

The World's Strangest River.

There is a most mysterious river whose volume is not affected by freshet or drought; ever the same, it flows on century after century unmindful of the things that make or mar other rivers. The banks and bed of this stream are not composed of mingled earth and stones, but are cold water, while the current itself is warm water. Its flow is faster than that of the Amazon or the Mississippi, and its waters would fill a thousand such rivers. Its width is about seventy miles, and its depth varies from fifteen hundred to three thousand feet. This marvelous river is called the Gulf Stream and is one of the unsolved mysteries of creation. Much more is known about it now than formerly, but still it holds many secrets that science has been unable to solve.

It has its beginning in the Gulf of Mexico and loses itself in the Arctic seas. Its banks of cold water are as clearly defined as those that flow between granite cliffs, and its boundaries are as clearly visible to the eye. The waters of this ocean river are indigo blue, while its banks are green, as the banks of a self-respecting river should be. Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of this river, and how the first impetus is given that sends it off at a speed of eighty miles a day, but on this subject the river is as silent as the Sphinx on the banks of that mysterious river, the Nile, and the deepest thinkers are left guessing. In a magnificent curve it sweeps out of the Gulf and shapes its course in a northerly direction, nearly parallel with the American coast, until Nova Scotia is reached, when it makes a great bend, and dividing its waters throws one branch toward the Azores, while the other flows north towards the British Islands, and from there it is lost in the Polar Sea.

There are many strange things about this waterbound stream, for one thing the middle of the flow is found to be considerably higher than at the sides so it really forms a sort of a raised sea on the bosom of the ocean. And still

more remarkable is the fact that it does away with all river tradition, and runs uphill. At one place in its course the grade of its bed is five or six feet to the mile, but the queerest feature about this river is the temperature of its waters and the effect it exerts on the climate of the countries along its banks. The Southern sun beats down on the waters of the Gulf of Mexico until the surface of the stream attains a temperature of 86 degrees, and after leaving the Gulf and traveling three thousand miles it still preserves, even in winter, normal summer heat. Continuing on its way it at last "overflows" its banks and spreads itself for thousands of square leagues over the cold waters around, covering the ocean with a mantle of warmth. The kindly west winds take this up in the form of vapor and scatters it over the west coast of Europe, giving it a genial climate, when otherwise the climate would be like that of Labrador, in the same latitude.

If a convulsion of nature should change the course of this ocean stream, the British Isle would become ice-bound, vegetation would become sparse and stunted, and civilization would stand aghast before the physical barriers of climate. As is well known cold water is one of the poorest conductors of heat, so this river having banks and bed of cold water loses but a small part of the heat it had when it left the Gulf of Mexico. If there had been no intervening cushion of cold water between the bed of the stream and the bed of the ocean, all of its heat would have been lost on the way. In the early days of navigation vessels approaching the coast in winter often encountered terrible gales of sleet and snow, and the ships soon became masses of ice. But the navigators if they could only reach the blue waters of the Gulf Stream their troubles would soon be over. The ice would melt from the rigging, and the crews would experience the grateful change of passing from winter in its worst form into summer heat. Whales with their thick coats of fat

are always warm enough without getting in warm waters, so they were careful to give the blue waters of the Gulf Stream a wide berth. Whales were the first to call attention to this mysterious stream. The absence of the big mammals from a certain part of ocean about seventy miles wide, was something to start with, and set men to wondering, and in many respects, they have been wondering ever since.—C. A. David in Greenville News.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND INTERNED

German Troops Cut off in Retreat Sought Safety in Holland.

London, Oct. 20.—Fifteen thousand retreating German soldiers have been interned in Holland after being cut off by Belgian troops moving northward from Eecloo, according to reports from the frontier reaching Amsterdam and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph company. Belgian soldiers took charge of the Dutch-Belgian border last night and were received enthusiastically by the populace.

Victory crowns the allied arms on every battle front. Northern Belgium is being rapidly cleared of the enemy by British and Belgian forces. Belgians have occupied Zeebrugge and Hoys; and have crossed the Ghent-Bruges canal and on their left have reached the Dutch frontier, where 15,000 Germans, cut off from their retreat by the advance northward from Eecloo, are reported to have withdrawn into Holland, where they were interned.

