

GARNERED WITH SCISSORS

News From Within and Without the County.

CONDENSED FOR QUICK READING

Some Items of Fact, Some of Comment and All Helping to Give an Idea of What Our Neighbors Are Saying and Doing.

Chester Reporter, June 6; Sheriff D. Gober Anderson was taken back to the Chester Sanatorium yesterday to have another X-ray examination of his wound. He will be at the Sanatorium for only a short time. Mr. Gaston Moffatt, youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Moffatt, of Due West, spent Saturday here with Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Moffatt. Mr. Moffatt will graduate at Erskine this week and will leave immediately for Brazil to teach in McKenzie College, at Paetaulo. He will be in charge of the department of chemistry. Prof. D. L. Rambo and sons, Charles and Gunnar, expect to leave this afternoon for Trappe, Pa., where they will spend the summer. Mr. Andrew Ross Hafner, second son of Rev. W. A. Hafner, of Gaffney, of this city, won second honor at the commencement exercises of the Presbyterian College at Clinton last week, delivering the oration. Rev. W. S. Edwards, of Spartanburg, who has just returned from Edinburgh, Scotland, where he has been pursuing a post graduate course at the University of Edinburgh, will take up his duties as supply pastor of Bethel M. E. church Sunday, June 13th, and will continue to act in that capacity until Rev. Henry Stokes' complete recovery. Rev. Mr. Edwards is a graduate of Wofford College, and has taken a special course at Emory University as well as at Edinburgh. Pending Rev. Mr. Edwards' arrival here, Rev. J. B. Traywick, that grand old veteran of the cross, who has done such splendid work during the past few weeks, will continue to act in the capacity of supply pastor. There were two Clerk's sales this morning. The Sherman Brown property was bought by John M. Hemphill, attorney, and the Eddie Modest property, by Samuel E. McFadden, attorney. The Mag Sadler property, which was advertised for sale for unpaid taxes, was withdrawn, the case being settled prior to the time advertised for the sale. Mr. R. R. Moffatt, Jr., is back from Hendersonville, N. C., where he has been attending the Blue Ridge School for Boys. Mr. Moffatt's friends will be interested to know that he was awarded the school medal for the highest average in scholarship.

Cleveland Star (Shelby) June 7: Dr. Onslow Nolan and Dr. Morris Baker, two Cleveland county boys who have been studying medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, were awarded their diplomas last week and had conferred upon them the degree of M. D. Today's Kings Mountain Herald says: "Miss Bessie Falls, chief operator for the local telephone exchange, has just let it be known that she is married. She was married to Mr. James Dickey in the courthouse at Charlotte last September and they had kept the secret until a few days ago. Mr. Dickey is a civil engineer and architect and was the engineer in charge of the double track survey for the Southern Railway, with an office here a few years ago. He is now in Greensboro. Mrs. Dickey states that they are undecided just where and when they will make their home. The hosts of friends of Mrs. A. C. Miller will be deeply interested to learn that she underwent a most delicate operation for cataracts on her eyes last Saturday, and is now resting nicely at the Charlotte Sanatorium where she expects to remain for treatment for about a week. A marriage which came as quite a surprise to their many friends here is that of Miss Ethel Lattimore of the Sharon section and Mr. Preston N. Cook of this place which happy event took place at 9 o'clock on the night of June 2nd at the Methodist parsonage. Rev. W. E. Fosdy performing the ceremony. The intended marriage was kept a profound secret from all friends and relatives until after the knot was tied, and immediately after the ceremony this happy young couple left by automobile for a bridal trip to Chimney Rock and other points in Western Carolina.

Gastonia Gazette, June 7: The many friends of Mrs. Millynn Williams, of Carlisle, S. C., remembered here as Miss Alma Bostick, will regret to hear that she is in a Chester hospital seriously ill. Recently the Loray mill has gotten out a "steamer" post card with nine views of the mill and various scenes of interest in the mill community. The pictures were all taken from the roof of the big mill. The body of the late Edmund Mazyck, formerly a well-known cotton broker of this city, who died of typhoid fever at Morehead City last August, was disinterred yesterday from Hollywood cemetery by the Ford Undertaking Company and will be shipped tomorrow to Shreveport, La., for re-interment in the cemetery at his old home. It is an established fact that good roads and good schools go together. The one demands the other. And it is not surprising to note that the people of Panhandle in Cheryville township will get a new road along with their new school building. When a new school house is to be built, there must be a new road to it. Closing exercises of the Gastonia High school will begin Sunday evening, June 12, with the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class, by Rev. J. W. C. Johnson, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church, Monday

