

Communications of a personal character charged for as advertisements. Obituary notices and tributes of respect, of not over 100 words, will be printed free of charge. All over that number must be paid for at the rate of one cent a word. Cash to accompany manuscript.

WALHALLA, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1916.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN DEFICIT.

Postmaster N. Fant has been receiving contributions this week for the Democratic campaign fund deficit. The deficit amounts to about \$300,000, and efforts are being made by the National Democratic headquarters officials to wipe out this debt at once. The following contributors gave:

One Dollar Each—Dr. J. J. Thode, H. R. Hughs, M. C. Long, W. J. Schroder, S. L. Verner, J. D. Verner, W. L. Verner, G. A. Norman, George Seaborn, Dr. W. R. Craig, W. Oldridge White, E. L. Herndon, J. B. S. Dendy, P. L. Steck, S. K. Dendy, W. A. Strother, T. E. Alexander, James M. Moss, A. P. Crisp, T. A. Smith, D. A. Smith, Keowee Courier, Chas. G. Jaynes, John A. Ansel, N. Fant, C. W. Pritchard, W. H. Jones, C. W. & J. E. Banknight, H. E. Mays, M. R. McDonald, L. E. Beard—\$31.00.

Fifty Cents Each—Arthur Brown, L. Fays, J. A. Moody, A. S. Sose, Mrs. A. Oelkers, W. T. Maxwell—\$25.00.

"Cash"—15c., 25c.—10 cents Total, \$21.10.

This amount will be sent to the Columbia State to-day (Tuesday).

BANK FIGURES INCREASING.

Three months ago when the banks of Keowee published their statements the figures representing deposits for the six banks whose statements we print showed an aggregate of \$1,104,516.68. To-day the aggregate for the six banks is \$1,508,004.86—an increase of \$403,488.18. These amounts on deposit in the banks are divided as follows:

In September—
Deposits subject to check \$ 192,232.36
Time certificates 609,715.05
Demand certificates 2,379.27
Total \$1,104,516.68

In November—
Deposits subject to check \$ 298,661.96
Time certificates 606,284.75
Demand certificates 3,058.15
Total \$1,508,004.86

This, it seems to us, is a mighty good showing for the banks of our county. The figures of the banks have been gradually climbing higher and higher until they now represent quite a magnificent sum in the aggregate.

These figures show a growing confidence in the banks on the part of the citizens of our county, and this fact is further evidenced by the almost universal use of the bank pass and check books by the farmers and people of the rural communities.

The banker and the farmer are close business friends these days, whereas, a few years back, we can recall the fact that the farmer as a rule regarded the banker as his natural enemy, almost afraid to enter his place of business.

Things have changed, however, and it is a change for the better. There are few farmers of our county who do not now carry pass books with them and pay their bills with a written slip of paper. The old tin can in which the money used to be buried is a thing of the past.

You can go to church Thursday and be thankful. Of course you can also be thankful and say at home. But attend church, as urged by our Governor and our President, keeping in touch with a very appropriate national custom, and help to make some orphan thankful by making your Thanksgiving contribution as liberal as possible.

We have been sending to our subscribers statements of arrears on The Courier. Some have responded quite nobly, for which fact we are duly thankful. If you have received one of these statements we feel sure that it will be but a very few days before you, too, will give us your attention. For this we will be very thankful. Every man who can pay his debts ought to be thankful—and he ought to get busy paying them.

The Greenville Daily News, after an absence from our office of more than a year, has again been received as an "exchange." That's something to be thankful for, and we are immensely so. We note many great improvements in the paper as we saw it last. It looks prosperous, and we know that the publishers are thankful for prosperity. The news is to be thankful for if we don't think a little. Why, we're D— of I that we're living.

"Our boys" from the border—at least some of them—will be back home to-day. That's something to be thankful for. They haven't had to cross the border and fight. That's something more to be thankful for.

SIR HIRAM MAXIM DEAD.

Inventor of Automatic System of Firearms—Born in U. S.

London, Nov. 24.—Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the automatic system of firearms, died at his home here early this morning.

Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim, American-born, was one of the most famous inventors, civil, mechanical and electrical engineers of Great Britain. He was most widely known as the inventor of the Maxim machine gun, which makes the recoil of the weapon serve as the power for reloading, and which is the weapon largely used in the European war to-day.

He was born at Sanguenville, Maine, February 5, 1840, the son of Isaac Weston and Harriet M. Maxim, and received only a common school education, but he acquired scientific knowledge by reading and attending lectures. He went to England in 1881, and had resided there ever since. He was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1901.

His son, Hiram Percy Maxim, is a well known inventor in the United States, known particularly as the inventor of the Maxim silencer.

For many years Sir Hiram was a director in the firm of Vickers' Sons & Maxim, but resigned that post in 1911. For more than thirty years he experimented in aeronautics and invented flying machines. In the light of the present war, with its numerous German airship raids in England, it is remarkably interesting to recall that eight years ago Sir Hiram took the British nation by task for its small interest in aeronautics, and pointed then, at a time when aeroplanes were in their infancy, that England was in grave danger of bombardment by airships.

"Does any one doubt for a moment," said he, "that in case we find ourselves at war with a continental power, airships will be used for bombarding English towns, both on the coast and inland? The city of London within a year's time can be attacked without our enemy needing to fear the boasted British fleet."

Following the success of the Wright biplane, Sir Hiram renewed his long continued interest in aviation and in 1910 perfected a machine which he declared had certain advantages over the Wright's. It was he who, with others, interested the British government in beginning its organization of an aerial navy, and, though he was 70 years old, he lived to see the great war bring air fighting to pass in even greater measure, probably, than he himself had dreamed.

In addition to his gun and aeroplane, he patented many electrical inventions, including incandescent lamps, self-regulating current machines, several pieces of ordnance and a smokeless powder.

The aged inventor took a keen interest in the war, and from time to time there were unconfirmed reports of his invention of devices to meet the needs of the war, one of them being an apparatus to counteract the effects of the poisonous gases which the Germans were first to bring into use. In 1915 he was appointed a member of the inventions board of the British munitions department under Lloyd-George.

Sir Hiram applied himself so strenuously to science throughout his long life that even his recreations were given by him as "reading scientific books and studying the abstract sciences." He wrote many important articles and an autobiography, "My Life," in 1915.

He was a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Royal Society of Arts, the British Association for the Advancement of Science and numerous other scientific bodies.

CHAUFFEURS WERE BANDITS.

Called "Scorchers" Because They Burned Feet of their Victims. (Indianapolis News.)

The term chauffeur as applied to the professional driver of a motor car was not specially made to fit that office. The word was in popular use in France and throughout Europe more than 100 years ago to designate a particular kind of bandit.

Chauffeurs or "scorchers" were so called because they were accustomed to hold the soles of their victims' feet in front of a fierce fire to make them reveal the hiding place of their property.

The chauffeurs were greatly in evidence in the Rhenish provinces, the borderland between France and Germany, where they committed every kind of atrocity. Each band had a camp or rendezvous with lines of communication throughout a particular district. The posts on these lines were generally poor country taverns, and the landlords were in league with the band. These bands

Do You Want A Hat FREE

SATURDAY ONLY Dec. 2d, 1916.

We will give a Man's Hat, \$3.00 value, FREE with purchase of a MAN'S SUIT. We have a splendid line of MEN'S CLOTHING to select from, and are running from \$10.00 for all Wool Serges to \$18.50 values. Come and see them, and take advantage of our offer, which is on

SATURDAY ONLY.

L. Blumenthal's Bargain Store. Westminster, S. C.

are said to have extended from Holland to the Danube.

The brigands concocted for their own use a jargon, or slang, composed of French, German, Flemish and Hebrew.

Schinderhannes, otherwise "John the Scorchers," was the most famous of all the leaders of these robbers. His real name was John Buckler. Like Robin Hood, he often befriended the poor at the expense of the rich, but unlike the hero of Sherwood Forest, he was often cruel. The career of Schinderhannes virtually terminated May 31, 1802, when he was captured near Limburg. He was tried and convicted in the closing days of October, 1803. This chauffeur had a number of so-called wives. One named Julia, of whom he was fond, was with when he was captured.

