

LET UNCLE SAM BE YOUR BANKER

Offers Far Better Opportunities Than Those Enjoyed by Thrifty People in France Who Claim Leadership.

France has been called the thriftiest nation in the world. It claims to be. If we do not watch out she will prove it conclusively. America is the richest country on earth. Our per capita savings increased approximately 45 per cent in the last four years—the period of the war. Last year, for instance, the per capita savings in the South alone was \$26.73. That sounds like we have the money, and we certainly have the will to make more.

Uncle Sam is out to show you how. He wants to be your savings banker. He offers you not only 4 per cent interest, compounded quarterly, but the government as security. There could not be a better incentive for thrift than that. The French people have far less, yet they save more. They have no way to put their savings into small government securities, the popular denomination being that of five hundred francs, or \$100.

It would not be very convenient to save if we had to put our pennies into an old stocking until we had accumulated \$100 as the French do, would it? And the stocking doesn't pay any interest. So let Uncle Sam take care of your pennies—twenty-five of them buy a Thrift Stamp and sixteen Thrift Stamps converted into a War Savings Stamp begin earning compound interest for you immediately. Are we going to let the French beat us in thrift?

DARED GERMANS TO SHOW HEADS

Sergeant of Marines Hurlled Pointed Query at Boches When Fire Was Most Terrific in Belleau Wood.

It isn't nice to swear in type. Neither is war nice. This is a war story. It was told by Brigadier General Catlin in his book, "With the Help of God and a Few Marines." Belleau Wood is the setting.

The General had given his troops the order to advance. His last words were, as they started across the wheat fields under a withering fire, "Give 'em hell, boys."

"Some one has reported," the General continues, "that they advanced on those woods crying, 'Remember the Lusitania.' If they did I failed to hear it."

"Somehow that doesn't sound like the sort of things the Marines say under the conditions."

Then General Catlin tells what they did say. When the lines were wavering under the terrific German fire, a sergeant cried out:

"Come on you ———, do you want to live forever?"

Tell the marines that you are not going to take your share of the coming Victory Liberty Loan.

CHINESE YOUTH WINS WAR MEDAL

General Pershing Pins Award on Breast of Sing Kee, Who Braved German Fire.

Here is a text book on Americanism written in Chinese character and translated for use when a Victory Liberty Loan salesman tackles you to do your duty. It is an official American communique:

"Pvt. Sing Kee, Infantry. Chung Kee, father, 604 North Fourth street, San Jose Calif. For extraordinary heroism in action at Mont Notre Dame, west of Pimes, France, August 14, 15, 1918. Pvt. Kee, although seriously gassed during shelling by high explosive and gas shells, refused to be evacuated, and continued, practically single-handed, by his own initiative to operate the regimental message center relay station at Mont Notre Dame. Throughout the critical period Pvt. Kee showed extraordinary heroism, high courage, and persistent devotion to duty and totally disregarded all personal danger. By his determination he materially aided his regimental commander in communication with the front line."

Sing Kee wears the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States of America.

Sing Kee is for America—for her enough to lay down his life. Are you for America? Are you as good a man as Sing Kee?

Then buy of the Victory Loan to the limit.

DO YOUR BIT WILLINGLY.

By spending lavishly the United States ended the war, saved billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of lives. Pay your share of the bills thankfully.

COTTON GROWERS HOLD MEETING

One of the Largest Conventions Ever Held in South, Held in Columbia on Cotton Situation Last Thursday.

Columbia, April 7.—The cotton convention here last Thursday was the biggest ever held in the South. Approximately one thousand representative planters were in attendance, representing every county in the state, and a spirit of determination that does not know defeat was stamped on their faces.

The convention cheered to the echo an announcement by the central committee of the South Carolina Cotton Association that the cotton acreage reduction in the entire cotton belt would be 31.08 per cent and that the reduction in South Carolina would be 31.15 per cent. It was estimated that the fertilizer reduction for cotton would be at least 55 per cent.

Resolutions denouncing as "slack-ers" all farmers who do not reduce their cotton acreage were unanimously adopted as were resolutions condemning the circulation by some parties in an effort to hurt the movement, of reports derogatory to the members of the central committee. A resolution calling for an investigation of the war industries board was also adopted.

The convention was stirred by eloquent addresses. Congressman J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama told his hearers that they had the weapon with which to win the fight and he trusted that God would give them strength to use it. The farmers were deeply stirred by his talk. Senator Smith told them that Southern boys had broken the Hindenburg line and that the Southern farmer was going to break the line of the speculators and gamblers who have been holding the price of cotton down. W. B. Thompson, of New Orleans, delivered a splendid address on "The Cotton Republic". Governor Cooper assured the farmers he was standing back of them in their fight for their rights. Congressman Lever made an eloquent speech introducing Congressman Heflin.

The total acreage to be planted in South Carolina for 1919 was estimated at 2,062,053. The acreage reduction is 932,942 acres. This percentage will be increased as reduction committees are still very actively at work in every county in the State.

The percentage reduction by states follows: Virginia 33 1-3; North Carolina 24; South Carolina 31.15; Georgia 33 1-3; Florida 24.5; Alabama 33 1-3; Mississippi 33 1-3; Louisiana 29; Texas 33 1-3; Arkansas 25; Tennessee 16; Missouri 6; Oklahoma 33 1-3; California 20; Arizona 25. This makes an average total of 31.08 per cent.

