

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE

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

Published every Friday at 1100 No. Broad Street, and entered at the Camden postoffice as second class mail matter. Price per annum \$1.50.

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Camden, S. C., May 18, 1917.



WAR TALK AND TAXES.

Editor Wade H. Harris, of the Charlotte Observer, has been on a visit to Washington and has sent his readers some highly interesting information which he was able to gather at Washington. Among some of the most interesting things he says:

"When we read that there is a war tax of \$33 per capita annually on every household, that sounds formidable. The unthinking may conclude at once that they are ruined. But it really means little. The fact that the per capita is \$33 on every household does not necessarily indicate that every household actually is to pay that much. The per capita wealth of the United States in 1915, was \$89.58. It is much greater now. No one will contend that every person in Charlotte has the \$89.58 in his pocket which the Government said he had in 1915. Of the more than that it says he now has. The 'per capita' is somewhat of a delusion when applied to the practical things of life. It does not always mean just what the economist argumenters would have it mean. As a matter of fact, the war tax, because it is graded up, bears lightly upon those least able to bear it, and heaviest on the fellows who have the money to spare.

"As an instance, who would not be willing, even glad, to pay \$20 a year for the delightful experience of pulling down a salary of \$3,000? The man with \$1,000 pays \$10 on the thousand. The \$5,000 salary man pays \$50 a year, and so on up until we get into the class of the millionaires. It is there the figures become interesting. The American with an income of one million dollars a year pays the Government each year the sum of \$380,220. The man with \$5,000,000 pays \$1,925,220, which is a pretty comfortable division for Uncle Sam.

"The drink tax is expected to bring in \$171,000,000 a year, but of this \$20,000,000 represents soda water fountain trade. The balance, and it is a pretty hefty one, comes altogether from Old John B. in some shape or another. The people who chew and smoke will the first year contribute \$68,200,000. Strange to say, as much as \$2,000,000 of this would be on snuff and only \$200,000 on cigarettes. The coffee rack always seems to have a lucky escape. The automobile people will pay a first-year tax of \$68,000,000. This is on machines. On tires they will pay \$12,500,000. The gamblers are levied upon to the extent of an even million dollars.

"As to the war and what is going on to meet it by this country the people here know just as much as the people of Washington—outside the Departments. The public has a fairly good understanding of the movements in the Army, but as to the movements on sea there is not the slightest liking. Maybe a naval expedition is already under way; maybe United States ships are on the other side and ready to join in the cooperative work with the Allied naval fleets, or maybe the different units of the Navy are assembled at convenient points waiting the orders which will prove the start of the campaign against the submarine lines. But of the actual preparations along the shore lines and at sea, all is mere speculation. One of these days, perhaps sooner than we are expecting it, the papers will carry a list of naval news which will cause most operations to be forgotten for the time.

"As to the Russian situation, the Observer found a few London united—that is, on the issue of Russian dependence. No one in official Washington contemplated the possibility of Russia negotiating a separate peace. On the other hand, it seems sure, and it is so regarded, that the British and Allies on the western front may expect to further add from Russia, because of the fact that her eastern line is held permanently at bay by the Germans. The compensating feature is that so long as this condition lasts it will be impossible for Germany to withdraw any part of her army from the eastern front. It is in this situation that the United States is expected to come in for a significant part with the flag.

"PROF. HANNIHAN" A MYTH.

One of the most disgusting characters a newspaper has to deal with is the fellow who sends an anonymous communication, or one who dodges behind a non-descript name. The Chronicle in its issue of April 27, carried a news item telling of the marriage of a young lady to "Prof. James S. Hannihan of Bamberg." Believing in the authenticity of the news item which was sent to us through the mail we published it in good faith. It has since dawned upon us that the young lady was never married and that "Prof. Hannihan" was a myth, and that the sender of the communication desired to carry out some selfish motive in furnishing us with this piece of "news" copy. Luckily for us, after searching through several bales of old waste paper we found the copy and have found out beyond a doubt the author of the piece of "news". To be absolutely certain that there was no such person as "Prof. Hannihan" we addressed a communication to the Bamberg Herald and received the following reply:

"I have your favor of the 9th inst. In reply I beg to say that I know nothing of such a person as James S. Hannihan. I have made inquiry at the local postoffice, and ascertain that such person does not receive mail here. I know every male teacher in Bamberg county, and none of them bear this name. I am confident that there is no person in this county by that name. I should term this a rather serious matter, and I think you are fortunate in knowing the author. Naturally, of course, you would not have printed the item had you not known its origin."

