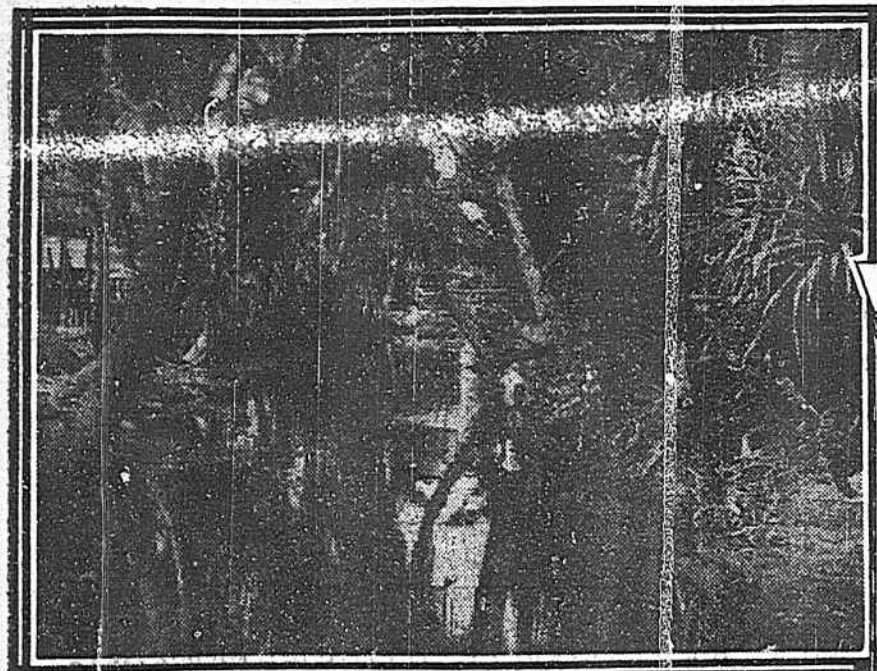
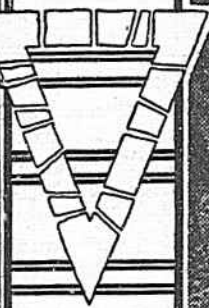


