

**COMMON SENSE COMMENT**

N. L. Willet in Augusta Chronicle.

**Five Times More Emerging Weevils in 1922 Than in Any One Year Since 1915.**

**The Tallulah, Louisiana, Records**

For the past eight years the Tallulah, Louisiana, government boll weevil laboratories have made at this time of the year records which fairly show the percentage of weevils which will emerge for the season out of hibernation and this record demonstrates that taking the highest percentage of emergence for any one year since 1915 that 1922 emergence will be five times that amount. This is a stupendous revelation and wholly unprecedented and the cotton farmer who does not take cognizance of it may lose far more than he did a year ago and if this farmer does not do something to offset this wholly unparalleled emergence he may tragically lose.

**Weevil Survival**

The number of weevil emerging in the spring depends upon two factors. First, it relates to the number of weevils entering hibernation in the winter.

Second, it relates to the percentage of survival. Some winters are extremely unfavorable to weevil survival but unfortunately this past season was such that practically no weevils have died at all—according to the Louisiana records. We have had a winter that has been almost a summer. A very large number of weevils from a heavy infestation in 1921 entered hibernation and because of favorable weather they practically to the last man survive today.

**The Test Methods**

The methods for testing spring emergence at Tallulah are two. First they take a ton of Spanish moss from the trees in which the weevil loves to hibernate. In early spring the number of live weevils per ton is counted and the number of dead weevils is counted and this record shows, as above noted, five times more live weevils per ton today than were found in the highest year record since 1915 and I repeat again that this is an appalling outlook and it means unusual methods this year on the farmer's part to offset this unusual emergence. The other test at Tallulah is to take cages and put in these cages a certain number of weevils and put therein certain types of shelter which weevils love, and at the end of the season to count the live and the dead and it is important to know that both of these tests demonstrate a five times heavier emergence than in any one year since 1915.

**The Records**

I print below the records that Tallulah has made for the past eight years, beginning at 1915.

Live weevils per ton of moss: 1915, 10.0; 1916, 24.0; 1917, 8.0; 1918, 1.7; 1919, 4.0; 1920, 9.5; 1921, 22.0; 1922, 127.0.

Dead weevils per ton of moss: 1915, 414.0; 1916, 136.0; 1917, 144.0; 1918, 48.9; 1919, 52.0; 1920, 15.8; 1921, 26.0; 1922, 2.2.

The farmer will note that according to the record of live and dead for the 1922 record that practically no weevils have died in hibernation this year but that practically every weevil that entered hibernation is going to come out of hibernation.

**A Live Weevil**

Conditions today are, therefore, five times more favorable for weevil damage than ever before in the history of this pest and this condition exists throughout the whole South. Heavy emergence means heavy danger. Cotton growing is more of a gamble, under these unfavorable conditions, than ever before in the history of the South. Now is there any possible offset? We start handicapped on account of the abnormal amount of weevils this past season going into hibernation which the farmer did nothing to prevent and an account of the abnormal weather which made abnormal emergence—on these accounts the South starts cotton production this season heavily handicapped and there are only two ways, as I see it, to offset this danger.

**Offsets**

First, we may have a season that is particularly destructive to weevil life, such as great heat and long drouths, but no man can gamble on weather conditions; and second, we must obey the rules of heavy infestation. With the several days help of a big government man recently I wrote out fifteen rules for heavy infestation. All rules that I have seen up to the present time except these rules for light infestation, say for 1919, but if 1919 rules are carried out this year under heavy infestation it means a tragic loss. These rules are on cardboard for tacking up and

they are not a commercial matter. These rules, written practically under government supervision, and on cardboard, should be found in every farmer's home and share cropper's and renter's. I have mailed fifty of them to leading publications in the South in the hope that these rules might be republished. I have mailed them to a hundred or so banks in Georgia and South Carolina and to cotton factors for banks and cotton factors and merchants might find it helpful to mail out these cards to their clients. They can be had at the merest nominal cost.

N. L. W.

**COUNTY AGENT MILLS TALKS ABOUT FERTILIZER**

Tells How the Farmers of Newberry County May Save Fifty Thousand Dollars

"During this period of financial depression, when every one is planning how to make ends meet this year in their business operations, and especially the farmers, on account of the unusual situation brought about by the boll weevil, they are at a loss to know what to do. Being a farmer and speaking from a farmer's viewpoint, it seems to me that the farmer should be just as economical as possible in his crop production this year. Of course there are many ways in which the farmer can save, or produce cheaper crops, but in this article I wish to discuss only the fertilizer problem and how we can save money in its purchase and use.

