

ANNOUNCEMENT!

We beg to announce that we have recently added to our lines the "Hanson 6," one of the nobbiest cars built. It is a peach.

Remember, that we are agents for the Nash Cars and Trucks and the Monarch Tractors.

No better values can be found for your money. Make us prove it.

PITTMAN BROS.

At Farr's Garage, S. Gadberry St.

A. W. Pittman. F. J. Pittman.

We Fit Eyes With Proper Glasses

While there is no limit to the number of kinds or strength of glasses, there can be but one kind for your eyes and any other is likely to be injurious instead of helpful.

The great majority of all headaches in adults and children are due to eye strain in some form and glasses are the rational treatment instead of drugs in all such cases.

This is only one of the many ills due to bad eyes. We charge you nothing for the truth and only a reasonable charge if you buy.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

F. C. DUKE, Optometrist
13 MAIN STREET

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NEW YEAR

The Successful Business Man builds his plan (generally called a budget) for operating his business during the coming twelve months.

Successful Business Men never work without a plan—a budget.

The lack of a plan (budget system) in your home, or personal affairs, plays havoc with your finances and makes **SAVING DIFFICULT.**

Try seriously the budget plan and **WATCH THE RESULTS.**

In a pleasingly short time you will have a Bank Account.

A Bank Account is the beginning of Financial Independence.

If you want to talk about plans or budgets for saving

COME IN AND SEE US.

NICHOLSON BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

EMSLIE NICHOLSON, Pres. J. ROY FANT, Vice Pres.
M. A. MOORE, Cashier.

WILLIAMSBURG GUERNSEY BULL ASSOCIATION

Clemson College, May 14.—Williamsburg County has taken position in the front line of progressive counties in the dairy family cow development through the organization of the Williamsburg Guernsey Bull Association, which has recently been completed. This association is made up of five blocks, each block consisting of twenty farmers who paid \$25.00 each to make the capital of \$500.00 per block.

Three blocks have already brought high class pure-bred Guernsey bulls paying \$500.00 each for bulls delivored to Williamsburg County and insured for one year against death by any cause. "An evidence of the value of these three animals," says J. P. LaMaster, Extension Service Dairy Husbandman, "is the records of their mothers. The dam of one has a record of 12812.5 of milk and 582.2 pounds of butter-fat. The dam of another has a record of 11782.5 pounds of milk and 564.2 of butter-fat. The dam of the third has a record of 12,416 pounds of milk and 635 pounds of butter-fat. With foundation stock like this it will be only a few years before Williamsburg County will have a good supply of high grade dairy cattle."

"There is already a demand," says Mr. LaMaster, "for 20 registered Guernsey cows and heifers as a direct result of the bull association work. The organization of this association, by the way, was very rapid and satisfactory. County Agent T. M. Cathcart and Mr. LaMaster conducted the work of organization which was started and completed with four days. Not

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MISS WHITE

Miss Sara White, who is a trained nurse writes frequently to her parents Mr. and Mrs. R. M. White, of Ada and describes the visit she and her companions made to places of interest. We publish extracts from this letter: Lets take a visit to the wonderful stock yards of Chicago.

It will take us an hour's ride on electric. We'll go Tuesday, a. m. and then come back and sleep until time to go on duty at 9:30.

Myrtle and Blanch and I went out there as soon as we ate our breakfast. Got to the place at 9:30.

The stock yard cover acres of pens for cattle sheep and hogs. The odor out there is not like peaches and cream, around in this vicinity are many great packing houses Swift, Armour's Libby's, and Morris Co.

We decided to visit the Swift plant as it is the largest and most exciting.

We entered at the visitors entrance where on the door is written these words—"welcome visitors, walk in." So we did, and were greeted by a most genial fellow who was "glad to see us, and reminded us that we were brave to come without an escort we were told "to have seats, the party would leave in 20 minutes." So we sat and watched the other visitors come in, precisely in twenty minutes the guide beckoned us to the elevator where we went to the 7th floor to the Hog Dressing Department.

The machinery and organization is amazing. The pigs are in a stall. They enter by the dozen to a small pen where a man awaits to snap a ring around its left hind foot and hangs him on to big hooks upon a huge wheel (as large as any windmill wheel) which keeps revolving, the hook slips on to a large iron rod and the squealing pig slides on to his death a few feet away, where a man in rubber boots and with bared elbows and armed with a stabbing knife, gives the animal his death blow. The dead hog goes sliding on into a cauldron of boiling water and out again where he receives a scraping and cleaning and singeing (one man standing doing one part of the process as the meat passes by.) Then one man whacks off the feet, one the ears, one the head, one opens the midline etc. There is a place for everything.