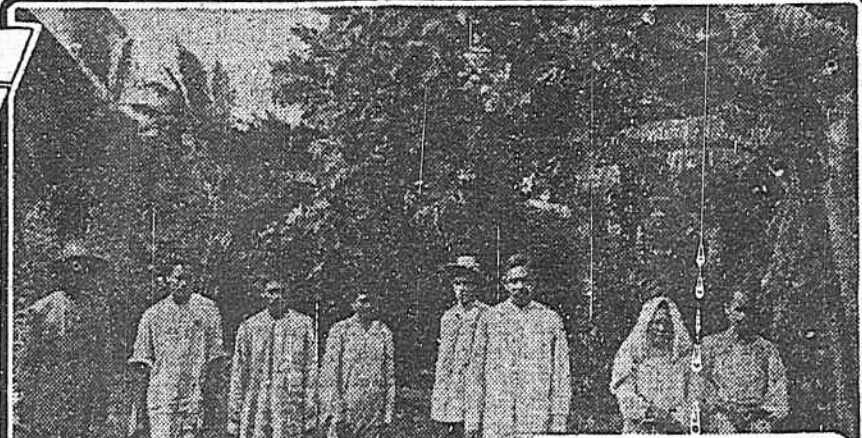
GUAM, OUR TINY ISLAND IN THE FAR EAST



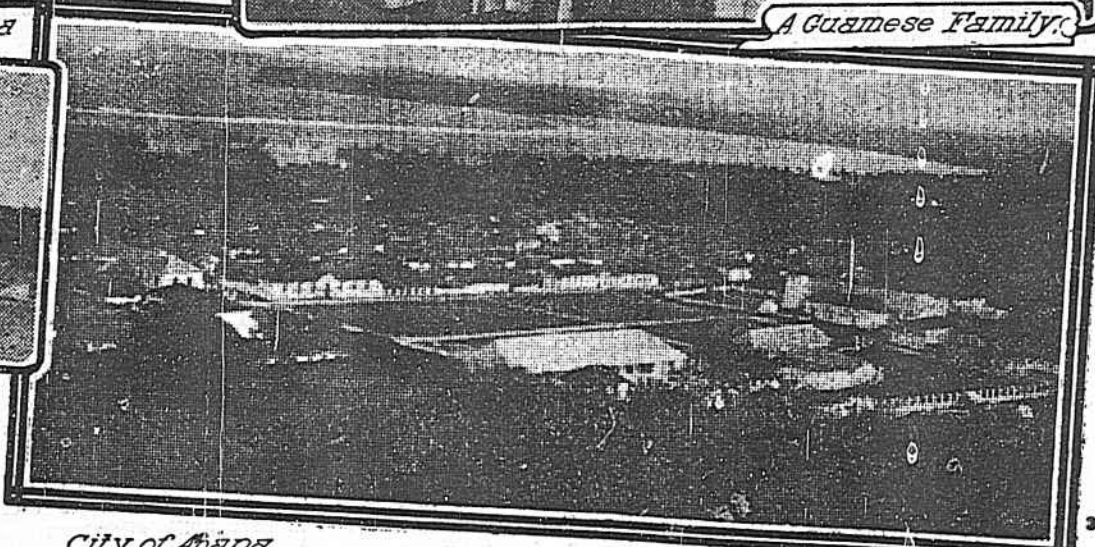
Water supply of Agaña



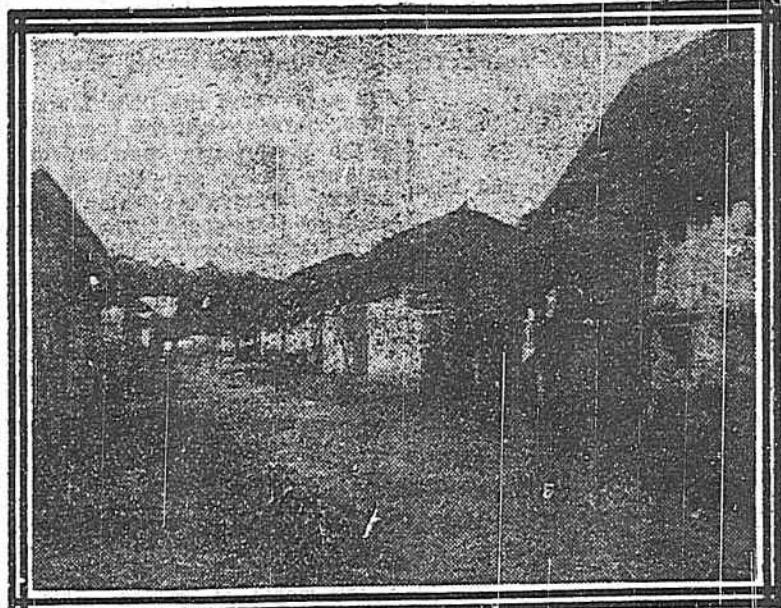
Government Building, Agaña



A Guamese Family



City of Agaña



Street in Agaña

His Excellency the Governor of Guam had just sat down to breakfast in the stucco villa, which by contrast with the other buildings in Agaña, merited its designation of "palace." Breakfast, although consisting of an unvarying bill of fare, presented at precisely the same hour every day, was an event in the trancelike life of Guam, where nothing ever happened between the semi-annual visits of the supply-ship from Manila, and the occasional call of a copra dealer from Japan.

His Excellency was about to address himself, with somewhat languid appetite, to a juicy bilimbini, when his secretary, deputy, aide, chief of police, generalissimo, admiral—all in one—entered excitedly to announce the approach of a vessel.

The official force of the Island betook itself to the veranda and brought its two gray heads together in alternate peeps through an ancient telescope.

The vessel approaching rapidly was a war ship, flying the stars and stripes. That much was clear. What might be its errand was beyond conjecture.

When within about three miles of shore, the cruiser stopped and presently from the side spat forth a billow of thick white smoke. The following report reminded the Governor of his responsibilities, a salute! They must prepare to return it immediately. Shouting di-

rections to some members of the military force who stood nearby, the Secretary hurried down to the beach where, upon the remnant of a ruined fort stood the only piece of ordnance the Island boasted. He glanced into the muzzle of the venerable cannon—a relic of prouder days—and hastened back to his chief.

