

**WILSON TAKES STEPS TO BRING WAR TO AN END.**

(Continued from first page.)  
 One of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amidst multiplying suspicions, but each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world. Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, territorial integrity, and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved.

"In the measures to be taken to secure the future peace of the world, the people and government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the governments now at war. Their interest, moreover, in the means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker peoples of the world of the peril of wrong and violence is as quick and ardent as that of any other people or government. They stand ready, and even eager, to co-operate in the accomplishment of these ends, when the war is over, with every influence and resource at their command. But the war must first be concluded. The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest; but the president does feel that it is his right and his duty to point out their intimate interest in its conclusion, lest it should presently be too late to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion; lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered altogether intolerable, and lest, more than all, an injury be done civilization itself which can never be atoned for or repaired.

"The president, therefore, feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for comparison of views as to the terms which must precede those ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world, which all desire and in which the neutral nations, as well as those at war, are ready to play their full, responsible part. If the contest must continue to proceed towards undefined ends by slow attrition until the one group of belligerents or the other is exhausted; if million after million of human lives must continue to be offered up until on the one side or the other there are no more to offer; if resentments must be kindled that can never cool and despair engendered from which there can be no recovery, hopes of peace and of the willing consent of free people will be rendered vain and idle.

"The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and the terror of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence or to be safe against its distributing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitely stated.

"The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated in general terms their own views on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which would, if attained, satisfy them and their people that the war had been fought out. The world has been left to conjecture what definite results, what actual exchange of guarantees, what political or territorial changes or readjustments, what stage of military success even, would bring the war to an end.

"It may be that peace is nearer than we know; that the terms which the belligerents on the one side and on the other would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent concord of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately impracticable.

"The president is not proposing peace. He is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn, the neutral nations with the belligerents, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an immense and increasing longing.

"He believes that the spirit in which he speaks and the objects which he seeks will be understood by all concerned, and he confidently hopes for a response which will bring a new light into the affairs of the world."  
 (Signed) "LANSDING"

J. W. Powell of Richland county harvested 1,000 bushels of sweet potatoes from five acres this year.

**ITEMS OVER THE STATE.**

Shuford Ward, a young farmer residing at Davis station in Clarendon county was murdered while asleep in bed Monday night. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive, as \$300 was found to be missing. Jim Lawson, a negro, living nearby, is supposed to have been the guilty one. He has escaped.

John Johnson, alias Bully Howard, who has served several years on the Florence county chain gang, has been arrested and carried to Columbia for safe keeping charged with the murder of Rev. Hugh Harrelson, near Dillon. Fire of unknown origin visited The Observer building at 5:30 o'clock Saturday morning with the result that the greater part of the plant of The Observer Printing House was completely destroyed and the property of The Charlotte Daily Observer was so seriously damaged, chiefly by water, that for the coming week the paper will be issued from the presses of the Charlotte News.

Following a preliminary hearing, Seymour Carroll, colored, has been bound over to the Orangeburg court of general sessions on the charge of arson. Carroll is accused of setting fire to one of the buildings at the state negro college in Orangeburg, January 26, 1915. Carroll has been released on \$1,500 bond. He is a son of Rev. Richard Carroll, the foremost negro preacher in the state.

How does the soldier of today pronounce the word bayonet? Apparently much as his officer does. But when Tommy Atkins was Jack Firelock he called his "arme blanche," a "bagonet." That was his own word, as "revally" was, and is, his version of "revaille"! According to undisturbed tradition the bayonet was first improvised at a mountain fight in Bayonne, when the Basques short of ammunition, tied sticks to their muskets in a rush upon the Spanish enemy. The French took up the word and the other nations after them. — *Camden Chronicle*

**Locating the Snobs.**  
 Very few millionaires in large cities are snobs. The snobs are largely found in small towns, and are worth from \$20,000 to \$30,000.—*Atchison Globe*

**ARBOR DAY OBSERVED BY OPEN AIR SCHOOL.**

Arbor Day was most fittingly observed on Wednesday from 12:00 to 12:30 by Miss Ellie Zemp's Open Air School under the auspices of the Civic League. The children, rejoicing that school was closing for the holidays, marched from the school to Kershaw Park in front of the Rectory where the faithful Oliver had a beautiful young holly tree awaiting them. Each bore some implement to help in the planting. Rev. Mr. Harding offered this beautiful prayer—"In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen."