evening, June 13, the grammar grades will hold their exercises. Certificates of promotion to the high school will be awarded. Tuesday evening the class night exercises will be held. A play, "The Sweet Girl Graduate," will be given. Wednesday evening the commencement exercises proper will be held with the literary address by Dr. Luther Little, pastor of the First Baptist church of Charlotte. There are 31 graduates this year. Officers of the graduating class are: Virginia Henderlite, president; Elizabeth Woltz, vice president; Jennie Mae Henry, secretary; Helen Torrence, treasurer; Maurice McNeely, Jr., mascot. The Arlington Mill baseball team defeated the Adrian Mill team at Mt. Holly Saturday afternoon in a well played game by the score of 6 to 1. The feature of the game was the work of the Arlington battery, Greenwood and Thomas. Arlington has played seven games this season and has lost only one. Following an illness of two years from tuberculosis Mrs. Jack McLean died at her home on the William McLean place, South Point township, Saturday afternoon, aged 28 years. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at New Hope Presbyterian church, Rev. J. T. Denby officiating, and interment was in the New Hope cemetery. Deceased was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Craig, who survive together with her husband and two children. Deceased was a young woman of splendid Christian character and her passing in the very bloom of young manhood brings great sorrow to a host of friends.

NORRIS HAS A WAY

Plan by Which Europe Can Buy American Farm Products.

The bill which I have introduced is intended to provide a method by which farm products in America can be sold in foreign markets, writes Senator George Norris, of Nebraska. We are confronted with a condition here to dispose of their products for a price that will pay the actual cost of production. In Europe there are millions of people suffering for these products, but they do not have the money with which to buy. The bill, in effect, provides for a middleman between the producer in America and the consumer in Europe. It follows the legislation of congress in creating the War Finance Corporation, under which the manufactured products of America have been sold in foreign markets, and if enacted, would do for American agriculture what the War Finance corporation did for American manufacturers. The corporation would deal only in farm products. It would have a capital of \$100,000,000 (double the original suggestion) subscribed by the government of the United States. The secretary of agriculture would be chairman of the corporation and the other four members of the board of directors would be appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate. The corporation would be empowered to buy farm products from producers and associations of producers, and it is expected that it would work through the farm organizations and co-operation with them. It was authorized to secure lower freight rates for these farm products and the Shipping Board is directed to utilize some of its ships that are not in use for the purpose of carrying the products across the ocean at the cost of operation. It is expected that purchasing corporations will be formed in the various countries of Europe where they are in need of these products, particularly, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Germany. I have been assured by representatives of foreign nations that there will be no difficulty or delay in organizing co-operative institutions, the obligations of which in turn be guaranteed by organizations of banks, and in some instances the guaranty will be further indorsed by the government under which the organizations are formed. It is intended that the agricultural corporation organized under the bill, will sell products to such foreign organizations, on time, upon such obligations thus guaranteed as are in the judgment of the board of directors ample security. These securities will be held by the corporation and on the strength of them, the corporation will issue its debenture bonds, at a rate of interest that will enable them to be sold in this country at par. The money received from the sale of these bonds will then be reinvested the same as the original capital stock and the same operation can be repeated until the amount of bonds issued by the corporation is equal to ten times the capital stock. The bill provides that these bonds shall be exempt from taxation to the same extent and in the same way that the bonds issued by the War Finance board are now exempt. In my judgment, the enactment of the bill into law will result in a market for American farm products at a profit to the American farmer. The American farmer is entitled to the use of this much Federal money because, in the operation of the grain corporation there was a net profit of 60 or 70 million dollars, all of which has been paid into the treasury of the United States and every dollar of which was contributed by the grain growers of the country. In addition to this it is expected that the corporation will operate on a safe margin, and in doing this there probably will result a profit in its operation. The bill provides that the original capital stock contributed by the government, together with all profits thereon, shall, when the affairs of the corporation are wound up, be paid in to the treasury of the United States.

VALLEY OF THE RUHR

Busiest Centre of European Industrial Activity.

BASIS OF GERMAN WEALTH AND POWER

Many Mighty Cities Grouped Together In Small Compass—District Only About Ten Miles Wide by Forty Miles Long—Home of the Krupp Gun Works.

The Ruhr valley of western Germany at the mouth of which Allied soldiers have been encamped for several months and the complete seizure of which by France was barely averted by Germany's eleventh hour acceptance of the Allied reparations ultimatum, is the subject of the following bulletin issued from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society:

"The Ruhr river is an inconspicuous stream, hardly more than a hundred miles long, with little volume of water, and navigable even with the aid of its eleven locks for a distance of only 43 miles. But its valley and the rolling country to the north for a few miles, to which it has given its name, is a region of concentrated industrialism. There, in a district roughly 40 by 10 miles, has been developed the greatest coal production in Europe. And with iron ore available from the nearby former 'German Lorraine' and Luxemburg, there sprang up the industry of fabricating iron and steel which went further perhaps than any other activity toward building up the mighty German empire of 1913 and gave a literal significance to Bismarck's ideal of a country of 'blood and iron'.

