

"ALL FOR MARY ANN"

The Wall Street Journal, with the usual sense and good judgment which are always to be found in its editorial columns, under the heading of "All for Mary Ann," says:

"A professor of political economy, a valued and constant reader of this newspaper, in a communication not for publication, tells an illustrative anecdote which is hereby commended to the public interest:

"An American lady called upon Ambassador Herrick in Paris last August and gave him a piece of her mind. She said: 'Now look here, this war must stop before the first of September, because Mary Ann has simply got to go to school.'

"In our international relations with peoples as great as ourselves, who are spending their last dollar and their last life in a cause they believe vital, are we not constituting ourselves the champions of Mary Ann? No nation in the world is more interested than ourselves in the inviolability of treaties. Yet, in the indefensible outrage upon Belgium we had nothing to say. We preserved that kind of neutrality shown by the citizen who declines to be shown by his moral support to the police in a manifest breach of the peace. But the delaying of cargoes, under the name of search, apparently touches us more nearly.

"Surely, we are not properly represented before the nations when we are made to appear to carry our soul in our breeches pocket? Nothing would we do but bleed between this country and Great Britain. But Great Britain, in exercising the right of search, is acting not for herself alone, but for Russia, France, Belgium and Japan. She can afford to take no chances on the transfer of the Dacia. Our State Department admitted as much by declining to insure that vessel.

"Just another story, to make the pettiness of our grievances quite clear. Lincoln was pestered with deputations demanding the righting of trivial personal damages, at any public sacrifice, when every effort of his mind and body was directed to preserving the Union. He told these deputations the story of the pilot steering his vessel desperately through the rapids and the snags, who was imperatively requested by a little boy to stop the ship because he had dropped his apple overboard.

"When the meat packers protest the delay of cargoes, it should be remembered that they have taken a reasonable advance in railroad rates in the same spirit. The laudatory critic who said they utilized everything in the bag except the squeal did them less than justice."

"It is quite evident that some influence is at work seeking to create antagonism between this country and Great Britain. Many newspaper stories give an entirely wrong impression as to the situation in regard to the much-discussed steamship Dacia, and likewise as to other international movements, especially those connected with our shipping, not justified by the facts, and here and there are seen other evidences of an apparent willful exaggeration of the situation.

"In view of the unspeakable horrors which overshadow Europe, the death or permanent invalidism of millions of the highest fruit of Europe's civilization, of the untold billions in money which are being destroyed—and yet these untold billions of wealth are worth but little as compared with the death of the millions of the flower of Europe's life—it is incumbent upon the people of this country to frown upon every tendency which might by any possibility lead to our entanglement in Europe's horrors.

"We are constantly saying that there is no possibility of our getting into war, and yet day by day our papers and some of our public men are filling the land with the thought of war either with European countries or Japan. Some days it is a fomenting of agitation between this country and Great Britain. And some days there is a senseless, devilish suggestion of the probability of war with Japan. Adversely this is said to be devilish, because

those who are fomenting such agitations are the active agents on earth of Satan himself.

Europe has thought in war terms for years. Newspapers, pamphlets and book discussions of war in all of the countries involved have helped to create the thought of war. Had there been no adverse discussions in one country of another and no suggestion of war in this day of supposed civilization and Christianity, we would have had none of the horrors of the present.

"If in this country, with all of our boasted civilization and boasted Christianity, we keep on agitating and talking about war, whether it be with Japan or with Europe, we may rest assured that sooner or later we will bring it about; and on our own head will be the curse. We are inviting hostility of other countries by these suggestions of possible war, and we are to a large extent overlooking the fact that Europe is engaged in a life-and-death struggle which should command our deepest commiseration and our profound sympathy. This is no time to be trying experiments, even if we may in our experiments think that we are within our 'legal rights' in our dealings with foreign countries. The war on business for ten years was largely due to the fact that many corporations thought that they could do anything which was within their 'legal rights,' even if in doing so they ignored public rights.