"Most gracious God by whose knowledge the depths are broken up and the clouds drop the dew, who art the Lord of Heaven and earth, who maketh the powers of nature to produce and sustain life, we ask thy blessing upon the work for which these children are gathered together, the planting of this tree, trusting in Thee as a personal God who governeth all things and their Heavenly Father, direct them in this undertaking and in all the works and the power, and the glory, forever and ever, Amen." After which during the planting of the tree the following program was carried out, all the participants entering into the spirit of the occasion to perfection and covering themselves with glory:

Cleave the Tough Green Sward, recitation by Eugene DeLoache.  
 Songs, by Susan Kennedy.  
 The leaves are Falling Fast, recitation by Louie Lang, Dorothy Kemp and Marjorie Miller.  
 When the Rain is Over, recited by Jack Nettles.  
 He Who Plants a Tree, Plants Love, Dan Miller.

Mrs. von Tresekow, the President of the League, after a few words, asking the assistance of the children in all the civic work and forming a Junior League of the pupils of the Open Air School with Miss Marion Watkins as President closed the exercises by reading the following original verses, entitled, "The Children's Christmas Tree."  
 "And now, oh little Holly tree  
 We children thee  
 The 'Children's Christmas Tree'  
 And may you grow both strong and great  
 The companion of any fate,  
 And teach us how to be  
 Useful and true and good like thee  
 That you are there's and they are yours  
 To guard thee ever from all foes.  
 A piece of ivy was planted around the General's fountain, the boys fired salutes to the six Generals Camden is so proud to have produced, and with a Merry Christmas to all, the first Arbor Day of the year passed into history.

**TAX RETURNS.**

Office of County Auditor, Kershaw County, Camden, S. C., Dec. 1916.  
 Notice is hereby given that the Auditor's office will be open for receiving tax returns from January 1, 1917, to February 20, 1917, inclusive. Those failing to make returns within said period, as required by law, will be subject to a penalty of 50 per cent, as I cannot take returns after the 20th, as the other business of this office must go on.  
 The Auditor will attend in person or the deputy at the following places in the county on the dates indicated for receiving returns:  
 Bethune, January 10, 11  
 Raley's Mill, January 12  
 Bower's School House, January 13  
 Kirkley's Store, January 15  
 Kershaw, January 16, 17  
 Westville, January 18  
 Liberty Hill, January 19  
 Blaney, January 23.  
 All persons between the age of 21 and 60 years inclusive, are required to pay poll and road tax, unless exempted by law.  
 All trustees, guardians, executors, administrators, agents and others holding property in charge, must return same.  
 The income tax will be enforced.  
 Parties sending tax returns by mail make oath to same before some qualified officer, and fill out the same in a proper manner, otherwise they must be rejected.  
 W. F. Russell,  
 Auditor Kershaw County, S. C.

**CITATION**

State of South Carolina,  
 County of Kershaw,  
 By W. L. McDowell, Esquire, Probate Judge.

Whereas, D. M. McCaskill made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate of and effects of Mafla Williams.  
 These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Marie Williams, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Camden, S. C., on January 3rd, next after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.  
 Given under my Hand, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1916.  
 W. L. McDOWELL,  
 Judge of Probate for Kershaw County.  
 Published on the 22nd and 29th days of December, 1916, in the Camden Chronicle and posted at the Court House door for the time prescribed by law.

George V. Hobart, former press telegrapher on The Columbia State is now drawing \$3,600 a week on his plays.

**LLOYD-GEORGE REJECTS GERMANY'S PROPOSALS.**

(Continued from first page.)  
 right to give the first answer to such an invitation. The enemy is still on their soil and their sacrifices have been the greater.

"The answer they have given has already appeared in the papers and I simply stand here to give clear and definite support to the statement they have already made.