Now the pig all white and clean has slipped down to sixth floor (we walk down to steps and find a 1000 pigs going through the cutting process) into the refrigerating room where he remains for two days. It has taken him 1-2 hr. to leave his pen and enter the ice box as food fit for man.

Now in the cutting room the hams and shoulders are cut off then the back bone is out and the bacon is trimmed and down to the fifth floor the next is seen. Here is the 5th smoking room and my, but it smells good.

On the 4th floor the stamping is done and assorting of small and large pieces of meat.

3rd floor part of the packing is begun; on the 2nd floor bacon is wrapped and tied and when the meat is on first floor it is ready to be loaded into huge wagons there waiting with great dappled horses and away to the R. R. Station to be sold.

Next we go to the refrigerating rooms where the beeves ready dressed, are hung in uniform rows. These rooms are 36 to 38 below zero, we buttoned our capes closer about us and enjoyed the iciness of the place. They are not killing beef today rather they won't begin until 12 o'clock as cows are scarce and full time isn't needed for them now the guide says "all ready" and we go to where the sheep are led to the slaughter and this is what makes us heartsick to see their innocent human-like faces stab without a murmur or complaint. Notice the man who is killing the sheep? He has a big nose, beard and hasn't been shaved for days. He wears a close fitting cap and rubber apron and his arms are splashed with blood. He is doing his duty and is on the job every day but Saturday and of course on Sunday the place doesn't run so he works five days in the week religiously to get the correct food for his people to eat, he is the Jewish rabbit.

The genuine orthodox Jew eats no meat not killed and blessed and stamped by the rabbi. The same process of handling the meat goes on as with the hogs.

A government inspector is stationed to inspect every animal and his stamp is affixed which shows that the meat is pure food.

Lets see where the oleomargarine is made! It is what I eat every day and call it butter. But I dont mind eating it now since I've seen it made. For cleanliness is the first principle used there at Swifts. It is remarkable. The demonstrator of the oleomargarine (we call it oleo for short) says the only difference between oleomargarine and the best butter is the price (40c vs. 75c) She shows us what ingredients and the proportions of each.

1. oleo the fat of the beef

2. creamery butter
3. pure cotton seed oil
4. neutral oil (from the pigs)
These four ingredients plus salt and thorough mixing and careful handling make the excellent quality of butter substitute. Look over in the corner of this room on 3rd floor and see the nice looking place and a man sitting there manicuring a person's finger nails. Isn't it queer at first? well all employees who handle the finished product and all butter making must keep their hands in good condition and here is the means, free! free! . Everywhere in the meat and all dept. you see signs "keep meats clean".

At present 6000 hogs are killed daily. The capacity of the plant is to handle 1000 per hour. The general office of the Swift plant is a big building in itself. The reception and entrance room to it look like a fine hotel. There are hundreds of clerks busy as bees. I didn't get to see Mr. Swift, I suppose if he'd known I was there he would surely have spoken to me eh! people from all over the world visit the plant they handle 1500 visitors yearly. This booklet is what they handed to us in the waiting room.

I can't begin to tell you one third of what I saw, my car fare was 15c and I spent 3 hours of valuable time to see this place but wasn't it worth it? I think so!

GOVERNMENT WILL ENCOURAGE "GO TO COLLEGE MOVEMENT"

All the colleges in South Carolina, according to an authoritative announcement just made, are to receive direct encouragement from the government in the "go to college movement" which the educational and other interests of this state have underway. Through the War Loan Organization of this district, the United States Treasury Department is to help stimulate interest in higher education and to suggest means whereby it is hoped that more young men and women of the Palmetto State may enjoy the privileges and advantages of a college course.

Because of the importance of college training, many agencies have been active for some time in its behalf. The district War Loan Organization has developed a plan by which it will be able to further the movement, and its cooperation is expected to be of valuable assistance.

An outline of what the government hopes to accomplish as its phase of the work has been presented to the directing head of practically every college in South Carolina, and has received, it is said, the most welcome approval. At the recent meeting of the Virginia Association, held in Richmond, it was voted, by formal resolution, unanimous indorsement and support.

Colleges and schools, religious bodies and men's and women's clubs are interested in the "go to college" idea, since never before, it is declared, has the country faced so great an economic need for men and women of trained minds and broad vision. Social surveys have shown that lack of funds is one of the great factors preventing many persons from attending college. The War Loan Organization hopes, by inculcating the habits of planning ahead and of systematic saving and safe investment on the part of boys and girls and their parents, that "go to college" funds may be accumulated to that more may be afforded the advantages of higher education.

Plans are now being perfected for the formal observance of a day early in May, the date yet to be announced, on which addresses will be made in the schools hapels emphasizing the importance of college work encouraging students to plan ahead with that end in-view.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Grocery Co. of Union, S. C., will be held at the Union-Beaufort Mills store at Union, S. C., on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1920, at 11 o'clock a. m.