First: Will it pay to fertilize the cotton crop of 1922? I would unhesitatingly answer yes.

How much and what kind of fertilizer will pay best? This question can not be answered by one word. There are so many different types of soils in the county, ranging all the way from the light sandy loam to the stiff red clay, and differing in fertility all the way from the highly improved field to the almost barren and gullied hillside, that no single formula can be given that will suit all fields. I would say, leave the gullied field out of cultivation this year. It will not pay to waste labor and fertilizer on it.

On the light sandy loams of average fertility, it should pay to use a fertilizer analyzing 8-4-2 at the rates of three hundred to six hundred pounds per acre, applied at or before planting. The nas soon as the cotton has been chopped out the first time, apply 50 to 100 pounds of nitrate of soda as a top dresser. Do not top dress late in the season. It will retard maturity and the weevil will get the benefit. If a legume crop has been turned under, not so much nitrogen will be needed.

On clay lands or clay loams, very little or no potash will be needed. In some instances potash has not increased the yields enough to pay for itself. On such lands a liberal application of a fertilizer analyzing 8-4-0 should give good results. If legumes have been turned under, no top dresser will be needed.

Shall we buy ready mixed goods or buy the materials and home-mix them? It is usually very poor policy and often entails great waste in buying ready mixed fertilizers. If the farmer has studied his soil, he has already learned that scarcely any two fields on the farm need exactly the same fertilizer, and if bought ready mixed oftentimes a fertilizer is applied to a field that does not pay and hence entails a waste. Furthermore, ready mixed fertilizers usually cost a great deal more than the materials contained in them. The farmer will, in most cases, save from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per ton by doing his own mixing. This practice will also afford him the opportunity of preparing any special formula to suit the needs of any particular field or crop. I estimate that there will be 50,000 to 60,000 acres planted to cotton in Newberry county this year. I also estimate that there will be used much more than 10,000 tons of fertilizer in the county. If the farmers will home-mix this fertilizer they will save at least \$5.00 per ton by so doing. It's one item will mean a saving of more than \$50,000 to the farmer of the county.

**Is it worth while to save this amount?**

Any farmer wishing information on home-mixing of fertilizers or growing cotton under boll weevil conditions will please call on me at my home or at the chamber of commerce. I have bulletins on these subjects that contain the best information to be had on them.

T. M. Mills, County Agent.

**Rare**

During the absence of our pastor we enjoyed the rare privilege of hearing a good sermon, when Mr. J. A. McM— supplied our pulpit. We hope he will come again.—The Presbyterian League Leader.

**WATSON LUTHER WILL FINISH COLLEGE CAREER**

Will Not Have to Report to Senators Until After Newberry College Commencement

Columbia Record. That Watson Luther will be able to finish his baseball career at Newberry college is contained in news from the Washington training camp at Plant City, Fla. It was feared from the tenor of a story in The Sporting News last week that this star heavier at Newberry college and Columbia boy might have to give up his final season at Newberry and report to the Senators at their spring training camp.

Griffith issued a statement, according to the story in The Sporting News that he was "done for" these young pitchers just breaking into the big show and coming to the majors in June. He issued an ultimatum to "Nat" Turk, former Columbia pitcher that he would have to arrange his class work at Johns Hopkins so as to report to the Senators not later than March 10 if he (Turk) wanted to get a trial with the Griffith-Milan aggregation. It was thought that the same case may apply to Luther.

Luther had stated that he had an understanding that he would not have to report to the Senators until June and that he would finish out his college season. This understanding is correct, although it appears that Griffith was not aware of it. John A. Dugan writing under date of Sunday, in the Washington Post from the camp at Pleasant City, says:

Griffith stated tonight that Pitcher Luther who was recommended by John Thomas Zachery, will not report at the Tampa camp. Luther was signed by Scout Ted Sullivan, with an understanding that he would be allowed to continue his studies at Newberry college. It was not until Saturday morning that Griffith learned of Luther's understanding with Sullivan, but Griffith immediately wired the youngster to stay at college and report June 15, when he completes his course.

**BRAVE OLD WOMAN HOLDS OWN**

Seventy-three Years of Age, but Rebellious as Youth at Thought of Being Cared For

The State. Three years ago an old Columbia woman, of fine family, but reduced to poverty and with no means of support, was being cared for by the Associated Charities. Left alone with nothing to do but brood over her fancied misfortunes, the woman had become a victim of neurasthenia. An otherwise lovable, refined woman, she had allowed herself to become disagreeable and bitter.