"Any man or set of men who want only or without sufficient cause prolonged a terrible conflict like this would have on his soul a crime that oceans could not cleanse.

"On the other hand, it is equally true that any man or set of men who from a sense of weariness or despair abandoned the struggle without achieving the high purposes for which we entered it, would be guilty of the costliest act of profligacy ever perpetrated by any statesman, I should like to quote the words of Abraham Lincoln under similar conditions:  
 "We accepted this war for an object, and a world object, and the war will end when the object is attained under God. I hope it will never end until that time."

"Are we likely to achieve the object by accepting the invitations of the German chancellor? What are the proposals? There are none.  
 "To enter, on the invitation of Germany, proclaiming herself victorious without any knowledge of what proposals she proposes to make, into a conference is to put our heads into a noose with the rope end in the hands of Germany.

"This country is not altogether without experience in these matters. This is not the first time we have fought a great military despotism overshadowing Europe, and it won't be the first time we have helped to overthrow a military despotism. We have an uncomfortable historical memory of these things and can recall one of the greatest of these despots, whose favorite device was to appear in the garb of an angel of peace, either when he wished time to assimilate his conquests or to reorganize his forces for fresh conquests, or secondly, when his subjects showed symptoms of fatigue and war-weariness, an appeal was always made in the name of humanity. He demanded an end to the bloodshed at which he professed himself horrified although he himself was mainly responsible.

"Our ancestors were taken in once, and bitterly they and Europe rued it. The time was devoted to reorganizing his forces for deadlier attacks than ever upon the liberties of Europe.

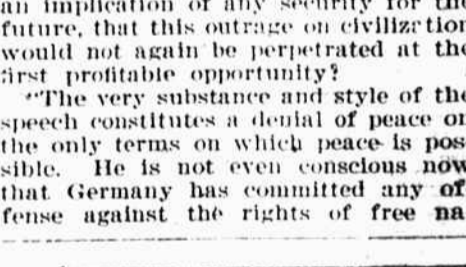
"Examples of this kind cause us to regard this note with a considerable measure of reinlencement and disquiet.  
 "We feel that we ought to know, before we can give favorable consideration to such an invitation, that Germany is prepared to accept the only terms on which it is possible peace can be obtained and maintained in Europe. Those terms have repeatedly been stated by all the leading statesmen of the Allies. They have been stated repeatedly here and outside. To quote the leader of the House of Lords last week:  
 "Reparation and guarantee against repetition, so there shall be no mistake, and it is important that there should be no mistake in a matter of life or death to millions."

"Let me repeat—complete restitution, full reparation and effectual guarantees.  
 "Did the German chancellor use a single phrase to indicate that he was prepared to accept such a peace? Was there a hint of restitution? Was there a suggestion of reparation? Was there an implication of any security for the future, that this outrage on civilization would not again be perpetrated at the first profitable opportunity?  
 "The very substance and style of the speech constitutes a denial of peace on the only terms on which peace is possible. He is not even conscious now that Germany has committed any offense against the rights of free nations. Listen to this from the note:  
 "Not for an instant have they (the Central Powers) swerved from the conviction that respect of the rights of other nations is not in any degree incompatible with their own rights and legitimate interests."  
 "When did they discover this? Where was respect for the rights of other nations in Belgium and Serbia? That was self-defense, menaced, I suppose, by the overwhelming armies of Belgium. I suppose the Germans had been intimidated into invading Belgium by burning Belgium cities and villages, into massacring thousands of the inhabitants, old and young, into carrying off the survivors into bondage. Yea, and they were carrying them into slavery at the very moment when this note was being written about their unswerving convictions as to the respect due to the rights of other nations.  
 "Are these outrages the legitimate interest of Germany? We must know. That is not a moment for peace. If excuses of this kind for palpable crimes can be put forward two and a half years after exposure by the grim facts, is there any guarantee that similar subterfuges will not be used in the future to overthrow any treaty of peace you may enter into with Prussian militarism?  
 "The note and speech prove that they have not yet learned the alphabet of respect for the rights of others. Without reparation peace is impossible. Are all these outrages against humanity on land and sea to be liquidated by a few pious phrases about humanity? Germany leaves us to exact the damage for all future violence committed after the war. We must exact it now, so as not to leave such a grim inheritance to our children.