That this meeting is called for the purpose of passing a resolution authorizing the said Union Grocery Company to go into liquidation, wind up the affairs of said company and dissolve.

L. L. Wagnon,
Secy., Treas. and Manager of
Union Grocery Company.
Union, S. C., May 20, 1920.
May 21-28-June 4-11.

Enormous size, light, fluffy effects, drooping brims, soft lines and the profuse use of organdy, horsehair and colored Chantilly lace characterize the advanced summer millinery shown in Paris. Every milliner is featuring midsummer models in organdy and it seems impossible to overemphasize its use.

Because women are plentiful and can be hired cheaply in Japan they are used to furnish the hoisting power for pile driving instead of costly imported machinery.

THE LEBANON FAMED FOR ITS CEDARS SHRINES AND CIGARETTES

Washington.—"In the city where its independence was proclaimed, and in the emblem it was chosen, the newly declared government of Lebanon at least has two symbols of permanence," says a bulletin from the National Geography society.

"Baalbek is so old that no man can tell when first its temples were built to sun or spring or mountain. One shrine after another rose and fell, or was beaten down by rival religions, until some time in the first century A. D., two mighty structures whose ruins still stand were raised above the lofty plateau of the Bika.

"The larger of these temples was erected in honor of Jupiter or Helios, the sun. It was surrounded by a peristyle of 58 columns, 80 feet, in height and so big around that four large men can scarcely embrace them in their outspread arms.

"Six of these huge columns with their Corinthian capitals and with immense fragments of the cornice still poised against the blue remain, rising boldly above the mean dwellings of the modern town. Nowhere does such massive permanence suggest such very lightness as in these six abiding pillars of the Temple of the Sun.

"The smaller temple, itself larger than the Parthenon, was erected to Bacchus a jovial god, now discredited in certain parts. It is one of the finest Roman temples extant. The entrance to this temple to the god of wine is decorated with delicate carving that would grace Melrose abbey or worthily frame the rose window of Reims.

"The 43 foot doorway is surrounded with tracery, where vines and garlands, nymphs and satyrs and gay bacchantes are transfixed in stone almost as they appeared 2,000 years ago when the ringing chisels of the Roman sculptors fell silence before its finished perfection.

"Baalbek bespeaks permanence in spite of the crowd of ephemeral summer visitors who seek in the cool shade of the willows beside the sacred pool a rest from the heat of the Mediterranean littoral.

"The emblem chosen for the Lebanon flag is the cedar trees. This symmetrical symbol of lasting strength has long served as the seal of the American university at Beirut. But the cedars of Lebanon are not unappreciated by the people of the mountains. They call the 'The Cedars of the Lord'.

Some scholars believe that the picturesque sides of lofty Lebanon were once clothed in these majestic trees, and give as a reason the fact that Solomon obtained from Hiram of Tyre great rafts of this time defying timber for the famous temple at Jerusalem. Others cite this as a reason for believing that never have there been many of these kingly trees and that their rarity as much of their rot resisting qualities made them desirable to the king who could scour the known world for the best temple material.

"However that may be, the main group of true cedars now contains only about 400 of these trees, dumped in what from a distance of several miles appears to be a dark green hassock thrown against the tawny mountains. Yet these trees, 400 which look like a single tea shrub if one sees them from the Kadisha valley or the distant mountain pass, are really 80 to 100 feet in height, and doubtless many of them are 2,000 years or age. Only the deodars of the Himalayas and the sequoias of California surpass them in age and dignity.

"The Lebanon has its own government with a Christian mutessarrif and a special constitution dating from 1861, following the Druze-Maronite disorders of the year before. But in 1916 all special privileges were abolished by the Porte. The Lebanon gendarmerie wore a picturesque uniform in the Zouave style with voluminous trousers of dark blue piped with red and with tight jackets and trim leggings.

"The grapes and cigarette tobacco of the Lebanon have long been famous. But possibly this long mountain range which has given its name to the political region, has never done a greater service to mankind than when it drove the Phoenician traders to the western sea and gave sea borne commerce and, perhaps the alphabet to the world."

A peculiar institution in Stockholm is an "old servants' home," where servants too old to work are given shelter and are in their last days.

A new marriage law which strengthens the wife's independence has been passed by the Swedish Parliament.

Of French invention is a steam-heating radiator in which water is boiled by electricity.

England's first factory for the manufacture of artificial silk has been opened near Derby.

PENSIONS GOING UP AT ENORMOUS RATE

Likely to Reach \$600,000,000 by 1921.