The Associated Charities found her a job which workers thought would both help her to become self-supporting and take her mind from herself. She rebelled at first, having never done any work in her life, but was finally persuaded to take the work.

**Begins to Show Interest**

In a surprisingly short time this old woman began to take an interest in things and other people than herself. Her disagreeable ways fell away from her. She had learned that she could take care of herself by the labor of her own hands and the knowledge seemed to bring her to a sense of inexhaustible power. She reported for work at 6 o'clock in the mornings and was the last one to leave at nights. It was not difficult to see that she loved it. The sight of an old woman, white haired and alone, working day in and day out that she may live, usually brings a twinge of sorrow, but not so this old woman. "No one would have thought of being sorry for her. Her white head was carried high, her old hands moved not with the halting weariness of age but with the swift deftness of one whose soul is young. She smiled often as she worked and in her face there was a glow that the weight of 70 years had not stamped out.

That was three years ago. The old woman is 73 years of age now, but the youngness that she captured when she began to work with her hands she has not lost. She has not missed being at her post of duty at 6 o'clock every morning. She still stays until the last one has gone. Her 73 year old hands still work with the swiftness of youth and the glow has not faded from her face. She lives too far from her work to walk and she does not make very much money, but so eager is she about her work that she hires a taxi to bring her to work every morning.

And now the tragedy: The organization for which she works has run short of funds. It is cutting down its force and reducing the salaries of those who are left. It is found that those younger hands might do this old woman's work and their own and so it

has become necessary to let her go. So great has been the change in this old woman, however, the authorities here feel that it would kill her to tell her that her services are no longer needed. They have decided to let her work on half time and at a reduced salary if some arrangements can be made about a room for her.

**Only Needs Room**

About \$15 per month would be required if the room were to be rented, or if some one would donate a room it would be purchasing a few more years of happiness to this old woman's life. The work that she will do in return for the small salary she will draw will be of untold value to her happiness. The Associated Charities does not feel that it is in a position just now to undertake the care of her in this way, but would have to place her in some institution, which, it is felt, would be the end of life for this proud old woman. It would be arranged so that she would not know the room was being given her. Miss Aileen Shane, secretary of the Associated Charities, would be glad to hear from anybody who is interested in this nice old woman.

**AIKEN WILL HAVE "JIMMY COX DAY"**

Aiken, March 8.—Aiken is to have a "Jimmy Cox Day" in honor of its distinguished visitor, James M. Cox, former candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency in 1920. A committee of the Aiken business league called on him to ask that he meet the people who stood so solidly behind him in his campaign for Chief Executive of the United States, and he has consented to address them publicly on a day in March, probably March 20 or 21. All Aiken county and the counties adjoining are invited to hear him. The day will take the form of a big reception and the Western newsboy, who has climbed the heights of fame and achievement as editor, statesman and orator, will meet the sons of the party of Jefferson, who will come from all sections to welcome him.

Governor Cox does not play polo, but enjoys golf and horseback riding, and sets apart several hours daily for his reading. He is deeply interested in Southern history and states that he got in closer touch to the people of a section by reading the books of their own selection.

Arrangements are being made to erect a speaker's platform at the fountain in the postoffice square, and "Jimmy Cox Day" promises to be the biggest day Aiken has had in years.

**COX AND FAMILY ARRIVE IN AIKEN**

To Spend Month at Famous Resort—Discusses Several Matters in Interview

The State. Aiken, March 8.—James M. Cox, ex-governor of Ohio and Democratic presidential candidate in 1920, his wife and little daughter, Anna, arrived in Aiken this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and will make this place their home for the remainder of the month. They have rented the Oakley cottage near the Wilcox hotel.

When interviewed this evening, Mr. Cox said that he regretted the rainy weather which had greeted him in the South but said that he looked for more pleasant conditions. He is not a stranger in the South or in this section, however, for he stayed for some time in Augusta in 1920.

Asked about the association of nations formed at the conference recently held in Washington, Mr. Cox said that with certain reservations he did not think the association could do any harm but he emphatically stated, "Yes, it is an alliance and alliances are what the league of nations wished to avoid. It seems to me that if four nations are allied as in the four power treaty there should be no reason why 54 nations should not be allied. As I see it the association as formed will tend to cause others to be formed. It seems inevitable that Russia and Germany will have to join together and the balance of power will be brought into play."

