money.

Under Bankers Reserve System six per cent loans may be secured on city or farm property, to buy, build, improve, or pay indebtedness. Bankers Reserve Deposit Company, 1648 California Street, Denver, Colorado. 11-22-8t.

NOTICE!

All persons are hereby warned not to hunt on land owned or controlled by me.

A. S. J. MILLER.

11-15 tf

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GIFTS FOR A GIRLS: Pearls Beads, Bar Pins, Lavalliere, Bracelet, Bracelet Watch, Dinner Ring, Ear Ornaments, Vanity Case, Manicure Set.

GIFTS FOR A HOME: Silverware, Candle Sticks, Picture Frames, Table Ornaments, Vases, Clocks.

GIFTS FOR A MAN: Cigar Cutter, Match Box, Tie Clasp, Lodge Emblems, Scarf Pin, Belt Buckle, Pencil, Signet Ring, Watch Fob, Watch Chain.

GIFTS FOR A BOY: Cuff Links, Tie Clasp, Watch, Knife, Fountain Pen, Pocket Comb, Military Brushes, Set Ring, Vest Chain.

GIFTS FOR BABY: Baby Ring, Baby Necklace, Baby Bracelet, Baby Pin Set, Silver Spoon, Gold Locket, Silver Fork, Silver Cup.

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Notice of Final Discharge.

To All Whom These Presents May Concern:

Whereas, A. S. J. Miller as Executor of the last will of James Miller, deceased, has made application unto this court for Final Discharge as executor in re the estate of James Miller, deceased, on this the 7th day of December, 1922,

These Are Therefore, to cite any and all kindred, creditors or parties interested to show cause before me at my office at Edgefield Court House, South Carolina, on the 13th day of January, 1923 at 11 o'clock a. m., why said order of discharge should not be granted.

W. T. KINNAIRD,

J. P. C., E. C., S. C.

December 7th, 1922.

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Apply at once the wonderful old reliable DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL, a surgical dressing that relieves pain and heals at the same time. Not a liniment. 25c. 50c. 75c.

Summons For Relief.

(Complaint not served.)

The State of South Carolina,
County of Edgefield
Court of Common Pleas.

The Bank of Johnston, Plaintiffs
Against B. W. Wright, J. F. Wright
and B. C. Wright, Defendants.

To the Defendants above named:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at Edgefield, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

SHEPPARD BROS.

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated Nov. 28, 1922.

Test:

P. L. COGBURN (Seal)

Clerk C. C. P., E. Co., S. C.

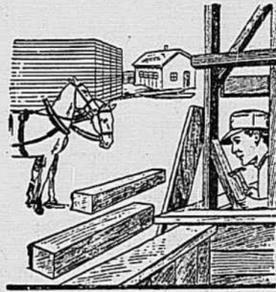
To the above named Defendants:

You will take notice that the original summons and complaint in the above stated cause are now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, in and for the county of Edgefield and State aforesaid.

SHEPPARD BROS.

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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See our representative, C. E. May.