

NOTICE OF MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Pursuant to authority vested in us as the Executive Committee of the Barnwell Municipal Democratic party, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the said party, we do hereby order an election to be held in the city of Barnwell, on Tuesday, August 13th, 1918, for the purpose of nominating a mayor and six aldermen as the Democratic nominees to be voted for in the general election held for the purpose of electing a mayor and aldermen for the city of Barnwell.

This election will be held under the rules of the Democratic party, and all candidates are required to announce their candidacy in one or more county papers in at least one issue preceding said election, and to file a pledge in accordance with said rule.

In the said election the voters shall scratch the names of all save one candidate for mayor, and all save six candidates for aldermen. No one will be allowed to vote unless his name appears on the Barnwell Municipal Democratic Club Roll.

B. M. Darlington, J. Staff Halford and J. H. Lancaster, are hereby appointed managers of election, and it shall be their duty to conduct the said election as the State and County Democratic primary elections are held, and to declare the results of the election in writing to the executive committee of the Barnwell

Municipal Democratic party within three days after the said primary election.

The polls shall be opened in the hall of the court house and kept open from 8 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

R. C. Kirkland,
A. A. Lemon,
G. W. Manville,
Thos. M. Boulware,
E. A. Brown,
Executive Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN ITINERARY.

Beaufort, August 5th.
Jasper, (Ridgeland), Aug. 6th.
Hampton, August 7th.
Barnwell, August 8th.
Bamberg, August 9th.
Aiken, August 12th.
Edgefield, August 13th.
Saluda, August 14th.

COUNTY CAMPAIGN ITINERARY.

County Campaign Itinerary.
Dunbarton, July 26th.
Ulmer, Aug. 2nd.
Alledale, Avg. 9th.
Barnwell, Aug. 16th.

ELECTION OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

At a meeting of the Barnwell Municipal Democratic Club at the Court House on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock the following officers were elected: R. C. Kirkland, chairman; A. A. Lemon, vice-pres.; G. W. Manville, sec. and treas. The following Executive Committeemen were

elected: R. C. Kirkland, A. A. Lemon, G. W. Manville, Thos. M. Boulware, and Edgar A. Brown. The primary election for mayor and aldermen will be held on August 13th.

FIND SUGAR SUBSTITUTES FOR BOTTLERS.

Methods of reducing the consumption of sugar in soft drinks have been worked out by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, which is now cooperating with producers throughout the United States. The bureau has prepared directions for making soft drinks which include formulas that utilize substitute sweet materials such as corn sirup (ordinary glucose), corn sugar, maltose sirup, honey, and high-grade refiner's sirup. By following these directions, which are being distributed among bottlers, the actual sugar content in soft drinks can be cut to 50 per cent. or less. A saving of approximately 50,000 tons of sugar annually, is thus possible, it is estimated, and at the same time the customary taste and quality of the beverage can be preserved. It is estimated that there are 110,000 producers of soft drinks in the United States, employing 2,000,000 workers, and having a total capitalization of \$250,000,000.

668 cures by removing the cause.

BIG INSURANCE MAN HELPED BY TANTAC

Because of Attacks He Kept Couch in Office.

LOST HIS EFFICIENCY

GAINED EIGHT POUNDS AND FEELS LIKE LIVING AGAIN, AS ILLS LEFT.

H. S. Richards, the widely known insurance manager of 800 E. Wares St., E. More, N. Y., knows the value of TANTAC. He is a victim of the disease of indigestion and the every minute with the disease men said, in these days the men and women have to be at their best to meet the extraordinary demands of their offices.

HELP ON FARMS SAVE THE CROPS

Patriotic Duty in the Present Crisis Pointed Out by Governor Manning, Who Urges Neighbors to Volunteer Part Time to Working Farms From Which Men Have Been Called Into the Army.

Columbia.—As a war measure, to be applied individually where conditions demand it, and as a means of saving a vast amount of foodstuffs and feedstuffs as well as other crops, Governor Manning, in a call to the patriotism of the people of the rural sections of South Carolina, urges that neighbors lend of their time to help work the crops on farms from which men have been drafted into the army. The governor's statement follows:

"The necessity of sending men overseas as rapidly as possible is greater than ever before. More and more men must be drafted in to the army. The War Department finds it impossible to grant furloughs to these men who have been called away from the farms. The need of men is greater in the army. I realize that the shortage of farm labor is a serious handicap. Crops must be cultivated. A little later the harvests will be on. In this situation I urge that, in every community throughout the State, neighbors, who know local conditions, lend themselves and give of their time to help on the farms from which the operators and laborers have been taken into the army. In this way, and in this way only, will a great economic loss be avoided. In this way can a great amount of foodstuffs and feedstuffs, too precious in view of war demands and war conditions to lose, but which will otherwise probably be lost, be saved. This kind of service is, and should be regarded, as real war work. There exists a great opportunity to serve patriotically and unselfishly, in a way that will count heavily, and I hope that our people will be quick to see and grasp it.