"Much as we all long for peace, deeply as we are horrified with war, this note and speech, which heralded it, do not afford us much encouragement to hope for an honorable and lasting peace.  
 "What hope is given in the speech that the whole root and cause of this great bitterness, the arrogant spirit of the Prussian military caste, will not be as dominant as ever, if we patch up peace now? The very speech in which these peace suggestions are made rounds to the boast of Prussian military triumph. It is a long paen over the victory of Von Hindenburg.  
 "We must keep a steadfast eye upon the purpose for which we entered the war otherwise the great sacrifices we have been making will be in vain. The German note states that it was for the defense of their existence and the freedom of national development that the Central Powers were constrained to take up arms. Such phrases are intended to delude the German nation into supporting the designs of the Prussian military caste whoever wished to put an end to their national existence or freedom of development. We welcome their development so long as it was on the paths of peace.  
 "The Allies entered this war to defend Europe against the aggression of Prussian military domination, and having begun it, they must insist that the only end is the most complete effective guarantee against the possibility of that caste ever again disturbing the peace of Europe. Prussia since she got into the hands of that caste has been a bad neighbor, arrogant, threatening, bullying, shifting her boundaries at her will and taking one fair field after another from her weaker neighbors and adding them to her own dominions.  
 "With her belt ostentatiously weapons of offense and ready to men's notice to use them, she ways been an unpleasant neighbor in Europe. She is roughly on the nerves of Europe. There was no peace near where she is. It is difficult for those who are close enough to live thousands of miles away what it has meant to live near.  
 "Even here, with the power of the broad seas between us, we have what a disturbing factor the Prussians were with their constant naval ace. But we can hardly realize it meant to France and Russia. In times there were threats of against them even within the this generation, which present alternative of war or human There were many of us who that the internal influence in Germany would be strong enough to do ultimately to eliminate it.  
 "Now that this great war has forced by the Prussian leadership would be fully not to see to this swashbuckling through the of Europe and this disturbing peaceful citizens was dealt with and now as the most serious against the law of nations.  
 "We will wait until we see terms and guarantees the Government offer other than those than those, sure than those, she so lightly broke. And man we shall put our trust in our army rather than in broken faith.  
 "For the moment I do not think would be advisable for me to do anything upon this particular matter. A formal reply will be delivered the Allies in the course of the few days."

**CITATION**  
 State of South Carolina,  
 County of Kershaw,  
 By W. L. McDowell, Esquire, Probate Judge.

Whereas, R. H. Halle made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the estate of and effects of Dorcas McDonald.  
 These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Dorcas McDonald, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Camden, S. C., on January 3rd, next after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.  
 Given under my Hand, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1916.  
 W. L. McDOWELL,  
 Judge of Probate for Kershaw County.  
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Mary Pickford at The Majestic Christmas Day in "Behind The Scenes".

# Heyman's Jewelry Store

## CHRISTMAS AND JEWELRY THEY HARMONIZE

Very naturally, when you think of Christmas presents you associate them with a Jewelry house. And in this line there is no more appropriate gift than

A Handsome Watch  
A Birth Stone Ring  
Silver Vanity and Card Case  
Diamond Set LaVallieres  
A Signet Ring  
Leather Belts With Sterling Silver Buckles  
Leather Hand Bags

A Brilliant Diamond  
Solid Gold Jewelry  
Gold Beads  
A Set of Cuff Links  
A Cut Glass Set  
Parisian Ivory Toilet Articles  
Mahogany Tray and Nut Bowl

This store is prepared at any season to furnish anything needed in this line and we are especially so as the holidays approach. We have a most superior and high class selection in all jeweler's lines, and can furnish you anything you need.