Ghent, it is predicted from British headquarters will fall at an early date and the French by a swift stroke along an extended line have put their forces within two miles of Tournai. Thiel is in the hands of the French, despite stubborn enemy resistance, as well as the high ground round about.

British troops have crossed the Selle river, have reconquered Solesmes and have had hard fighting not only in the section around that town but at St. Python to the east. Here the British have captured more than 2,000 prisoners.

Since the beginning of the operations in Flanders the allies have made an advance of more than 30 miles over a 50-mile front, clearing all of western Flanders, as well as the coast of the enemy.

Fighting desperately to hold their position to the north and south of Le Cateau the Germans on a front of 40 miles have massed nearly half a million men. Their line is vital to the Germans, but is just as vital to the success of the allied arms, which are steadily pushing the enemy back and breaking through at strategic points.

The British third army is smashing its way forward to the south of Valenciennes. Success so far has attended this effort and the turning of this line will prove a source of great danger to vast masses of German troops holding the territory to the north and south.

The American forces operating in conjunction with the British north of Wassigny have advanced to the Sambre-Oise canal. They occupied Rejet, east of St. Souplet, at the point of the bayonet. Wave after wave of machine gunners faced the Americans, who inflicted enormous losses on them west of the Meuse. American activity was confined to the consolidation of positions captured from the Germans.

On the front in Russia a severe defeat with the loss of 1,000 men killed, has been inflicted on the bolsheviks in the Yekaterinburg district by Czech-Slovak forces. Three armored trains with 11 locomotives and 60 machine guns were captured by the allied troops.

FOR SALE—200 cords 4 foot pine wood. Send your orders early as it has to be handled from the county. Please pay driver. J. B. Zemp.

To The Public of Camden.

We wish to announce that we have taken over the ice business and will do everything in our power to give you ice every day in the year and in this connection we wish to ask you for your co-operation and to say that our drivers have been instructed to collect the cash for every pound of ice that they sell and we desire that the consumer have the money ready to pay for their orders so that there will be no unpleasantness as we are the ones that give the driver his instructions. Respectfully,
CAMDEN ICE COMPANY,
21st.
J. H. Clark, Mgr.

"The Reason Why."

B. A. Thomas Stock Remedies are the best, they are scientifically made and all medicine. They keep the health up, and the feed bill down. There is a cause for every effect; remove the cause and the effect removes itself. The Poultry Remedies are especially made to relieve all the diseases in the Poultry family such as Cholera and Rouse and makes the Hens lay. The Hog Remedy will positively keep off the Cholera, and if given in the first stages, will cure 90 per cent. Don't forget to keep on hand a bottle of Farris' Colic Remedy for Horses. It is so simple with dropper, that a child can give it. Also a bottle of Farris' Healing Remedy for Cuts and Bruises on man or beast. They never fail. These remedies are all guaranteed to you by your dealer, to give satisfaction, or your money back. Made by Old Kentucky Manufacturing Co., Paducah, Kentucky. For sale by Springs & Shannon, Camden, S. C.—adv. June 8.

Millers' Certificates Again Authorized

Farmers Who Have Their Own Corn Ground Into Meal or Corn Flour Will Not Be Required to Purchase Wheat Substitutes With Wheat Flour if They Secure Millers' Certificates and Surrender These to Merchants.

Columbia.—Under the rules of the Food Administration now in effect, under which four pounds of wheat flour may be purchased to the one pound of substitutes, known as the 30-20 rule—this substituting the 50-50 rule—farmers may purchase flour, in this proportion, upon the surrender to their dealers of millers' certificates. The Food Administration has again authorized the use of millers' certificates, and county food administrators have been notified to this effect by William Elliott, Federal Food Administrator for South Carolina.

The farmer may, for instance, take his corn to the mill and have it ground into either meal or corn flour (not hominy or grits), secure a miller's certificate showing the number of pounds of corn or corn flour ground, take this certificate to the retail dealer in flour, surrender it to him, and buy from the dealer four pounds of wheat flour for each pound of corn flour or corn meal he has had ground, as shown on his certificate, without purchasing additional substitutes with his flour.