A pair of wild pigeons had nested in the cannon and even now were tending a brood of fluffy little ones. Here was a dilemma. To turn out the birds was clearly out of the question. On the other hand, the salute of a friendly nation demanded prompt answer. While the Governor pondered, with pucker'd brow, the gun of the ward ship boomed across the waters for the third time. The next report found the Governor erect and decided. He had it. He would sink etiquette and abate the dignity due to the representative of His Most Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain. He would row out and pay his respects to the commander of the American vessel.

While a party of natives bailed out the old pinnace, His Excellency put on his faded uniform, with its tarnished gold lace. He was soon in the boat and before long—for the Chamorro is a lusty oarsman—the cruiser's side was reached.

The American commander met the Governor with respectful courtesy and listened, not without puzzlement to his apology for failing to return the salute. With as much tact and

gentleness as he could employ the American explained that there had been no salute, that his guns were fired in menace, that as an incident in the war between the United States and Spain he had come to demand the surrender of Guam.

The poor governor was speechless with amazement, War—he had heard no whisper of it. As to surrender—he thought of the sixteen men who composed his garrison, and of the one piece of artillery—with the pigeons in it. The blood of the Castille urged him to strike a blow for the honor of his country, but common sense proclaimed that resistance would be madness.

So Guam fell into our hands, and the treaty of Paris confirmed us in the possession of it. We stipulated for its retention because we recognized its strategic value. Spain had never made any use of the Island except to transport convicts there from the Philippines. But that was stopped after an enterprising gang of criminals practically took possession of Guam and held full sway until a war vessel came from Manila and took them back.

Under the United States the Island

has been made a link in the Pacific cable system and a naval station is being slowly established there. The Island is one of a chain of bases stretching across the Pacific, and formed by Hawaii, Midway Island, Guam and the Philippines. Under certain circumstances Guam might play an important part in war. It considerably strengthens our defense against possible Japanese aggression, provided we have ample warning of the attack.

Today, Japan could take Guam as easily as we did and would have little more difficulty in seizing the Philippines. The Island can not be made formidably defensive. Its strength and utility are inseparable from the co-operation of a fleet. On the other hand, to our vessels manœuvring in the Pacific, Guam would be of the greatest value in breaking the long journey from Hawaii, or Samoa, to Manila. The distance from Honolulu to Guam is 3,308 miles and thence to Manila 1,506. It is even less to Yokohama. From Panama to Guam the distance is 7,846. Guam is only a small dot in the ocean, barely 150 square miles in extent, 30 miles in length,

and from 3 to 10 miles in breadth. Small as it is, hardly more than two per cent of the Island's area has been placed under civilization and habitation is limited to a few patches along the coast. There are somewhat fewer than 10,000 inhabitants, distributed among about a dozen centres, of which but one boasts a population in excess of 500. This one is Agaña, where more than half of the people of the Island live.

Agaña has been the capital since time immemorial. When Magellan reached Guam, on his memorable voyage around the world, the seat of the Cacique of Guam was at Agaña and it always has been the residence of Spanish Governors. The United States marines and the officials connected with the naval station are quartered at Samuye, about 8 miles to the south of the capital.

Agaña has not a single point of interest. It is a commonplace collection of one-story houses, with thatched roofs and whitewashed mud walls. A little shallow stream runs through it. Until late years, this was the common place for washing clothing and the depositing of refuse. It was also the chief source of the

supply of drinking water and, naturally, a powerful agency for the spread of diseases. These conditions have been greatly improved under American control of the Island.

The people of Agaña are, perhaps, a slight degree less poor than the remainder of the inhabitants, but practically all of them live from hand to mouth, and, when one of the periodical hurricanes sweeps the Island, they are reduced to the verge of starvation. Their main dependence is on the crops which they raise on little plantations, a few from the town, where they take up their abode in the harvest season. Rice, maize, tomatoes, and garden truck are cultivated most extensively and a little tobacco of a passable quality is grown. The greatest area is devoted to coconuts, which are indigenous to the soil and require little care. The cocoa tree furnishes the native with the greatest variety of necessities. From it he derives meat, drink, wine, vinegar, melasses, lard, shoes, clothing; in shades his other crops; it fattens his chickens and hogs; it yields the thatch, the woodwork and the crude furniture of his house; from its sap he takes the yeast for his bread; its fibre he fashions into cord and matting.

