

Walter Rodgers mar 10

## Bryan Replies to Wilson Speech on Preparedness

Washington, Nov. 5.—Former Secretary Bryan came out squarely against President Wilson's National defense plan today in a formal statement in which he took issue with the President's views as expressed last night before the Manhattan Club in New York.

"A departure from our traditions; a reversal of our National policy, a menace to our peace and safety and a challenge to the spirit of Christianity which teaches us to influence others by example rather than by exciting fear," is Mr. Bryan's view of the National defense plans.

The former Secretary of State's statement, which reiterates views he has previously expressed on the subject of preparedness for war, was regarded as the opened gun in the fight which Administration leaders expect in Congress against adoption of the plan. Mr. Bryan's statement says:

"I have read the President's speech at New York with sorrow and concern. He is doing what he believes to be his duty and so long as a man follows his conscience, and judgment, we cannot criticize his motives, but we may be compelled to dissent from his conclusions. I feel it my duty to dissent, and, as he has given his views with clearness and emphasis those who differ from him are under a like obligation to express themselves with equal clearness.

"He says that his position is different from that of the individual in that the individual is free to speak his own thoughts and risk his own opinion. This sentence is a little obscure. In so far as he expresses his own opinion, he does not differ from the private citizen except that he speaks under a sense of official responsibility, but where a Nation's fate is involved in a policy every private citizen who loves his country and tries to serve it is conscious of responsibility. The President will not assume that he is more deeply interested in the welfare of his country than the millions who elected him to be for the time being their spokesman. And if, as he evidently believes, he is giving voice to the opinions of his countrymen, he is, of course, anxious to have them as frank with him as he has been with them—how otherwise can he know whether he represents or misrepresents their views.

"He has announced a policy which has never before been adopted in this country and never endorsed by any party in the country and he has no way of knowing, until he hears from the people, whether he has correctly interpreted the will of the public. His appeal is not to any party, but as he says, to men of 'all shades of opinion.' He asks for the hearty support of the country, meaning, of course, that he wants the support, provided the people favor the policy which he has outlined. He could not, of course, ask them to support a policy which they did not endorse, especially if they considered the policy dangerous to the country.

"From my view of the subject, the plan which he proposes is not only a departure from our traditions but a reversal of our National policy. It is not only a menace to our peace and safety, but a challenge to the spirit of Christianity which teaches us to influence others by example rather than by exciting fear.

## Start A Bank Account This Fall

Along with its campaign for bigger crops per acre and better selling methods, The Progressive Farmer expects to hammer unceasingly the overwhelming need for saving as well as making. We believe that every farmer in the South should have a bank account, however small and there will never be a better time than right now to begin. How will it help you to put your money in the bank? Here are some of the ways:

1. A bank is the safest place to keep money, and it is actually dangerous to keep any considerable sum of money about the home. Doing so is simply an invitation to burglars and murderers. Of course it is important that you put your money in a sound bank, manned by officials in whom you have confidence; but there is now hardly a section of the South without such banks, and 90 per cent of all our banks are far, safer than the practice of keeping money at home.

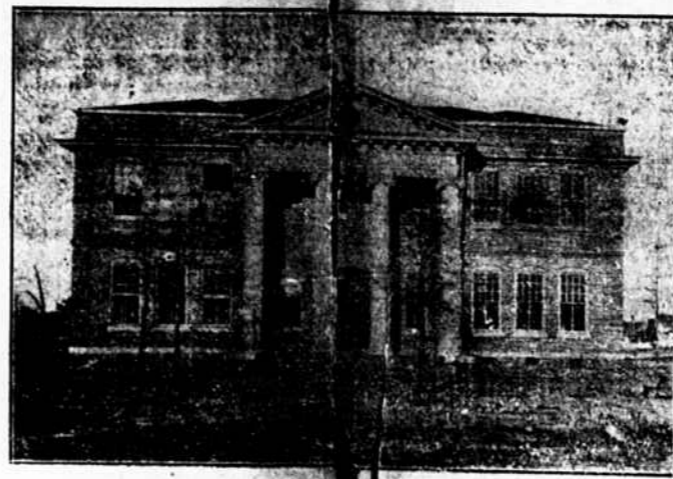
2. It is good business. Farming is a business, why not conduct it as such? Other business men have their banks in which they regularly deposit their surplus funds, with which they establish their credit and obtain loans at fair interest rates. Is there any particular reason why we should not run our business in the same way? On the other hand there are dozens and dozens of reasons why we should, —why, as a matter of fact, it is the only sensible way in which it can be conducted.

