

CHURCH DIRECTORY OF THE COUNTY

REV. E. C. BAILEY, Presbyterian. 1st and 3rd Sundays 11 a. m. TRENTON. 1st and 3rd Sundays 8 p. m. 4th Sunday 11 a. m. JOHNSTON. 2nd Sunday 11 15 a. m., 4th Sunday 8 p. m. REV. HENRY B. WHITE, Baptist. STEVENS CREEK: Every second Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. REV. G. W. BUSSEY, Baptist. MODOC: 1st Sunday 3.30 p. m. RED OAK GROVE: First Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and Saturday before. REV. P. E. MONROE, Lutheran. ST. JOHN'S. Johnston. Preaching 2nd Sunday 11.15 a. m. 4th Sunday 7.30 p. m., 1st 7.30 p. m. MT. CALVARY. Preaching 1st and 3rd Sundays 11.15 a. m. GOOD HOPE. Preaching 2nd Sunday 3.30 p. m., 4th 11.15 a. m. REV. FOSTER SPEAR, Methodist. MCKENDREE. Third Sunday morning 11 a. m., 1st Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. REV. H. E. BECKHAM, Methodist. JOHNSTON. First and fourth Sunday mornings at 11 a. m. Second and third Sunday night at 7.30. HARMONY: Third Sunday morning at 11 a. m. Sunday afternoon at 3.30. SPANN. Second Sunday morning at 11 a. m., 4th Sunday afternoon at 3.30. J. E. JOHNSTON, Baptist. BOLD SPRINGS: First and third Sunday mornings 11 a. m. GRAVES L. KNIGHT, Baptist. TRENTON: 2nd and 4th Sunday mornings at 11 a. m. REV. J. C. BROWN, Baptist. PHILIPPI: Second and fourth Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. REV. J. R. WALKER, Methodist. EDGEFIELD: Preaching every Sunday morning at 11:00, and every Sunday night at 8:30, except third Sunday morning and first Sunday night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. TRENTON: Third Sunday morning at 11:15 and first Sunday afternoon at 4:00. MILL CHAPEL: First Sunday night at 7:45. REV. R. G. SHANNONHOUSE, Episcopal. EDGEFIELD: Preaching, first and third Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Wednesday afternoon. TRENTON: Second Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. First and third Sunday afternoons at 3:30 o'clock. RIDGE SPRING: Fourth Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. BATESBURG: Second and fourth Sunday afternoons at 5 o'clock, and fifth Sundays. DR. M. D. JEFFRIES, Baptist. EDGEFIELD: Every Sunday morning at 11:30 and every Sunday night at 8:30, except fifth Sundays. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30. HORN'S CREEK: Third Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. REV. P. P. BLALOCK, Baptist. BERE: First Sunday at 11 o'clock. GILGAL: Third Sunday at 11 o'clock. REV. B. H. COVINGTON, Methodist. BARR'S CHAPEL: 2nd Sunday at 11 o'clock. PLUM BRANCH: First and third Sunday at 11 o'clock. PARKSVILLE: First and Third Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. DOTMAN: Fourth Sunday at 11 o'clock. MERIWETHER: Fourth Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. REV. J. T. LITTLEJOHN, Baptist. RED HILL: First and fourth Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Third Sunday at 11 o'clock. REPUBLICAN: First Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. REHOBOTH: Second Sunday at 11 o'clock. COLLIER'S: Third Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. ANTOCH: Fourth Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. REV. P. B. LANHAM, Baptist. CLARK'S HILL: First Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. EDGEFIELD MILL: Second Sunday morning. HARDYS: Third Sunday morning. Mt. ZION: Fourth Sunday morning. REV. J. EARLE FREEMAN, Baptist. PLUM BRANCH: 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11:30 a. m. PARKSVILLE: 1st and 3rd Sundays at 11:30 a. m.

