

COUNTY TREASURER'S NOTICE
1928

The books of the County Treasurer will be open for the collection of taxes for the fiscal year, 1928, at the Treasurer's office from October 15th to December 31, 1928. After December 31 one per cent will be added. After January 31st, two per cent will be added, and after February 28th, seven per cent will be added until the 15th day of March, 1929, when the books will be closed.

All persons owning property in more than one township are requested to call for receipts in each of the several townships in which the property is located. This is important, as additional cost and penalty may be attached.

All able-bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty-one (21) and sixty (60) years of age are liable to pay a poll tax of \$1.00 except old soldiers, who are exempt at fifty (50) years of age. Commutation Road Tax \$1.50 in lieu of road duty. All able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 55 are liable to road duty except those in military service, school trustees, school teachers, ministers, and students.

Proper attention will be given those who wish to pay their taxes through the mail by check, money order, etc., giving name of township and number of school district.

The tax levy is as follows:

State Tax	5 1/2 mills
Ordinary County Tax	5 1/2 mills
Road and Bridge	5 1/2 mills
Railroad Bonds	1 mill
Jail Bonds	1/4 mill
Load Bonds	11 mills
Past Indebtedness	2 mills
Statewide School (6-0-1)	4 mills
Weak and High Schools	1/2 mill
Constitutional School	3 mills

Total 38 mills

Laurens School Districts

No. 1, Trinity-Ridge	16 1/2 mills
No. 2, Prospect	16 mills
No. 3, Barksdale-Narnie	16 1/2 mills
No. 4, Bailey	7 mills
No. 5, Copeland-Fleming	8 mills
No. 6, Oak Grove	6 mills
No. 7, Watts Mills	8 mills
No. 11, Laurens	22 mills
No. 12, Ora	11 1/2 mills

Youngs School Districts

No. 2, Friendship (D. 5)	24 mills
No. 4, Bethany	16 mills
No. 5, Grays	17 mills
No. 6, Central	10 1/2 mills
No. 7, Youngs	17 1/2 mills
No. 8, Warrior Creek	15 mills
No. 10, Lanford	24 1/2 mills
No. 3-B, Fountain Inn	24 mills

Dials School Districts

No. 1, Greenpond	10 mills
No. 2, Eden	17 1/2 mills
No. 3, Shiloh (Sul. 17)	22 mills
No. 5, Gray Court-Owings	24 mills
No. L-3, Barksdale-Narnie	16 1/2 mills
No. 8, Merna (Sul. 17)	22 mills
No. 3-B, Fountain Inn	24 mills

Sullivan School Districts

No. 1, Princeton	22 mills
No. 2, Mt. Bethel	8 mills
No. 3, Poplar Springs	25 mills
No. 7, Brewerton	16 mills
No. 17, Hickory Tavern	22 mills
Railroad Tax	3 mills

Waterloo School Districts

No. 1, Mt. Gallagher	12 mills
No. 2, Bethel Grove	9 mills
No. 3, Ekorn (Sul. 17)	22 mills
No. 4, Center Point	14 mills
No. 5, Oakville	8 mills
No. 6, Mount Pleasant	13 mills
No. 14, Waterloo	8 mills
No. 7, Mt. Olive	21 mills

Cross Hill School District

No. 13, Cross Hill	21 1/2 mills
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Hunter School Districts

No. 3, Rock Bridge	6 mills
No. 4, Wadsworth	8 mills
No. 5, Clinton	23 mills
No. 6, Goldville	4 mills
No. 7, Belfast	5 mills
No. K-9, Kinards	8 mills
No. R-42, Reederville	13 mills
No. 16, Mountville	21 mills

Jacks School Districts

No. 1, No white school	4 mills
No. 2, Shady Grove	11 mills
No. 3, Renno	16 mills
No. 4, No white school	3 mills
No. 6, O'Dells	8 mills
No. 7, Garlington	3 mills
No. 15, Hurricane	6 mills

Suffletown School Districts

No. 1, Long Branch	8 mills
No. 2, Musgrove	8 mills
No. 3, Langston	3 mills
No. 4, Sandy Springs	4 mills
No. 10, Lanford	24 1/2 mills
No. 12, Ora	11 1/2 mills

Persons sending in lists of names to be taken off are requested to send them early and give the township and school district of each, as the Treasurer is very busy during the month of December.

ROSS D. YOUNG,
County Treasurer.

REED AND BORAH CROSS SWORDS

Masters of Oratory Collide in Senate. Three Hour Debate Rages With Prohibition As Issue.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Two masters of oratory—Jim Reed of Missouri, and William E. Borah of Idaho—took opposing sides in the senate today and for three hours and a half spoke to a tensely listening chamber on the problems of prohibition.

