

STATE BUDGET IS \$3,370,625.96

WHICH CALLS FOR A LEVY OF NINE AND ONE-HALF MILLS.

DISPATCHES FROM COLUMBIA

Dolings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of South Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

Columbia. The free conference report on the appropriation bill was adopted without dissent. The bill carries a total amount of \$3,370,625.96, to be raised by a levy of nine and one-half mills.

The biggest fight in the free conference committee rooms was that over the law enforcement fund. The house refused to put anything in the bill for this purpose. The senate inserted an item of \$50,000. The house finally yielded to the senate in providing \$25,000, plus the unused portion of last year's appropriation for this purpose, amounting to approximately \$17,000. The condition on which the house yielded was that State constables desist from searching baggage unless the owner has been previously convicted of selling whiskey, or unless armed with a warrant for the person or the baggage, or unless the constable is certain of liquor being in the baggage.

The Council of Defense Item was another disturbing portion of the measure. The house appropriated \$25,000. This was increased by the upper house to \$50,000. The compromise effected was that \$25,000 be appropriated and the governor empowered to borrow \$15,000 more, should that amount be necessary.

Another big change made in the appropriation bill by the senate was to increase the amount for needy schools from \$50,000 to \$100,000. This was accepted by the free conference committee from the house, but the \$35,000 appropriated by the senate for vocational training was deleted. Recapitulation of the bill follows:

Governor's office	15,680.00
Secretary of state's office	7,500.00
Comptroller general's off.	9,800.00
Insurance com'r office	10,715.00
State treasurer's office	9,750.00
State Supt. of Education	17,580.00
Adjutant general's office	62,499.50
Attorney general's office	12,135.40
R. R. commission office	15,950.00
Public schools	509,104.92
State librarian's office	3,139.00
Public buildings	5,870.00
State electrician and engineer	26,850.00
Catawba Indians	7,500.00
Department of agriculture commerce & industries	4,200.00
Judicial department	124,836.26
Health department	102,241.83
State board of medical examiners	3,000.00
Tax department	96,713.10
University	136,200.00
Winthrop Normal and Industrial College	196,325.80
The Citadel, the Military College of S. C.	75,860.00
School for Deaf & Blind State Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural & Mechanical College	63,499.79
State Hospital for the Insane	616,496.17
S. C. Industrial School	89,275.38
State penitentiary	8,140.00
Other charitable and penal purposes	3,100.00
Chief game warden's office	7,825.60
Historical commission	4,050.60
Interest on bonded debt	222,849.16
Elections	54,200.00
Expenses common to both houses	1,270.00
The senate	18,190.00
House of representatives	37,591.20
Engineering department	6,407.20
Medical College of S. C.	47,620.00
Pensions and Confederate Infirmary	299,800.00
State warehouse commissioner	10,000.00
State Board of Charities and Corrections	16,000.00
Joint committee on printing	25,305.00
Miscellaneous	311,315.41
Total	\$3,370,625.96

Should Help Tenants. The Carolina Farmer and Stockman carries the following article on "Landlord and Tenant," by Victor E. Rector, who fills the chair of agriculture at the University of South Carolina, and who is also a member of the legislature from Darlington county: "South Carolina should take more interest in the people who rent. The people to do this are the land owners."

Lay in Wood Now. Addressing the farm demonstration agents meeting at Clemson B. D. Gossett, federal fuel administrator for South Carolina, made it plain that it is incumbent upon the people of the State to lay in large supplies of wood now. "No one knows how much coal there will be for general fuel purposes next year," Mr. Gossett said. "Indeed it is entirely possible that those communities that have an abundant wood supply available may be denied any coal next winter."

