

FORMER CAMDEN BOY WITH "LUMBERJACKS" IN FRANCE

(The following taken from a recent issue of the Literary Digest will be read with interest in Camden. Captain Eldredge referred to below was born and reared in Camden, being a son of the late Captain F. W. Eldredge.)

From mountain-top to mountain-top fire-lookouts on their lonely posts in the lumber regions of the North have been flashing this message by heliograph:

"Uncle Sam wants foresters! Will you come?"

The United States needs lumberjacks and Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., has issued a call for three thousand more woodsmen to form a regiment for immediate foreign service. The men will be formed into a forestry battalion for the Twentieth Engineers. Immense quantities of lumber are required in war as it is waged today—lumber for trenches, dugouts, props for mines, railroad ties, and bridges. America can not furnish the lumber, for the ships are busy transporting troops, munitions, and food but she is furnishing the men to produce the lumber.

One of the first things the United States was asked to do by the British Commission when it reached this country was to get out of the French forests the lumber for war needs. But, it was plaintively requested, would the United States be very careful in handling these forests, for they were Government property, having been raised by hand. And the United States has been careful, for the men she has furnished have been the trained foresters of the big American lumber-camps. The Pittsburg Dispatch says of the first call for the men of the woods:

The Forest Service of the United States had been preaching the gospel of utilization of timber and proper cutting of trees and care that reproduction be assured. It was the apostle of just this thing. Therefore it was the agency to cut the timber in the privately owned and Government-developed woodlands of France. The Forest Service should organize the lumber-jack regiment.

So the news that a regiment of foresters was to be organized went over the wires from Washington to the lonesome stretches of the timber country. In the West, where the telegraph ended, the telephone took up the word and passed it along, up distant valleys, far back to isolated logging-camps. And from the end of the telephone lines horsemen rode to the outlying stations. Lonely forest fire-lookouts, on their lofty perches on the mountain-tops, flashed the word across the hills by heliograph. "Uncle Sam wants foresters to do their bit in the Great War," they said. "Will you come?"

The organization of the Forest Service made an agency for enlisting its men. Each applicant was required to show proof of his ability to perform a given job in the woods or to fill some specified place around a sawmill. The result was an organization that was the pick of one of the finest bodies of outdoor men in the nation.

There are privates among them who are graduates of Harvard and Yale and Michigan. There is Jack Hansen and Parker Anderson, who played, respectively, center and half-back on the football team of the University of Minnesota. There is a superintendent of a great sawmill who did not hear of the regiment in time to get a commission and enlisted as a private. The sales manager of a New York lumber company who had worked up from the woods did likewise. There is a Belgian, a graduate of Rugby, and a scientific forester, who is a sergeant in the regiment. A second lieutenant was forester for the Pennsylvania railroad, and star men from such organizations throughout the country volunteered.

The men in forestry schools throughout the country presented themselves almost en masse, and many with actual experience were accepted. From all points of the compass the call to foresters got the cream of the calling. "Billy" Morison, whose father owns the timber that covers two counties

up Michigan way, is a sergeant; Frank McNally, of a well-known New York lumber firm, is a buck private. Upstanding, two-nosed chaps they are who know how to take care of themselves and how to get out timber.

Col. James A. Woodruff, who raised and commands the first regiment to go abroad, is only forty-two years old, but he has seen service in the Philippines. He took his motley regiment in hand on the outskirts of Washington last summer, and gave them two months of intensive training, the officers having previously gone through the officers' training camps. The lumberjacks became excellent soldiers in a surprisingly short time for men who had never before brooked a command from any man. Now they are in France making the forests ring with the old North Woods shanty-song:

Oh, break the rollaways out, my lads, an' let the big sticks slide; File your corks an' grease your boots an' the river we'll ride, For a hundred mile of water is the nearest way to town, So tie onto the tail o' her an' keep her hustlin' down.

When the drive comes down! When the drive comes down! Oh, 'tis then we get our money, lads; 'Tis then we own the town, Oh, the gutters run with whiskey when the Shanty Boys go frisky; Stik their boot corks in the sidewalks when the drive comes down!

One of the officers of the regiment, Capt. Inman F. Eldredge, was the Government forester for Florida before his enlistment. The Dispatch says of him:

In that capacity his chief study was that of methods of increasing the output of naval stores of this country. Chief of these is turpentine and resin. He had been a great student of this problem. Much of what he learned about it was from France. Today he is working in the turpentine forests of that country. And these, by the way, are examples of one of the most striking results of scientific forestry in all the world.