3. It encourages the virtues we usually associate with strength and character. We all admire the man who, with temptations to spend wastefully all about him, can resolutely say no to them all; we know that any nation blessed with men of such breed has in it elements of strength and power that will make it great. One of the finest things you can hope for for your boy is that he be thrifty and strong in self denial, and you yourself can do few better things than set him an example.

4. It is insurance against a destitute old age. There is no more pathetic thing in the world than an old couple, broken by toil and poverty, their children gone, little to hope and live for, condemned to fight on year after year for their very bread. Let us in the summer of life and strength so work and save that when the winds of life's winter blow upon us, we can face them without fear.

5. It promotes buying on a cash basis. So long as we are dragged down by the credit system millstone that curses the cotton country, we must not expect any great progress, individual or collective. There is just one way to get away from this evil, and that is to put your business on a cash basis and keep it there. This is going to mean self-denial and possibly some actual hardships, but it is better for a year to do without many actual necessities than to go on forever paying tribute to a system that grinds men and women and children down into the dust of hopeless poverty. Put some money in the bank, and when you buy, buy for cash, at cash prices. Then if you haven't enough money to buy all you need, do without it, we say, rather than go into bondage again.

Get in touch with the banker in your town, and do it now; very often he's a mighty good man to know.—Progressive Farmer.



Pageland High School Building

The above cut represents the Pageland High School building. This building consists of six classrooms and auditorium. It is modern in all its details, comfortable and convenient. It was built in 1910 at a cost of \$8,500 as the result of a bond election held for that purpose. Since 1913 the school has been operated as a state high school, receiving aid from the State under the high school act. Six teachers, with Prof. G. B. Dukes as principal, are employed for a nine months session. With six teachers and six class rooms will be seen that all available room in the building is now occupied, while the music department occupies the auditorium. This department has been on a sustaining basis for the past three years. The trustees and teachers have labored long and hard to build a good school; and it is gratifying to them as well as to the patrons of the community that their efforts are being crowned with success. Pageland High School is one of the things in which Pageland citizens take great pride. Under the terms of the act which State aid is allowed in the high school department is free to any student of any part of the county. The only requirements for entrance are that the student must be a resident of Chesterfield county and must be eligible for high school work.

## His Favorite Beast

Harris Dickson, on a hunting trip in Sunflower County, Mississippi, met an old darky who had never seen a circus in his life.

In the following season to Dickson's town of Vicksburg he set for the old man and treated him to the whole thing—arrival of the trains, putting up the tents, grand free street parade, menagerie, main performance, concert, side show, peanuts, red lemonade, and all.

The old darky followed his white patron through with popping eyes, but saying never a word. Late in the afternoon they got back to the Dickson home.

"John," said Dickson, "you enjoyed it?"

"Boss," said John frequently, "Ah shore did!"

"What did you like the most?"

"Mistah Dickson," answered John, "Ah shore laked hit all."

"Well, what impressed you most?"

John scratched his wool.

"Well, suh, boss," he said, "Ah reckon hit wuz dat dere animul you calls de camuel."

"The camel, eh? Well, what was so remarkably about the camel?"

"He suttingly is got such a noble smell!"

WE—have saving banks for your boys and girls. They are free when you deposit a dollar to start an account, and the dollar is returned to you when the bank is returned in good condition. BANK OF PAGELAND



The Man Who is Scheduled to Make Flights at the County Fair today, tomorrow and Friday.

## Keep Ditches and Drains Open and Use Road Drag

Water, not cold, is the cause of the deterioration of roads in winter, according to the road specialists of the department. Cold weather does not in itself injure roads, no matter whether they are earth, gravel, or macadam. In fact, an earth road will stand more traffic when it is solidly frozen than at any other time. Excess water, however, is always detrimental to a highway. When cold weather turns this water into ice, the damage that it does is greatly increased. Ice occupies considerably more space than the water from which it is formed, and every person who has lived in a cold climate is familiar with the powerful bursting effect of water when left to freeze in a confined vessel. The same action takes place when a wet road freezes to any considerable depth. It simply bursts, or, as we generally term it in road parlance, the road heaves. Later, when the frost leaves, the road is disintegrated and ruts badly. If this process is repeated a number of times during the winter, a gravel or macadam road may be practically destroyed, while an earth road may become entirely impassable.