The Chronicle is always glad to receive any news item provided it is given facts and accompanied by the real name of the sender, but making a jest of things like above does not appeal to a reliable newspaper. If it were not for giving some innocent parties undue notoriety we would publish the name of the sender of the communication and how we came into possession of the facts. But we feel ourselves fortunate in learning this fellow who tried to put one over on us. We might add that the sender of the communication is a well known citizen of Camden, standing high in business and political circles and he should have known better.

The Brotherhood of Man.

The man who lives in this world only to satisfy himself renders a great benefit on his fellow-man when he dies. He rids the world of a pest. We are living in an age when the brotherhood of man can be appreciated. It is the age when the skies are dark, and when the gloom of the atmosphere is a little alarming.

Men's hearts must not be set against one another. Men must stand together. We must also remember that united we stand, and that divided we fall. Union does everything when it is perfect. It satisfies desires, simplifies needs and becomes a consistent standard to the nation in trouble.

But this is the day of the brotherhood of man, when we must stand together and help each other in a day of crisis.

We must take this to heart and realize the fact that there is but one real virtue, and that is the virtue of eternal self-sacrifice.

We are on the threshold of an unknown expedition. We do not know just what we will have to do, or what will be demanded of us. In the school of Pythagoras it was a point of discipline among probationers if there were any who grew weary of studying to be useful and returned to idle life they were to regard them as dead, and upon their departing to perform their obsequies and raise them tombs with inscriptions, to warn others of like mortality and quicken them to refine their souls above that wretched state—Memphis Connecticut Appeal.

Camden is usually a neat and well kept town, but there are some places which need attention. Every citizen should help make and keep Camden spot and span, and the place to start is on his own property. Wouldn't it be a splendid thing for the town to be so kept that every automobile tourist who comes through would be impressed?

Emperor William recognizes no state of war with the United States so far as his personal comfort is concerned. This is shown by the fact that he has summoned his American dentist, Arthur Newton Davis, of Piqua, Ohio, to visit him at Great Headquarters this week and attend to the necessary repairs to the Imperial teeth, says a Copenhagen dispatch.

Fredrick T. Reddt, who recently was honorably discharged from the United States Army at San Antonio after serving as a soldier for thirty years, has been sentenced by a military court martial to serve two years in the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth for making remarks regarded as disloyal to the country and derogatory to President Wilson.

Four Camden banks have bought a half page space in the Camden Chronicle for eight weeks. These banks are using this space to inform the farmers of food conditions throughout the country, and to urge them to raise their own supplies at home. This a novel move, and a very commendable one. All newspapers are willing and anxious, of course, to be of service to the farmers as well as everybody else, but the banks realize that the newspaper men have to live as well as the farmers. If the banks can use this space to help the farmers to become more prosperous, the farmers in turn will help the banks and make them more prosperous. While it is a business proposition with the banks, it is a movement that tends to make the country around Camden better, and we believe that the farmers will not only appreciate this effort, but that many of them will accept the suggestions and seek to profit thereby.—Bamberg Herald.

In an address to the people of North Carolina Governor T. W. Bickett says: "All forms of idleness and waste of time should be discouraged. I love a game of baseball, but it seems to me that the summer of 1917 is no time for professional baseball, and I think all professional leagues should be disbanded. The man who is able to play professional baseball ought to be either in a trench or in a furrow. And the 'fans' and 'fannies' who hold down the bleachers can find recompense and recreation in a corn field. Let the automobile joy ride be given up entirely. Surely this much of self-denial can be practiced by every man in the State. If every man who owns an automobile would cut his gasoline bill half in two much would be saved to meet the necessities of the people and a vast quantity of gasoline would be made available for the uses of war."

Two months of campaigning for a million gardens in the United States are estimated to have turned the attention of more than thirty million people to the task of producing food.