PROFESSIONAL

DR. J. S. BYRD, Dental Surgeon. OFFICE OVER POSTOFFICE. Residence 'Phone 17-R. Office 3. A. CORLEY, Surgeon. Dentist. Appointments at Trenton on Wednesdays. Crown and Bridge work a specialty. James A. Dobey, DENTAL SURGEON, Johnston, S. C. OFFICE OVER JOHNSTON DRUG CO.

MEAN WILSON TO SWEEP COUNTRY

Democratic Gains in Vermont and Maine Impressive.

OTHER PARTIES' FLIGHT

Third Termers to Poll Their Entire Strength From the Rapidly Thinning Republican Ranks.

That the result of the state elections in Vermont and Maine mean a tremendous Democratic victory in November, is freely admitted by all except the bitterest partisans. Political experts have done some analyzing, and some claim to have reached novel conclusions. But these facts stand out:

On Monday, September 9, 1912, the Republican and Third Term parties combined elected William T. Haines governor of Maine, over Frederick W. Plaisted, the present Democratic incumbent, by 3,023 plurality; in 1908, a presidential year, a Republican was elected governor by 7,653 plurality; in 1904, the plurality was 25,800, and in 1900 it was 34,132. In other words, in 12 years the Democrats have cut down the Republican plurality in state elections by 31,109.

In this period the Democratic vote has increased from 39,000 to 68,000 whereas the Republican vote has decreased from 74,000 to 71,000. The Democratic vote of this year exceeds that of September, 1908, by 1,000, but the Republican vote is about 2,000 less than that party cast four years ago.

The split in the Republican ranks, following the election of William T. Haines, is pronounced. If the division in Maine in November is as it was in the recent Vermont election, six-tenths of the Republican vote will go for Taft, three-tenths for Roosevelt, and one-tenth for the Democrats. It is significant that the latter party has to date suffered no losses, as compared with the vote in previous years, from the Third Term movement. On the contrary, it has gained. The result in Maine may be expected to be something like this: Wilson, 74,090; Taft, 42,600; Roosevelt, 21,300.

The returns from the recent Vermont election show, in round figures, that the joint Republican and third party vote was eight per cent. short of the Republican vote four years ago, while the Democratic vote in that state shows a gain of twenty-five per cent. over that of 1908. It is of special interest to speculate what will happen next November throughout the nation if the Republican and Democratic vote for the national tickets happen to be affected as the gubernatorial vote this month in Vermont has been affected. The New York Evening Post has done some interesting figuring along this line and as a net result it is shown that, under the contingencies mentioned, President Taft would carry only two states in November, Rhode Island and Vermont, all the others going for Gov. Wilson. The conclusions reached by the Post follow:

"To compute this result we should have to deduct 8 per cent. from the vote cast for Taft four years ago and apportion the remaining vote in the ratio of 62 to 38 between Taft and Roosevelt, and we should have to add 35 per cent. to Bryan's vote in 1908, and give the 'demnition total' to Woodrow Wilson. In other words, give Taft 57 per cent. and Roosevelt 35 per cent. of Taft's vote four years ago, and give Wilson 125 per cent. of Bryan's vote four years ago.

Table with 3 columns: State, Taft, Wilson. Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming with corresponding vote percentages.

FARMER GETS LESS, BUT—

He Has to Pay More for What He Doesn't Raise.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has just announced that notwithstanding the increased cost of living among the people as a whole there was a greater decline in the prices paid to farmers from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1 this year than there was last year.

The average farm prices of the important crops (corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, potatoes, tobacco, cotton and hay, which represent about three-fourths of the value of all the country's crops) declined 7 per cent. during the month, while in that time last year they declined in price only 4.4 per cent., and during the last four years the decline in price averaged 3.8 per cent. The average of farm prices on Sept. 1 was 2.8 per cent. lower than on that date last year.

Prices paid to farmers on Sept. 1 this year, with comparison of prices paid on the same date last year, follow:

Table with 3 columns: Articles, 1912, 1911. Lists items like Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Flaxseed, Potatoes, Hay, Cotton, Butter, Chickens, Eggs with price changes.