Railroads Show Ruhr's Importance.

"One could pick out the oval of the Ruhr region on a map of Germany by its railroads. Germany's steel highways form a relatively close network over the entire country, but in the Ruhr region the lines draw together into a fine screen showing unmistakably the hive of industry that this district has come to be.

"The solar plexus of the Ruhr district is Essen, known far and wide as the home of great Krupp's gun and armory factories. In prominent places in the city stand statues to Bismarck and Alfred Krupp—the man who laid the foundations for Germany's powerful fighting machine, and the man who equipped it and became tremendously wealthy in the process. Krupp really made Essen almost as truly as the United States Steel corporation made Gary, Indiana. The town was founded in the 9th century, but as late as 1854 it was little more than a village of 10,500 inhabitants. Before the World war it had grown to be a city of 300,000 and of these nearly 50,000 were employed in the Krupp works. From 1914 to 1918 when Germany was putting forth every effort to produce more and more war supplies, the population of Essen had a war addition of 100,000 or more.

"With the development of Essen as a steel and iron center hundreds of other establishments joined the Krupps until the environs of the city are now a forest of chimneys. Near Essen, too, are many coal pits.

Big Cities Elbow One Another.

"But write Essen is the center of the Ruhr, it by no means monopolizes its business. Big cities are thick in this area. Entering the region at Duisburg, its gate-city, with 230,000 inhabitants, by a journey of less than five miles one reaches Oberhausen with a population of 90,000. Three miles further is Mulheim with 112,000, five miles away Essen with 300,000, and four miles farther Gelsenkirchen with 170,000. By an advance of another four miles into the Ruhr one reaches Bochum with a

population of 137,000, while barely ten miles farther to the east and still short of the eastern limits of the region lies Dortmund with 214,000 inhabitants. It is as though St. Paul, Minn., Flint, Mich., Albany and Rochester, N. Y., Richmond, Va., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Oakland, Cal., were grouped closely over an area slightly longer and somewhat narrower than Rhode Island, while among them were scattered a dozen or more communities ranging in size from Bismarck, N. Dak., and Aberdeen, Wash., to Austin, Texas, and Chattanooga, Tenn.

"In and around practically all of the towns of the Ruhr except those at its gateway are to be found the works of coal mines, while in all are iron and steel plants and numerous other manufacturing establishments. In the cities at the gateway to the Ruhr are centered the banking and transportation facilities for handling the tremendous output of this home of Germany's Tubal-Cains."

NAPOLEON THE GREAT

What Ingersoll Said of the Lion of Europe.

Years ago the late Robert G. Ingersoll visited the tomb of Napoleon in Paris. After returning to America he wrote the following as the thoughts which surged through his brain while he stood at the grave of "the greatest soldier of modern times."

"A little while ago I stood by the grave of the old Napoleon—a magnificent tomb of gilt and gold, fit almost for a deity dead and gazed upon the sarcophagus of rare and nameless marble, where rest at last the ashes of that restless man. I leaned over the balustrade and thought about the career of the greatest soldier of the modern world.

"I saw him walking upon the banks of the Seine, contemplating suicide. I saw him at Toulon—I saw him putting down the mob in the streets of Paris—I saw him at the head of the army of Italy—I saw him crossing the bridge of Lodi with the tricolor in his hand—I saw him in Egypt in the shadow of the pyramids—I saw him conquer the Alps and mingle the eagles of France with the eagles of the crags. I saw him at Marengo—at Ulm and Austerlitz. I saw him in Russia, where the infantry of the snow and the cavalry of the wild blast scattered his legions like winter's withered leaves. I saw him at Lepsig in defeat and disaster—driven by a million bayonets back upon Paris—clutched like a wild beast—banished to Elba. I saw him escape and retake an empire by the force of his genius. I saw him upon the frightful field of Waterloo where Chance and Fate combined to wreck the fortunes of their former king. And I saw him at St. Helena, with his hands crossed behind him, gazing out upon the sad and solemn sea.

"I thought of the orphans and widows he had made—of the tears that had been shed for his glory, and of the only woman who had ever loved him, pushed from his heart by the cold hand of ambition. And I said I would rather have been a French peasant and worn wooden shoes. I would rather have lived in a hut with a vine growing over the door and the grapes growing purple in the amorous kisses of the autumn sun. I would rather have been that poor peasant, with my loving wife by my side, knitting as the day died out of the sky—I would rather have been that man, and gone down to the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust, than to have been that imperial impersonation of force and murder known as Napoleon the Great."

—What would a woman do with a secret if she couldn't tell it?