A dry road will not heave. Rock, gravel, sand, and even clay when perfectly dry contract slightly on freezing. In order to expand on freezing, these materials must contain or be mixed with water, and the more water they contain the greater the expansion which takes place.

frozen the damage does not become apparent. Hence the frequent and erroneous idea that it is the thaw which injures the road. The injury was done when the water in the road froze and the particles of the road surface—broken stone, sand, or still finer particles of earth or clay—were pushed apart by the expanding power of the freezing water. The thaw merely allows the ice to melt and assume its original volume as water.

The remedy is self evident. Keep the water out of the road. The time to begin preventive measures is early in the fall, before the rains begin. If the road goes into the winter thoroughly dry, with the surface and drainage in good condition, the chances are extremely favorable that it will come out all right the following spring.

Keep the ditches and drains open. Remove all accumulations of weeds, grass, etc., which tend to retain moisture and obstruct drainage. Furthermore, do this work early, while the ground is still dry and hard. Vegetation and litter hold water like a sponge and allow it gradually to soak in and soften the earth. The job before the road man is to keep the hard, dry surface formed in the summer time from becoming softened by the fall and winter rains and snows. When the fall rains begin the earth or gravel road should be dragged frequently to prevent the formation of ruts and the collection of water. All raveled places on macadam surfaces should be carefully filled in and consolidated.

During the winter, whenever a thaw is coming on, the cross drains and side ditches should be opened up as far as possible so as to prevent water collecting along the roadway. If the thaw is so pronounced that the roadway is softened, the drag should be used; sometimes one round trip of the drag, with the hitch reversed, will entirely rid the

## When You May Hunt

Pee Dee Advocate

The law, makes it a misdemeanor to hunt the lands of another without the owner's permission. It is a misdemeanor to go upon the lands of another for the purpose of hunting or fishing without first getting the owner's consent, the maximum penalty being 30 days imprisonment or a fine of \$20. It is not necessary for the owner to forbid trespassers by reporting or otherwise, to make this law effective.

The penalty is severer, however, when land is posted. The person who hunts on it then is guilty of entry after notice. The law says:

"Every entry upon the lands of another, after notice from the owner or tenant prohibiting the same shall be a misdemeanor, and be punished by fine not exceeding \$100.00, or imprisonment with hard labor on the public works of the county not exceeding thirty days. Provided, that whenever any owner or tenant of any lands shall post a notice in four conspicuous places on the borders of any land prohibiting entry thereon, and shall publish once a week for four consecutive weeks such notice in any newspaper circulating in the country where such lands are situated as proof of the posting and of publishing of such notice within twelve months prior to the entry, shall be deemed and taken as notice conclusive against the person making entry as aforesaid for hunting and fishing."

any body who hunts on any land without the consent of the owner is violating the law, whether the land is posted or not; but a greater penalty is incurred if the land is posted.

## Haney-Robertson

Mr Clyde Haney, son of Mr. Maurice Haney, of Marshville township, and Miss Eulalia Robertson, were married Sunday morning about 9:30 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Robertson, three miles east of Pageland by Rev. E. C. Snider, of Wingate. Mr. Haney is a young man of industry and intelligence and of splendid character. Mrs. Haney is one of the most popular young ladies of her section. She is bright and attractive and a young lady of excellent character. This young couple has the best wishes of a host of friends.

YOU—cultivate your crops to make them grow, but money in the bank grows without effort on your part. Start a saving account now. THE BANK OF PAGELAND.

earth road of slush and melting snow and leave the road surface practically dry. Don't get the idea that the drag is not needed on your earth and gravel roads in the winter time. Instead, keep it where you can get at it readily, for if the winter is an ordinary one you will need it many times.

Winter destruction begins in the early fall. The best way to prevent such destruction is to foretell it. Keep the road dry and remember that so long as it remains so it will not be seriously injured by frost. Keep the drains open, the ditches clear, remove all vegetation and litter, and use the drag frequently. If the road is kept dry to a depth of 2 feet below the surface there will be little trouble from the coldest winter.