But the most important product, procured from the tree is copra, which is the dried meat of the coconut. The tree is more prolific in Guam than in any other part of the world, with the exception of the Caroline Islands. The crudest methods are practised by the Guamese in preparing copra. The coconuts ripen all the year round and each morning the rancher and his sons make the rounds of the grove, picking up the cocons which have fallen during the night. These are piled up beside the ranch hut until a sufficient quantity to work upon has been accumulated. In the process of extraction, one man, with his machete splits a nut open and hands the pieces to another who is seated astride a low wooden horse with a

chisel-shaped piece of iron fitted to the end of it. This man with a dexterous turn of a half nut on the chisel separates the meat from the husk. Women take the pieces of meat as fast as they fall and spread them out on mats made of heavy grass. These are laid in the sun that the meat may be dried. The naked children run constantly around the mat driving away the pigs and the chickens. Such members of the family as are not engaged in the work described stand by ready to carry the meat under shelter at the first sign of rain, for a very slight wetting will spoil it.

After five or six days of exposure to the sun the copra is sufficiently cured, it is then placed in grass sacks and carried to Agaña where it is sold, or bartered for merchandise. The copra collectors break the meat into the small pieces, for the sake of securing greater compactness, and pack it into sacks, each containing 130 pounds. It is ultimately sold to the Japanese trading schooners that make regular trips for the copra.

To return to the Guamese: It is probable that their condition will in the course of no great time, be materially improved if they have the capacity to rise to their opportunity. The naval station will create a demand for a large number of laborers in mechanical work of a more or less skilled nature. The authorities realize that they would have difficulty in inducing Americans to accept employment. Furthermore, a sudden demand for an extra supply of labor, such as would arise under easily conceivable circumstances, could only be met by a local response. These considerations, and a desire to benefit the islanders, have determined the authorities to make an effort to qualify the Guamese to fill as many as possible of the positions in connection with the naval station. They are to be given opportunity for manual training and instruction in mechanics, in connection with the common school education which is now available to them.

What a Bank Account Does at The People's Bank

- It helps your credit.
- It stimulates your courage.
- It guards you against extravagance.
- It gives you confidence in your judgment.
- It helps you hold up white you are out of work.
- It furnishes the best receipt for all money you pay out.
- It creates business habits that will increase your savings.
- It protects against loss by robbery and personal injury by robbers.
- It enables you to pass over periods of sickness without embarrassment.
- It makes you able to run your business, instead of your business running you.
- It teaches economy, which is the first round in the ladder to success and prosperity. Your business welcome,

The People's Bank ELLOREE, S. C.

Notice.
Under and by virtue of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Rowesville Cotton Oil Company, a meeting of its stockholders will be held at its office, Rowesville, S. C., on the 19th day of June, 1911, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of going into liquidation, dissolving and winding up the affairs of said corporation, and also for the purpose of determining upon the sale and conveyance of all the property, rights and plant of the said Rowesville Cotton Oil Company.

Notice.
The regular monthly meeting of the Orangeburg County Farmers' Union will be held on Tuesday, June 13th, at 11 o'clock at the court house. There are several important matters to come up at this meeting, the report of the committee on "Fertilizer Laws" being the most important.

We hope that there will be a large attendance of the union members as well as delegates.

W. W. Culler, J. H. Claffy, Secretary President.

Get the J. M. batteries at L. E. Riley's and you get the best.

THE FALL OF SAMARIA

II Kings 17:1-18—June 13
"He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy."—Proverbs 1:21.

HOSHIA, King of Israel, the central personage of this study is paid the rather doubtful compliment of being less evil in the Lord's sight than some of his predecessors. Gradually the Assyrian kingdom had extended its control to Israel, and Hoshea maintained his throne by paying tribute.

