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CONTAINING 400 ACRES, FIVE MILES NORTH OF CAMDEN, 200 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, 7-ROOM DWELLING, FIVE TENANT HOUSES, GOOD BARN, EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY FROM WELLS AND SPRINGS. SPLENDIDLY DEVELOPED WATER POWER ON WHICH IS LOCATED THE ONLY ROLLER FLOUR MILL IN KERSHAW COUNTY. ABOUT \$250.00 WILL PUT THIS MILL IN BEST WORKING ORDER. THE MILL AND WATER POWER ARE WELL WORTH THE PRICE OF THE PLACE, AS WHEAT IS BEING PLANTED IN LARGER QUANTITIES THIS YEAR THAN EVER BEFORE. ALSO RUN BY SAME POWER ON PLACE IS SITUATED ONE OF THE BEST GINNERIES AND GRIST MILLS IN THE COUNTY.

ENOUGH LONG LEAF TIMBER ON PLANTATION TO KEEP UP THE PLACE.
ANNUAL RENTAL \$1,000.00. PRICE REASONABLE. TERMS EASY.

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THE PLACE TO GO

When you are in want of SHOES for any member of your family, where STYLE and QUALITY is to be considered call on THE CAMDEN SHOE CO., where you will find just what you are looking for at prices to suit your pocket-book. Also a full line of Gent's Furnishings.

CAMDEN SHOE COMPANY



Baby's Morning Dip

"GOODNESS KNOWS," says grandmother, "what we'd do without this Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater."

"If I'd only had one when you were a baby, you'd have been saved many a cold and croupy spell."

For warming cold corners and isolated upstairs rooms, and for countless special occasions when extra heat is wanted, you need

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

The Perfection is light, portable, inexpensive to buy and to use, easy to clean and rewick. No kindling, no ashes. Burns kerosene—easy to handle and inexpensive. Smokeless and Odorless.

At all hardware and general stores. Look for the Triangle trademark.

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Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.

POPULAR WINTER TRIMMING

The Crinoline Tendency Strong.—Hats With Streamers.

New York, Dec. 8.—A gown may be charming, but if the trimming is not of the proper kind or is not properly applied, it is spoiled. This season buttons play a most important part in the ornamentation of dresses and suits. They may be cloth-covered, crocheted, braid-covered or of bone. The long buttons are, perhaps, the newest and smartest. They are generally plain and found with visible holes. Buttons are used on the underside of a sleeve, quite close together from wrist to elbow and down the front of a waist giving a very military effect.

A great deal of braiding is being used on coats and suits. Not fancy braiding especially, but edges are being finished with braid, or bound with a new sort of satin braid which comes in all widths. Frogs, a trimming also an offspring of the rage for things military, are made from braid. Even in the new waists we see the edges bound with braid, chiffon or silk, alike. Waists of net are braided with fine soutache and a very effective trimming it is.

Suit coats, this season, as a rule, in the vicinity of 26 inches in length. The skirts are plain at the top and flaring out to an eight-yard hem, six inches from the floor. In many of these skirts there is an underskirt of not such huge measure.

This naturally shows the crinoline tendency in our clothes. In the early part of the last century, when these wide skirts were worn, there were hoops beneath to keep them standing out and to show their entire width. Imagine a woman getting into a Twentieth Century street car or a Fifth Avenue bus with a hoop skirt to-day!

Still, with skirts widening rapidly



A Frock with Surplice Closing Waist and Yoked Skirt Developed in Serge. there is no telling quite what to expect, for when Dame Fashion gets to moving, she does not always stop at mere consistency.

The latest skirts are faced up with half cloth for the depth of from 12 to 14 inches to give the proper stiffness. And one charming gown, which I saw worn not long ago at a hotel where the faithful followers of the fickle Dame assemble for tea and to dine, was not only faced up very high but was also corded with a thick cord which made it swing attractively.

Worn with these skirts are bodices which cut off straight around the waist line, in the old-time basque style. Some times they are corded on the edge. The sleeves were some of them very long, and others short and puffy. The line of the low necks of these bodices are long over the shoulders exposing the tips of them in the fashion one sees in daguerrotypes. Others, where they are not wanted so low are finished with a fichu of the same material which is draped around the shoulders giving the long line of the shoulders but showing only the V of the neck.