Reed denounced the law in a continuation of the speech he began Saturday. Borah made a thundering appeal for law enforcement. Neither was interrupted and the promise of thrust and counterthrust which had filled the galleries faded as the Missourian walked over to the seat of the senator from Idaho at the end of the discussion and warmly grasped his hand.

Reed began his speech today by again describing the law as a "hideous crime." After two hours he took his seat and Borah claimed the floor. Reed was on his feet again when the Idahoan had concluded but Senator Heflin of Alabama was ahead of him. Whatever Reed had intended to say went unsaid.

The silver-haired Missourian retires from the senate March 4 by his own dictate, and, as if to express an eulogy on behalf of the senate, Senator Borah at the outset of his remarks expressed regret at the passing of the man whose industry, courage and genius have placed him among the foremost men in his day.

Sitting as usual beside Senator Sheppard of Texas, the father of the 18th amendment, Senator Reed, his face flushed, listened to his colleague on the Republican side of the aisle and when he was able to get in a reply he walked over to shake hands with Borah at the finish.

There was nothing personal in their discussion. Reed in his measured words plead for state control as the answer to law violation and as a means of ridding America of its "snoopers and spies, its sneaks and criminals, who have been employed with our money to haunt our doors."

Borah, in thundering tones, his hair disheveled as he shook his head and pounded home his points, plead for observance of the constitution.

Prohibition is not a problem of ten days or of ten years, he said, and "possibly we cannot prevent the use of alcohol entirely, but shall we surrender or shall we fight?" he answered: "Fight."

He said state control would multiply the problems of national prohibition 48 times. Later in the day Senator Caraway (Democrat) of Arkansas, called attention to a statement given out by Reed at Houston at the time the Missourian was a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

"The same senator," Caraway declared, "who has for the last two days been denouncing hypocrites gave out an interview at Houston in which he himself offered to lead the dry to victory."

The floor was crowded with house members, who had deserted their side of the capitol. Steps leading down to the seats in the gallery were jammed with men and women. More stood in the doorways in defiance of senate rules. Outside long lines waited with a forlorn hope that perhaps some would leave before the oratorical display was over.

But scarcely a soul stirred throughout the nearly four hours that Reed and Borah held the floor. The air in the poorly ventilated senate chamber became heavy but still the crowd, listening with rapt attention, stayed on until the final word had been spoken.

At the outset, Reed informed the senate he was jesting Saturday when he threatened to make public the names of men who "vote dry and drink wet." He assured his colleagues with a smile, that "I would not violate the confidence of my friends or the hospitality of my neighbors by even telling anything about them when they were merely trying to get a bit of sunshine out of life."

And then the Missourian, with biting sarcasm tore into the prohibition law; accused the Anti-Saloon League with substituting the doctrine of force for that of reason; declared that the "great races" had been addicted to the use of stimulants; denounced corruption in government as an outgrowth of the liquor and finally plead for state control.

Borah agreed with his colleague in denunciation of those who vote for the prohibition law and "live in violation of the law." He denied, though, that this law was "the crime of crimes." He insisted that the liquor interests were seeking to break down this law as they have "every other law aimed at controlling liquor," and he belittled the argument for state control, declaring it had been tested and failed.

The bill of Senator Jones (Republican) of Washington to increase the penalties for violation of the dry law was the vehicle that served to bring the discussion before the senate and although debate was scheduled to be limited after 4 p. m., it went over until tomorrow.

Answering Reed's contention that the dry law was a crime against the people Borah declared, "It may have been a mistake; the people of the United States may have erred in their judgment—time and experience alone will demonstrate that fact, but it was not a crime."

CHICAGO ORDERS HOUSE CLEANING

St. Valentine's Massacre Spurs Authorities. War On "Booze" Inside Story of Daily News.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—As a direct result of the St. Valentine's day massacre of seven gangsters, Chicago tonight was on the verge of what promised to be the greatest dry-cleaning and general crime-purging since prohibition became a law ten years ago. The concerted drive by federal, state and city officials against crime, vice, gambling—and particularly liquor—almost over-shadowed the man-hunt for the murderers of the seven Moran gangsters who were executed in their headquarters last Thursday.

Spurred on by general criticism and state's attorney's admonition to the police to "clamp on the lid or go to jail," the commissioner of police, William F. Russell, today told his captains and deputies, "Booze-selling and booze-running must be wiped out."

He blamed "prohibition and booze" for the wholesale slayings and ordered 5,500 policemen that he said had been battling crime, vice and gambling, to be thrown into the fight to make Chicago dry—something the police heretofore have considered a duty of federal authorities.

Meanwhile the search for the four or five men who virtually eliminated the Moran gang with their machine-guns extended along two lines—neither of which had been productive of results. The police were searching here and elsewhere for three members of the "Purple Gang" of Detroit, identified from photographs by rooming-house owners across the street from the Moran headquarters as having rented rooms there shortly before the killings.

