

Social and Personal News

By Miss Louise Nettles

The Orchard Lands of Long Ago

The orchard lands of long ago! The orchard lands of long ago! The orchard lands of long ago!

How back the melody that slips away from the lips! How back the melody that slips away from the lips!

MEET WITH MRS. CLARKE

The October meeting of the John D. Kennedy Chapter U. D. C. was held at the home of Mrs. B. B. Clarke with Mrs. Burwell Boykin as assistant hostess.

In the absence of the President, caused by illness, the meeting was presided over by Mrs. F. Leslie Zemp, a former President of the Chapter.

Mrs. John Cantey, who has been for years the faithful and efficient secretary, tendered her resignation as she expects to make her home in Columbia this winter, and would be unable to attend the meetings regularly.

As there was some misunderstanding in regard to the election of delegates and alternates to the Louisville, Ky., convention the President has appointed the following: Delegates Mrs. E. E. Hill, Mrs. D. A. Boykin, Mrs. H. G. Carrison, Miss Ledia Shannon, Alternates Mrs. Wm. Shannon, Mrs. W. J. Dunn, Mrs. John Cantey, Mrs. C. M. Coleman.

WRITES OF HAITI

Camden Man Sends Interesting Letter of Caribbean Sea Island.

Major Calhoun Ancrum, who has been in Haiti over two years, training Haitian troops, has been removed from Camp Haiti to Port au Prince, the largest city and writes to his mother Mrs. A. C. Ancrum as follows:

Sept. 23rd, 1918. We are now living in Port au Prince in a very nice house with a beautiful garden and fine grounds.

Since you last heard from us I have been promoted to be a Colonel in the Gendarmerie D'Haiti, and assigned to command the department of Port au Prince. This does not affect my promotion in the Marine Corps, but gives me the rank of Colonel down here, and additional pay.

I'd be glad to forego the increase in pay and go to France but it seems I will have to be here until next June. Please pray that the "powers that be" in Washington will relent and send me over sooner.

I suppose this work down here is necessary, but the other appeals more to me. I have tried repeatedly to go over, but with no success and the day I can set sail for the front will be a serious but also a happy one for me.

The work is important and very interesting and my position is a very responsible one. Since Haiti has declared war, we can look back and see all our hard work was not in vain.

However, my thoughts and dreams are with the old Marines, my first love in the military line and with my beloved comrades now in France. I don't like to say "I told you so," but I always told you that some day the public would awake to the fact that the Marines were the best body of troops the United States has, in spite of the fact that nearly all the officers come from civil life and not from the military academies.

Our garden at our new home is so beautiful, that I can imagine what a pleasure it would be to you and I often wish you were here to boss the garden as neither of us know much about the cultivation of flowers.

If it were not for the submarines, we would assist that you "shut up shop" and come down for the winter to enjoy this wonderful climate down here.

Mrs. M. L. Smith and daughter Miss Dorothy, have gone to Camp Mead to join Major Smith. They will spend the winter near the camp and Miss Dorothy will attend school in Baltimore.

Heard in Charlotte.

The following is taken from the "One Minute Interview" column, conducted by Mrs. J. P. Caldwell, in "The Charlotte Observer."

Had a telephone message from my brother, Leroy Springs Davidson, of Camden, S. C., last night," said Mrs. W. W. Phiffer yesterday, "saying that his home and all effects were burned Tuesday afternoon, the only things saved being the old family silver and an old handsome mahogany desk that belonged to our grandfather the late Leroy Springs of Charlotte. My brother had bought the place two years ago and had improved it very much. It was a pretty house and in a delightful part of town. He did not state what the origin of the fire was, but as it happened shortly after dinner, I suppose it must have originated in the kitchen fire. All the clothing was burned, as well as the furniture. The automobile was saved, but the garage was burned. There was insurance but not enough to cover the loss."

Mr. Davidson is a son of Mrs. Laura Springs Davidson, of this city, and is a native of Charlotte.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Gault of Union are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam McCaskill.

The many friends of Mrs. C. L. Winkler will be pleased to know that she is to spend the winter in Camden. She will make her home at the Lang cottage on Laurens Street and will be cordially welcomed by a wide circle of friends in her native town.

