

Coming and Going

Mrs. W. C. Tiner of Jonesville, R. F. D., was shopping in the city Tuesday.

Hoyle Charles, who enlisted in the navy several weeks ago, is visiting his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Gallman of Keilton were visitors in the city on Thursday.

Mrs. A. McA. Pittman, and Miss Pearl Pittman of Carlisle, were shopping in the city yesterday.

James Messer, who held the position of section hand in the mill, has accepted a position with J. H. Riley & Son.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Perrin, who has been quite sick for several days, is very much improved today.

Miss Lillian Whisenant of Spartanburg spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Whisenant in South Union.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Caudle have moved into their new home on Mountain Street and Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Webber will have the management of the Central Hotel.

Mrs. Burton Shultz of Atlanta, Ga., spent the Fourth with friends in Union. Mr. Shultz is en route to Camp Pike where her husband has been transferred.

COTTON SEED SPIDER

Clemson College, June 30.—Owing to the weather conditions of last winter, we have good reasons to believe that the Red Spider injury to cotton will be more severe this year than it has been for many years.

First. If violets and poke weed were not destroyed as directed heretofore it should be done immediately. Blackberry vines on terraces are also dangerous.

Second. Reports of severe injury are already coming from various parts of the State. Infestation generally appears in spots, and it is recommended that discolored leaves be picked, and destroyed. A convenient way is to carry a crocus sack which has been well moistened with kerosene, and into it the leaves can be thrown. Such leaves should be thoroughly destroyed. If this method is then assisted by showers of rain it will to a great extent prevent dangers.

Third. The field should be closely watched, and when the cotton becomes sufficiently large for the plants to touch each other, the spiders will spread from every infested plant causing the discolored areas in a cotton field and subsequent dying of the plants. Generally infested stalks should therefore be pulled up when first noticed and burned.

Fourth. As a last resort the infested areas may be sprayed, using one of the following solutions, the spray being directed on the under sides of the leaves.

One gallon of lime sulphur wash to 100 gallons of water. If potassium sulphide is available it may be used instead of the lime sulphur wash at the rate of three pounds to 100 gallons of water. After cotton is grown it will require from 125 to 250 gallons per acre according to the size of the plants.

Red spider is a dry weather insect and no serious damage need be expected in localities where wet spells occur.

CHINESE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE PLANS CHANGES

An organized effort to make Mandarin the only spoken language of China and to do away with a hundred dialects now in existence is to be made immediately, says Hollington K. Tong in Millard's Review. This decision was reached at the Educational Conference of the Presidents of the High Normal Colleges recently held in Peking. Beginning this summer country teachers will be required to take courses in special institutes of Mandarin where phonetic scripts will also be taught. The dispatch of an educational commission to America in 1919, the adoption of special means to unify educational methods, the provision of positions for trained teachers, and the formation of a college alliance were other decisions at this notable gathering of educationalists.

Although there have been other educational conferences held from time to time, this conference was the first of its kind since the establishment of the republic seven years ago. Its significance can not be lightly estimated. Throughout the country there are six High Normal Colleges whose formation has been authorized by the ministry of education. They are located at Peking, Nanking, Wuchang, Chengtu, Canton and Fengting, and are considered the strategic points of China educationally. The establishment of the High Normal College at Fengting last April completed the plan framed by the ministry of education during Yuan Shih-kai's time. The function

of these institutions is to supply teachers to innumerable secondary schools, and the great burden of improving and spreading education also rests with them.

The decisions made at the conference were in the form of recommendations, but all of them have now been approved by the minister of education, who is sympathetically disposed toward the reforms. The constitute for China a comprehensive educational program worthy of special attention. The resolution to teach Mandarin to country teachers so that they can some day conduct their teaching in that language, when it is properly carried out, will unify the country and tear down the wall of provincial prejudice. Even Chinese themselves find it difficult to travel from one part of the country to another on account of the use of many different dialects, which frequently leads to misunderstandings and sometimes to real altercations. Many schools, colleges and universities throughout the length and breadth of the republic have already commenced to give courses in Mandarin, but the effort of the High Normal Colleges to teach it to country teachers is the latest.

The suggestion to send an educational commission to America was made by Dr. P. W. Kuo, a Columbia University graduate, and one of China's most brilliant young educators. The commission will consist of the presidents of the High Normal Colleges and delegates from the ministry of education and will be similar to the commission dispatched to the Philippines and Japan in the summer of 1917. The forthcoming visit of prominent Chinese educators will undoubtedly result in the adoption by China of many of the features of America's educational system.