Generations ago France came to appreciate the menace of the sand-dunes along her coast. For miles inland there was a useless stretch of shifting sand, and observations showed that it moved a little way inland each year, eating into the fertile lands of the farmer people. The farmers were powerless to stop the onward march of the sand-dunes. Then France, after much experimentation, determined to stop these sands from shifting by planting them in trees.

The result is a great stretch of pine-lands of the very best varieties on what were formerly sand-dunes. It is from these pine-trees that the French turpentine comes. The sands no longer shift and the encroachments on the farm lands long ago ceased. Captain Eldredge has long known the lesson, and has sought to introduce the methods into Florida. Likewise has he urged that the shifting sand-dune country of New Jersey be planted into these pine-trees.

Quite naturally Captain Eldredge has been given charge of the lumbering that the Americans are to do in this sand-dune forest.

Plans To Eat More Fish.
Washington, Feb. 14.—A campaign for wider use of fish in the South will be started by the Bureau of Fisheries soon at Columbia, S. C. The possibility of carp culture in rice fields around Columbia, Georgetown and Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., is under investigation by the bureau which has arranged for experienced fishermen from Illinois to go to Columbia to give instruction in carp fishing.

The mills of the Graniteville Manufacturing Company at Graniteville, in the Horse Creek valley, Aiken County, are closed and the machinery idle, while between 500 and 600 operatives, men and women, are on strike demanding substantially a 20 per cent. increase in wages.

TROOPS ON THREE SECTORS

Everywhere Americans Are Proving Themselves True Fighters.

American troops in France now are in battle on three sectors—on their own line east of St. Mihiel, with the French in Champagne and on one of the most famous battle fronts in the world, where ruined villages and the devastated country generally tell the tale of hard fought battle when the Germans pushed forward their line and ultimately were driven back by the French.

Everywhere the Americans are proving themselves fighters of the highest calibre, winning entomiums from high French officers for their business-like methods of warfare and especially their skill in the use of artillery. Already the men are veterans for nothing the Germans have in stock remains to be shown them, except a great mass attack. Thus far everything that has been tried by the enemy against them has been discounted, and in some instances doubly discounted.

Stories from the front by the Associated Press tell of the intrepidity of the men in trench raiding operations, of their coolness under fire and in returning fire, the accuracy of aim of the gunners and the intense watchfulness at observation posts to see that the enemy obtains no undue advantage in surprise attack.

The only criticism thus far heard regarding the Americans is their desire to be up and at the enemy. Like their brothers in the North—the Canadians—they are hard to hold in restraint. As one distinguished French officer expressed it, "they are too anxious to get at grips with the enemy."

There still is no indication of the near approach of the expected big offensive by the Germans along the line in France and Belgium. The operations consist almost entirely of mutual bombardments and minor attacks by raiding parties. The roar of the big guns is greatest in the Champagne region on several sectors, particularly near Tahure, where one unit of the Americans is fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with the French. Likewise, all along the Italian front from Lake Garda to the middle of the Piave river artillery engagements are in progress.

Saturday night's attempted air raid on London proved a failure, only one German airplane of the six that came across the water reaching the capitol through the heavy barrage sent up by the British anti-aircraft batteries. One of the enemy's planes is reported to have been forced down into the sea as a result of a fight in the air with British aviators.

The armistice between the Germans and the Russians has ended, according to an official communication issued in Berlin. In giving notice of the termination of the agreement to cease hostilities, this communication contains the grave statement that Germany resumes a free hand in every direction. Whether the Germans anticipate an immediate attack on the Russians has not developed, but undoubtedly there is tense feeling between the German military officials and the Bolsheviks by reason of the fact that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, has not met the desires of Germany to frame a separate peace treaty with that country.

Dispatches from Petrograd indicate that German soldiers have declined to obey their commanders to move to the French front and even have given battle to brothers in arms who endeavored to force them to do so.

Petrograd, at last accounts, marked disorders were still prevailing, there being indiscriminate shooting and looting.

An Amsterdam dispatch says that Rumania intends under certain conditions to enter into peace negotiations with the Central powers.

Children Burned to Death.