Fur is used extensively as trimming on the winter frocks. It is put around the bottoms of tunics and skirts, at the lower edge of cuffs and around the necks of suits, dresses and separate coats. Fur is soft, but scarcely becoming to the average face and requires something to give a bit of color, so the artificial flower was placed, usually at the neck, and lo! it made the fur vastly becoming.

A one-piece frock which serves for an illustration has a surplice closing waist with the new close-fitting sleeves and the fashionable yoked tunic. The lower section of the tunic is side-pleated and falls over the closer fitting lower skirt section. A new wide hat which is a late example of some of the later winter styles is worn with this dress. A wide velvet sailor, it flares up at one side and is trimmed with a single large red rose.

The hats of the winter are exquisite in their simplicity and blending of colors. A tiny high trimmed turban with

a crown of plum colored velvet is wreathed in berries and soft-toned velvet roses. It is a model which is charming when worn with either tailored suit or frock of silk. One cunning toque made of mulberry colored velvet has a high crown and velvet ribbon falls in two streamers down the back. The whole effect is distinctly of the 1840 period. Some of the hats have streamers, not only on the small sizes but even upon the larger sailor models. A tau sailor hat is trimmed with five blue velvet ribbon streamers which fall off the brim and are continuations of ribbon that makes the crown, running around it from brim to top.

LONG WAY TO PROHIBITION

But Ladies of W. C. T. U. States That We Are Almost There.

Manning, S. C., Dec. 12th.

Editor The Chronicle:
In view of the agitation for State-wide prohibition in South Carolina, I am asking space in your columns for a statement from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the largest and most efficient organization of women in the world, active not only in the United States, but also in over 50 foreign nations. From the very beginning of its existence 42 years ago till this good day, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has stood unwaveringly for total abstinence for the individual, and the prohibition of the liquor traffic in the State, the Nation and the World.

Beginning with less than 100 members, and only a few States represented at the first Convention, The Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its recent National Annual Convention held in Atlanta, Ga., November 13-19, reported a gain of 30,878 new paid up members in the past year, making a total paid up membership of nearly 400,000 in the United States alone. Every State in the Union including Alaska, was represented in the 2,000 delegates and visitors at this 41st Annual Convention. Five States had been added to the list of dry States, making 14 States which have State-wide prohibition. There is a bill now pending in Congress asking for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the "Sale, manufacture for sale, transportation, exportation, and importation for sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes," and we believe that nation-wide prohibition is in sight.

"It has been a long way to Prohibition

It has been a long way to go. It has been a long, long way to Prohibition.

In the fairest land we know:

So it is good-bye Local Option

High License we'll not spare

It has been a long, long way to Prohibition

But we are almost there!"

This, adapted from the popular song of the British troops in the war over the seas, "It is a long way to Tipperary" and sung at our Convention expresses the feelings of the white-ribbon army which is marching with such a steady tread against that arch enemy of mankind—the legalized liquor traffic. It must be "Good-bye to Local Option," "High License must not be spared"—"It has been a long, long way to Prohibition," but, in truth, "we are almost there!"

The time is ripe for State-wide prohibition in South Carolina. The W. C. T. U. heartily endorses the "Movement for State-wide Prohibition," launched in Columbia, October 22, and the plans outlined by Mr. J. K. Breedin, secretary, and we pledge our co-operation. We believe that it is a question which should be decided by the voters of the State, rather than by Legislative enactment. We believe that it is wise to settle this great moral and economical question on its merits, and not mix it up with any candidate, therefore the best time to vote on it is during an off-year in politics. It is the people who are asking that the Legislature give them a chance to express themselves on this question—whatever the several candidates may or may not have promised last summer so far as each was personally concerned, the people certainly made no promises to let this live question "lie low." Our Governor-elect is an honorable christian gentleman and though he may, personally, be of the opinion that local option is the best solution of the liquor problem, if the voters of South Carolina declare for State-wide prohibition he will respect their wishes and enforce the law.

Very respectfully,
Mrs. Joseph Spritt, Pres.,
South Carolina W. C. T. U.

