

Sheriff J. McRay Doster, of Marlboro county died suddenly at his home in Marlboro last Thursday afternoon. He had served as sheriff for five years and was a popular official.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF
State of South Carolina
County of Kershaw.
In the Court of Common Pleas
W. J. Langley, Plaintiff.

Plaintiff vs
Defendants.
Lillian Moore in her own right and as heir at law of Levi Moore, deceased, Jimmie Moore, Levi Moore, Betsy Ann Griffin, and Emma Ellam, heirs at law of Levi Moore, deceased.
To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you and to serve a copy of your answer to the subscriber at this office in Camden, S. C., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail or refuse to so serve your answer within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

M. M. JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
To the Defendant Jimmie Moore: Take notice that the summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of Court of Kershaw County at Camden, S. C., this third day of October, 1917.
M. M. JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated at Camden, S. C., Oct. 3rd, 1917.

FINAL DISCHARGE
Notice is hereby given that one month from this date, on Saturday, October 13th, 1917, I will make to the Probate Court of Kershaw County my final return as Administrator of the estate of J. F. Turner, deceased, and on the same date I will apply to the said Court for a final discharge as said Administrator.
J. W. WATERS, Camden, S. C., Sept. 11, 1917.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
All parties indebted to the estate of Simeon Stokes deceased, are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned, and all parties, if any, having claims against the said estate will present them duly attested within the time prescribed by law.
S. S. STOKES, W. L. M. STOKES, Qualified Executors of the Estate of Simeon Stokes. Camden, S. C., Sept. 24th, 1917.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF
(Complaint Served)
State of South Carolina,
County of Kershaw.
Court of Common Pleas.
F. W. Wagener, Julius D. Koster and F. W. Wagener, Jr., co-partners in business as F. W. Wagener & Company, Plaintiff
against
John Benjamin Defendant.

TO THE DEFENDANT
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at Camden South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
W. M. SHANNON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
To defendant, John Benjamin: Take notice that the Summons and Complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of Court for Kershaw County at Camden, S. C., this 12th day of September, 1917.
W. M. SHANNON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated at Camden, S. C., Sept. 12, 1917.

MAKE TAX RETURNS

Everybody Concerned Should Get in Touch With Nearest Revenue Office.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Notice to the public to make its tax returns to the government under the new war revenue law was issued tonight by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper in an interpretative statement of the law's operation. Warning was given that in no case would the government take the initiative in getting the returns, although all returns would be verified and that everybody concerned should communicate promptly with the nearest revenue office.

Persons failing to make returns, Mr. Roper announced, will be regarded as tax slackers and penalties will be enforced against them. As outlined in the statement, the following persons are affected and must make returns to the government.

All individuals receiving incomes of more than \$1,000 a year.
All corporations, joint stock companies and associations.

All distillers, rectifiers, wholesalers and retailers, holders of distilled spirits intended for sale or to be used for manufacturing purposes.

All dealers in fermented liquors or malt liquors, wines, cordials, liquors, domestic and imported.

All dealers in soft drinks, table waters and carbonic acid gas.
All manufacturers of and dealers in cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, snuff and cigarette papers.

All carriers of freight, express or passengers and all operators of pipe lines.

All dealers in life, marine, inland, fire and casualty insurance.

All manufacturers and wholesale dealers in motor vehicles of every kind, musical instruments, motion picture films, jewelry, boats, sporting goods, perfumes, cosmetics, medicinal preparations, chewing gum and cameras.

All proprietors of amusement places, including cabarets.

All persons executing legal documents of any type.

All trades on produce or stock exchanges and boards of trade.

All importers of merchandise.
All manufacturers or importers of playing cards.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last Thursday evening John R. Barron received a cablegram from his son, Lieut. Roy Barron, stating that he had arrived safely at a port in France. The news was a great relief to Mr. and Mrs. Barron they not having heard from Roy for several weeks.—Rock Hill Record.

The English army authorities use every precaution to give soldiers bathing facilities at the front. There has been a notable decrease in disease and vermin since the new rules went into effect.