Every package put up in holiday style at M. H. Heyman's

**Estimated Apportionment of School Funds for Year Ending July 1, 1917**

Name and No. of District	Cash Balance July 1, 1916	Poll Tax	Doc. Tax	3 MILLS	Special	Total
Camden-1	\$ 292.28	700.00	45.00	2,777.40	7,250.00	\$11,064.78
Cleveland-2	4.63	200.00	50.00	1,201.50	1,700.00	3,256.13
Gamberry-3	5.33	100.00	10.00	51.00		166.33
Cassatt-4	52.57	80.00	5.00	256.15	420.00	813.72
Central-5		76.00	22.00	139.50		237.50
Timrod-6	13.98	40.00	6.00	91.50	105.00	256.48
Abney-7	35.27	45.00	12.00	56.50	107.00	255.77
Westville-8	209.90	90.00	20.00	259.30	400.00	1,089.20
Piedmont-9	8.38	125.00	20.00	502.50	400.00	1,055.88
Liberty Hill-10	99.48	120.00	45.00	238.50	500.00	1,002.98
Trinity-11		120.00	24.00	441.00	450.00	1,035.00
Blaney-12	173.58	130.00	21.00	480.00	740.00	1,544.58
C C's-13	18.02	50.00	10.00	126.00	90.00	294.02
Buffalo-14	79.83	100.00	16.00	328.50	135.00	659.33
Providence-15	329.18	20.00	1.25	78.00	50.00	478.43
Pine Grove-16	21.85	240.00	44.00	884.50		1,190.35
Ridgeway-17		35.00	7.50	100.00	85.00	227.50
Beaver Dam-18	467.12	110.00	10.00	558.50	400.00	1,345.62
DeKalb-19	.92	120.00	17.00	462.00	450.00	1,041.92
Cedar Creek-20	73.46	18.00	3.50	55.50	60.00	210.46
Indian Ford-21	7.03	40.00	5.00	132.00	45.00	229.03
Bethune-22	578.26	200.00	20.00	561.00	885.00	2,244.26
Gates Hill-23	240.78	50.00	10.00	132.50	125.00	568.28
St. Pisgah-24	22.62	50.00	15.00	181.50	115.00	384.12
Oakland-25	5.00	60.00	6.00	228.50	115.00	414.50
Sand Hill-26	2.40	65.00	4.00	144.00	200.00	415.40
Hanging Rock-27	4.35	36.00	6.00	78.00	250.00	374.35
Oak Ridge-28	390.12	22.00	5.00	139.50	120.00	646.62
Lugoff-29	206.00	105.00	16.00	218.50	600.00	1,146.10
Thorne Hill-30	107.96	60.00	10.00	230.00	210.00	617.96
Ned's Creek-31		54.00	7.00	132.00	110.00	303.00
Savannah-32	408.49	18.00	6.00	100.50	55.00	587.99
Lockhart-33	138.06	40.00	3.00	64.50	90.00	236.16
Shamrock-34	.01	60.00	20.00	213.00	121.00	414.01
Antioch-35	2.51	50.00	7.50	222.00	135.00	417.01
Mt. Zion-36	1.00	30.00	4.00	163.50	80.00	278.50
Flat Rock-37	34.52	40.00	10.00	100.50	37.00	222.02
Concord-38		45.00	6.00	204.00	100.00	355.00
Crescent-39		60.00	12.00	304.00	148.00	524.00
Kershaw-40		70.00	3.00	220.00	500.00	793.00
Cantey-41		40.00	8.00	123.00	150.00	321.00
Pleasant Grove-42		20.00	1.25	78.00	50.00	149.25
Stoneboro-46	420.88	61.00	15.00	248.00	200.00	944.88
Bethel-47	15.80	20.00	3.00	140.00	40.00	218.80

Trustees are requested to enter the several items apportioned their respective districts in their "Trustee's Check Book." If their books are exhausted or if they haven't a check book I will be glad to furnish them upon application.

Trustees are also requested to scrutinize their accounts carefully to avoid issuing pay warrants in excess of funds apportioned. No overdrafts should be approved, for the school law prohibits trustees going in debt.

**C. W. BIRCHMORE,**  
 Superintendent Education Kershaw County.