### PROFESSIONAL CARDS

C. GADSDEN SAYRE

Architect 405-406 Bleckley Building

Anderson, S. C.

Chisholm, Trowbridge & Sugga

DENTISTS

New Theatre Building

W. Whitner St.

RUFUS FANT, Jr. Cox-Townsend Bldg.

:-: South Carolina

Wear--

Fro La Say Front Laced Corsels

Mrs. B. Graves Boyd

H. H. Rosenberg TAILOR FOR MEN

134 North Main

The Board of Registration of Anderson County will meet the following appointments to register, renew transfer certificates

Starr, Monday, August 9th. Iva, Tuesday, August 10th. Anderson Court House, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 11th, 12th, and

W. L. Anderson, W. C. Burriss, E. T. Tollison Board of Registration of Anderson County.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against are hereby notified to present them properly proven to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make settle-ment.

L. H. HALL, Admr. With will annexed.

## Charleston & Western Carolina Railway

To and From the NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST Leaves:

No. 22 . . . . 6:08 A. M.



		Willa	111/00		
No. 21				7:85	A. M
No. 32	400000		<b>第一次</b>	9:85	A. M
No. 35	Bayers.		(9448)	11:40	A. M
No. 37.	September 1	1000		1:10	P. M
No. 39				3:40	P. M
No. 41.	1255	1000	N/E/A	6:00	P. M
No. 43.	的海里	100	STATE OF THE PARTY.	6:50	P. M
No. 45	945570		SP ST	10:20	P. M
		Departi	urea		

# WAR ALSO AFFECTS

Jamaica Especially Hard Hit Be cause Principle Commodity is Perishable.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 7.—Asso-ciated Press Correspondence)—Al-though trade in the West Indies generally has suffered to an extent which is quite appreciable owing to special war conditions, yet Jamaica, on acprincipal commodity,-bananas-has had a more serious setback than any other of the British West Indian col-The sister colony of Trinidad is more favorably placed on account of better shipping facilities offered in neutral and British vessels.

The effect of war conditions in Jamaica is exhibited in the customs collections. Since August, 1914, imports and exports have decreased 12 per cent while excise revenue has fallen to an even greater extent. The falling off in exports is due almost entirely to the lack of adequate ship-

Comparing the latest returns for 1915 with the corresponding pre-war period in 1914, the following percen-tages illustrate the decreases in various typical exports: Coffee 11 per cent, cocoa 17 per cent, dyewoods 33 per cent, bananas 44 per cent, ginger 40 per cent, pimento 39 per cent, rum 54 per cent, sugar 13 per cent, cot-ton 9 per cent and honey 57 per cent.

bon 9 per cent and honey 57 per cent. Bananas, which form the principal export of the colony, representing 60 per cent of the total exports, have fallen by almost one half and this in a year when the crop is the largest in the island's history. The colony, in fact, has had a record production in almost all lines, but total exports are almost one-third less than in normal years. As a consequence perishable years. As a consequence perishable commodities are wasted and in some places surplus fruit for banana plan-tations, not protected by firm con-tracts with the fruit trading com-nautos cannot find humaning. cannot find buyers at 3 cents per bunch.

per bunch.

It is the very irony of fate that after the hurricane of 1912 and a period of almost continuous drought in some sections since 1909, just when the seasonal rains have been when the seasonal rains have been the best since the year 1906 with a the best since the year 1906 with a record crop both as regards quality and quantity,—the island should be placed in a position where it can not market its produce for lack of vessels to carry it. The situation has been somewhat relieved by the action of the imperial government in arranging for ocean transport for some of of the imperial government in arranging for ocean transport for some of the surplus sugar stocks, but this benefit to the island as a whole is small as sugar occupies but a comparatively insignificant position in the bulk of the colony's exports. The basis on which Jamaica: prosperity rests under present conditions, both on account of the revenue derived from it, and the fact that it puts more money into circulation than all the other departments of agricultural acother departments of agricultural ac-tivities put together. Quick, regular and sufficient ocean transport there-fore is an essential condition to the ory is an essential condition to the isand's prosperity. This Jamaica has not got and there seems no immediate prospect of improvement in the situ-

England is not in a position to act, except to find freights for such products as she may immediately require. The eyes of Jamaica therefore turn to the United States, not only for the reason that she is the island's best customer for bananas, buying 90 per cent of the gross production, but for the further reason that American capital and energy and enterprise has developed the banana trade to its present position of pre-eminence.