John T. Duncan, Columbia attorney, known throughout South Carolina as a former candidate for governor, may go to France in the division that Roosevelt has offered to raise. If congress allows him the authority. Mr. Duncan has written Mr. Roosevelt offering his service and has been informed his letter has been placed on file for reference when the power to raise a regiment is granted the colonel. Mr. Duncan's patriotism is thoroughly aroused now, as it was when the troops were ordered to Mexico. At that time he offered his services to Governor Manning. Since the declaration of war upon Germany by the United States, Mr. Duncan has attempted to enlist in the navy but was turned down due to his age, although he is well qualified otherwise.

Federal food investigators have found that textile workers of North and South Carolina are aiding in the increased food campaign. They have found that each of 548 families are raising crops valued at \$30 in gardens containing about fifteen-hundredths of an acre.

Smiles are measured by joy, not by dollars. Carry a good assortment of smiles with you as a side line and pass them out freely. Somewhere in your mental and physical make-up is a smile accelerator. Step on it hard and often. You'll use no more fuel and will get more pleasure out of your work. If you want to call up a real, large, joy-giving smile just dig up some of your past troubles and look at them. You can't help but smile out loud to see how small they have grown.

Wonder if the German "Murderbund" really believe they can defeat the United States? Our country has more ready and available "cash" money than all the other nations of the world combined—and it is a fact that money talks longer in war than the biggest gun on the front. Our country will in due time show the world what we can do in the art of war and at the proper time will deliver a smashing blow at the murderous Germanic nation.—Rock Hill Record.

Ten million men in the United States will be subject to the selective conscription on July 1, within the ages agreed upon in the conference report on the war army bill, Director Rogers of the census bureau announced last Saturday. The number of men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, represents very nearly 10 per cent of the total estimated population of between 103,000,000 and 104,000,000 on July 1, 1917. Of these conscription eligibles the bureau estimates Alabama will have 209,000, Arkansas 156,000, Florida 90,200, Georgia 255,400, Kentucky 262,200, Louisiana 171,000, Maryland 121,000, Mississippi 175,100, North Carolina 194,100, South Carolina 137,100, Tennessee 195,080, Texas 420,200, Virginia 186,400.

The Good of It.

Most people can see nothing but evil in the present crisis. The war is on! Death and destruction lie in wait! Everybody will starve! Clothing will give out, shoes will give out, coal will give out, food will give out—it is a long, doleful wail that we hear from some of these sad faced pessimists. But there is just this about it: No man is whipped until he surrenders, and no man is worthy the name who does not face impending calamity with a serene mind and a determination to fight. The ability to battle on and on and on in the face of many barriers—this is the quality of manhood that builds nations, that holds society together, that sustains laws and leaves to posterity an heritage worth having. The latest howl we hear is the frenzied cry that starvation is upon us! It is ridiculous, but nevertheless true that many are scared silly. We see one good in the situation: We have been a nation of wastrels. We have been throwing away enough to keep us going. The present situation is teaching us to economize. The sin of wastefulness is to be laid at the door of the rich man and the poor man. Both alike have been sinfully wasteful. We are all beginning to think, calculate, measure our resources and to husband them. We are going to eliminate much of the lost motion in our system of living. We are going to value money more than we have heretofore done. And we are going to stop the fearful waste that has been going on in every direction.

We do not hesitate to continue to warn the people of the necessity for raising garden products, food and forage products. Let this good work go on. But do not get the habit of fear. There is nothing to fear. Let each one stand forth a man, unafraid and unconquered. Let us meet our situation in such a way that the future will not bring shame to ourselves at a later day. What if we do have to do without some of the luxuries of life? It will improve us, morally, mentally and physically so to do. If from a year or two we must needs be held to a very common diet, it will be good for us. We have been living at a rapid gait. It will help to slow down a bit. And it will do us good to have to work and plan and face our problems. It does people good to have to think. It spoils a man to have every luxury of life handed out to him without effort on his part. It causes him to lose sight of the fact that money is the price of toll. It gives a man a distorted and foolish view of life. A few strong jolts to our swift-moving American life will help all of us.—Union Times.

A United States senator advocates hanging the food speculators. Bully! But don't waste a perfectly good piece of rope—any old dirty thing is good enough for them.