But the prices on tariff nurtured articles of manufacture which the farmer has to buy continue to soar.

TRUTH ABOUT THE TRUST

"Expected Economies from Combination" Do Not Materialize.

(Louis D. Brandeis in Collier's.)

Leaders of the new (Third Term) party argue that industrial monopolies should be legalized, lest we lose the efficiency of large-scale production and distribution. No argument could be more misleading.

It may be safely asserted that in America there is no line of business in which all or most concerns or plants must be concentrated in order to attain the size of greatest efficiency. For while a business may be too small to be efficient, efficiency does not grow indefinitely with increasing size. What the most efficient size is can be learned definitely only by experience. The unit of greatest efficiency is reached when the disadvantages of size counterbalance the advantages. The unit of greatest efficiency is exceeded when the disadvantages of size outweigh the advantages. The history of American trusts makes this clear. That history shows:

First—No conspicuous American trust owes its existence to the desire for increased efficiency. "Expected economies from combination" figure largely in promoters' prospectuses; but they have never been a compelling motive in the formation of any trust. On the contrary, the purpose of combining has often been to curb efficiency or even to preserve inefficiency, thus frustrating the natural law of the survival of the fittest.

Second—No conspicuously profitable trust owes its profits largely to superior efficiency. Some trusts have been very efficient, as have some independent concerns; but conspicuous profits have been secured mainly through control of the market—through the power of monopoly to fix prices—through this exercise of the taxing power.

Third—No conspicuous trust has been efficient enough to maintain long as against the independents its proportion of the business of the country without continuing to buy up, from time to time, its successful competitors.

There is plenty of peace about the Taft candidacy, but nobody claims "it passeth understanding."

Woodrow Wilson says to the long-suffering farmer who buys in a trust-controlled, highly protected market and sells his wares in a free market: "Walk into your own house and take possession."

How many of those who are struggling with the "High-Cost of Living" believe there is to be any relief if the Republican party, which brought it about, remains in power?

The Bull Moose ran things with a big stick at Washington for seven and a half years and didn't by act or word smite the bosses he now rails against or promote the causes he now "embodies." Being "a practical man," he asks a third, etc., term.

By applying the common sense test to Rooseveltian romance Governor Wilson manages to keep the country both amused and thoughtful.

What's a Moose? A Third Term peekaboo!

Gov. Wilson said to the newspaper men, at the New York Press Club banquet: "Suppose you had a House of Representatives mixed like the present Senate. I think we could all go fishing for the next two years." But he's at the helm and there won't be any mixing. Democrats—that's all.

POULTRY

PROPER HOUSING OF POULTRY

Chief Requisites of Building Are Dryness, Perfect Ventilation and Plenty of Sunlight.

(By N. R. GILBERT.)

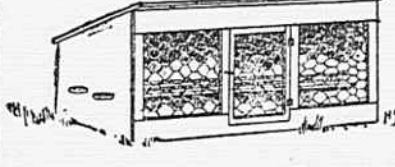
Frequently poultry keepers complain bitterly of the failure of their fowls to show profit, when the whole fault lies in defective housing.

Poultry lead an entirely artificial life when they live penned in a run, or even when at liberty and provided with a sleeping-house—that is to say they have their food provided them and do not sleep in the trees, as their natural instinct would teach them.

It is simply the difference between sleeping in a house and sleeping in trees that upsets them. When they do the latter, they may not lay well but they keep their health. More than half the diseases modern fowls suffer are caused primarily by this defective housing.

The chief requisites of a house are that it should be weather-proof, so that whatever the inclemency of the season, the fowls keep dry. It must be provided with ample ventilation and should have a sunny aspect.

The sun is life to all animals, and the more fowls get of it, the better. Yet, sometimes, fowl-houses are placed in dark, secluded corners, and built to admit hardly any light. A



A colony-house that supplies plenty of fresh air to the chicks. Six feet long, two feet six inches wide, two feet four inches high in front, eighteen inches high in the back.

poultry-house should always, if possible, be placed on ground sloping slightly away from it, then in the wet weather the rain drains away. If the ground is quite level the rain off the roof shows tendency to remain in the form of puddles.