"It behooves us to recognize our responsibility to the world to uphold the world's civilization 'amid the wreck of matter and the crash of words,' beneath whose awful forces Europe's civilization must almost tremble into death. We are big enough, and strong enough, and rich enough to stand unmoved and unfretted by acts which at other times would justify a different line of procedure. We ought to set the world an example of moral courage, of patience, and of freedom from irritation. We ought, moreover, to suppress the constant suggestions that are being made of a war some day with Japan, because of Japan's power in the Pacific Ocean. Japan has as much right to have a Monroe Doctrine for Asia as we have for North and South America. Japan has given to the world a magnificent example of marvelous material development and of advancing civilization, a splendid illustration of maintenance of treaties and of the fulfillment of all of its obligations. It is beneath this country's dignity and Christianity for its papers or its public men to be constantly irritating Japan by predictions of hostility.

"We have no right under the conditions now prevailing to flare up and assert wounded national pride or dignity in dealing with Great Britain in our commerce. We are alone responsible for the shortage in our ocean tonnage. For years and years men have pleaded with Congress to permit the development of a merchant marine. Every effort to secure the building and the owning of a merchant marine commensurate with our needs has been halted by unwise laws increasing the cost of operating vessels under our flag, and been hounded by public men and newspapers, who have gone wild at the very suggestion of a subsidy, despite the fact that all great ship-owning nations have subsidized shipping interests and have built them and maintained them by such means; and despite the fact that formerly this nation, the states, counties, towns and cities liberally subsidized the building of railroads as a means of transportation. Republicans and Democrats alike have been responsible for the de-

feat of every effort to develop our merchant marine. Neither one can call the other black; they have both been guilty, and the people and the newspapers back of them in this campaign against a merchant marine have been guilty to the extent that they have fought this movement.

"We have, therefore, no one but ourselves to blame that there are not enough ships under the American flag to carry our commerce. We are paying the penalty for our own willful blunders. We cannot afford, by reason of the stress of present moment to commit acts, which so very nearly, if not entirely violate international law and international friendship as to produce increasing irritation in our foreign relations. Are we not, as a nation, big and mighty as we are, acting in the petty way of insisting that the warring nations must so act as not to interfere with 'Mary Ann's going to school?'—Manufacturer's Record.

SLAYER GETS THREE YEARS.

George B. Perkins Convicted of Manslaughter at Columbia.

Columbia, Jan. 21.—With the same stoical indifference that has marked his conduct during his entire trial, George B. Perkins, Boston architect, was to-night sentenced by Judge H. A. M. Smith, in the Federal Court here, to three years in the Atlanta Federal prison for the killing of F. W. R. Hinman, business manager of the Florida Times-Union, of Jacksonville, last November aboard the Clyde liner Mohawk.

After taking one ballot the jury found Perkins guilty of manslaughter at 4:40 o'clock. Six o'clock was named as the time for sentence to be pronounced.

It was stated by attorneys that a writ of error would be sued for and Judge Smith fixed \$5,000 as the amount of Perkins' bond. The case will be tried on appeal to the Federal Court at Richmond. If this verdict is sustained on appeal it is said that the case will then be taken to the United States Supreme Court. With good behavior Perkins would be released in two years if he serves the sentence imposed upon him.

Alabama Will Be Dry in July.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 23.—Alabama will become a prohibition State July 1, under two related measures which became law tonight without executive approval. Within a few hours after Governor Henderson had vetoed the bills and had asked the legislature to submit the prohibition question to the voters at a special election, both houses voted down his proposals and re-passed the bills by overwhelming majorities.

The vote in the house on re-passage was 73 to 29, in the senate it was 24 to 10.

The prohibition measures practically re-enact the prohibition law repealed in 1911 after it had been in force two years. Under the 1911 local option law all but eight of the 67 counties have voted dry.

United States Revenue Officer J. A. Galloway of Anderson, recently discovered and confiscated a 162-gallon illicit "still" in Pickens county. Something like 1,200 gallons of beer and a quantity of mash were also discovered and destroyed. Persons operating the distillery made their getaway before the officer approached.—Anderson Intelligencer.

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. R. Davis supports a family of fourteen on a one and one-quarter acre of ground in spite of the fact that he has but one arm.

MARY ANN

GIVE COWS FEED REGULARLY

Of Great Importance That Strict Regularity Be Observed in Both Feeding and Milking.