renters can not be accomplished by the legislature, but it can be done by mutual agreement and mutual help. Let the owner buy wire and the renter build the pasture on which to raise his meat, milk and butter. Let the owner of the land buy fruit trees and show the renter how to plant and care for them, then divide orchard products. Let the landlord lay off the terraces and pay for half the labor in ditching. This would save the fertility of the soil and thus give more profit to both. Let the landlord help the renter in buying and mixing fertilizers to suit the soil. Then let him tell the renter when and how to apply the fertilizer to get the best results. Let the landlord lend the renter enough cash to make the crop at a reasonable interest. This would save the renter from the criminal time prices now so common. Let the landlord give the renter an extra \$5.00 for every bale of cotton he makes, above five to the plow. This would encourage work and economy. Under such a system the renter would be adequately fed while he was making the crop; and when it was made, it would be free from debt and could be sold or held as circumstances would suggest. The renter would show more interest in the land. He would feel kindly toward the owner who had helped him. He would soon be "on his feet" and he might wake up to the fact that it is possible for a renter to educate his children."

Will Push Game Protection. While the force working for an enforcement of the game laws have for a time been demoralized, W. H. Gibbs, acting in his capacity as chief game warden, sent out a statement to the various wardens in the State asking that they redouble their efforts for game protection. The statement further states that all are required to show a duty well done, or else the department does not need them.

The statement is as follows: "Under competent legal opinion and the ruling of the comptroller general, this office will continue to be administered as heretofore. This means that my warrants for your pay will continue to be honored as you earn it under present arrangements. Therefore, I want every one of the warden force to enter upon a new era of hard work and effective enforcement of the game laws."

"Put aside all ideas of perplexity as to the status of the office of chief game warden. The power and authority to administer it are in my hands and I propose to exercise it in the interest of all the people of the State. Warning is given that any game warden who are not producers and who fail to make proper showings in their territory will not be continued in the service. "Yours very truly, "W. H. Gibbs, Chief Game Warden."

Flour Census Ordered. The following statement relative to the proposed census of the flour supply in the State was issued by William Elliott, State Food Administrator:

"Washington has authorized flour census on basis agreed upon at administrators' meeting, as follows: "All persons are invited to report to county food administrator amount of flour they have on hand in excess of 30 days' supply. It should be made entirely clear that they should keep this flour, unless some disposition of it is ordered by food administration, and that it is a census and not a plan of confiscation. Also make clear that when these written reports are filed the person accurately making them will be relieved from charge of hoarding or other unpatriotic act; this will make plan popular. Certificate should be very simple. I suggest the following: "I have on hand blank pounds of flour in excess of 30 day's supply."

Suggest that this census may result in great saving of transportation, since shortages can be thus equalized. I will be glad to have suggestions in order that I may pass them on to others to make plan a success."

Modifies Flour Ruling. Not satisfied with the delay of the food administration in responding to their protests against its order which precluded the farmer from purchasing flour unless he purchased an equal quantity of a substitute foodstuff like meal, rice, etc., Representatives Lever and Byrnes called upon Mr. Hoover in person and entered a most vigorous protest against the wisdom and sanity of this order.

The situation of the South Carolina farmers was fully explained to Mr. Hoover and it was pointed out that this order, if permitted to stand, would not only work an injustice to the farmers of the state, but necessarily result both in waste and in a decreased production of other foodstuffs.

When the situation was fully understood by Mr. Hoover, he took steps at once to authorize the food administrators of the state to permit the farmers to purchase flour without having to purchase an equal amount of other foodstuffs which he himself had on hand.

Not Generally Considered Bad. Mumps is generally considered a sorry little disease and a joke by everybody except the patient. Health authorities, as a rule, pay very little attention to it, because its prevention usually costs more in time, effort and money than the ravages of the disease warrant. But even at that, the disease ranked fifth in the United States navy in importance in 1915, and even now many of our men in the tramping camps are incapacitated as a result of a "swell" case of mumps.

GENERAL WASHINGTON IN THE FIELD



"LEST WE FORGET"

Nation Does Well to Honor the Memory of the Founder of Its Glorious State of Independence.