Montreal, Feb. 14.—The charred bodies of thirty-eight children had been recovered late tonight from the ruins of the Grey Nunnery, which was destroyed by fire. It is feared many more perished and searchers believe the toll of death might reach one hundred.

Who's Who in a Newspaper Office.

(Sacramento Sunday News.)

Whose dreadful voice is it that causes fear?

And, like a worn-out auto stripping gear,

It grates and grinds on every listening ear?

The editor's.

Whose silken hose and amply short-ended skirt

The eyes of all the single men divert?

Who'll have one hooked if he is not alert?

The society editor.

Who is the most important guy of all?

Whose cerebrum is smaller than his gait?

And, who like pride, is doomed to have a fall?

The cub.

Who tries to please the writers' grave and sage

By editing their copy page by page

But only makes them rant and roar with rage?

The hootypist.

Who grunts and growls of sundry pains and aches

'Cause he's the goat for numerous mistakes

The empty-headed reporter makes?

The proofreader.

Who smears the ink across his vacant face?

Whose ivory dome will never learn the chase?

Who pines the forms of type and drops the case?

The devil.

Who stews and storms whenever copy's shy.

And storms and stews when it is piled high?

Who can't be pleased, no matter how you try?

The foreman.

Whose splendid work is least appreciated.

And whose best lines are oft emasculated?

Na, frequently the whole eradicated?

The poet's.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR MAYOR
I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for Mayor of the City of Camden at the primary election to be held in March.
S. F. BRASINGTON.

For Mayor.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Mayor of our City in the coming municipal election, and if honored with this office I pledge you my best efforts towards a conservative and progressive business administration.
W. ROBIN ZEMP.

For Mayor.
At the solicitation of friends I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of Camden in the coming municipal election and if elected promise my best efforts toward a business administration.
W. J. DUNN.

Alderman Ward 1.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Alderman from Ward 1 for the city of Camden, in the next municipal election.
W. L. JACKSON.

Alderman Ward 1.
At the request of friends I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Alderman from Ward 1, in the coming municipal election, promising to abide the result of said election.
J. F. SMITH.

Alderman Ward 2.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for reelection to the office of Alderman from Ward 2, in the coming election for city officers.
R. S. WILLIAMS.

Alderman Ward 3.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Alderman of the City of Camden from Ward 3, in the coming municipal election, and if elected pledge my best efforts toward a progressive business administration.
W. H. PEARCE.

Alderman Ward 4.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Alderman from Ward 4, subject to the rules of the next municipal election.
GEORGE A. RHAME.

Alderman Ward 5.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Alderman from Ward 5 of the city of Camden, in the coming municipal election.
C. P. DuBOSE.

Alderman Ward 6.
I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as Alderman from Ward 6 of the city of Camden at the coming primary.
W. R. HOUGH.

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that one month from this date, on Monday, March 18th, 1918, I will make to the Probate Court of Kershaw County my final return as Executor of the estate of Hardy H. Hinson, deceased, and on the same date I will apply to the said court for a final discharge from my trust as said Executor.
JOHN L. HINSON, Executor.
Camden, S. C., Feb. 11th, 1918.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.
All parties indebted to the estate of Mrs. Mary A. Hough, deceased, are hereby notified to make payment to me, and all parties (if any) having claims against the said estate will present them duly attested within the time prescribed by law.
JAMES L. HOUGH, Executor.
Camden, S. C., February 20th, 1918.

CITATION

State of South Carolina,
County of Kershaw.
By W. L. McDowell, Esquire, Probate Judge.

Whereas, Jack Horton made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration de bonis non of the Estate of and effects of G. F. Horton, deceased. These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said G. F. Horton, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Camden, S. C., on March 2nd next after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my Hand, this 16th day of February A. D. 1918.
W. L. McDOWELL,
Judge of Probate for Kershaw County.

Published on the 22nd day of February and 1st day of March, 1918, in the Camden Chronicle and posted at the Court House door for the time prescribed by law.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.
All parties indebted to the estate of W. C. Ratcliffe, 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.
W. H. RATCLIFFE,
H. C. HALL,
Qualified Executors.
Camden, S. C., February 18th, 1918.

Registration Notice.
Notice is hereby given that the books of registration for the county of Kershaw will be open at the Court House on the first Monday in each month. All voters of the county holding old registration certificates are required to re-register this year in order to participate in future elections.
BOARD OF REGISTRATION
For Kershaw County.
Camden, S. C., Feb. 7, 1918.