When the moment of judgment drew near his fears for Julia shook him like an ague. He frequently cried out, "She is innocent! The poor, young girl is innocent! It was I who misled her."

Julia, by the humanity of the court, was sentenced first. Schinderhannes embraced her with tears of joy when he heard that her punishment was limited to two years' imprisonment. His father received 22

SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF STATE.

Central Committee Gives Idea of the Work Accomplished.

Spartanburg, Nov. 24.—In the effort to bring definite, practical help to the Sunday schools of the State, splendid progress has been made in county organization and in improved methods of work, according to reports submitted at the semi-annual Central Committee meeting of the South Carolina Sunday School Association in Spartanburg on Monday, November 20. General Secretary R. D. Webb made a report showing a remarkable amount of field and office work done by the three employed workers. During the six months, the two field workers, according to this report, have visited 32 counties from one to four times each, attended 143 district and county conventions, delivered 258 addresses to representatives of 1,393 Sunday schools, and travelled 18,817 miles. From the office 2,133 letters and 7,702 leaflets on Sunday school methods have been sent out.

The report showed that 38 of the 45 counties were organized, two of these, Fairfield and McCormick, having been organized since the State convention in May. The counties reported as at present unorganized are Bamberg, Barnwell, Darlington, Dillon, Dorchester, Georgetown, Marlboro. The efficiency of the various county organizations was indicated to some extent by the county standard for which they were working. Five counties were reported as standing still. Thirty-three counties were reported as either doing or planning some definite work that would entitle them of letters. He himself, with 19 of his band, was doomed to the guillotine.

The execution took place November 21, 1803, when 20 heads were cut off in 26 minutes. After the death of Schinderhannes these bands of chauffeurs quickly disappeared. It was the firm hand of Napoleon I that brought an end to this brigandage.

SATURDAY ONLY Dec. 2d, 1916.

SPECIAL By a special trip we have replenished our stock of Dry Goods, Ladies' Suits and Shoes and we are prepared to show many new things not shown before. We have some Specials in LADIES' SUITS that were shown in \$12.50 lines, now \$10.00, and some that were in the \$20.00 line at \$16.50. Special new patterns in Sport and Long Coats, Ladies' All-Wool and Silk Jersey Jackets, specially priced. Also, Misses' and Children's. New line of Cloakings for the Baby at 50c. to \$1.00, and All-Wool Jeans and Kirseys to keep the "old man" warm, at 50c. to \$1.00. Come and see. HUNTER'S, Seneca, S. C.

IF you want to make grain profitably, or if you want to make corn and cotton profitably, or any other crop profitably, use Anderson Fish and Blood Goods. You know Fish and Blood makes better Fertilizer than anything else. It is cheaper than Meal and Acid, and is better. Anderson Phosphate & Oil Company. SEE MOSS & ANSEL, Walhalla, S. C. P. P. SULLIVAN & CO., Madison, S. C. J. G. BREAZEALE, Westminster, S. C.

BUGGIES, WAGONS, HARNESS, Doors, Sash and Blinds. PAINTS AND OILS. Complete Stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE W. P. Nimmons, Seneca, S. C.

The Boll Weevil Is Coming. If it isn't here next year the chances are it will be here the year after, and it is just good business, it is just common prudence on the part of every farmer to raise his own food stuffs for man and beast at home. The farmer who has his wheat and oats, corn, hogs and molasses cane at home will not be hurt so much by the boll weevil. The man who has these things to buy and pay for them out of a crop of cotton will be in trouble when the boll weevil strikes him. Now is the time to sow wheat and oats. If you really want to make grain, if you are in earnest about it, fertilize it when you sow and use the Anderson Fish and Blood Goods. That takes the "ifs" out of making grain. Now is the time. Anderson Phosphate & Oil Company. SEE MOSS & ANSEL, Walhalla, S. C. P. P. SULLIVAN & CO., Madison, S. C. J. G. BREAZEALE, Westminster, S. C.