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT SPRAYING

FORMULA IS GIVEN FOR MIXING HIGHLY EFFECTIVE SOLUTION AT HOME.

CLUB TOGETHER AND BUY PUMP

Spray Applied in Growing Season Will Kill Trees—Should Be Used During Winter.

On account of the resistance of these insects to spray materials it is impracticable to apply remedial measures during the growing season. A spray that will kill these pests in most cases will either kill or seriously injure the tree if applied during the growing season. For this reason these sprays are given only in winter when the trees are leafless and dormant. Spray pumps and spray materials are unusually high in price at the present time. Many people who feel that they can not buy a pump at the present price could no doubt arrange to borrow or rent one from some one in the neighborhood. In other cases neighbors may prefer to club together and buy a pump to be used by the various members of the club. In buying a spray pump for orchard use, purchase nothing less than a good barrel pump. These vary in construction, some having more desirable features for certain purposes than others. (Full information on these points may be obtained by writing Experiment Station, Clemson College, S. C.)

The line of discharge should always be equipped with a leakless shutoff costing somewhere around 75c. An extension rod can be made from one-fourth inch iron pipe having standard threads cut at each end. The length may vary to suit the circumstances, which may be three feet for grape orchard and nine feet for the taller trees. A handy extension rod is made of three sections of one-half inch iron piping with coupling nuts by joining these extensions of various lengths can be made.

Lime sulphur wash is one of the standard and fool proof water sprays but at the present time is exceptionally high in price, ranging from 15c to 19c per gallon in fifty gallon lots F. O. B. factory. Those intending to order lime sulphur wash from the commercial plants should do so as early as convenient owing to the congested condition of the freight and express services. In some cases communities may desire to make this material at home in which case the following method is recommended as being entirely practicable. This division used the following method which was adapted from Mr. Stewart's bulletin of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station:

A one and one-half or two inch steam pipe is fitted to a steam boiler, horizontally with a gate valve at the end so that the escape of steam can be regulated. From the gate valve a one inch pipe extends downward and into a fifty gallon molasses or coal oil barrel. At the end of this pipe in the bottom of the barrel attach a "T" composed of one inch piping. The end of each wing of the "T" being closed with a tap. Bore four to six holes in each wing of the "T" for the live steam to escape. This division used 20 lbs. of steam which was sufficient for the boiling of several barrels at the same time.

How to Boil. Use eighty pounds of sulphur, forty pounds of a good grade of lime not less than 90 per cent pure. Pour into the barrel about twelve gallons of water, add the lime, turn on the steam, and when steaming is good add the sulphur stirring vigorously. Do not allow the mixture to become dry. When slaking is over fill the barrel with water to three inches of the top. Boil until all yellow sulphur has disappeared which in our experiments require from forty to fifty minutes. Boil as vigorously as possible without overflowing the barrel, and boiling can be instantly and accurately regulated with the gate valve. If impure lime is used the spray is unsatisfactory and a great amount of sediment occurs. After making a couple of barrels one becomes quite efficient at it and can make a very uniform material to be diluted at the rate of one gallon to eight gallons of water. At our plant we made the wash and this was delivered at the boiler to growers who came in wagons and cars bringing their own receptacles.

If the material appears to vary a specific gravity test can be made and the amount of dilution written on each barrel in chalk. Purchase a spray hydrometer, also known as loscometer or by other trade names. These have the scale on them. After the boiling solution is cooled let the hydrometer down into it gently until it floats, then read the figures at the surface of the liquid and divide by .03. Supposing that your reading is 1.024. San Jose Scale requires 1.02. Divide .03 into .024 which gives 8; hence the dilution is one to eight parts of water. Supposing your reading is 1.027; then your dilution is one to nine parts of water.

Owing to lack of space this discussion will be continued.

Just Think What 22,022 Miles Without Stopping Means!