Mrs. S. F. Brasington is visiting in Maunung.

Miss Helen Phelps has been among the victims of influenza, but we are glad to know that she is improving.

We are glad to know that Miss Charlotte Kershaw is much better after a severe influenza.

Miss Alberta Team and Miss Maude Moore, two of the Graded School teachers are better after an illness of influenza.

Mrs. M. Burch has returned from a visit to relatives and friends in New York and Boston.

Mrs. Gus Hirsch, who has been quite ill with pneumonia is improving rapidly.

The German Predicament.

If the German people are as sick of war as information from the interior has led Washington to believe they are, it is possible that they may force their Government to take the short cut to peace through a surrender of the German armies. President Wilson's answer unquestionably relegated the question of an armistice. Going into it under the conditions laid down by the President and insisted upon by all the Allied Governments, Germany would find herself stripped of any advantage which might have been hoped for. The armistice has been scorn of any attractions it might have held, and the country need not be at all surprised at the announced conclusion of Germany to accept the inevitable and raise the white flag. It is more than likely she would elect to stack her arms than to force an invasion of her territory by halting too long in her decision.

Germany's next step depends upon whether she would be willing to prolong the agony. An argument strongly pulling her away from a course of that kind is developing with steadily increasing force on the western front, where an already bad situation for her armies is becoming worse and where escape from capture is being made daily a more difficult proposition. Everywhere along the fast-receding battle line the British, French, Americans and Italians are visiting new disasters on the Kaiser's troops, to the emphasizing of the argument that if Germany desires to avoid invasion of German soil, she has not many nights in which to sleep over the document recently forwarded to Berlin by the American President. The detail of trouble the German Government is being called upon to take in hand is accumulating at a distracting rate, and the Reichstag appears to be in about as badly an unsettled state as are the German people. Those of the war critics who are predicting that Germany will be willing to make any sacrifice rather than go through another winter of war are standing on firm ground. Those who are expecting a total German military collapse within a very short time may prove to be standing on ground but little less firm.

President Wilson manifestly is so sure of his information and so confident in the reliability of his understanding of the German situation, that he is in no hurry to settle the anxieties of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, being content to let these matters, which under ordinary circumstances might be considered as of first importance, remain in statu quo until the German procedure has been indicated. If the immediate granting of the same conditions to these countries that were given Bulgaria should be considered an impelling influence on the German situation, the President would have given that matter prompt attention. That he has not yet regarded it necessary to take advantage of the plight of these German Allies in the forwarding of his peace scheme might be considered as some what of an indication that President Wilson has a better light on the German predicament and on the only probable hopes of German extrication therefrom than the public is aware of.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Maude Moore, who is teaching at Camden is at home for several days by reason of the schools being closed, due to the influenza situation.—Lancaster Citizen.

Mr. W. R. Hough was in Greenwood last Wednesday where he went in answer to a message summoning him to the bedside of his son, Charlie, who was ill with pneumonia following an attack of influenza. The young man is now pronounced out of danger but had been critically ill.

Miss Lucile Britton was at Greenwood last Thursday. She went up there to be with young J. Louis Moseley, a student at Bailey who was ill with influenza. Young Moseley is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Moseley of the Rembert section.

Private Milton Phillips, who is at Camp Jackson, was extremely ill from pneumonia last week, but we learn that he has considerably improved.

Mrs. A. C. Macrum has returned from a visit to Charleston.

Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Hallett spent several days this week in North Carolina.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bull of Cheraw was the guest this week of Mrs. H. L. Watkins.

Mrs. E. E. Sill has returned to Camden after spending the summer at Montreat, N. C. Mrs. Sill will make her home this winter with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pearce.

Misses Ernestine Bateman, Willie Belle Mackey, Olive Rhame and Corinne Lewis are at home for two weeks. Coker College is closed on account of the "flu".

Mrs. E. S. Nettles of Cheraw has been visiting her daughter Mrs. H. L. Watkins.

Mrs. H. G. Carrison has returned from a several weeks visit in New York.

Miss Brailsford, sister of Capt. A. M. Brailsford is visiting at the home of her niece Mrs. Jas. Burff.