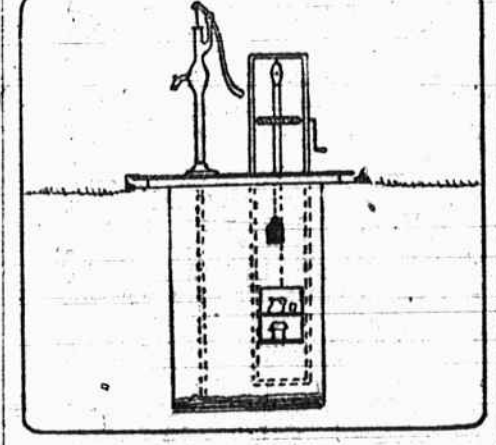
(By T. L. HAECCKER, Dairy and Animal Husbandman, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

It is of great importance that strict regularity should be observed, both in feeding and in milking, in order to secure the greatest degree of contentment in the herd. If cows are fed at stated intervals, they will not worry for food until the time for feeding arrives. If it is then given to them in proper quantity, they will eat and lie down, chew the cud and sleep or rest contentedly until time for another feed. First give the grain mixture, and milk the cows while they are eating it. This routine is recommended because, with some cows, the milk comes more freely while they are eating that portion of their ration which has the most relish. Cured roughage should be fed after milking because it fills the air in the barn with dust. Succulent feed, like silage and roots should also be fed after milking, because of the odor that it gives. Feeding twice a day will bring better returns than more frequent and waste full feeding. Give half the concentrates and half the roughage in the morning, and half in the evening. Cows will soon become accustomed to this routine. In the winter they should be allowed to spend the day in the stall, and for two or three hours about midday they should not be disturbed. Turning them out into the yard, or giving them access to a straw-stack or field of corn stalks will cause them to shrink in milk, no matter how much or how well they may be fed in the morning and evening. No more feed should be given them than they will eat up. The mangers should be absolutely clean and free from any feed, during the day and night.

KEEPING BUTTER IN SUMMER

Wooden Box Lowered into Well by Means of Pulley Serves to Keep Dairy Products Cool.

"We always have nice, sweet cream and good, firm butter in hot weather by keeping it in a box in the well," writes J. A. McKinney of Lafontaine, Kan., in Farmers' Mail and Breeze. For a well with water at a depth of 20 feet, take two pieces of 2 by 4-inch timber 25 feet long, and spike a 2 by 4-inch piece, 30 inches long to each end. This makes the frame. Put the frame in the well to one side, letting it extend through an opening in the platform, a few feet higher than the curbing. Make a cupboard or box out of light lumber just wide enough to slip easily up and down in the frame, and long enough to hold two or three shelves. Attach a



A Summer Refrigerator.

rope to the box and bring it over a well pulley hung to the frame above and then to the windlass. I also have a second pulley (not shown in the drawing) on top of the frame, with a small wire cable running over it. One end is fastened to the box and a heavy iron weight is suspended from the other which hangs down the well. With this device a child can raise the loaded elevator with ease.

TRYING SEASONS FOR COWS

Something Required to Take Place of Pastures During Latter Part of Summer and Early Fall.

One of the most trying seasons of the year for the dairy cow is the latter part of the summer and early fall. At this season the pastures are often short or dried up, and in such cases it is a common mistake of dairymen to let their cows drop off in flow of milk through lack of feed. Later they find it impossible to restore the milk flow, no matter how the cows are fed. Good dairy practice demands that the milk flow be maintained at a high level all the time from parturition to drying off. It becomes necessary, therefore, to supply some feed to take the place of the grass. The easiest way to do this is by means of silage. Silage is cheaper and decidedly more convenient to use than soiling crops.

The amount of feed will depend upon the condition of the pastures, varying all the way from ten pounds to a full winter feed of 40 pounds. It should be remembered in this connection that silage contains a low percentage of protein, so that the greater the amount of silage fed the greater must be the amount of protein in the supplementary feeds to balance the ration.

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CITATION.

State of South Carolina, County of Kershaw.

By W. L. McDowell, Esquire, Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, J. J. Workman made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate of and Effects of Mrs. Martha B. Workman.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Mrs. Martha B. Workman, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Camden, S. C., on January 28th, next after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they see, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my Hand, this 14th day of January, A. D., 1915.
W. L. McDOWELL,
Judge of Probate for Kershaw Co.
Published on the 15th and 22nd days of January, 1915, in the Camden Chronicle and posted at the Court House door for the time prescribed by law.