This continued for several years until the King of Israel thought himself sufficiently in league with the Egyptians on the south to refuse further tribute money. In consequence, the Assyrian army advanced and laid siege to the capital city, Samaria. It seems astounding, indeed, to learn that the city withstood the siege for three years. The end came in the ninth year of Hoshea, and signified the end of the ten-tribe kingdom, the people being transported by their captors several hundred miles to another portion of the Assyrian empire.

The overthrow of Israel, recounted in this study, we are directly told, was a judgment from the Lord. "Therefore the Lord was very angry with Israel and removed them out of His sight; there were none left but the tribe of Judah only."

His tends to national destruction in a very natural way—by sapping the vitals of the people of the nation. But in Israel's case there was something more than this. God entered into a special Covenant with that nation by which He bound Himself and they bound themselves.

Israel agreed to be God's people, to serve and obey Him faithfully; and God agreed that, if they would do so, He would specially favor them and look out for their interests, their flocks, their herds, their health, their prosperity; all were to be blessed so long as they were loyal and true. On the contrary, God specially pledged Himself that if they as a people proved unfaithful to the Covenant, He would specially chastise them, punish them, deliver them to their enemies, etc. Thus Israel's prosperity or defeat indicated surely the Lord's favor or disfavor, in a manner not applicable

THE CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Enrollment Over 700—Value of Property Over a Million and a Quarter—Ninety Teachers and Officers.

Seven full four years courses, in Agriculture, Engineering, etc.

Cost per session of nine months, including all fees, board, heat, light, laundry and necessary uniforms—\$121.87.

Students who are financially able, pay \$40.00 tuition additional.

SCHOLARSHIP AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The College maintains 124 agricultural Scholarships, and 43 Textile Scholarships, worth each \$100.00 and free tuition.

(Students who have attended Clemson College or any other College or University, are not eligible for the scholarships unless there are no other eligible applicants.)

Scholarship and entrance examinations will be held at the County Seats July 14th, 9 a. m.

Next Session Opens SEPT. 13, 1911.

Write at ONCE to W. M. Riggs, President Clemson College, S. C., for catalogue, scholarship blanks etc. If you delay, you may be crowded out.

Notice of Final Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that I will file my final account as guardian of Gladys U. Millican, a minor, with the Judge of Probate for Orangeburg County, on the first day of July, A. D., 1911, and will, on that day, ask for letters of discharge as such guardian, the said minor being now of age.

M. E. Zeigler, Guardian of Gladys U. Millican. Dated: May 30, 1911.

Dead Man Comes Back.

Official records showed that Dan Richardson died August 15, 1909, at Waukegan, Ill., and an administrator was appointed by Probate Judge Cutting. Recently Richardson dazed the court at Chicago by walking in and demanding his estate—\$1,142. A dead man was identified as Richardson by his sister, it turned out. Richardson was officially declared alive and got his estate back.

Wreck of Four Trains.

One of the most disastrous freight wrecks in the history of the New Haven railroad occurred near Fairfield, Conn., Wednesday, when four freight trains piled into each other, killing five men, injuring at least seven, two fatally and leaving two unaccounted for.

Destroyed Without Remedy

Our text, taken from Proverbs, tells what will be the final outcome of any conflict between God and the sinner. Whoever shall be remanded to the Second Death, there will be no hope for him.

The philosophy of this is plain: Adam's death, which comes to all men as a result of Adam's sin and his condemnation as a sinner, is to be entirely wiped out, and Adam and all his race are to be fully released from it.

Those of us who, as the Spirit-begotten Church, enjoy this favor in the present time, must not expect any further favor along this line in the future, for Christ died no more; and only one share in His redemptive work is provided for every member of the race.

When in the future all the world are brought to a knowledge of the Truth, the grace of God will then be to them "a savor of life unto life, or of death unto death," as it is now to the Church.

Israel's Promised Restoration

The Israelites suffered the penalty for their failure as a nation; they were destroyed but not without remedy. Indeed, the Bible tells us that in the end of this Age as soon as the election of the Church shall have been completed and the First Resurrection accomplished, God's favor will return to Israel, the twelve tribes, and their regathering will be the first blessing to humanity under Messiah's glorious reign.

