THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE

H. D. Niles and E. N. McDowell.. } Publishers.

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We are glad to receive communications of a reasonable length, but an important condition of their publication is that they shall in all cases be accompanied by the full name and exact address of the sender. Obituaries, resolutions of respect, and church notices will not be charged for. Matters of purely a personal nature will be charged for at the rate of five cents a line. Whiskey or patent medicine advertisements will not be accepted at any price. Rates for display advertising made known on application.

Camden, S. C., April 13, 1917.

How many American flags are floating to the breeze in this town? There should be more. They should be shown in every home. They should float from every building. They should be in evidence everywhere. It is not enough that we go about the streets shouting our Americanism into every ear, but it is proper and right that we show our own colors by displaying the national colors.

Now that we have taken the plunge there is but one thing for a loyal citizen of this country to do—stand firmly by this country, whether it be native or adopted. The man who does otherwise is not true either to himself or to the land that shelters, feeds and clothes him.

Camden, like many of the towns of the State, is hearing many idle rumors of German spies. Citizens should discourage these possibly harmful rumors. Innocent persons may suffer. Besides we would like to know what there is of military value around Camden to spy on. If any one knows of a person acting indiscreetly he should quietly inform the proper authorities and have the matter investigated. All will be well with aliens in this country if they will take Attorney General Gregory's advice: "Obey the law and keep your mouth shut."

Government officials have voiced a strong plea to the farmers of the country to cultivate to the limit, to the end that we may not be hampered by a shortage in food supplies. The manufacturing interests of the country will supply the vast quantities of arms, ammunition and equipment needed. These are all in the making even now. But food does not grow where no seed has been planted, and without food no army can fight and no people can exist. Therefore we ask the people of our own community to arise to the occasion and produce every ounce of foodstuff that is within our power. We may not all serve in the ranks but we can demonstrate our loyalty to our country by helping to feed those who do. Let us not have it to say that we were wanting in patriotism or in performing our duty when our country called upon us. Let us plant a garden, even a back yard garden if we can't do more, and produce something to eat. Patriotism will be measured by the amount of food we produce, as it does on the battle line.

The Charlotte Chronicle prophesies for the state next year that J. B. Duke will erect apartment sites in Camden one week and a guest at the Court Inn with the view of locating a home there.

Now that would be a very good thing for Mr. Duke to do for because there are just a lot of far worse places than Camden to live in. Kershaw Era.

Citizens of Lexington are protesting against the improvements made by the recent peace movement and in that county. They say that while Lexington does not want war and wants our departure the credit is to take the war has brought and she will do her duty among war-loving people of South Carolina.

E. C. Mull, for years president of the State Agricultural College, president of Orangeburg, has sent a letter to President Wilson and Governor Manning offering to organize 50,000 South Carolina hustlers for service as soldiers and volunteers. Before his election as head of the college State College he was long active in State politics. He is now living in Charleston.

WHEN YOU NEED A

SHAVE

OR

Hair Cut

Wend Your Way to The

CITY BARBER SHOP

Where you will be served promptly, courteously and efficiently by

WHITE BARBERS

Your patronage is respectfully solicited. Shop one door north of Baruch-Nettles Co.

J. W. HOPKINS, Proprietor.

We Are Too Wasteful.

High prices and the matter of being prepared in case of war, which seems so probable, are forcing us to consider the food problem more closely and from different angles than ever before.

Increase in production is the advice and demand given from practically all who discuss the subject.

To us it seems that our inborn habits of being too wasteful, especially of foodstuffs, is a feature of the problem that needs to be given more attention and one that if remedied would go further towards a solution than any other.

Our nation, and especially we Southerners, are known the world over as being the most wasteful of all peoples. Other peoples are more extravagent, but in their extravagence they do not uselessly consume more than we do in our wastefulness.

We once saw a good housewife considerably miffed by having it asserted at her table that a Chinaman could take the daily waste from that table and not only feed a family of the same size but run a restaurant and get rich.