The unification of educational methods planned by the conference provides that two-thirds of the students for each high Normal College should come from the other 17 provinces and the special dominions, and one-third from the province in which the school is located. Such a system, aside from removing local prejudice, is bound to make the educational methods more uniform. Recommendation for the immediate certification of secondary school teachers, when carried out, will result in the elimination of those who do not possess sufficient qualifications and the taking into service of normal college graduates. The division of the country into six educational districts in which are located these colleges is no less praiseworthy. The presidents will be required to visit their districts and study their needs with a view to meeting them. It is hoped that more practical teachers will be turned out in future. The formation of an alliance among the High Normal Colleges for mutual assistance will make educational work much easier and less irksome, as its heads will meet once a year to exchange ideas, thrash out difficulties and consider questions of common interest. The first conference took place in the capital, and the next one will probably be held at Nanking, the second important city of the country, which has already supplied the republic with two of its presidents.

The High Normal Colleges each enroll from 600 to 1,200 students, and are laid out for the most part on the plan of American colleges, giving all the prescribed academic courses, and gymnastics of every sort. Special emphasis is laid on boxing, an old Chinese science long neglected. Social clubs, cooperative stores, college banks and student bands remind one of American universities. A number of the colleges also offer the courses of an agricultural college and maintain model farms; others are equipped with machine shops and foundries.

China is laying stress on education, and a visit to her High Normal Colleges offers a most reassuring promise that she is approaching a new industrial and economic era thoroughly equipped to meet its problems.

THE NATION'S ANGELUS FOR UNION

It is very gratifying to note that the people of Union County and city are awakening to the necessity of the "Nation's Angelus."

On June 18th, the Union Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture framed and sent out to ministers of Union a petition for the Nation's Angelus and which would bring Union in line with other progressive cities and towns of the United States.

In accordance with this general sentiment and ladies auxiliary of the Union Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture which held its regular monthly meeting of Wednesday morning unanimously passed a resolution favoring an adoption of the Angelus here as follows: That each evening at 9 o'clock all lights be extinguished for a period of two minutes, during which time we will salute the flag and offer silent prayer.

Further endeavor along this line will be made by the auxiliary cooperating with the Chamber of Commerce and it is believed that in a short time custom will become popular in every town and community.

MESSAGE DELIVERED TO SHIPWORKERS

San Francisco, July 4.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—"If you stand up to your job, we'll make the kaiser take his medicine lying down."

That was the message delivered to the shipworkers here today by Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in the first public speech he has delivered since taking charge of the shipbuilding program.

Mr. Schwab was speaking at the Independence Day launching of merchant ships here, which was part of the national program in which probably a hundred ships—and possibly more—were being sent from the ways to the seas from yards all over the country.

"I venture to predict that the number of ships launched today is the greatest record of launchings for a single day in the history of the world," said Mr. Schwab.

"When the truth percolates to the German people they will know that their leaders have deceived them; that Americans have their sleeves rolled up and we have our fighting blood up; that we are going to win this war if it takes the last man, the last ounce of strength, the last resource and the last dollar that his country possesses. You and all the other shipbuilders have dedicated your service to America. We stand firm, determined and unafraid before the naked truth that we must defeat Germany or Germany will defeat us. Wars are not won altogether on the battlefield. Do not think for one minute that the Prussian generals are unmoved by what we are accomplishing. They know that we launched a 5,000-ton ship in 27 days from the time the keel was laid over in Camden, N. J. That was a tremendous accomplishment never before approached in any country and it was a blow in the face of Prussian confidence. Our enemy knows, too, that it is the workmen over here who are making these things possible; that the men in the shipyards are working day and night determined, untiring and enthusiastic; that they are backing up the boys in the trenches. The kaiser knows that with the united backing of American workmen, American armies can never be beaten. The credit for winning this war will be shared equally by the workmen of America and the fighters of America. The best captains and colonels in our shipbuilding army cannot build ships without the strong armies of the privates, corporals and sergeants. The heater boy today is a young hero who deserves a place alongside the drummer boy in that picture you have seen so often—The Spirit of '76."

"We have a great army of workers building ships for the emergency. There are 300,000 of us, and we are all fighting for America. You men who swing the cranes in charge of the big guns. You who drive the rivets are operating the machine guns of the shipyard. Every man who does a full day's work is doing his share to win the war. The gangs at work on a ship are holding a trench and when they launch that ship they go over the top. When they lay a new keel they are digging in and making ready for another long defense.