Regarding the political situation Mr. Cox said in substance that there was much protestation against the Republican administration and that the feeling all over the United States was that the campaign promises had not been carried out, and for the reason that they could not be carried out and were impossible when promised. Asked about the congressional election this year, Mr. Cox said that unless there was very soon a startling change in conditions, especially economic conditions, it was his belief that congress would be as much Democratic as it is now Republican.

Mr. Cox said that he had noticed a more severe economic condition in the South than was prevalent elsewhere in the United States and said that he did not believe there would be any great relief experienced in this

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country until Europe recovered and there was more of a demand created for other markets.

"That is too far off. We have two years more," said Mr. Cox when asked about the Democratic chances in the next presidential election. Mr. Cox, who was invited to stop over in Columbia today and address the state legislature, said that he was unable to do so because of the fact that he had his family with him. He was very appreciative of the attention shown him by the committee which met the train at Columbia and regretted that he had been unable to talk to the South Carolina lawmakers.

**RED CROSS NOTES**

The Newberry chapter of the American Red Cross is not behind any other chapter in its desire to do all possible for the uplift of humanity and for the suppression of causes for pain and alleviation of distress incident thereto. Hence their effort to unite with our county officials in the establishment and upkeep of a health unit in our midst. And now realizing that many of the present day troubles are traced primarily to a diseased condition of the teeth and gums, they are assisting the board of health in establishing a series of dental clinics. These come within the scope of Miss Theresa Lightsey's work as public health nurse and the dentists in Newberry are lending their assistance gratis in the dental survey she is making.

The Red Cross chapter has appropriated \$300.00 to the furthering of the plan which is under the special direction of Dr. Kneese, chairman of the county board of health, and Miss Lightsey. It is the only chapter in the state maintaining a dental clinic and Miss Lightsey has had letters from other states inquiring into her methods. The first clinic was held on

Feb. 15th and while I would like to give Miss Lightsey's entire report as public health nurse as my space is limited I will only give the report as it pertains to the clinic.

"We had our dental clinic Wednesday, Feb. 15, after selecting from one of the mill schools those children whose parents could not afford to pay for dental work. I visited these homes and arranged for these children to come to my office at 3 o'clock. Although it was a very bad, rainy afternoon fifteen of the eighteen children reported. Fortunately, the offices of the three dentists who were to do the work were in the same building. On account of illness one of the dentists was unable to work, but the other two, by working steadily, finished the work and this is what they did: Fillings in permanent teeth, 17; fillings in temporary teeth, 15; extractions of temporary teeth, 18; cleaned teeth of 5.

"I have arranged for a similar clinic from one of the country school districts for the first week in March. The ladies of the Rural School Improvement association are to be responsible for getting the children in bringing them in from school on the afternoon appointed and taking them home."

Theresa Lightsey. Miss Lightsey, accompanied by one of our dentists, has, during the month visited eighteen school in which there were over two thousand children inspected. Of that number 1,500 were found to have defective teeth. Many children had defective permanent teeth. Eighty-six children had irregular teeth and eighteen were already affected with pyorrhea. All of the dentists in town are lending their hearty cooperation to the Red Cross in this very much needed work.

It has come to be a very definite part of the work of the American Red Cross. I notice in the Red Cross Courier that Indiana is to the forefront in this work with a dental

clinic established at Rising Sun and that the Junior Red Cross of Medford, Oregon, have selected as their special activity work of a similar kind, to which they expect to add treatment of the eyes and other ailments of children whose parents are unable to do this for them.

The dentists give their time to the examination of the children free of charge. For any child whose parents are financially unable to meet the extra expense of dental work, arrangements will be made by the Red Cross whereby this may be met.

Agatha A. Woodson, Publicity Chairman, Newberry Chapter, A. R. C.

**Hope He Will Accept**

The members of the Newberry county post, American Legion, are elated over the prospects of getting the national commander, Hanford McNider, to stop in this city today (Friday) and take dinner with the executive committee of the post. Learning that Commander McNider would pass through Newberry Friday en route from Greenville to Columbia they dispatched him the following telegram to Washington, D. C., where he has been for the past few days:

"Newberry county post would be glad to be your host at an informal luncheon Friday. You will pass through our city on your way from Greenville to Columbia and will probably arrive here between twelve and one. Nothing would give us more pleasure than to have you dine with us and we hope that you can arrange to tarry with us long enough for a bite to eat. Kindly wire us your wishes."

**Entertainment at Trinity School**

An entertainment will be given at Trinity school house next Friday night, March 10th, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.