Some of the counties of the state have not contributed their pro rata share of the expenses of the campaign. Money contributed by the different counties follows: Abbeville, nothing; Aiken, \$3; Allendale, \$20; Anderson, \$15; Bamberg, \$353.25; Barnwell, \$495.50; Beaufort, \$25; Berkeley, \$225; Calhoun, \$591.30; Charleston, \$1,023; Cherokee, \$5; Chester, \$18; Chesterfield, \$75; Clarendon \$117.15; Colleton \$11; Darlington \$265; Dillon \$200; Dorchester \$12.50; Edgefield \$10; Fairfield \$45.50; Florence \$147.50; Georgetown \$526; Greenville \$15; Greenwood \$34; Hampton \$495.50; Horry, \$10; Jasper \$200; Kershaw \$775.50; Lancaster \$46; Laurens \$25; Lee \$130; Lexington \$43.55; McCormick, \$60; Marion \$104.10; Marlboro \$71; Newberry \$13; Oconee \$45; Orangeburg \$707.10; Union \$41; Williamsburg \$1,118.70; York \$5; Cotton Manufacturers Association \$500; Cash \$15.

It is expected that some of the counties will make a much better showing when their full returns are in.

Farmers who have attended many cotton meetings say they never attended one at which there was such a spirit of determination shown as at the one here last Thursday. All present went back to their homes determined to put the acreage reduction movement across.

LUENDORFF TELLS OF GERMAN DEFEAT

Famous German General Reviews Happenings Prior to Signing of Armistice.

Berlin, April 4.—One of the Berlin newspapers today prints extracts from the forthcoming book written by General Ludendorff, former first quartermaster general of the German army. General Ludendorff says the

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defeat of the Germans on August eighth, (in the Franco-British offensive near Albert and North of Mont-dier) finally resulted in the Germans losing hope of a military victory.

Conferences were held with Chancellor Von Hertling, Admiral Von Hintz, the foreign minister, and Field Marshal Von Hindenburg on August 14, 15 and 16, and there also was a meeting of the crown council "At which I clearly stated that the war could no longer be won militarily," says Ludendorff.

At the beginning of September the supreme army command invited Von Hertling and Von Hintz to Spa, Ludendorff adds. Von Hertling excused himself from attending on account of his advanced age.

"I opposed Baron Burián's step for peace on account of its vagueness, but favored an immediate peace step in some other form," Ludendorff says. (Burián was the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, and constantly was sending out peace feelers).

"The supreme command," Ludendorff continues, "had an idea of mediation by Holland. On Septem-

ber 8 renewed discussions between Von Hintz, Von Hindenburg and myself were followed by a report to the kaiser. Von Hintz was the first to allude to a change on internal grounds.

"I then spoke as follows: 'We must now act energetically on the armistice and peace questions. The entire situation in Europe may undergo a change to our disadvantage. The western front may at any time have to withdraw further, and the worse our military situation becomes the harder will be the conditions. 'On the arrival of President Wilson's note I came to Berlin and submitted the following question to Von Hertling: 'Firstly, is the German people willing to fight on? Secondly, what is the German government's estimate of the Bolshevik danger, which I take very seriously? Thirdly, is the Ukraine necessary for our provisioning? 'The second note to President Wilson was also sent in agreement with the supreme army command. The answer to it clearly showed that President Wilson no longer had the pow-

er to oppose the Entente demands. For the reply to the note the chancellor again invited me to Berlin.

"The military situation was unchanged. In the west, however, there was a consolidation and this circumstance, in conjunction with the declaration made by the war minister within a measurable period give the supreme command 600,000 men, made the situation appear such that we need not surrender until conditionally to President Wilson.

"I emphasized the necessity of replying to the note in a dignified tone, with due regard to the empire's interests. An abandonment of the U-boat war could not be considered. Admiral Scheer (former chief of the German admiralty staff) spoke in the same sense. This conception also continued to be held for some days in the war cabinet. Dr. Solf (former foreign minister) however, requested Count Wolf-Metternich and others to create a more yielding atmosphere. Success fell to Solf. The U-boat war ceased and the path to capitulation was trodden. Von Hindenburg immediately protested against this and proposed an appeal to the nation.

"It was clear from President Wilson's third answer that our opponents wanted to destroy us. Von Hindenburg and myself had no doubt that if we must fight we could still continue the war for some months."

"The utmost exertion of strength might perhaps have had a sobering effect on the enemy peoples and brought us a bearable peace. On Oct. 25 Von Hindenburg and I submitted this idea to the kaiser and later to Vice-Chancellor Von Pafer. We gained the impression that the Imperial government no longer was willing to fight but was ready to accept the hardest conditions.

"On the 26th I wrote my resignation but at Von Hindenburg's request I did not despatch it. Immediately afterward I learned that the supreme command had been violently attacked in the Reichstag on account of the order relative to the third Wilson note. This order had been rejected by me with the injunction 'let the matter become clear!' Only as the result of the clumsiness did the order get placed before Von Hindenburg and then it went out without my knowledge."

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