

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

FARMERS' EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

T. M. Mills, County Demonstration Agent.....Prosperity, S. C.

Miss Willie Mae Wise, Home Economics.....Prosperity, S. C.

**CRIMSON CLOVER.**

Now is the time to secure your seed for this valuable crop. If you can secure homegrown seed I would give them the preference, but if they cannot be had, by all means buy enough of the cleaned seed to start you a seed plot for next year's sowing.

**Inoculation.**

Soil from a field where Crimson, Red, Alsike or Little White Clover has grown successfully for 2 or 3 years is the best inoculation to be obtained. In securing soil for inoculation remove the first inch of soil and use the next 4 or 5 inches of soil. At least 1,000 lbs of this dirt should be used per acre and care should be taken to harrow in immediately before the sun has time to kill the bacteria. Dead bacteria will not inoculate for anything.

If soil is not convenient and has to be hauled from a distance, dampen the seed with a weak solution of glue (about 1 lb glue to 15 lbs water) then roll the seed with equal parts of inoculated dirt and sow, covering immediately before the sun has time to kill bacteria.

**Fertilizing Value.**

Crimson clover turned under will furnish as much or more nitrogen as will cowpeas of equal growth, worth from \$10 to \$15 per acre for good growth, not counting the value of the humus added to the soil which is worth probably as much more.

**Hay.**

When sown with early oats or rye it makes a most excellent hay and can be used in the early summer when feed is usually scarce.

**Money Crop.**

Just recently it has dawned upon us

that we can grow Crimson Clover seed with profit as a money crop. The seed are selling this year in the rough at \$6 per hundred and yields have been from 4 to 8 hundred pounds per acre. Allowing \$4.00 per acre for seeding and gathering which is a very liberal allowance this leaves a clear profit on land of from \$20 to \$44 per acre from seed crop.

The seed can be gathered about the 25th of May which gives ample time to raise a good crop of corn or cow peas on same land, and having the clover stubble to turn under the soil will become richer and richer from year to year without any fertilizer except phosphoric acid or perhaps some lime.

We have corn growing on upland this year following Crimson Clover that will make 35 to 40 bushels per acre.

From this same land was gathered \$48.00 worth of clover seed. Does this beat an all cotton farm? Why should we import clover seed from Europe, paying high freight rates across the Atlantic and a dealer's profit when we can grow clover just as well in South Carolina as they can in Europe. Please think about this Mr. Farmer and start you a seed patch this fall. I will be glad to help get you started right.

**FOR SALE.**

150 bushels Vetch and Oats.  
300 bushels Bur Clover seed.  
14 bushels Abbruzzi Rye.  
Pure Duroc Jersey pigs.  
Red rust proof seed oats.  
1 milk cow.  
25 head steers.

much of the activity in favor of the bill and was supported by Senators Weeks and Penrose in the assertion that none of the large cotton manufacturers among their constituents had tried to influence them to work for the bill.

Senator Hardwick tonight declared the measure would be tested in the courts and predicted that it would be held unconstitutional by the supreme court.

**FRAUDS IN PRIMARY PENALIZED SEVERELY**

Rules Adopted by Democratic Convention Two Years Ago Have Been Incorporated Into Statute Law of South Carolina.

The State.

Strict laws have been enacted by the general assembly to prevent fraud in primary and general elections in South Carolina. The rules governing the primaries were adopted in 1914 by the State Democratic convention. The general assembly in 1915 made these rules part of the statute law.

Act No. 118, section 228-O, passed in 1915, says:

"Any person violating the provisions of this act other than swearing falsely shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not over \$500 or imprisoned not over six months, or both at the discretion of the court. Any person swearing falsely in any of the matters pertaining to primary elections shall be guilty of perjury. The officers and managers of all clubs, and members of the State and county executive committees of political parties, organizations or associations, are hereby authorized to administer oaths in all matters relating to such primary elections and to swear falsely before any of them touching such matters shall be perjury. The said managers shall be sworn to conduct the election fairly and legally, and each voter shall be sworn as to his right to vote and that he has not voted before at said election."

The code of laws of 1912 contains a section to prevent betting on elections. There is a fine of \$500 or one month imprisonment provided upon conviction.

**Jail for "Repeaters."**

One section provides against voting more than once at elections. The person violating this section "shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the judge before whom the case shall be tried."

The section to prevent bribery at elections provides a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 and imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than six months, for the first offense. For the second offense the term of imprisonment is not less than three months nor more than 12 months and a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000. A person offering to procure voters by bribery is guilty of a misdemeanor, according to a section of the criminal code, and "shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court."

Section 362 of the criminal code says:

"At or before every political primary election held by any political party, organization or association, for the purpose of choosing candidates for office, or election of delegates to conventions, in this State, any person who by threats or any other form of intimidation, or by the payment, delivery or promise of money or other article of value, procure or offer, promise or endeavor to procure, another to vote for or against any particular candidate in such election, or who shall, for such consideration, offer to so vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

There is also a section to prevent persons from serving candidates "for money considerations." The fine is not more than \$500 or not more than one year in prison.

