

**WEDNESDAY WILL BE
"LIBERTY LOAN DAY"**

**Gov. Manning Urges Suspension of All
Business in State During After-
noon**

Columbia, Oct. 19.—In a proclamation issued today designating Wednesday, October 24, as "Liberty Day" throughout South Carolina, Governor Manning calls on all business houses to be closed the afternoon of that day, requests mayors, liberty loan organizations and civic bodies to hold demonstrations on that day, and urges every citizen to contribute heartily to the fund being raised to combat German militarism. The proclamation follows:

Governor's Proclamation

"Our country is carrying on a mighty campaign in behalf of the second issue of the liberty loan. Its success is so vital to our nation that it is the imperative duty of every citizen to support it. Buy a bond and you lend your money to the government. With this money the government will feed, clothe, equip and pay our soldiers and sailors who are fighting in a common cause against a common enemy—German militarism. Each dollar you loan to the government in this crisis is a blow to the frightful cruelty and barbarity of a crazed autocracy, and is a weapon of defense for outraged American rights, liberty and honor.

"Now, therefore, I, Richard I. Manning, Governor of South Carolina, in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, do hereby designate Wednesday, October 24, 1917, as Liberty Day throughout the State of South Carolina.

"I urge that all places of business be closed on the afternoon of that day to the end that all citizens join in appropriate, soul-string ceremonies.

"I do further call upon the organizations promoting the liberty loan campaign to do everything in their power to hold patriotic demonstration on that day. I call upon the mayors and other governing bodies to assist such committees in preparing for the celebrations.

"It is imperative that our government be given hearty support by each and every citizen, so that the war can be sooner brought to an end in effective victory. Our response to the liberty loan must be so overwhelming that not only the Imperial German Government, but also its vast system of spies and all persons within our borders who utter disloyal, seditious and treasonable words may know that we have thrown our souls into this war, that our materials, our money and man power are at the disposal of our government, and that grim determination fills our bodies, minds and hearts, to save our rights and our honor in a conclusive victory that will bring safety and peace to the world.

"Given under my hand and seal of this State, in Columbia, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and seventeen, and in the one hundred, forty-second year of the independence of the United States of America.

By the Governor,

(Signed) "Richard I. Manning,
"Governor."

(Signed) W. Banks Dove,
"Secretary of State."

**SILVERSTREET TO ORGANIZE
A RED CROSS AUXILIARY**

A Red Cross auxiliary will be organized at Silverstreet school house Oct. 23, 1917, at 4 o'clock.

Rev. W. R. Bouknight and Mrs. W. D. Senn will make talks on food conservation, and other speakers are expected in behalf of the Red Cross work.

Everybody is urged to be present.

Mrs. H. B. Senn.

COMMUNITY RUMMAGE SALE

The county supervisor has given the Newberry Red Cross Chapter permission to use the upstairs of the old court house for its headquarters, and the town authorities have had it thoroughly cleaned. In order that the greatest convenience may be insured, there is some absolutely necessary work to be done, and to meet this expense all women who are interested are asked to contribute to a rummage sale, to be held in the store room recently vacated by E. Hush Summer, on Saturday, October 27. Please send the rummage to this place the afternoon before, when a committee will receive and accept it.

There are many people who would be more enthusiastic about food conservation and other movements if the price of food and fuel stuffs could be reduced to a living figure. The speaking and working and canvassing ought to be turned in that channel.

WAS NOT DOUBTED

**John Dickinson Known as Patriot,
Despite Actions.**

**Refused to Sign Declaration of Independence, but Fought for Cause
Both in Field and in Councils of State.**

John Dickinson, a patriot member of the congress of '78, who opposed the Declaration of Independence, died at Wilmington, Del., on February 14, 1808, at the age of seventy-four.

Dickinson came of English Quaker stock, his ancestors having left England in 1654 to escape imprisonment as nonconformists, observes the Washington Post. They settled first in Virginia, later removed to Maryland, and still later to a plantation near Dover, Del. William Killen, a young Irishman, who afterward became chief justice of Delaware, had the direction of young Dickinson's education until he was sent abroad to study law in the Middle temple, London. His first public service was as a member of the assembly from the "lower counties," as Delaware was then termed, and later as a delegate from the city of Philadelphia.

During the initial years of the war for independence he was a delegate from Delaware to the Continental Congress and was a recognized leader.

Few contributed more to the movement for separation from the mother country than did Dickinson, and especially through his writings as "a Pennsylvania farmer," and yet he denounced the Boston tea party as revolutionary and contended that the tea destroyed should be paid for. Notwithstanding all this, his patriotism was never doubted.