"Every time we launch a cargo or troop ship or tanker we add to the certainty that German submarines cannot win this war. Already we have the U-boats on the run and if we keep up the pace we will have them beaten by next year. And when we achieve this victory it will be you who will deserve the credit. So far as I am concerned, and so far as Mr. Hurley is concerned, and I am sure, so far as the President of the United States is concerned, you will get the credit.

"Germany's only hope now, if it can be called a hope, is to win this war by great military victories. Germany knows that we are building ships and getting a real army across the Atlantic. The kaiser is making his supreme effort now in the knowledge that America will soon be started and will stay in the war until it is won. If we complete our shipbuilding program they will know over in Germany that not a shred of hope remains. Can we complete it? Can we build these ships in time to keep our bridge to France unbroken? That is a question for you men in the shipyards to answer. America has never lost a war and she is not going to lose this one.

"Today we are building ships faster than the submarine can destroy them. Meanwhile, our navy under Josephus Daniels is destroying submarines. The German hordes may make some advances on the western front, but are we down-hearted? No! Our army in France and our shipbuilding army at home are getting into their full stride and we will ship them if it takes everything we have. We must get the men and the guns and the airships over. More and more men must go over, and more guns and rifles and motor trucks—rails, clothing and horses—but the whole job depends upon you, I for one,

have every confidence that you will do the job and do it right.

"Now you wonder naturally how your work has counted. Let me tell you. In 1915 all the shipyards in America turned out 215,602 deadweight tons of shipping. The next year our output jumped to 520,847 tons. In 1917 the hot pace continued until we very nearly doubled the output of the previous year, completing a total of 901,223. We thought we were building ships, with almost a million deadweight tons of finished vessels, but I am confident now that if we pull together and every man stays on the job, we will produce more than 3,000,000 deadweight tons in 1918—the greatest output of any nation in the world in a single year.

"I think that we can point with some pride to May of this year, when we not merely launched but completed 263,000 tons of shipping—more than was turned out in the entire year of 1915. Five years ago, if you had been told that this country would produce 263,000 tons of shipping in a single month, you would not have believed it, but that is a mere beginning of the task that lies before you men in the shipyards.

"There is one thing that we need if we hope to reach our maximum capacity of production and that is a friendly rivalry between the yards. I have tried to encourage that because I know that competition is dear to American hearts and I know that you will respond to a challenge. Now we are going to recognize a shipyard that surpasses all others in actual production each month. A blue flag which this yard will be authorized to fly on its flagstaff will be a mark of national recognition. It will be in the shipbuilding field what an award for distinguished service is on a battlefield. Red and white flags will be presented for second and third place. Any yard which holds first place for three consecutive months will have signal honors, for it will be authorized to fly this championship blue pennant permanently from its flagstaff.

"Now there are many men in the shipyards who feel a sense of embarrassment because, with their country at war and Liberty in danger, they are not in the uniform of the Army or the Navy. I want to say that these men, if they are shipbuilders, and belong in the yards, are entitled to just as much recognition and just as much honor as the brave boys on the sea or in the trenches. And it is to give you shipyard workers such recognition that the Government has determined upon the awarding of service badges to the men who give four months' service to the Government in the shipyards at building ships, and bars for additional length of service. With these service badges you can walk through the crowds, meet the boys of the Navy and the Army and hold your head high. To sacrifice one's life for one's country is, of course, the supreme sacrifice, but in this war the highest duty is to serve where your government tells you to serve.

"We are going to give special gold and silver medals for unusual service in the shipyards. We feel that there should be some way of recognizing the man who does a great thing for his country in war time. Great things are being done today in the shipyards. Everyone of you has a chance to win honors in this great fight in the American shipyards against the submarines—a battle of construction against destruction.

"There is nothing that I will not sacrifice to help in winning this war, and I know that there is nothing you will not sacrifice. Put punch in your work and we'll put over the program. If you stand up to your job, we'll make the kaiser take his medicine lying down."

CITATION TO KINDRED AND CREDITORS

State of South Carolina, County of Union.

By Hon. W. W. Johnson, Judge of Probate.

Whereas, Mrs. Bettie May Lawson has made suit to me to grant her Letters of Administration on the estate and effects of E. C. Lawson, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said E. C. Lawson, deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Probate, to be held at Union C. H., South Carolina, on the 8th day of July, next, after publication hereof, 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 and seal this 22nd day of June, Anno Domini 1918.

W. W. Johnson, Probate Judge.

Published on the 28th day of June, 1918, in the Union Times.

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