**"Treating" Prohibited.**

Section 366 says:

"It shall be unlawful hereafter for any person to sell, barter or give away or treat any voter to any malt or intoxicating liquor within one mile of any voting precinct during any primary or other election-day, under a penalty, upon conviction thereof, of not more than \$100, nor more than 30 days imprisonment with labor."

Another section provides a penalty at the discretion of the court to prevent "abusing voters."

Section 370 of the criminal code says:

"Any voter who shall swear falsely at any primary election in taking the prescribed oath, or shall impersonate another person and take the oath in his name, in order to vote, shall be guilty of perjury and be punished upon conviction as for perjury."

"Any manager violating any of the sections of the election laws will be

considered guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined a sum not less than \$500 or imprisoned for a term not to exceed 12 months, or both in the discretion of the court.

**SOLDIERS SPEED TOWARD BORDER**

Crowds Gather at Union, Spartanburg and Greenville to See Guardsmen Pass.

The State.

Greenville (En Route to the Border), Aug. 7.—The First South Carolina regiment is speeding tonight towards the Mexican frontier to join the forces of Uncle Sam gathered there in response to the call of President Wilson. All along the way from Columbia to the Georgia line the people gathered at the stations with a warm welcome for the soldiers and bade them a hearty godspeed.

Large crowds gathered at Union, Spartanburg and Greenville. The companies from these three cities were given ovation from hundreds who saw them pass through. The people did not forget the others but gave every one of the boys abundant manifestation of their interest in them and their well wishes. The behavior of the men is exemplary, not one "fresh" remark having been made by any man at the various points where crowds gathered.

Hundreds of ladies, young and old, waved good wishes to the Palmetto boys as the trains sped through the Piedmont this afternoon.

The men are well fed and there is plenty of ice water. The soldiers are happy and are enjoying every minute of the journey.

For the present all mail should be addressed, "Co. A, First South Carolina Infantry, El Paso, Texas," substituting the letter of the company to which the person addressed belongs. Arrangements will be made to have all mails so addressed promptly delivered to the camp.

The route followed today was from Columbia to Spartanburg and then to Atlanta. The latter city will be reached about midnight. It will be the last of the week before the regiment arrives on the border.

The regiment 1,064 strong, is traveling in three sections an hour and a half apart. Good time has been made so far.

The third section under Col. Blythe passed Spartanburg at 5 o'clock, several hundred people seeing the boys go through. At Greenville a stop of several minutes was made, and thousands roared a welcome. The Butler Guards were in the third section and the wives, mothers, sweethearts, sisters, fathers, brothers and friends of the men of this company were at the depot to tell their fellow townsman, Col. Blythe, a rousing welcome. It was a stirring scene.

The First was greatly cheered and encouraged by the manifestations of the people of the State and retired for the night with happy hearts.

W. F. C.

**Corns Come Off LIKE Banana Peel**

Wonderful, Simple "Gets-It" Never Fails to Remove Any Corn Easily.

"Wouldn't it jar you? Here I've been going along for years, with one desperate corn after another, trying to get rid of them with salves that



"You Wouldn't Lose Your Temper, John, if You Used 'Gets-It' for Those Corns!"

eat off the toes, tapes that stuck to the stocking, bandages and plasters that make a package of the toes, trying blood-bringing razors and scissors. Then I tried 'Gets-It' just once and you ought to have seen that corn come off—just like a banana peel." It's simple, wonderful. It's the new way, painless, applied in two seconds, never hurts healthy flesh or irritates. Nothing to press on the corn. Never fails. Quit the old ways for once anyway and try "Gets-It" tonight. For corns, calluses, warts and bunions. "Gets-It" is sold everywhere, 25c a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill. Sold in Newberry and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by Gilder & Weeks, W. G. Mayes and P. E. Way.

**BARBECUES**

Messrs J. S. and J. M. Nichols will give a barbecue at Silverstreet on Wednesday, August 16. A good dinner will be given and a nice place it will be to meet the people of this section. All candidates are expected to be present.

**BARBECUE**—We will give a first class barbecue at Mt. Pleasant church on August 19, for the benefit of the Pomaria Methodist Parsonage. All the candidates are specially invited to come and speak, as they did not get to speak on campaign day here. We will be glad to hear all of them speak. Come one, Come all and help a good cause.

We the undersigned will furnish ... up to date one at the old Melvin Sinsley place known as Jolly Street, on the 17th day of August. There will be dancing and all amusements for the young folk. And especially the chairman and his candidates are invited to be present on that day. Caldwell Ruff and H. F. Counts.

**CUT DOWN THE HIGH COST OF CLEANSING**

The best washing compound is one part borax and three parts soap.