It was the police theory that those sought spied on the Moran gang, awaiting an auspicious moment to order out the firing squad. Such tactics are not new in gang warfare here. Half a dozen slayings have been traced to such planning.

The other line of inquiry lay in tracing trucks found in the garage where the Moran gang was killed and in an effort to trace old police squad cars, following reports that such a car was used by the killers to escape.

A theory expressed yesterday by Major Silloway, assistant prohibition administrator, that policemen and not gangsters, wearing police uniforms were the killers, remained without substantiation today. Major Silloway

left his office, announcing he expected to meet someone who would help his theory, but returned later, saying that he had been "unable to make connections." His theorizing drew a rebuke from the prohibition commissioner, Doran, in Washington.

John A. Swanson, state's attorney, at a conference with Commissioner Russell blamed the police for conditions that resulted in the murders and said that such crimes would not occur unless there was a ready market for liquor.

Commissioner Russell's orders were issued immediately after the conference, and he admonished his men to stop selling and traffic in liquor and ordered any police officer knowing of any connection with the killing of any policeman to report the matter to him.

Police also were under fire from other quarters. Alderman John Massen said he expected to present to the city council next week a bill providing for reorganization of the police department under a non-political civilian board of control. He said the city's reputation had been damaged beyond repair by the killings, which would not have occurred if the police department had been organized efficiently.

The association of commerce took a hand in the matter by demanding a jury investigation of the imputations cast on the police department as a result of the slayings, with a view to clearing the department or ridding it of those who might be found guilty.

The bodies of the victims of the gang-slaughter have been claimed by relatives. Funeral services were held Monday.

The Daily News Saturday printed what it terms the "inside story" of the gang killings, unearthed after an investigation by the newspaper here and in Detroit.

Moran's followers, the newspaper said, were killed as the result of a war between Canadian distilleries, the execution squad being made up of members of the "Purple Gang" of Detroit. The prize at stake, the newspaper said, was the Chicago liquor market, gateway to the entire territory from the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast.

The real brains behind the syndicate in Chicago, the newspaper said, was a man, whom it designated as "Mr. X," who fled to Canada when he was threatened with exposure here and opened a distillery in that country.

"Mr. X," said the newspaper, formed an alliance with the Moran gang, by which this gang, through a spy system, was tipped off on Chicago shipments made by rival Canadian dis-

stilleries and hi-jacked them on arrival here. As a result, the rival distilleries sent gangsters here to rid themselves of Moran's gang.

Nine men and a woman were arrested in a raid Saturday afternoon in a North Side garage suspected to be a sub-headquarters of the Moran outfit. A detective captain, William Schoemaker, led the raiders, arriving just as a truckload of whiskey was moving out. In a vault were found other cases of whiskey, all of it believed to be of Canadian origin shipped from Detroit.

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that we have sold our interest in the Fuller Grocery Company, Clinton, S. C., to the said firm and are no longer connected with this establishment in any way.

J. PLATT PRATHER.
L. E. HATTON.
3-14-4tp

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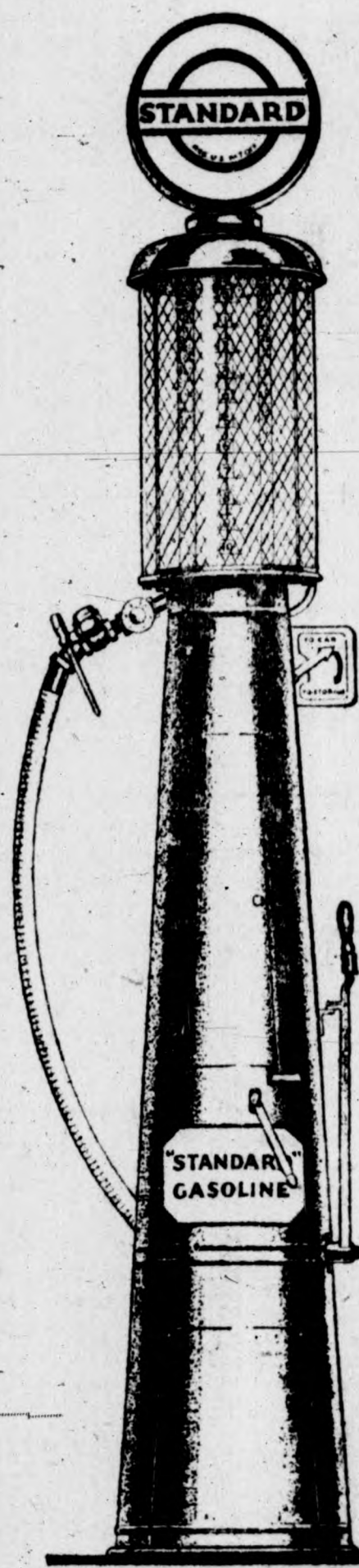
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