If we today lived in a colony, ground down by unjust laws, our passion for national life secretly and tragically burning, if Washington had fallen, had died in vain for the cause which in fact he brought to lasting triumph—then for poor sentimental humanity he would shine with a luster greater than now is his, writes Joyce Kilmer in the New York Times. His cause triumphed; the dream became a reality, and therefore lost the charm of the dream. Washington, dying on his bed, in his honored old age, his hopes realized, is a noble figure. But he lacks the dramatic appeal of Washington bidding farewell to his children at the foot of the gallows.

By some strange perversity of human nature the cause we consider romantic and picturesque is always a Lost Cause. The names most deeply loved are those of the fallen leaders whose partisans met with defeat—Robert Bruce and Robert Emmet, William Wallace, Sarsfield and Sobieski, that "fair and fatal king," Charles I, and his persecuted and uncrowned heirs. Children of Union soldiers though we may be, our hearts beat more quickly at the thought of Lee than at the thought of Grant. We rise when the band plays "The Star-Spangled Banner," but we rise and shout when it plays "Dixie."

And it must also be acknowledged that a tragic death endears a statesman to the generations that follow him. If you are a great leader and want to be sure of posterity's affection, see that your cause fails. Then the conquerors will legislate against the honoring of your memory, and that will make your fame secure. But if your cause succeeds, then at least see that your death is sudden and violent. Give the world a drama, a legend.

Washington triumphed. At Yorktown he captured Cornwallis' redcoats and put an end to tyranny on our shores. It is not forbidden to honor his memory; the wearing of the red, white, and blue is attended by no perils. And so we take things for granted; we forget the hideous dangers through which we passed only some hundred and two-score years ago; we take for granted our nationality, our freedom, and the fearless warrior, the enlightened statesman who gave them to us. When we speak of Washington as the Father of His Country we do so

with a laugh, as if the phrase were empty rhetoric instead of sublime truth. Lige means more to us than Lexington, and remembering Edith Cavell, we give no thought to Jane McCrea.

We may well thank God that the war of American Independence has not the glamor of battles fought in vain, that our freedom is no lost cause, that Washington's halo is not that of a martyr whose life and death were unavailing. To those who look at the world's events in true historical perspective, without sentimentality and with love of justice and freedom in their breasts, the American Revolution fills the most encouraging page in the chronicle of the centuries. But for most of us it is only in times of stress like the present that we can come to an actual sense of our exceptional privileges to a realization of the radiant truth of the stories we read in our history book in school. This year the Declaration of Independence takes on a clearer significance; we know, as we did not in bygone years, what it means to be free and independent states, absolved forever from all allegiance to foreign powers. And so this year Washington's birthday is no routine holiday, but a day of solemn yet joyful commemoration, a day on which we honor with full hearts him who made us a nation, the warrior whose sword cut the bonds of our thralldom, the statesman who bade us, avoiding entangling alliances, go our free way, an independent republic, no nation's sycophant, no nation's tool. "With malice toward none," said Washington's greatest successor, "with charity for all." It was a summing up of Washington's own political creed. No lost cause, however glorious with the blood of martyrs, seems today so noble as the still triumphant cause of American independence. No modern hero, fighting overseas, is today so dear to us as our founder and preserver. And to his examples and his counsels we cannot look for guidance and look in vain.

British Tribute to Washington. George Washington, first president of the United States. A true Englishman of the Pym and Hampden breed, he taught tyranny—in the person of George III—a lesson which is still remembered, and which has had much to do with the free development of the British empire.—London Graphic.

Philosophy of Law. There never was a law yet made, I conceive, that hit the taste exactly of every man, or every part of the community; of course, if this be a reason for opposition, no law can be executed at all without force.—George Washington.

INSPECTING OUTPOSTS AT VALLEY FORGE



CALL TO SOUTH CAROLINIANS

On America Rests Responsibility to Crush Germans, Says Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman.