A trench should be dug to carry it away, or better still, there should be a spout on the roof to carry the wet away down to a down spout connected with a surface drain.

It is important that the ground around the house, as well as the house itself, be kept dry, as fowls never do well on wet land.

Special attention should be paid to the roof. The eaves should overlap some three inches, and it is all the better if built of stouter wood than the walls.

There is no necessity to cover the roof with felt, provided it receives a good dressing of tar at first, and a further coat each year. On no account make the roof of corrugated zinc.

Such a house will be cold in the winter and hot in the summer. If the poultry-keeper has some sheets of this very useful article—for such it certainly is—make a roof of thin boards and put the zinc on top.

For the floor, the earth needs to be beaten down quite hard and a dressing of some inches of sand or light dry earth put on top. If the soil is clayey, it is better to have a wooden floor, for it must be dry.

In any case, observe scrupulous cleanliness, removing all droppings once a week and taking care there is never any smell.

Ventilation is a subject better understood now than formerly. We indulge in more of it for ourselves and more for the fowls. Yet for them as for ourselves, we must not forget that the thing can be overdone and that a good deal depends upon the location of the house and the outside temperature.

IMPROVEMENT OF FARM EGGS

Government Bulletin Contains Result of Careful Study of Industry in State of Kansas.

Every reader should read circular 141 entitled "The Improvement of the Farm Egg" issued by the department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Among other things this contains the results of the careful study made of the industry in the state of Kansas, where an effort has been made to bring about an organization of the egg industry and the co-operation of the state authorities for the purpose of compelling the traders in eggs to buy on a quality basis only. There is no question in our mind but that the result of the investigation in Kansas will be that the "case count" system will be discarded in the very near future and there will be substituted in its place the "loss-off" method of buying, says an exchange. When this goes into force it will be squarely up to the egg producer to handle his product so that when it is marketed it will be in first class condition. We predict that there will be a very radical change in the next few years in this matter and as a word to the wise is sufficient, it will be enough to again suggest to our readers that they send to the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., for this circular.

Harness Pictured in a Catalogue



always looks 'pretty. The compilers see to it that none but pretty pictures are printed. But the pictures don't show the quality. You must see the harness itself to judge of that. Come here and do so. You'll get all the beauty you can ask for and an assurance of harness quality as well.



We are making a drive on several styles of fine carriages which we have been using as samples in our warerooms. If you can use one we will make it an object to purchase at once. The carriages are all right in both appearance and make. But we are getting new samples and have not room for both. Hence this unique carriage chance.

Wilson & Cantelou

EVERY LADY SHOULD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT. WE HAVE A LADIES' DEPARTMENT. Illustration of three women in a bank setting.

Nowadays women may have an individual bank account--something that no woman should be without. We have provided a Lady's Department, which will make it easy for our feminine patrons to maintain that which is so necessary to independence--money in the bank.

Bank of Edgefield

OFFICERS: J. C. Sheppard, Pres.; W. W. Adams, Vice-pres.; E. J. Mims, Cashier; J. H. Allen, assistant Cashier. DIRECTORS: J. C. Sheppard, W. W. Adams, J. Wm. Thurmond, Thos. H. Rainsford, J. M. Cobb, B. E. Nicholson, A. S. Tompkins, C. C. Fuller, W. E. Prescott.



Bridges Time and Space

IT WAS A QUESTION of life or death and the victim's life hung by a slender thread. A difficult operation was necessary. To be successful the operation must be performed at once. The services of a specialist were required, but he was in a distant city.

The specialist was reached over the Long Distance Bell Telephone, the case described and the operation arranged for.

The sufferer's life was saved through the ability of the Universal Bell Telephone Service to bridge time and space.

By the way, have you a Bell Telephone? SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY. Illustration of a Bell Telephone logo.