It is interesting here to note the relative positions of the mother State and America boht as buyers and set.

Departures

Separation of the policy of the property of the pr

LESSON FOR AUGUST 8

THE KINGDOM TORN ASUNDER.

LESSON TEXT—I Kings 12:6-16.
GOLDEN TEXT—Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall. Prov. 16:18.

Solomon's kingdom though outwardy magnificent those germs of oppression, formal religious observances and the lax example of an indulgent monarch which speedily led to its disruption after his death. Forty years Solomon reigned, but the latter end of his life was none too peaceful. "He loved many strange women" and "his heart was not perfect with the Lord his God" (11:1, 4). Rezon was his "adversary" (11:25) and Jeroboam whom he at first sought to conciliate (11:26-28) was finally driven from the land (v. 40). Chapter eleven contains the prophecy of which this lesson is the fulfillment. "And Rehoboam, his son, reigned in his stead" (11:43).

1. The Convention at Shechem, vv. 1-5. This place has an important his-tory beginning in the days of Abraham and Jacob. It was a city of the Levites and the place where Joshua gave his final charge (Josh, 24:1, 25). Abimelech destroyed it though it was soon rebuilt. Here Israel gathered to confirm Solomon's son upon the throne. Jerusalem and Judea readily accepted Rehoboam as king, but the ten tribes hesitated and, according to one translation there was a year's delay during which time Jeroboam was sent for and certain reforms were formulated (v 2). Their charges were entirely selfish and made no reference to the rights of Jehovah nor offered any protest against the increasing idolatry. fore allegiance was sworn Jeroboam as spokesman presented these reforms (v. 4) and Rehoboam wisely asked for time to consider the request (v. 5).

II. Good Counsel Neglected, vv 6-12. Rehoboam came of bad stock (ch. 14:21), yet his first step was a wise one. His name means "Enlarger of the people," but he sadly belied the same. Too long had he lived in the atmosphere of luxury and enervation. The northern tribes, suffered greatly through taxation and shared none of the prosperity of Jerusalem. Solomon's "yoke," like that of every earthly mon-arch, had been heavy (Matt, 11:29, 30). The counsel of the old men was good

(v. 7), it was kingly, manly. Jesus tells us that the greatest must be the servant of all and sets us the example himself (Matt. 20:28). Rehoboam next consulted those of his own circle who "were grown up with him," men of like position and passions, youths as inexperienced as himself who had no sympathy but were wild, conceited, overbearing, selfish. Reho-boam asked "advice" (v. 6) of the old men, but asked for "counsel" (v. 9) of the young men, but in neither case is there any suggestion that God was consulted (James 1:5). These young men counseled a boasting and burdensome course which brought Rehoboam to grief. Oppression always results in rebellion, a fact that those who gov ern or employ others should ponder well. Rehoboam's choice of counselors and his consequent course of action was the height of foolishness (Prov.

NO. 22 ... 6:08 A. M.
NO. 6 ... 3:37 P. M.
Arrives:
NO. 21 ... 11:15 A. M.
NO. 5 ... 3:07 P. M.
Information, Schedules, in the secretary of th



Residence of Mrs. Eva Murray.



Residence of C. R. McDonald,

## Is The Home You Are Paying For Yours or Some Other Man's?

If any man asked you whether you would rather work for your own family or the family of another, you would think him crazy. But have you stopped to consider that he might have grounds for that question?

Some of us pay for a home one way, some another. But we all pay. All our lives, some of us are paying for a home. Others pay for a few years and then they have paid for their homes for all time. The first class are those who pay rent. The second class are those who buy their homes little by little by little.

When you pay rent you squander your present and discount your future. You get a house to live in, and for it you pay your landlord's taxes, repairs, principal and interest, and a nice profit on the investment. You are buying his house for him, over and over.

> You Can't Dodge the Truth. You Either Pay For Your Own Home, or Another Man's Home

In North Anderson YOU can buy a lot, pay for it \$10, down and \$10.50 a month; borrow money and build YOUR HOME, and stop paying for that other man's home.

YOUR HOME will be located in the very best residential section of the city, where you will want to raise your family; where property is steadily advancing in value; and by buying NOW you get in on the "Profit Sharing" proposition that will make your lot cost you only a fraction of it's real

> Quit Buying Homes For Others Here's Your Chance

See JOHN LINLEY or 'GENE WATSON Phones 647, 906, 310.