NINETEEN NEW PHYSICIANS

To Practice Medicine in This State. One Osteopathic Candidate.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 3.—Result of the examination for license to practice medicine in South Carolina was announced tonight by the state board of medical examiners. The examination was held several weeks ago in Columbia. There were 36 applicants. The following applicants for license to practice medicine passed satisfactory examinations:

J. T. Anderson, Woodruff; A. W. Brown, Anderson; J. R. Clausen, Clausen; M. M. Coffin, Columbia; R. D. deSaussure, Charleston; L. H. Du Bose, Lucknow; W. W. Felder, Davis Station; R. B. Ganit, Charleston; S. R. Green, Orangeburg; J. H. Grimbalk, Charleston; B. N. Hatcher, South Richmond, Va.; G. W. Johnson, New York City; H. S. Kinloch, Charleston; G. T. Mansel, Pickens; J. C. Peden, Fountain Inn; T. H. Reese, Bennettsville; D. W. Register, Georgetown; C. A. West, Camden; L. W. Wood, of Greer.

Osteopath—Sara A. Moore, Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania.

DR. KERRISON TALKS ON SANITATION AT MILL.

Interesting Address Made Before Pupils at Meeting on "Health Day."

Following is an address delivered before the pupils at the Mill School last week by Dr. E. H. Kerrison. The ladies were so well pleased with the address that they requested Dr. Kerrison to put it in writing and handed it to us for publication.

The most wonderful piece of machinery is the human body. Why is a human being more wonderful than the lower animal, such as the cow, the horse, the dog, etc? Because he has a soul and a superior mind to give him strength to make life's journey a success. For a man to make a success of himself, does not mean that he has to be the president of the United States, the commanding officer of a great army, or even to have accumulated riches. There are many walks in life—God did not intend all of us to be rich, and He did not intend all of us to be poor. Because we do not heap up worldly goods or attain some other great achievement which causes the world to gaze upon us in admiration is no reason why we are not successful. But for us to be successful we must first be strong in body, for without health it is a difficult matter to develop all of the faculties with which we are possessed. It is true that ill health in some cases is the hand of Providence upon the head of some unfortunate person, but in most cases it is the result of negligence to care for this most wonderful organism.

The Human Body

Why should we not take the proper care of ourselves? Is it that we do not fear sickness or even the painful ordeal of death, or is it a matter of indifference? While it has not been proven in all cases, it cannot be disputed that most diseases are caused by the harmful work of bacteria upon the body.

It is by way of the mouth that most disease forming germs enter the body, and such being the case, it is easily understood that the mouth is the most infected and probably the most unsanitary portion of the alimentary canal.

Germs are microscopic, that is we cannot see them with the naked eye as we do the fly and the mosquito, and it is impossible at times to keep them away from us. But with the proper precaution we can prevent their increase to a great extent.

On his trip the engineer, realizing the responsibility intrusted to him, sees that his engine is thoroughly oiled and properly fired. His whole thought is on reaching his destination without mishap; his eyes and ears are keen—he watches every movement of his engine, for he knows that the slightest displacement of the machinery will probably mean, not only the destruction of his train, but the loss of many lives. Then if it is important to do all of this for a piece of mechanical machinery, surely it is necessary for us to care more for our human mechanism.

Disease now travels by land and sea and the time is probably not distant when it will be making flights in ships as finely equipped as the most elaborate trains of the present day. The commerce of today could not exist without preventative medicine, and the lapse of sanitary regulations for just one month would devastate the world with a pestilence such as shrouded the race in the darkest of the middle ages.

The civilized world depends upon preventive means to check the spread of epidemic diseases, and it looks forward to the time when pestilence will be wholly eradicated. There are many varieties of germs in the mouth. Isn't it awful to think of these deadly creatures that cause so many diseases such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia, tuberculosis and many others.

Now let us consider one of the most important ways to ward off disease. As most disease forming germs enter the body through the mouth, it is well to keep the mouth as clean as possible. As we have said, the mouth is the most unsanitary portion of the alimentary canal, and dirt is what germs like. Can you imagine a persons mouth being the dirtiest part of their body? Well, in most cases it is, beyond doubt. Germs can grow faster and increase more rapidly in a dirty place than in a clean place. If you keep your mouth clean by brushing your teeth three times a day or even twice a day—morning and night upon retiring—you not only protect yourself against disease to a great extent, but you save your teeth also. The tongue is often a very unsanitary organ and it is wise to suggest that it be thoroughly cleansed while brushing the teeth.