CUPID IN HOSPITAL WARDS

Nurses at the Front Have Their Romances Much as Do Their Sisters in Civil Life.

"There came to my notice while visiting the hospitals on the French front an incident that illustrates the spirit of the troops," remarked Dr. H. J. Bryan, an American physician, who spent several months at the front. "Too much praise cannot be given the young women who have gone from the United States and Canada to 'do their bit,' and, you may believe me, the British and French soldiers are grateful."

"A Canadian nurse, a beautiful girl, was in charge of one of the wards at Estaples. It was Christmas time, and the young woman had worked unceasingly to make the room as attractive as possible that the poor fellows lying on their cots might have a bit of the Christmas spirit. All the time she was attending to her duties as a nurse. She had put the last touch on the Christmas decorations, had seen that her convalescents were comfortable, and in the early morning, weary from hours of constant vigil, she confided to one of her 'boys' that she was very tired and would rest.

"An hour later the nurse returned, and to her surprise she found a one-legged hero hopping around the room making up the beds. He had just finished the last one when the nurse entered. Her duty, of course, was to scold, but the pathetic face of the wounded soldier, turned upon her with a look of supreme satisfaction, melted the words on her lips, and, woman-like, she burst into tears. This young woman afterward married a Scotch officer, whom she had nursed, and the happy pair are living in Dorset, in England."

New York's Mental Defectives.

There are 30,000 mental defectives in New York state and it will take \$12,500,000 adequately to provide for them, says the state board of charities in its fiftieth annual report. But 6,749 of these defectives are in asylums or other institutions and of this number the state has accommodations for 5,000 but more than 1,000 more are crowded into the shelter of the wards.

The board says it is getting appeals every day from orphan asylums, school authorities, poor law officials and courts begging for proper places in which to keep feeble-minded children who need custodial care.

The sum of \$2,000,000 is asked for the completion of the Letchworth village colony, near New York city, to increase the capacity from 300 inmates to 8,000 inmates.

The annual appropriation of \$2,500,000 is urged until the state has built up its asylum capacity. The board in nine months of the last fiscal year received \$2,530,333 for state institutions with 11,392 inmates, and expended \$2,493,141, of which \$742,349 was for buildings and improvements. The private institutions under public supervision, with 3,298 inmates, got from public sources \$693,362, from private sources \$484,908 and spent \$1,133,654.

Thoughts Mold Character.

Learn to think carefully and deeds in kind will soon follow. Remember what you think enters into the molding of your character. Men who permit the mind to dwell on the sensuous soon find themselves on the way to ruin. Men with high ideals and determinations move steadily upward. Somehow the world just makes way for them. In this busy old world you just must keep going. What the mind dwells on most will determine the direction and speed at which you go. You must think in terms of vision. See the great and aim to realize it. Even if the thing is beyond your present reach, the fact that you try fits you for the good you are bound to come to later if you keep trying. You must think well of yourself also. That's part of the program. Unless you can respect yourself as a workman you will have trouble commanding the respect of others. Be particular about your thinking.—Exchange.

Ant Cows.

Ants are frequently noted on roses and on other ornamental and garden plants, and it is naturally supposed that they are doing harm to these. As a matter of fact, it is not the plants that attract the ants, but plant lice. These tiny creatures excrete a sweet liquid of which ants are very fond and which they collect without injuring the plant lice. For this reason plant lice are frequently termed "ant cows." The analogy is emphasized by the fact that ants have been known to take plant lice into their nests, shelter them through the winter and return them to suitable plants in the spring, very much as men are accustomed to feed and shelter cows throughout the winter, putting them on pasture with the coming of the spring.

Clearing the Trenches.

Perhaps the hardest thing to learn is to clear the enemy's trenches after a foothold has been gained in a portion of it. This is where the hand-to-hand fighting comes in and it is the work of the grenadiers, seconded by the grenade bearers. They must advance from embrasure to embrasure ten yards ahead of them into the next section of trench and drive the enemy back along the trench or down into the dugouts. As they move forward, they must clear the dugouts, throwing grenades down the steep stairs, often twenty to thirty yards underground, then descending into the pitchy blackness to send their grenades searching into every corner of the dugout, not to leave an effective enemy behind them.