He drafted the famous "declaration of causes for taking up arms," also drafted the first letter to the king and the address to the people of America. He opposed the Declaration of Independence on the ground that it would not strengthen the colonies "by one man or by the least supply; that it would expose the soldiers to new cruelties; that without some trial of their strength they ought not to risk an alternative where to recede would be injury and to persist might be destruction." He declared the document to be "a menace to England, an affront to France, and a cause of dissension among the colonies themselves."

When the crucial moment came the opposition melted away, but Dickinson simply absented himself and persistently declined to sign the immortal document. His opposition to it defeated his re-election to congress, and when, at a following election Delaware named him, he declined to serve. He did not sulk, however, but strove for the cause both in the councils and in the field.

As president of the Annapolis convention he was the author of a report to congress commending a constitutional convention, and as a delegate to that convention insisted on the States, regardless of area or population, being equally represented in the senate. He had several important military commands, and rendered efficient service as an officer in the field.

His voice was ever against slavery and he was an early advocate of the emancipation of the slaves of Delaware and against the extension of the institution in the territories. Dickinson was a positive character, and encountered greater personal risk in the cause of freedom than many who championed the cause.

Welding Compounds.

Welding liquids are not considered so good as the preparations in the powder form, with the possible exception of the solution of zinc in hydrochloric acid which is used by tanners. A very good compound may be made as follows:

To 20 parts of iron filings add 10 parts borax, 1.5 parts sal ammoniac and one part of a resinous oil (balsam of copaiba may be used).

The surfaces to be united are to be powdered with this mixture, then placed in the fire and heated to cherry red. When the composition melts, remove the pieces from the fire and weld them quickly. There are numerous preparations but most of them contain ammonium, chloride, borax and sodium carbonate.—Dr. Charles K. Francis, Chemist, Experiment Station, Oklahoma A. and, M. College Stillwater.

Literary Battalions.

In a library we are surrounded by many hundreds of dear friends, but they are imprisoned in these paper and leather boxes, and as they are dressed, like battalions of infantry, in coat and jacket of one cut, by the thousands, your chance of hitting on the right one is to be computed by the arithmetical rule of permutation and combination—not a choice out of three caskets, but out of half a million caskets all alike. Would that some charitable soul, after losing a great deal of time among the false books and alighting upon a few true ones, which made him happy and wise, would name those which have been bridges or ships to carry him safely over dark recesses and barren oceans into the heart of sacred cities, into palaces and temples.—Emerson.

Material for Mirth.

Kidder—You know, Miss Giggles, I am becoming so I can make a joke about nothing.
Miss Giggles (enthusiastically)—Oh, make one about me, please.

WAR PLANTS ARE REGULATED

There Has Been Very Little Direct Management of Business by Great Britain and France, However.

Contrary to the common understanding in the United States there has been very little direct management of business by the governments of Great Britain and France in those countries since the war began, according to a report on "the relation of the government to war industry," made to the National Civic Federation by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks.

There has been, however, Professor Jenks explains, a "rather strict regulation of industries producing or handling war supplies, but virtually no direct management of business outside the regular government arsenals and certain special factories, few in number, built by or for the British government. The power given the British government under the defense of the realm act is outlined in the report as follows:

"To require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the government.
"To regulate or restrict the carrying on of work in any factory or workshop or to remove the plant.
"To take possession of any unoccupied premises for war purposes.
"In actual practice, the government gets its work done:

"By paying liberal prices to establishments for all work done while guarding against monopolistic or other extortionate prices.
"By restricting or forbidding the making of certain classes of goods not needed for war purposes.
"By prescribing rigidly the order in which the various classes of work are to be finished and delivered.
"By regulating through various restrictions the distribution of the supply of labor and the conditions under which work shall be done.

"While the government does not directly manage establishments," Professor Jenks says, "it does tell what to do, determine the order of work, control transport of goods and materials in proper order, forbid workmen who are needed for production of munitions to enlist and forbid trade except under license.
"These regulations," he says, "are enforced by a committee of subordinates acting in a friendly way by unanimous agreement. Their decisions are on disputed questions laid before them, and are subject to an appeal to their superior officers. Their classifications may be put into effect by employers or contractors subject likewise to an appeal. Disputes of all kinds regarding prices, wages and conditions of labor are settled by committees representing all parties."

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Estate of Eccentric Irishwoman.

A very eccentric lady died in County Meath, says a London correspondent. After the lady's death no will could be found, and it was thought she had died intestate. The solicitor for the person believed to be next of kin spent about 40 days in the house going through the most extraordinary accumulation of papers, documents and valuable property that filled the rooms in the house and even the hall. Not only every room, but every corridor was piled high with loose papers, books and parcels of all sizes and descriptions, and the litter on the stairs was almost knee deep. Various sums of money were found in very peculiar and unlikely places; in rubbish on the floors, in band boxes, and in a purse, and two bank notes for £1 were actually found glued to the floor. The lawyers recovered an immense amount of property, including £7,000 in bank notes and securities of every kind. They also discovered the lady's will, under which various charities much benefited.