"More Miles per Gallon"
"More Miles on Tires"

Maxwell Motor Cars

- 5-Passenger Car - \$ 825
- Roadster - 825
- 5-Passenger, with All-Weather Top - 935
- Roadster, with All-Weather Top - 910
- 5-Pass. Sedan - 1275
- 6-Pass. Town Car - 1275

All prices f.o.b. Detroit. Wire wheels, regular equipment with Sedan and Town Car.



A. J. BENNETT,
DISTRIBUTOR
Barnwell S. C.

ELLIS BROS.
Estill, S. C.

You have read of course, that the "life" of the best aviation motor is 150 flying hours.

And you must know that an aviation motor represents the highest development of gasoline engine building.

Must be—to withstand such strains for so long—for when you consider all the conditions, that 150 flying hours constitutes a terrific feat of endurance.

Figured in miles at the rate of speed our own Liberty motor has shown—144 miles per hour—it is 21,600 miles.

And in order to sustain its load in the air that motor is working to capacity all the time.

Now consider the performance of that Maxwell motor which, in 44 consecutive days and nights running never stopped, and covered, with its passengers, 22,022 miles!

It is a strange fact but true—as any metallurgist will demonstrate for you—that a motor, like a man or an horse, will do better with a rest from time to time.

For motors and the metals of which they are made, are also subject to "fatigue."

So the crucial part of that test was in its constant running—not a moment's relief allowed from the heat to cylinders or the motion of reciprocating parts.

Our records show many cases where, according to owners' statements, motor cars have gone 100,000 miles—150,000 and even 200,000 miles.

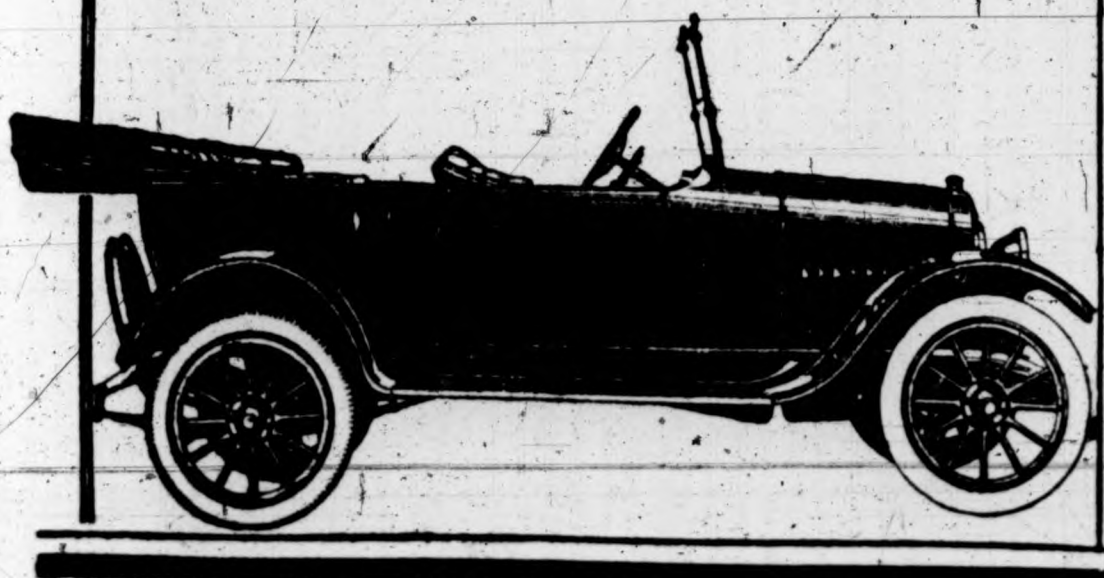
But we don't consider those cases exceptional.

Any Maxwell motor car will live to do that if kept oiled and given reasonable care.

And we are frank to concede that some other makes of cars can show similar mileages—for, as indicated above, intermittent service with rests between, is what the car is intended to do.

That is normal service.

But to withstand the terrific fatigue involved in that 44 consecutive days and nights "non-stop" test; and to cover, with four passengers, 22,022 miles; and, doing that, to average 25 miles per gallon of gasoline too—that car must be a Maxwell.



Master's Sale

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
COUNTY OF BARNWELL.

Court of Common Pleas.
Commercial Bank, Plaintiff,
against
Will Hay and Susie Nelson, Defendants.