There was more fact than jest in that assertion. There was on that table, and is each day, several more kinds of food than were in the least necessary to satisfy the tastes of the family, and there was a great deal more of each kind that was necessary to satisfy the appetites to be satisfied. The surplus in varieties and in amounts was in most instances absolute waste.

Upon each dinner table in our land at each meal of the day the year round there is usually twice to five times the amount of food that is necessary to satisfy those who eat it. This applies to all classes of our people, and if to any one more than another those of moderate circumstances. The surplus is waste. It may be fed to the pigs and chickens, as is claimed, but they could be perhaps better fed on something less costly.

The habit of wastefulness is what has kept our people, especially of our Southland, poor. We are not inclined as a rule to being extravagent, but our careless wastefulness has done and is doing more to keep us poor than if we were given to extravagance instead.

The habit of wastefulness shows itself not alone in our foods, though it may be more pronounced there than elsewhere, but we waste more than we actually need to consume of almost everything we handle in our daily affairs.

In meeting the high cost of foodstuffs and in contemplation of probable war we think we have more to consider in this wasteful habit than anything else. If we can overcome it high prices will not affect us to any great hurt, and if war comes the food problem will not be so very menacing.—Oglethorpe Echo.

Roscower's Dilemna.

A terrible war was recently fought out in Asheville over the matter of newspaper circulation but it was one of the harmless sort outside the court house. It is becoming a serious matter, however, to make claim of circulation which does not exist to the amount boasted, that is, when the claim is made for the purpose of securing advertising business. Editor Roscower of The Goldsboro Headlight had been making affidavit to nearly 7,000. Postmaster Mahoney thought Roscower's circulation ranged as high as 950. The presiding judge assessed a fine of $200 against the publisher. In addition, to the fine it was required of him that he print the actual circulation of his paper at the masthead for a year. Mr. Roscower had been in some other difficulties. He was fined for making that claim. It will be interesting to see just how he is going to comply with the court's order. If he sticks to the figures the court might continue sucking the life out of him. If he comes down it would be the nature of acknowledging the soft soap charge.—Charlotte Observer.

Our War Month.

We think of April as a month of showers but, for this country it has been signified by its entrance into various wars. That is a curious fact. Six wars in which this country engaged began in April as follows:

The War of the Revolution began April 1775.

The Black Hawk War began in April 1831.

The Seminole War began in April 1836.

The War Between the States began April 1861.

The War with Spain began in April 1898.

The war with Germany begins in April 1917.

The only other country important in which this country engaged that of 1812 was England, began in June of that year.—Gossard's Post.

Which Shall Stop, Auto or Train?

Recent tests at forty-five grade crossings on the Central of Georgia Railway in a period of twelve hours showed that out of a grand total of 38,275 automobiles and other vehicles and pedestrians crossing during the time specified, less than two per cent stopped before crossing. It is time for people generally to seriously think about this and to set an example and prove helpful in overcoming this thoughtlessness in those drivers.—The Right Way.

A Remarkable Prophecy.

[illegible] Mother Shipton's English [illegible] the following [illegible] the Seventh [illegible] famous Mother Shipton's [illegible] the News and Courier [illegible] with more [illegible] than the fishes swam below the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SNOW STORM HALTS DRIVE

American Flag to Fly Over Front in France.

A violent snowstorm has served for the moment to hold in leash the British forces which since early Sunday morning had been hammering the Germans hard along the Arras-Lens front. Low-lying clouds and thickly falling snow greatly impeded the movement of the troops Wednesday. In the early hours of the morning, the village and heights of Monchyle Preux, east of Arras, fell into the hands of the British and were held despite two counter-attacks delivered by the Germans, according to London. To the northeast of this position, Berlin reports the repulse with heavy casualties of British infantry and cavalry attacks near Tampaux and Soseux.

The London communication says that in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, west of Cambrai, Field Marshal Haig's men penetrated a German position, but later were counter-attacked by superior forces and compelled to return to their former position. Of this fighting and also of a battle near Hardecourt (Hargicourt,) northwest of St. Quentin, Berlin says a thousand British prisoners and 25 machine guns were taken.