Bridge Has Trestle in Center.

A bridge has recently been completed by the Burlington railroad across the Platte river at Yutan, Neb., which has girders at either end, while the center is trestlework. This unusual form of bridge construction is described in the Popular Mechanics Magazine. At Yutan the stream often overflows, becoming over half a mile wide, and in winter destructive ice jams have formed on it. With a view to providing a bridge strong enough to resist the ice and yet not excessive in cost, the width of the Platte was decreased at this point from 2,000 feet to about 1,380 feet by building an embankment on one side. This intensified the two currents that flowed near the two banks and automatically deepened their channels, so that the ice was more easily carried off in spring. The two current beds were spanned by girders placed on piers, set 75 feet apart, while between these there was built a trestle 700 feet long.

In Days of Hard Drinking.

In the days of George IV, when ability to drink hard was regarded as a mark of distinction, every glass on the table was dedicated to one or other dignitary. The guest who dared to omit any part of this elaborate bacchanalian routine was looked upon and treated as an unclubbable fellow, the spirit being identical with that of the "bad man" of Bret Harte's stories who emptied his pistol into anyone who refused to drink with him.

A Poor Counter.

"He's an expert accountant."
"I don't believe it."
"Why not?"
"I played golf with him the other day and the scores he handed in convinced me that he had never studied arithmetic."



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**HERE IS SOME NEWS
FOR YOUR READERS!**

Every one has been eating practically the same kind of sea food for years. Lobsters, oysters, mackerel, halibut, flounders, pike, and so on, it has apparently been accepted that there are no other edible sea foods.

In our November issue, however, a writer makes the amazing statement that whale has been eaten on the Pacific Coast and that it tastes like beef; that Holland eats 65,000,000 pounds of sea mussel a year; that goosefish is as nourishing as sirloin steak; and that bowfin melts in your mouth like butter.

The reason these fish are not known is because there is no demand for them. They are cheaper than meat, and in these times will mean a saving of money on the table. Let your readers know what the ocean has in store for them.

The November Woman's Home Companion

The November Woman's Home Companion has stories and articles this month which are up to the general standard of excellence. Alice Brown, the famous New England authoress, contributes "An Old Debt;" Mary Wilkins Freeman has "Thanksgiving Crossroads;" "Are You Eating Sea Food?" is an amazing article about new kinds of fish in the sea which can be eaten; Albert W. Atwood writes on "Your Money in War Time;" "Voluntary Rationing" tells us what England is doing about food, and May Stanley writes of Galli-Curci, the new opera star.

"Soldiers All," "Treasure and Trinket Fund," "The Tower Room," "Better Babies" and all the other departments are filled with interesting and helpful things. The fashions, picture section, cooking hints, and many other helpful suggestions make this issue an excellent one.

TAX NOTICE.

The books for the collection of State and County tax for the year 1917, will be open from Oct. 15th, 1917, to December 31st, 1917.

Those who prefer to do so can pay in January 1918, with one per cent; in February 1918, with two per cent; and from March 1st, 1918, to March 15th, 1918, with seven per cent; after March the 15th, 1918, the books will be closed.

Taxpayers owning property in more than one township will please inform me when paying or writing for the amount of his or her tax.

By referring to your 1916 tax return you will know in which township your property is located.

The levy for 1917 is as follows:
State 7 mills
Pensions and Confederate Infirmary 1-2 mills
Repairs for the State

Hospital for the Insane 1 mills	No. 43, No. 50, and No. 57,	2 mills
Ordinary County 3 1-2 mills	District No. 10	1 mill
Bonded Indebtedness of Road and Bridges 1 mill	Districts No. 13, No. 19, No. 20, No. 23, No. 34, No. 35, No. 39, No. 40, No. 44, No. 45, No. 48, No. 49, No. 55, and No. 56,	4 mills
Ordinary County Note .. 1-4 mills	District No. 26	7 mills
Court House 1-2 mills	District No. 30	10 1-2 mills
Back indebtedness 1-2 mills	Districts No. 31 and No. 58 6 mills	
Constitution School Tax 3 mills	District No. 47	3 mills
	District No. 52	10 mills

A poll tax of One Dollar has been levied on all male citizens between the ages of 21 and sixty years, except those exempt by law.

A tax of Fifty Cents is levied on all dogs.

Persons liable to road duty may pay a commutation of \$2.00 from October 15th., 1917, to December 31st, 1917.

C. C. Schumpert,
Treasurer of Newberry County.

Newberry Hardware Co.
NEWBERRY, S. C.

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