THEIR LIFE SIMPLE

Wandering Mongeart Arabs Dwell in Pastoral Simplicity.

Children Attend School Only if They Wish, and Are Never Corrected—Youths May Be Considered Men at Very Early Age.

The Mongearts are a tribe of wandering Arabs which inhabit the Sahara, or Great desert of Africa. Their time is wholly occupied by tending their cattle, and because they are little skilled in the use of arms, Mongeart is a term of contempt among the people by whom they are surrounded.

The Mahometan priests are employed in traveling about the country to instruct the children. There is nothing like force in the education of a Mongeart boy. The little fellows meet in the morning, of their own accord, at the place of instruction, which is to them a place of recreation.

They go there with a small board inscribed with the Arabic characters and a few maxims of the Koran.

The oldest and the best informed receive their lessons directly from the priests, and afterward communicate them to their companions.

They are never corrected, because it would be a crime to beat a child who, according to their popular notions, has not sufficient reason to distinguish good from evil.

This lenity extends even to the children of Christians, though in a state of slavery. They are treated in all respects like the children of Arabs, and the man who should be rash enough to strike one of them would endanger his life.

Very different is their treatment of negro children, who may indeed join in all the amusements of the young Arabs, and even attend the public schools, but, if they be guilty of a fault they are severely punished.

When the child of a Mongeart becomes tired of the places of public instruction, he quits them at pleasure, and without feeling constraint or hearing reproach; goes and employs himself in tending his father's flocks; and, accordingly, there are very few among them who can read. Those who persevere in the study of the Koran are made priests, after having passed an examination before the learned elders, and enjoy the greatest public consideration. They have no need of cattle, for those of the nation being theirs, they find their subsistence everywhere.

It is generally at seven or eight years of age that these children have their heads shaved, nothing being left but four locks of hair—one of which is cut off in a meeting of the family at each remarkable action performed by the child. If, at the age of twelve or thirteen, he kills a wild boar or other beast of prey that should fall upon his flock, he loses one of his locks. If, in the passage of a river, a camel be carried away by the stream and he saves it by swimming to its assistance, another is cut off. If he kills a lion, a tiger or a warrior of a hostile nation in a surprise or an attack, he is considered as a man, and his head is entirely shaved.

Chinese "Knife Coins."

Can you imagine a woman going into a local department store, asking for a cambric or a chemise or any one of those hundred or more delicate things that women wear, laying a dollar bill on the counter, and receiving three safety razor blades as change? You can't. And yet, if the United States treasury department would take a tip from the Chinese that's about how small change would stock up for womankind and others, in America.

For practical purposes the Chinese "knife coins" on exhibition at the Old National Museum at Washington can't be beaten. With a perfectly formed razor, a colored man with carving tendencies would only need a few cents in "knife" change to be in a paradise of his own making.

Luckily, museum officials say, the "razor coins" are many thousands of years old, and there isn't any fear expressed that the ancient style will be adopted by the government.

Only Job That Would Suit Him.

At one of the draft examinations an irascible young man made it clear that he did not care for any part of war. While surgeons were thumping him he explained that he would not claim exemption but that he wished heartily that the government had asked him to do any service except fighting. He hated fighting on any account.

A surgeon looking over his official examination paper, noticed that the young man was a chauffeur.

"Well," the surgeon said, "it is a 12-to-1 shot that you will be driving an ammunition wagon or something of that sort. How would that do?" The young man looked thoughtful. "The only job I'd like in war," he said, "would be to operate a taxi for a retreating general."

Drawing Closer to France.

One of the interesting results of the war is a proposal to make greater use of French science and learning in this country. One of the methods proposed for doing this is to establish ten or more graduate fellowships for American students in French universities, to be awarded competitively for ten years. After the revelation of the limitations of German professors, a movement toward making greater use of French universities should succeed. And no doubt, after what America is doing, France would welcome the Americans.

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