Near St. Quentin, from Soissons to Rheims and eastward into the Champagne, violent artillery duels are being fought between the French and the Germans.

The American flag is to fly immediately over the front in France. The Lafayette flying corps, composed mainly of American airmen, is to adopt the American uniform and carry the Stars and Stripes during their incursions into the enemy territory and in battles in the air with German aviators.

There have been several engagements between the Russians and the Teutonic Allies on the Russian front, but no important changes in positions have resulted.

The Austrians and Italians on the western portion of the Austro-Italian theater are bombarding each other heavily. On the Carso plateau, in the east the Italians have pushed back the Austrians at various points.

The Brazilian Government has handed the German Minister his passports. This action was due to the recent destruction of the Brazilian steamer Parana by a German submarine.

The Argentine Government now announces that it will make no official pronouncement of neutrality in the war between the United States and Germany, considering sufficient its previous decision that Argentina supported the position of the United States.

Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, has accepted the chairmanship of the new food board in the United States.

Grinding Velvet Beans for Meal.

Clemson College, S. C., April 11.—The following information has come to the state market agent relative to the grinding of velvet beans for meal. The velvet bean is very peculiar in that it will absorb more moisture and retain it longer without rotting than any other plant of its kind. Because of the hardness of the bean and the moisture-absorbing qualities of the hull, very heavy and specially built machinery is necessary to grind the meal.

A feed company of Montgomery, Alabama, who are large and successful grinders of velvet bean meal advise that grinding machines for velvet beans must be equipped with steam kiln dryers in order that the beans, and more especially the pods, may be thoroughly dried before they are ground. This not only facilitates the grinding by rendering the pod brittle, but it adds very materially to the keeping qualities of the meal. This feed company has an equipment of steam kiln dryers through which the beans are carried on continuous chains. Although this firm has an average loss in weight of 250 pounds to the ton, or 12.5 per cent, as cost for this process, there is, on the other hand, a material gain through which the increased qualities of the meal. Further information in reference to grinding velvet beans can be obtained from the Extension Division Clemson College, S. C.

A Good Job.

When one has the same caddie at golf for several days running, it is natural to be interested in his personal and home affairs. Such an interest in one of the caddies at Camden, S. C., this winter led to this conversation:

"Your father living, Zek?"

"Oh, yassir; my ole man livin."

"Does he work?"

"Oh yassir, he wukin' now."

"What does he do?"

"Well, capin, my ole man, he used to be a Methodist preacher; den he cain't no mo' be a Presbyterian preacher, an' bindye he quit dat an' jes' be a Baptist preacher."

"Is he a Baptist preacher now?"

"No capin; he's all right now, suh, jes' a caddie up at Pineland." New York "Evening Post."

A most deplorable tragedy occurred in Cherokee County Tuesday when Roland Bright, the 17-year-old son of Jesse C. Bright, who lives near Gaffney, was stabbed to death while fighting or scuffling with his nine-year-old brother Nathan. The boys were working alone. We feel when they got into a fight about the way the work was being performed, the larger boy pursuing the smaller, and while running after him fell. Later he arose and started to the house when he fell and expired. His brother's knife was found clasped in his hand, but his own knife was in his pocket. The small brother claims that Roland stabbed himself when he fell. Coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that Bright came to his death "by being stabbed with a knife." Of course this does not implicate Nathan, who has not been arrested.

Deputy Sheriff R. L. House killed a negro named Will Surratt, at Gaston Shoals last Saturday morning at 3 o'clock. Surratt was raising a disturbance and when House undertook to rebuke him the negro became offensive and threatening, whereupon House shot him.

IMMIGRANTS FOR THE SOUTH.

Railroad Man Tells How To Secure Desirable Class.