St. Paul brings this matter to our attention very explicitly in his letter to the Romans. (11:25-32.) The logic of his argument should be carefully noted, including the fact that Natural Israel will receive mercy at the hands of Spiritual Israel—in the Kingdom.

The nation of Israel transgressed Divine commands, and was therefore worthy of punishment—but this did not signify that the nation would become alienated from the Divine mercy which God had already intended and promised through Abraham.

Neither Israel, in the days of Hoshea nor at any other time, nor any other nation, knew anything about the life and immortality which God purposed to proffer to mankind through the Redeemer in due time. As the Apostle again says, "This great salvation began to be spoken by our Lord and was confirmed unto us by them that heard Him."—Heb. 2:3.

Get your gasoline from Riley's. He handles the Gulf Refining and you will have no trouble.

EXCURSION RATES.

Southern Railway Announces Special Low Fares to Points.

Meridian, Miss.—Account Sunday School Congress of the National Baptist Convention, colored. Tickets on sale June 5th and 6th, final limit June 14th, 1911.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Account Northern Baptist Convention and Baptist World Alliance Congress. Tickets on sale June 9, 10th, 12th, 15th. Extension of final limit may be had by depositing tickets and payments of fee of \$1.00, until Sept. 31st.

Asheville, N. C.—Account Southern Students Conference, Y. W. C. A. Tickets on sale June 8th and 9th, final limit June 28th, 1911.

Black Mountain, N. C.—Account Southern Students Conference, Y. M. C. A. Tickets on sale June 15th and 16th, final limit June 28th, 1911.

Charlottesville, Va.—Account University of Virginia Summer School. Tickets on sale June 17th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, 26th, and July 3rd and 10th limited fifteen days, unless extended at Charlottesville, until September 30, 1911.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Account Summer School of the South. Tickets on sale June 18th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 25th, July 1st, 8th, 9th and 15th, 1911. Limited fifteen days unless extended at Knoxville until September 30th, 1911.

For information as to rates, etc., apply to ticket agents or address: J. L. Meek, Asst. Genl. Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga., or W. E. McGee, Division Passenger Agent, Charleston, S. C.

Municipal Notice.
Office of Secretary City Board of Health, City of Orangeburg, S. C., May 27, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that bids will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock p. m., June 10, 1911, for the privy deposits of the city for the year beginning June 15, 1911, and ending June 14th, 1912. The bids must state the location of the dumping ground and its distance from the corporate limits of the city.

The successful bidder will be required to execute a note approved by the board of health with interest at 8 per centum per annum payable June 15, 1912, for the amount of the bid or must agree to pay in monthly instalments. The city carts will deliver the deposits.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

By order of the Board of Health.
L. H. Wannamaker, Secretary.

Engraved visiting cards are nearest and best. Let Sims Book Store take your order.

John Wanamaker, whose life has been insured for a million and a half, once said:

From the day an honest man pays the first premium for life insurance, that first receipt of his gives a new impulse, a new light to his eyes and a new hope to his heart.

The late Grover Cleveland said:

Get a policy and then hold on to it. It means self-respect; it means that nobody will have to put something in a hat for you or your dependent ones.

Dr. Lyman Abbott said:

One could easily bear to take his wife and children down with him into poverty so long as he could be with them to help carry the load but to go off to his eternal rest and leave them to go down into poverty and to fight the wolf from the door, what more terrible prospect?

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, said:

It is a mean thing to go up to heaven while your family go to the poorhouse. When they are out at the elbows the thought of your splendid robe in Heaven will not keep them warm. The minister may preach a splendid sermon over your remains, and the quartette may sing like four angels alighted in the organ loft, but your death will be a swindle.

PROTECTION THAT PROTECTS.



STRONGEST IN THE WORLD.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SEE ZEIGLER & DIBBLE SPECIAL AGENTS Orangeburg, S. C.

ALWAYS ON TOP



We are Always on Top when it comes to selling a firstclass carriage at a second-class price. The price you can judge by comparison. The carriage you will have our guarantee for. And that guarantee stands for something. We are not a thousand miles away. We are right here on the spot ready and more than willing to make it good.

L. E. RILEY