Columbia.—Replies are coming from all parts of the state to Horace L. Tilghman, in charge of the work of preparing an eligible list of men available for work in the shipyards of the country. Mr. Tilghman's office is in the Union National Bank building, Columbia. He feels optimistic about getting the 4,000 men needed from South Carolina. William Banks, who is assisting Mr. Tilghman in this work, received the following message from Senator Tillman in Washington, chairman of the senate's committee on naval affairs:

"On America rests the responsibility of placing her almost infinite stores of men and munitions and food quickly on the western front to crush, once for all, the strength of the German Junkers. America now has the trained men and resources to accomplish this end. Only one thing is lacking—to place these resources where they will prove decisive—that thing is ships."

"She has the materials, she has the plants to produce them, but to produce them she must have the men, preferably trained mechanics, ready to assume the task and with willingness and enthusiasm push it to a successful conclusion. Can the response for a moment be doubted?"

"I think if we have any men in South Carolina who can help build ships, they ought at once to make up their minds to go to work for the government and enlist in that great cause. General Pershing and his gallant army need reinforcements and any one who can contribute in the least ought to get to work immediately."

General Assembly Acts. Columbia.—Chief among the acts passed by the general assembly were: To create a home for the feeble-minded. To introduce the Australian ballot system in all cities and incorporated towns. Rural district precincts are excepted. To create an industrial home for girls. To ratify the federal prohibition amendment. To create the State Council of Defense.

To admit women to the practice of law. To further restrict the quarter-month liquor law by requiring that judges of probate issue personally all liquor permits, to be issued only in the judge of probate's office. Under the amended law it is incumbent upon the official to establish the accuracy of the affidavits made in procuring the permits. Violation is punishable as for malfeasance of office.

Tilghman Appoints Assistants. Columbia.—H. L. Tilghman has appointed the following men to assist him in the work in this State of enlisting men for the shipbuilding work who will give information regarding the service to the men residing in their counties:

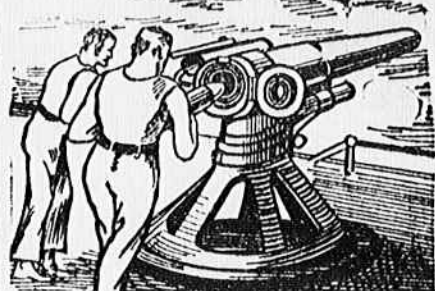
E. H. Everett, Spartanburg; Dr. J. B. Johnston, St. George; N. G. Thomas, McCormick; Walter E. Duncan, Aiken; W. P. Greene, Abbeville; J. C. Guilds, Bamberg; A. M. Kennedy, Williston; George Waterhouse, Beaufort; L. G. Fultz, Monck's Corner; Frank J. Simons, Charleston; Lee Davis Lodge, Gaffney; C. L. Hunley, Chesterfield; R. B. Caldwell, Chester; W. C. Davis, Manning; W. W. Smoak, Walterboro; Rev. O. T. Porcher, Darlington; W. H. Muller, Dillon; N. G. Evans, Edgefield; John W. O'Neal, Rock Hill; George A. McQueen, Kingstree; Lowndes J. Browning, Union; A. C. Phelps, Sumter; Dr. L. J. Smith, Ridge Spring; W. E. Findlay, Pickens; W. W. Barr, Orangeburg; Dr. G. Y. Hunter, Prosperity; D. M. Crosson, Leesville; Dr. R. E. Hughes, Laurens; H. W. Woodward, Bishopville; W. S. DeLoach, Camden; Senator H. R. Purdy, Ridgeland; E. R. Ginn, Varvillie; T. Frank Watkins, Anderson; J. W. McCown, Florence; J. W. Knight, Lancaster; F. A. Burroughs, Conway; L. L. McLaurin, Bennettsville; A. A. Beardsley, St. Charles; J. E. Wannamaker, St. Matthews; R. E. Hanna, Cheraw; R. T. Jaynes, Carl H. Hart, York.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS.