"During the ten years that I have been eastern passenger agent for the New York Central system in the east I do not believe that a single person from the south asked the assistance of our road in securing immigrant settlers for their section. And during the same time hardly a day passed but we were called on by organizations in the west and Canada to aid them in interesting the immigrants in their section," said W. V. Lifsey, for ten years eastern passenger agent of the New York Central system. Mr. Lifsey is a Georgia boy, and is greatly interested in his old home state. He is here on a visit now to his mother at Forsyth. For many years he was private secretary to B. W. Wrenn, general passenger agent of the old E. T., V. & G. system.

"This explains why the west, and Canada have been getting the great bulk of the immigrants who come to America," continued Mr. Lifsey. "These sections not only get in communication with the New York Central and the other roads running out of New York, but at the same time sent their representatives to see us and impress on us the fact that they have homes and jobs to offer the immigrants. Canada and the middle west have not as much to offer as the south, but they press their claims and get the settlers.

"Just now immigration has been practically cut off on account of the war, but in normal times 1,200,000 persons immigrate to this country every year from abroad. About 10 per cent of this will stay in New York state, but the rest seek homes elsewhere.

"Georgia farmers are wondering what they will do next year for farm labor should the negroes continue to emigrate to the north. I have heard since coming back to Georgia on this visit that many farmers are afraid to plant their cotton for fear they will not have anyone to hoe it and gather it when the crop is made.

"This could easily be remedied and the south could break away from its absolute dependence of negro labor if European immigrants were induced to move south and locate. Many of the immigrants from the Scandinavian countries, from Italy and Spain, make excellent farm hands and excellent citizens.

"But if Dixie wants to get her share of immigrants when the war is over she must wake up and get busy. It is impossible to interest these people in the south unless the south gets busy and invites them to make their home with them. Now is the time to begin to plan for a campaign to secure immigrant settlers. As soon as the war ends I look for the greatest number of immigrants that has ever come to America. Taxes will be exhorbitant in Europe and they will be compelled to move.

"It's clearly up to the south to determine whether she will sit idly by and see the west and Canada get the bulk of the immigrants that come across or whether she will go after her share of these people."

"In order to interest these people it is wise to get out literature describing the country. This must be translated into their language and the steamship companies will be glad to distribute it. In this way the first immigrant is attracted to a section and if he finds the country as pictured in the literature he writes home and gradually one by one immigrants begin to follow him into that section.

"There may be some little prejudice against foreign immigrants in the south but I have visited many sections of the country where they make up the larger part of the population. And they make exceptionally fine citizens. They are thrifty, hard working, and conscientious.

"Dixie will find the railroads of New York more than willing to cooperate with her if she wants to go after these immigrants, but the south must impress the roads with the fact that she means business. Letters written to the roads will not turn the trick; a letter should be followed up with a personal visit."

Mr. Lifsey has resigned his position with the New York Central to enter the export field in New York. He will remain in Georgia some while, visiting his relatives and friends.—Atlanta Constitution.

Asks The Press to Help.

William Banks, president, has addressed a letter as follows to members of the South Carolina Press Association:

"A commission of 25 members has been appointed by Gov. Manning for the purpose of arousing all classes of our people to the necessity for doing their part in the economic preparation of this State to do its part for the successful prosecution of the war.

"The success of this propaganda will depend very largely upon the newspapers of the State. Without their help very little could be done. It is impossible for the newspaper men of the State to shoulder arms for their country, but they are permitted to do 'their bit', and this appears to me to be one way of aiding our country.

"I make no appeal for the newspapers of this State need no urging. The record of every achievement in this State in the past few years tells too plainly of the thought and effort and constant plugging of the newspapers. But I do take pleasure in calling attention to this movement with the hope that the newspapers will take it up and present it to the people. I feel sure that your space and your personal efforts will be given to the good of your country.

"While in Washington this week I learned from members of the delegation in congress as well as from government officials in high standing that the first need of the country in the matter of preparedness is a congregating of the supplies of the country as well as a directing of the resources. Without this it will be impossible to assemble or to provide for an army."

Dear old South Carolina spurred into the pit with a feather-legged Dominicker.—Columbia Record.