FIRST PENSION IN 1806

Total Paid by United States for Seven Wars About \$5,617,000,000

Payments which this country will make to soldiers and beneficiaries of soldiers during the fiscal year of 1921 may exceed \$600,000,000, three times the pension bill for the fiscal year of 1919, and as a matter of fact, one-ninth of the total amount the country has paid in pensions in the last 129 years. The tremendous increase is due to compensating veterans of the great war, who will receive \$332,865,000 from the government, if the estimates of the house committee on appropriations are accurate. Pensions paid under existing law will be kept down to \$214,000,000, a reduction of \$1,000,000 from last year, but new legislation which has passed the house is likely to pass the senate necessitating an expenditure of \$77,150,000, together with the expenditures which will be made under the war risk insurance act promise to bring the total of \$630,695,000.

Payments Have Increased.

Conditions as they exist today have caused the committee to make an exhaustive study of pensions and the members have found that pension payments and the number of pensioners have increased greatly in the last 60 years. In 1870 there were 198,686 pensioners, with payments and expenses totalling \$29,952,486. In 1880 the figures were 250,892 and \$57,624,256; in 1890, 537,944 and \$109,620,232; in 1900, in 993,592 and \$142,303,887; in 1910, 921,083 and \$162,631,729; and in 1919, 624,427 and \$223,592,484. It will be noted that the number of pensioners decreased in 1910 and 1919, but that the payments increased. Pension legislation has been enacted at almost every session of congress and this year has been no exception. The house has passed two bills since January 1, one "equalizing the rates of pension" to Confederate war veterans and other pensioning soldiers who served in the war with Spain, put down the Philippine insurrection and went to the relief of China. If the senate concurs with the house the first will cost the government \$68,000,000 annually and the second \$12,500,000 annually.—Boston Transcript.

NINE CHANGES IN 50 YEARS

Bulgarian Boundary Shifts With Every Treaty.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

By the treaty of Neuilly the frontiers of Bulgaria have been changed for the ninth time in less than fifty years. These latest changes deprive the peasant kingdom of its Aegean littoral, although commercial access to the Mediterranean is still secured under certain conditions, through Deagatch, a wretched roadstead where all goods have to be landed or embarked in lighters.

The shaded area on the map shows clearly the extent of territory lost by Bulgaria. The three strips on the Western frontier, which are assigned to Serbia, formed part of Bulgaria even under the Turkish administration of the Vali of Tuna, and until 1918 no one even suspected that they were inhabited by Serbs. Although ethnologists, ever the obedient servants of Balkan conquerors, have not hesitated to issue maps assigning these scraps of territory racially to Serbia, it is more charitable to surmise that these rectifications are purely logical justifications are purely strategic and do not pretend to ethnological justification. The same may be said to apply to the Strumitza area (now also allotted to Serbia), which brought the Bulgarian frontier uncomfortably near to the railway, running north from Saloniki.

The territories lost in the south comprise the tobacco area around Xanthi, but cannot be claimed as being particularly Bulgarian by race. Before the various recent wars in those parts the coastal population was mainly Greeks to the east of Port Lagos, with Turks in the hills. To the west of Port Lagos, as far as the Nestos (Mesta Kara Su), the coastal population had a large admixture of Turks. This distribution was probably modified since 1913 by the departure of many Greeks, but the number of Bulgarians in this territory can never have been considerable. To the northwest of Adrianople a small section of territory ceded by Turkey in 1915 is now retained by Bulgaria, but the rest of the gains in that year are now lost—for the second time.

Halide Edib, the most prominent woman leader among the Turkish Nationalists, has been appointed minister of education of the new Republic of Angora.

Billiards have superseded dancing as an after dinner pastime in England and women's billiard clubs are springing up all over the country.

"ZIRON IS A GOOD MEDICINE"

Says Rock City, Ala. Gentleman, After Having Given It Conscientious Trial.

Ziron is a new scientific combination of pure, inorganic, official, U. S. Pharmacopoeia iron, with the hypophosphites of lime and soda and other valuable tonic ingredients, recommended by the best medical authorities in the treatment of anemic conditions.

Ziron helps to put iron into your blood and this helps to build strength for you when you are pale, weak, nervous, depressed.

Read what Mr. Sidney Fry, of Rock City, Ala., says, and then try Ziron. He makes the following statement: "Something over a week ago I used Ziron for the first time. I was troubled with indigestion and had a spell of weakness. Ziron helped both troubles. I felt stronger and my stomach quit hurting. I really feel that Ziron is a good medicine. It surely helped me."

Your druggist will sell you Ziron on a guarantee that if the first bottle does not benefit you, he will refund the money you paid him.

Get a bottle of Ziron today!

Your Blood Needs ZIRON

Women dentist were comparatively few in the United States until the early 90's.