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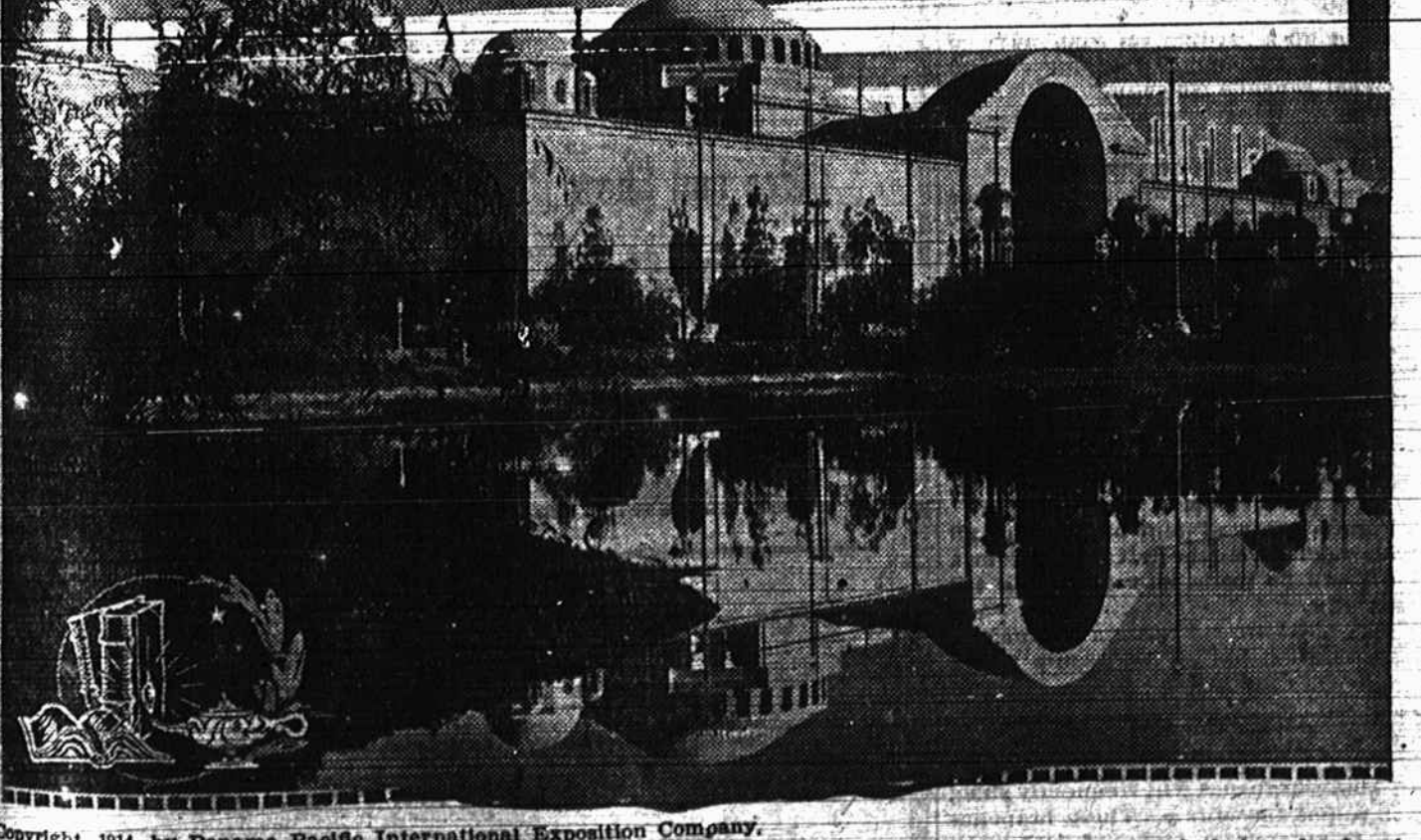
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GIANT PALACE OF EDUCATION MIRRORED IN LAGOON BEFORE PALACE OF FINE ARTS



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The vast Palace of Education, where the world's greatest nations will show the progress of their schools at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915. The lagoon shown separates it from the Palace of Fine Arts. The Palace of Education measures 394 by 523 feet, has a floor area of 205,100 square feet and cost of \$94,263. Over the main entrance is seen the Half-Dome of Philosophy. At the left is the corner of the Palace of Food Products.