Germs do not only cause some of the diseases that have been mentioned, but they destroy your teeth by causing them to decay. It is the duty of every parent to teach its child from infancy to care for its teeth. People often make the mistake of not giving the right care to the temporary or milk teeth, thinking they are of little importance. It is well to bear in mind that the child erupts four permanent molars, or jaw teeth at the age of six years. These teeth—two above and two below, come directly behind the temporary teeth. These more than any of the other permanent teeth are very susceptible to decay, and it is to be regretted that they are often lost before the parent discovers that the child has even had a permanent tooth.

The temporary teeth are most important—not only is the child dependent upon these organs for masticating or chewing the food to enable the little one to digest it, but if they are lost before nature is ready to give them up, the child is almost certain to have an awful irregularity of the teeth, not only causing it discomfort, but causing a lack of development of the jaws, thereby making it a deformity probably for life. The teeth decay as the result of injurious work of bacteria upon them and usually become dilapidated, which causes them to be sensitive and making it impossible to chew the food to be received by the stomach, as intended by nature. By swallowing the food before it is thoroughly masticated usually means a lack of insalivation also. By insalivation we mean a mixing of food with the sal-

iva. The starch contained in certain food stuffs is digested by a constituent of the saliva (ptyalin) while in the mouth and to some extent as it passes through the oesophagus (throat) and as this digestive fluid is not secreted from any but the salivary glands, which empty into the mouth, it is well to know that the failure to incorporate the saliva with the food, makes it possible for a great portion to pass through the alimentary canal undigested which is a violation of the laws of nature, and unecessarily taxing this most delicate portion of the anatomy.

If we have been thoughtless or indifferent about sanitation, let us not procrastinate, but get to work immediately to better conditions. Let everybody take an interest in this wonderful work for in union there is strength.

Irish Hicks 1915 Almanac.

The Rev. Ir. Hicks Almanac, now ready, grows more popular and useful with each passing year. It is a fixed necessity in homes, shops and commercial establishments all over this continent. This famous and valuable year book on astronomy, storms, weather and earthquakes should be in every home and office. Professor Hicks completes this best issue of his great Almanac at the close of his seventieth year. The Almanac will be mailed for 35 cents. The Rev. Ir. Hicks fine Magazine, Word and Works, is sent one year, with a copy of his Almanac, for only one dollar. Send for them to Word and Works Publishing Co., 3401 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. You will never regret your investment. Try it for 3145—adv.

The Charleston Chamber of Commerce is working on plans to bring thousands of Belgian farmers to South Carolina to settle on improved lands. It has been decided to call a conference of all forces interested in land improvement and immigration in Charleston probably in January to try to complete plans for the project.

Christmas 1914

We beg to announce to our patrons that we have bought an unusually attractive line of Holiday goods, including TOYS of every description, DOLLS, FIRE WORKS, etc., also FANCY GOODS of every variety, including

DRESSING CASES, PURSES, SHOPPING BAGS, MIRRORS, etc.

A large variety also of attractive China, Art Goods and Pictures.

These goods were bought before war was declared, and not after the advance in prices, and our customers will be given the benefit of very reasonable prices.

Don't fail to see our real Santa Claus from 12 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 5 o'clock each day commencing December 15th.

Yours for a Merry Christmas,

ZEMP & DEPASS
The Corner Drug Store

Cabbage Plants

FORTY MILLIONS OF GENUINE FROST PROOF PLANTS Grown in the open field on our farms at Albany, Ga., and Greenville, S.C., from strictly high grade seed, and will make heads if given full attention. We change our mind each year, thus avoiding the most disastrous consequence, and promptly guarantee full count, safe delivery, and good strong plants.

Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Early Drumhead and Flat Dutch.

Price: 50 for \$1.00 post paid. By express, not prepaid, for the 500 to 1000 at \$1.25 per 1000; 1000 to 1500 at \$1.50 per 1000; 1500 to 2000 at \$1.75 per 1000; 2000 to 2500 at \$2.00 per 1000.

Beets and Bermuda onion plants at \$1.00 per 1000; Lettuce plants, Big Boston at \$1.25 per 1000; Broccoli plants, heading varieties at \$2.50 per 1000; also a choice line of fruit trees.

PIEDMONT PLANT CO., Albany, Ga., and Greenville, S.C.

Money paid and plants returned if not satisfied. Let us know if you do not like them and we will give a full refund of your money and the cost of the plants.