LOST CERTIFICATE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned is the owner of three (3) shares of stock in the Ninth Series of the Enterprise Building and Loan Association of Camden, South Carolina, No. 116. Notice is hereby given that said certificate has been lost or destroyed, and the undersigned will apply for a new certificate of stock in place of said certificate of stock which has been lost or destroyed.
MISS SUE YOUNG,
February 6, 1918.

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that one month from this date, on Monday, March 18th, 1918, I will make to the Probate Court of Kershaw County my final return as Executor of the estate of Hardy H. Hinson, deceased, and on the same date I will apply to the said court for a final discharge from my trust as said Executor.
JOHN L. HINSON, Executor.
Camden, S. C., Feb. 11th, 1918.

LOST CERTIFICATE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned is the owner of five (5) shares of stock in the First Series of the Camden Building and Loan Association of Camden, South Carolina, No. 105. Notice is hereby given that said certificate has been lost or destroyed, and the undersigned will apply for a new certificate of stock in place of said certificate of stock which has been lost or destroyed.
MRS. OLARA M. LATHAM,
January 31, 1918.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF

(Complaint Served)
The State of South Carolina,
County of Kershaw,
In the Court of Probate.

Rena Meek as Administratrix of the estate of John E. Meek, deceased, Plaintiff,

against
Clarence E. Meek, Jennie E. Meek, Minnough Meek, Glasgow S. Meek, Denwith Meek, Jimmie L. Meek, Hilda M. Meek, Hatlie E. Meek, H. L. Schlossberg and Joseph Sheheen, Defendants.

To the Defendants:
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action 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 thereof, 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.

Dated at Camden, S. C., Feb. 6th, 1918
W. M. SHANNON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

To the Defendant, Clarence E. Meek:
You will please take notice that the Summons and Complaint in the above action have been filed in the office of the Probate Court in Kershaw County, South Carolina, this 7th day of February, 1918.

W. M. SHANNON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that one month from this date, on Wednesday, February 27th, 1918, I will make to the Probate Court of Kershaw County my final return as Executor of the estate of W. J. James, deceased, and on the same day I will apply to the said court for a final discharge as said Executor.
All parties, if any, having claims against the said estate will present them duly attested on or before that date or be forever barred.
C. S. JAMES, Executor.
Estate of W. J. James.
Camden, S. C., Jan. 24th, 1918.

HAY FOR SALE

WE HAVE 100 TONS OF HAY NICELY CURED FOR SALE AT REASONABLE PRICES FOR CASH

L. I. GUION, LUGOFF, S. C.

Making Both Ends Meet

Depends Largely Upon

Where You Trade

This store makes a point of serving you both economically and well. It keeps the goods that you want, of the quality and serviceability that you require, but sells them at a margin of profit so close that the prices are automatically reduced below those of other stores.

Hence, "making both ends meet" in these days of sky rocket prices is not such a difficult matter when you buy from us.

Some houses make low prices on some things. We keep the price down on everything. That is the difference.

Springs & Shannon

The Store That Carries The Stock.

How About Your Insurance Policy

Mr. Policy-Holder: In event of your death, if your wife invested your life insurance money at 6 per cent. per annum—and didn't lose any portion of it—she would receive an income as follows:

On a 2,000 policy.	8.00 per annum, or	\$ 5 per month.
On a 4,000 policy.	12.00 per annum, or	10 per month.
On a 6,000 policy.	18.00 per annum, or	15 per month.
On a 8,000 policy.	24.00 per annum, or	20 per month.
On a 10,000 policy.	30.00 per annum, or	25 per month.
On a 15,000 policy.	45.00 per annum, or	37.50 per month.
On a 20,000 policy.	60.00 per annum, or	50 per month.
On a 30,000 policy.	90.00 per annum, or	75 per month.
On a 40,000 policy.	120.00 per annum, or	100 per month.
On a 50,000 policy.	150.00 per annum, or	125 per month.
On a 100,000 policy.	300.00 per annum, or	250 per month.
On a 500,000 policy.	1,500.00 per annum, or	1,250 per month.

On the basis of the insurance you are carrying, how does the above income compare with what it costs your family to maintain themselves to-day?

L. C. SHAW, Agent New York Life Insurance Co., with

C. P. DuBOSE & COMPANY

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE

CROCKER BUILDING PHONE 43