Miss Annette Jones, who is teaching at St. Charles is at home for the present, as her school is closed on account of influenza.

FOURTEEN POINTS ESSENTIAL TO PEACE SET BY PRESIDENT

The terms set forth by President Wilson as essential to peace, in his address to Congress on January 8 last, referred to in the note of inquiry to Germany sent yesterday, are as follows:

1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will reduce to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

5. Free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the population concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore the confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly

For The Small Depositor As Well As The Large

This bank is not too large to give considerate attention to the little things which mean much to the welfare of the depositor. It is not too large to lend the weight of its counsel and support to the depositor whose dealings are small, but none the less important to him.

THE BANK OF CAMDEN

recognizable lines of nationality.

10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

11. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

13. An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific cove-

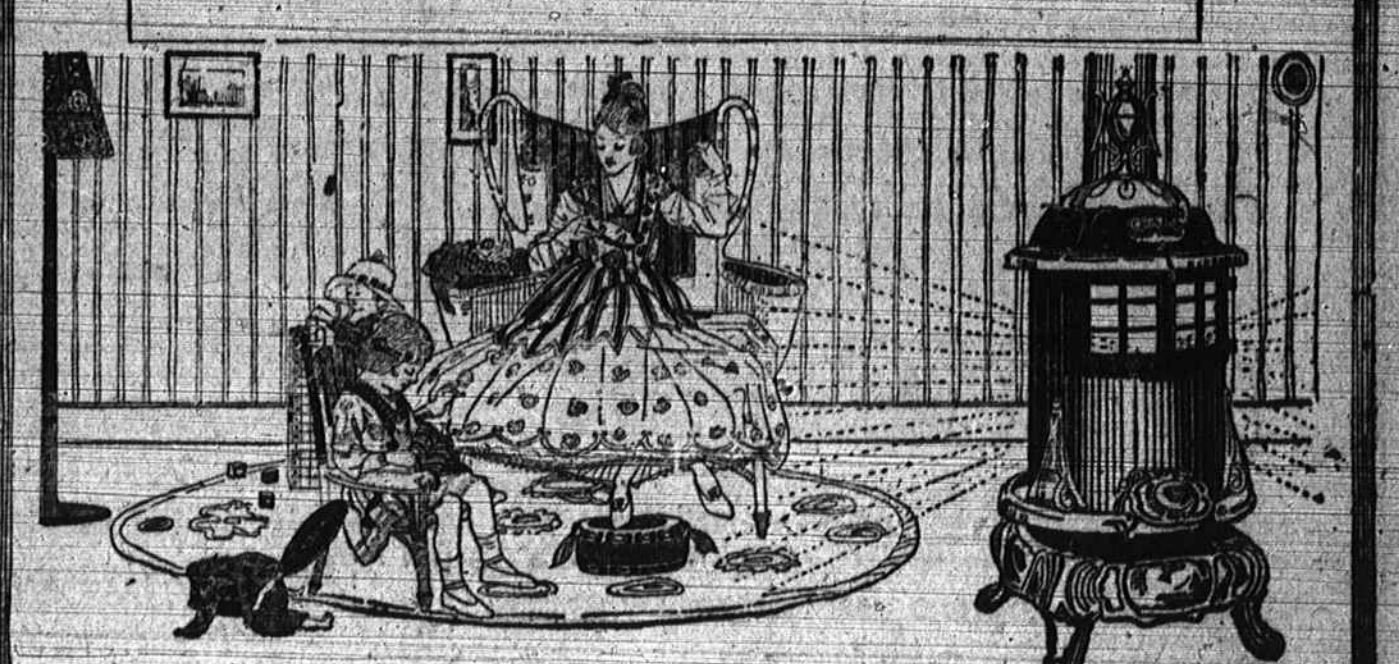
nants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

TO THE PUBLIC!

WE HAVE OPENED UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. OUR OBJECT WILL BE TO GIVE YOU THE BEST SERVICE POSSIBLE. FIRST-CLASS REPAIR WORK, GENUINE FORD PARTS, GASOLINE AND OIL.

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