By virtue of a decretal order to me directed in the above entitled cause, I will sell at Barnwell, in front of the Court House, on Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918, at being sales day in said month, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real property, to-wit: A tract of land or parcel of land situated lying and being in the corporate limits of Beckville, County of Barnwell, State of South Carolina, and bounded as follows to-wit: Lot No. 63 with improvements thereon, on a plat filed with the Clerk of Court of Barnwell County by L. P. Boplaton, who conveyed this lot to S. H. Bush, who conveyed same to Susie Nelson, the same being lying at a stake on the southeast corner running north 210 feet more or less, to a stake thence 150 feet to the northeast corner, thence along a street or road way 80 feet more or less to the southeast corner thence along the eastern lands of Stewart Holman 150 feet to the beginning.

Terms of sale cash. Purchaser to pay papers and stamps.
H. L. O'Bannon,
Master for Barnwell County.
Witness: Myself, July 6th, 1918.

CROWING HOGS.

For a hog to be profitable he must be kept growing from birth to marketing. He cannot be profitable unless he is healthy. He can always be in a profit producing condition if he is fed B. A. Thomas' Hog Powder. We positively tell you that this remedy prevents cholera, removes worms and cures thumps. If the powder does not make good, we will.

R. W. Walker, Dealer,
Appl. tm. S. C.

BANKSTON BROS.

Roberta Ga., Jan. 21 1917.
Old Kentucky Mtg. Co.,
Paducah, Ky.

Gentlemen:
A Mr. Will Wahter of this county had some hogs that were down with cholera and had given up all hope of saving them and would not spend one penny on them. I gave him one 15 lb. pail of your B. A. Thomas' Hog Powder and he has just come in and paid me for it and advises that every one of his sick hogs got well and that he had killed them and now has them in his smoke house and that they were as fine as any he had killed this year.

I want to add that he said his hogs were down and so sick that he had to prize their mouths open and his wife poured the powder down their throats. Please find check in full of my account and with kindest regards we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
BANKSTON BROS.,
R. W. Walker, Dealer,
Appl. tm. S. C.

ON ALL DAYS
WITH EACH PURCHASE OF WHEAT FLOUR FOR HOME USE YOU MUST BUY ALSO AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF OTHER CEREALS

MAXIMUM CANNING WITH MINIMUM USE OF SUGAR

Columbia.—Fruits may be canned without sugar for next winter's use. This will be good news to many housewives who are handicapped in their canning operations by the limit that the Food Administration has found it necessary to put on the amount of sugar that can be purchased for canning and preserving.

A bulletin has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture which tells how to put up fruits without sugar. Copies of this bulletin may be had by writing the Department at Washington. Ask for Bulletin No. 839. Full instructions will be found on page 15.

Other bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture give instructions for maximum canning with minimum sugar. Home canners should write the Department for Bulletins Nos. 859, 853, 900, and 984.

EXPERT TELLS HOW TO SELECT SEED CORN

Columbia.—The Food Administration has issued a pamphlet, "A Message to the Corn Club-Boys of South Carolina," containing an article written by James W. Duffin, second prize winner in the Corn Club contest for the State in 1917, and who is an expert on corn production and scientific selection of seed. The article is entitled, "How I Select My Seed Corn in the Field," and contains some valuable information not only for boy farmers, but for their elders as well. Copies of this pamphlet will be mailed free to any person making request to the Conservation and Production Division, Food Administration, Columbia, S. C.

FARMERS MAY SELL HOME-GROWN WHEAT

Columbia.—Farmers who have grown wheat may, under recently modified regulations of the Food Administration, sell wheat or flour to their neighbors under certain conditions. Purchasers of wheat from farmers may have it ground on the same basis as the farmer who raised it, but in such cases they will be expected to use flour substitutes pound for pound with the flour. When farmers sell flour to individuals they must sell flour substitutes with it, or take miller's certificates from the purchaser, showing that flour substitutes have been ground to cover the amount of flour bought, pound for pound.

NEW REGULATIONS TO APPLY TO COTTON SEED

Columbia.—The Food Administration announces that all price agreements or other matters affecting the price of the 1917-1918 crop will expire with the disposition of such cotton seed as individuals now have in their possession. No agreement now existing as to cotton seed prices, will extend to the next crop, but new rules and regulations will be announced later to apply to the 1918-1919 crop. All differentials and margins of profit, zones and rules, which have been established will remain in effect until they have been replaced by other similar rulings.