Save several dollars per ton on roughage

NO matter how much or little you are paying for old style hulls you always can save several dollars per ton by buying

TRADE MARK BUCKEYE COTTONSEED HULLS LINTLESS

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Sacked—easy to handle.

They mix well with other forage.

R. S. Parkham, Greenville, Ga., says: "I feed about fifty cows and calves and use Buckeye Hulls very successfully. I consider Buckeye Hulls as good feed and cheaper feed than the old style hulls."

To secure the best results and to develop the ensilage oder, wet the hulls thoroughly twelve hours before feeding. It is easy to do this by wetting them down night and morning for the next feeding. If at any time this cannot be done, wet down at least thirty minutes. If you prefer to feed the hulls dry, use only half as much by bulk as of old style hulls.

Book of Mixed Feeds Free

Gives the right formula for every combination of feeds used in the South. Tells how much to feed for maintenance, for milk, for fattening, for work. Describes Buckeye Hulls and gives directions for using them properly. Send for your copy to the nearest mill.

Dept. K The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. Dept. K

Atlanta, Augusta, Birmingham, Charlotte, Greenwood, Jackson, Little Rock, Macon, Memphis, Selma

It's Great To Be An Editor.

An editor is just naturally up against it.

If he publishes cigarette advertisements he is accused of debauching the youth of the land.

If he says he doesn't like coca-cola he is liable to lose an advertising contract. If he says it is a fine drink he is suspected of being subsidized.

If he denounces liquor and advocates prohibition people say he is a fanatic and a reformer. If he keeps silent on the subject they say he is afraid to talk out, and intimate he is a licker-head.

If he contends for what he thinks is right and his ideas don't happen to coincide with the opinions of those in high places, he is denounced for showing disrespect to constituted authority.

If he doesn't have anything at all to say on his editorial page the other papers won't exchange with him.

If he proposes public movements somebody on the outskirts casually suggests that the editor is after some graft.

If he endorses one man for public office he makes all the other candidates mad.

If he doesn't endorse anybody he is told he hasn't any backbone.

If he doesn't pay his bills when they are presented his credit rating goes down to zero in five minutes. If he tries to collect the money owing him he is told to come back next week.

If he stops the paper of a subscriber who owes him for five years back he makes an enemy. If he doesn't stop it he loses that much every week.

If Si Perkins comes to town to sell two and a half dozen eggs and the paper doesn't say that Mr. Perkins made a flying business trip to the city last week the editor is charged with being "stuck up."

If the town needs improvements and the editor says so he makes big tax payers mad. If he sleeps over the subject his subscribers say he is afraid to tell the truth.

If he doesn't charge less for job printing than the out-of-town printer he loses the order. If he does charge less and gets the order he fails to make any profit.

If he call names he is liable to get all beat up. If he doesn't they say he is a coward.

If he lives at all he is lucky. If he dies they say it served him righ.

Gee it's great to be an editor.—Swainsboro Forest-Blade.

An Ambassador in Fine Spirits.

The French Ambassador at Washington, Mr. Jusserand, celebrated the entrance of the United States into the war by coming out in a new automobile decorated on one side with the French tri-colors and on the other with the Stars and Stripes. He has usually gone about Washington in a shay with two coachmen, but that equipage he considered beneath the dignity of the new situation. He is doing his best to give America the recognition his country would desire and seems to be succeeding to the entire satisfaction of the people at the National Capital. Jusserard is only reflecting the good humor all Frenchmen are feeling themselves in since the United States came to the rescue.—Charlotte Observer.

A monster patriotic parade was held in Greenwood, Saturday.

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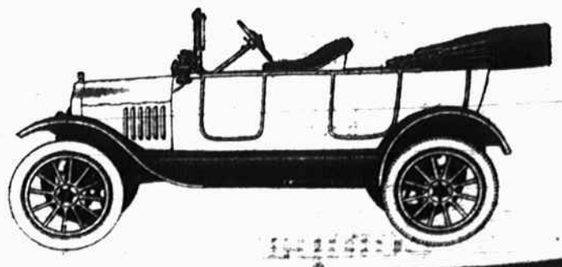
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