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 to 60 operatives, men and women, are on strike demanding substantially a 20 per cent increase in wages. The closing down of the mills was made necessary by the walking out of the operatives.

Albert S. Hucks of Branchville was among the rescued of the Tuscania. F. A. Nunnery, of Edgemoor, whose son, Ben Nunnery, was on the Jacob Jones when the vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine some months ago, has received a letter from Sailor Nunnery, announcing his arrival in New York. He is expected home soon to visit his parents.

Charles Foster, a well known young Spartanburg man, was held by a coroner's jury on the charge of having murdered his bride of one year, Mrs. Edna Herren Foster. Some soldiers from Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., have been moved to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg.



Our boys are defending this country on the high seas and on the land. Our own defense against a common enemy is to keep the system clean by ridding the body of the toxins, or poisons, which are bred in the intestines. When you feel tired, sleepy, headachy, when your breath is offensive, or pimples appear on the face and neck, it is time to recognize the danger and protect your bodily health by taking something for the liver such as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

The machinery of the body needs to be oiled, kept in good condition, just as the guns or machinery of a ship. Why should a human person neglect his own machinery more than that of his automobile or his guns? Yet most people do neglect themselves. Their tongue has a dark brown color, skin sallow, breath bad, yet they fail to see that their machinery needs attention.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have been known for nearly half a century. They are made of May-apple, leaves of aloes and jalap, made into a tiny pellet and coated with sugar. They are standard and efficacious. You can obtain them at any drug store in vials for twenty-five cents. Ask for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—and get no other!

The Benign Variety. "We must get rid of political pull!" "We can't," rejoined Senator Sargheim. "Moreover, political pull may be eminently desirable. If the honest man Diogenes was looking for had been discovered, he would immediately have had all kinds of political pull."

AND NOW THEY ARE COOKING TOBACCO TO MAKE IT BETTER

For a good many years The American Tobacco Company have been conducting a series of experiments (having as their object the improvement of smoking tobaccos).

And it is interesting to know that one of the greatest of their discoveries was one of the simplest, and that was, that cooking or toasting tobacco improved it in every way, just as cooking most foods improves them.

They took a real Burley tobacco, grown in this country; toasted it as you would toast bread; moistened it to replace the natural moisture driven off by toasting; made it into cigarettes, called them "LUCKY STRIKE, the toasted cigarette," and offered them to the public.

The result has been the greatest demand ever created for any tobacco product in a similar length of time.

The change produced by toasting is not only most wholesome, but the flavor is greatly improved, just as cooking improves meat, for example.—Adv.

Pertinent Suggestion. "What are common, pop?" "Why, food—rattions." "Then, pop, is a hotel a house of commons?"

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ½ oz. of glycerine. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and make it soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off. Adv.

Cold shoulder is an unpalatable dish for a friend.

HEALTH RESTORED

Serious Kidney Trouble Was Removed by Doan's and Results Have Been Permanent.

"Kidney trouble put me in a bad way," says Thomas A. Knight, 624 N. Ninth St., East St. Louis, Ill. "It came on with pain across my back and the attacks kept getting worse until I had a spell that laid me up. Morphine was the only relief and I couldn't move without help. The kidney secretions were scanty, painful and filled with sediment. "I was unable to leave the house, couldn't rest and became utterly exhausted. The only way I could take ease was by bolstering myself up with pillows. For three months I was in that awful condition and the doctor said I had gravel. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me back to good health and I have gained wonderfully in strength and weight."



Sworn to before me, A. M. EGGMAN, Notary Public. ALMOST THREE YEARS LATER, May 24, 1917, Mr. Knight said: "The cure Doan's brought me has been permanent."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS may be checked, and more serious conditions of the chest, may be often avoided by promptly giving the child a dose of

PISO'S