Commenting on the action of John T. Duncan volunteering to go with the Roosevelt expedition to France, the Anderson Daily Mail, humorously expresses the hope that in connection with that expedition it will never be said that "Duncan also ran."

The Atlanta Constitution is authority for the statement that a well known Georgia lawyer has reformed and gone to farming.

The center of interest in the world war seems to be whether Russia will remain loyal to the allied cause or make a separate peace. The Washington authorities evidently seem to think that Russia will remain true for they have just made a loan to Russia of one hundred million dollars.

The British admiralty statement for the week shows that there has been a great falling off in the destruction of merchant ships by German U-boats.

A news dispatch from Asheville, N. C., states that a bull butted a double header freight train from the track and that fireman Lloyd K. Enloe was killed and two others were slightly injured when the second engine turned over.

Mrs. May Adams of Atlanta was acquitted in Macon, Ga., last week of the killing of Capt. E. J. Sparling of the Fifth regiment, Georgia National Guard, whom she shot to death at Macon last August at the Georgia mobilization camp. Mrs. Adams' plea was that Capt. Sparling, a physician in private life, had taken advantage of her.

Mackey Palmer, the young negro charged with the murder of Sergt. H. H. Franklin, of the Orangeburg police force, was tried and convicted Thursday and sentenced by Judge I. W. Bowman to be electrocuted June 20. P. Clint Kennedy, tried with Palmer under an indictment as accessory before the fact, was convicted of murder, with recommendation to mercy. Notice was filed in the case of Kennedy of a motion for a new trial.

Israel Wilson, a negro was caught by a posse and lodged in York jail on the charge of making indecent remarks to a farmer's daughter.



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WILL BE NO FAVORITISM

All Must Give Names in Registration Soon to Begin.

Washington, May 19.—To dispose of any fear that county and city registration boards will exercise favoritism in enrolling soldiers under the selective draft act, Provost Marshal General Crowder issued a statement tonight declaring such practices would be virtually impossible because of the explicit terms in which the act is drawn. He warned registration officials that favoritism easily could be detected and would be punished with heavy penalties.

"Every precaution," said the statement, "will be taken to make it certain that the registration will be conducted with exact justice.

"The law is specific and allows no latitude to the boards, either in the matter of registration or in the later matter of exemption from service. In fact, the law is self-executing. Every man within the age limits fixed by the selective service act must register and the penalty of the law for evasion of registration will fall not only on the man who fails to appear but on any member of a registration board who may be shown to be in collusion with the person who attempts to escape his duty.

"Further than this, the registration boards will never act as exemption boards except in certain specific cases, such as where a young man who has registered shall claim to be employed in a federal, State or local office and thereby does come within the exemption clause of the statute. In cases like this the facts must be entered officially and attested.

"So far as the other reasons for exemptions under the law are concerned, exemptions for men engaged in pursuits in which their work is more valuable at home than in the service,

the authority will lie with a board of higher jurisdiction.

"The law provides the penalty of imprisonment with no alternative of a fine for any official or any registered man who shall make a false return or connive at such a practice. The safeguards against favoritism or evasion are ample."

How to Be An Aviator.

Mr. Jno. P. Cooper, of Mullins, was in Marion Monday, and while here related to the Star man just how to become a government aviator. It seems that Mr. Cooper was in Washington recently, and while there met a young man, Mr. McDuffie, from Mullins, who had been accepted by Uncle Sam for the Flying Squadron. "First," said the young birdman, "they put a stream of hot water into your ear, and then graduate it slowly into a cold stream. Then they place you in a crazy swing, and shove you and twist you and dump you and bounce you, to see if they can make your head swim. They try to scare you, to see if your heart is stout. They put you through the thirty third degree of exercises and then jump you into a flying machine and shoot you up about 5000 feet in the air. If when you come down, your pulse is normal you are accepted as a good risk, and the job is yours."—Marion Star.

Is Now The DeKalb.

Washington, May 14.—The American steamship DeKalb, formerly in German auxiliary cruiser and commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was placed in full commission in the American Navy on May 12, the DeKalb will be the first of the German ships, either naval or merchant, to be employed against the German Government. The Navy Department would not disclose the duty to which the vessel has been assigned.

J. Lyles Glenn, who has been a student at Oxford University, has returned to this country to enter the training camp at Fort Oglethorpe.

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