Twenty-five cents' worth of this will go farther than fifty cents' worth of bar soap and twice as far as a twenty-five cent package of washing powder.

It works easier and gets out more dirt, too! And with no injury to fabrics, paint, etc.

It costs less and you get twice the results.

Prove it yourself. Order today a twenty-five cent package of "20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips."

**MEETING OF COUNTY DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

Notice is hereby given that the County Democratic Executive Committee of Newberry County will hold a meeting at the Courthouse at Newberry, S. C. on Monday, the 14th day of August, 1916, at 11 o'clock a. m. All members are urged to be present, as this is a very important meeting of the Committee.

At this meeting of the Committee all complaints will be heard and errors corrected.

The members of the Committee will be prepared to submit their recommendations for managers and to designate the polling places.

F. R. Hunter, Chairman  
B. B. Leitzsey, Secretary.

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**SENATE PASSES BILL AGAINST CHILD LABOR**

Adopts House Bill Striking Through Interstate Commerce Clause, Tillman Assails Owners of Mills.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The senate late today passed the bill to prevent interstate commerce in products of child labor by a vote of 52 to 12. The measure, which already had passed the house, was brought to a vote in the senate on the insistence of President Wilson after the Democratic senate caucus once had decided to defer its consideration until next December.

Opposition to the measure had come chiefly from Southern cotton mill owners, and the group of Southern Democrats who voted against it had fought it in caucus and maintained their opposition during the senate debate on the ground that the regulation proposed is unconstitutional and would interfere with the rights of the States. Eleven Democrats from the South—Senators Swanson and Martin, Virginia; Underwood, Alabama; Vardaman, Mississippi; James and Beckham, Kentucky; Culbertson and Sheppard, Texas; Ransdell, Louisiana; Robinson, Arkansas, and Shields, Tennessee—Voted for it.

Senators Broussard, Louisiana; Clarke, Arkansas; Gore and Owen, Oklahoma, and Lea, Tennessee, were absent and did not vote.

Senators who voted against the bill were: Bankhead, Alabama; Bryan, and Fletcher, Florida; Overman and Simmons, North Carolina; Smith and Tillman, South Carolina; Smith and Hardwick, Georgia; Williams, Mississippi (Democrats), and Oliver and Penrose, Pennsylvania (Republicans).

**To Speed Passage.**

In order to expedite consideration of the measure in conference senate conferees were appointed immediately after the final vote. The only amendment adopted would extend the bill's provisions to bar all products of establishments employing children from interstate commerce. The house measure was directed only against those on which child labor actually had been employed.

Senator Borah did not offer the amendment he had drawn attaching the immigration bill as a rider in order to force action on it at this session.

Amendments to make the prohibition apply only to children under 14 who could not read or write, to make it apply to children on farms, and to postpone its effective date for two years were voted down.

The bill as passed would prohibit interstate commerce in the product of any mine or quarry, in which children under 16 years of age have been employed or in the product of any mill,

cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment in which children under 14 have been employed, or in which children between 14 and 16 have been employed more than eight hours a day more than six days a week, before 6 o'clock in the morning or later than 7 o'clock in the evening. It would take effect one year after enactment.

**Tillman's Mind Divided.**

During the closing hours of debate today Senator Tillman denounced Southern cotton mill owners opposing the bill, and said that while he believed it unconstitutional he was tempted to support it because of the selfishness of the interests fighting it. He also declared congress was too much influenced by the attitude of labor interests.

"I have been shocked," said the South Carolina senator, "to see men in South Carolina—rich, intelligent, well educated men—who were willing to swell their dividends at the expense of little children. The veil of sophistry in their letters could not hide their heartlessness. Their plea, stripped of verbiage, is, 'let the children toil that we may live in luxury, and yet we wonder at the spread of socialism and the increasing hostility of labor towards capital.'"

Servility of present day vote seekers to organize labor, he added, presented as great a problem as did the attitude of politicians 20 years ago to concentrated wealth.

"The congress of the United States trembles every time the labor unions frown," he continued. "Capital, with its brutal, ironical disregard for humanity started the conflict and labor in self defense, organized for the struggle."

**Panderers to Public.**

"We have ceased to legislate in the way we know to be right and have become panderers to public opinion or rather we are making a cowardly surrender to those who vote and demand these things. I protest that in time a law will be passed making it unlawful for anything to enter interstate commerce that is not desired by vote of labor unions."

"I believe in organized labor because the alliance of big business and the Republican party made necessary some power to combat it but unless labor is restrained by real leaders and persuaded to act justly instead of being fondled and slobbered over by vote seekers and demagogues as is now being done, I shudder to think what may happen."

The vote followed a heated passage, between Senator Hardwick and Senator Lippitt, Rhode Island, himself largely interested in New England cotton mills. Senator Lippitt disputed an assertion by Senator Hardwick that commercial rivalry had inspired



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