TO HELP COTTON GROWERS.

(Continued From Page One.)

Asia are in pressing need of cotton goods. The people of these countries have lands, forests, mines and mills, and an industrious population, and a great basis of credit can be arranged whereby the people of these countries can secure our cotton.

"Investigation begins to light the fact that American mills, particularly in the north, have only from 10 to 20 per cent. of the supply of raw cotton on hand that they had on hand at the same time last year. In addition to this, the amount of raw cotton with foreign mills is startlingly short. As an illustration, the Dominion Textile company of Montreal, Canada which last year had \$4,497,000 worth of cotton on hand, has cut its stock down to \$357,000. Finished cotton goods in like manner, have been startlingly reduced from the shelves of the retailer on up, as compared with the same period of last year.

"The request made by the cotton conference for a discount rate exceeding 5 per cent. on commercial and agricultural paper, and for renewal of agricultural loans, so-called frozen assets, until the markets can be opened, and for more liberal extension of credits, to enable the producer to produce, and the suggestion of the utilization of the funds from cotton which was seized during the War Between the Sections, for the purpose mentioned, has met with the approval of leading congressmen and senators for many sections of the nation, and steps are now being taken for the enactment of the necessary measures that will make all of this effective.

"Leading statesmen and business men from various sections of the nation are actively behind this movement for relieving the cotton producing industry. They take the position that cotton is the greatest national product of America, and that unless relief is speedily extended the fearful loss on the 1920 crop of two billions of dollars will seriously cripple every line of industry and commerce in the nation and greatly reduced production in all lines."

PERU'S RAILWAY SYSTEM

Ambitious Scheme for Its Development Under Consideration.

An ambitious scheme for development of Peru's railway system is said to be under consideration by the government, says a Lima, Peru, dispatch. It includes the building of two north and south lines and one or more railways connecting the western coast with the navigable rivers on the eastern frontier. There are now approximately 1,700 miles of railways in operation in the country, 1,300 miles of which are said to be controlled by the Peruvian corporation, a British concern.

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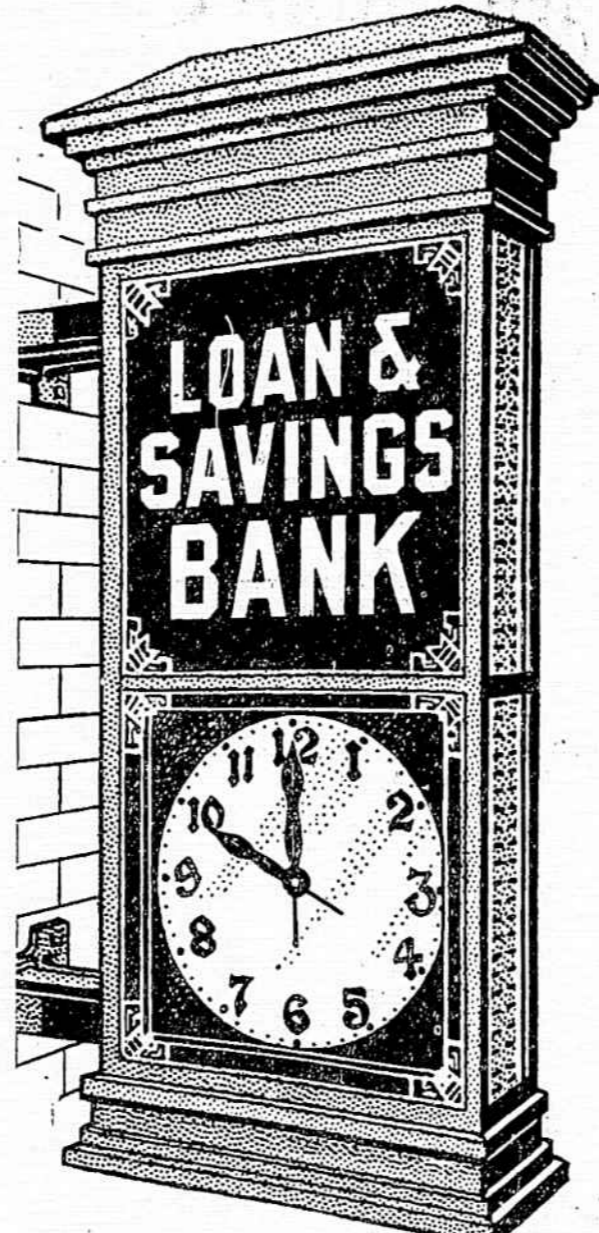
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"The Bank With the Chimes Clock."

to Daniel Waters, United States commercial attache here.

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Engineering difficulties and the almost prohibitive cost of construction have been directly responsible in the past for the slowness with which railway construction has been pushed in the river valleys of Peru, according

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