The only wheat flour substitutes which retailers may require their customers to accept in buying wheat flour under the rules of the Food Administration at present in effect, are corn flour, corn meal or barley flour. If the farmer has his own corn ground, and agrees to use such substitutes, and has his miller's certificate to show for it, he is not required to buy additional wheat flour substitutes, but the dealer is authorized to sell him, in the proper proportions, on the strength of millers' certificates.

The millers' certificate rule does not, however, permit merchants to sell flour on such certificates which show that the farmer has had his corn ground into hominy or grits.

MAY CHARGE ONLY REASONABLE PROFIT

Food Administration Protects Farmers by Forbidding Dealers in Wheat Mill Feeds to Charge More Than a Fixed Margin of Profit.

Columbia.—Retail dealers of wheat mill feeds, rice polish, rice bran, dried beet pulp and cotton seed products in South Carolina have been notified by the Food Administration that no more than a reasonable advance over the delivered price of any particular feeds sold shall be charged, under Rule 1 of Special License Regulations, No. 25, which became effective October 1.

Under these rules, the Food Administration announces margins in excess of the following schedule in case of mill feeds, rice feeds and dried beet pulp, will be considered excessive. The schedules given are maximum, and do not justify charges in excess of this customarily charged in any particular district or case where the lower charges will insure a reasonable profit.

"1. Where one or more farmers purchase in advance of delivery in full carloads, take delivery at car and pay cash when retail dealer is required to meet sight draft, \$1.00 per ton, plus demurrage, if any.

"2. Where one or more farmers purchase in advance of delivery in full carloads, take delivery at car and pay cash on delivery, \$1.50 per ton plus demurrage, if any.

"3. Where farmer purchases and takes delivery at car and pays for it on delivery in ton lots or more, but less than car lots, \$2.00 per ton.

"4. Where farmer purchases and takes delivery at car and pays for it on delivery in lots less than one ton, \$2.50 per ton.

"5. Sale ex-warehouse in lots of one ton or more, \$4.00 per ton.

"6. Sale ex-warehouse in lots of less than one ton, \$5.00 per ton.

"7. One dollar may be added to the foregoing margins when sale is made on credit, or at dealer's option the legal rate of interest may be charged.

"8. One dollar shall be deducted from the margins prescribed in 5 and 6 when the retailer buys on credit and the jobber's margin is thereby increased \$1.00 per ton."

The above margins will also apply to the sale of cotton seed meal cake and hulls by retail feed dealers, except where different margins have been prescribed by the Food Administrator for the State.

The United States Food Administration considers that in scales of feeding stuffs at retail the advance on any individual sale should not in any case exceed the purchase price delivered at warehouse door, plus 15 per cent. Where delivery is made to the consumer, reasonable cartage charges may be added. The Food Administration will, therefore, consider any sale of feeding stuffs in excess of this advance as a violation. This margin also applies to the sale of corn, oats, rye, or barley at retail as feed, but not to wheat mill feeds, cotton seed products, rice products, or dried beet pulp, for which special margins are prescribed by the above rule."

Germany—has only ONE CHANCE

—Only one chance of a Hun victory.
—Only one chance of causing the fearful outpouring of our blood and lives to prove a vain sacrifice.
—Germany's one chance is that America, dazzled by the prospect of victory, might lessen her efforts on which Allied victory depends; and, through over-confidence, slacken in her prosecution of the war.
—Our government knows that Germany still has the frenzied power of desperation, the wild strength of madness; and that she still possesses that brutal cunning which never fails to take advantage of an opportunity. She is still a power that menaces all free nations.

We in America must see to it that the power of the Hun is smashed so that never again shall the world be drawn into such agony and suffering as it has undergone during the past four years. Force to the utmost, force to the limit, must be our only thought, our sole impulse, until victory is assured—until the war is finally over.

—Failure on the part of the individual American to realize that there is yet a gigantic task before our armies would prolong the war disastrously, would open to the Huns their only hope of victory.

—The demands of our army and navy and of the fighting forces of our gallant Allies are constantly increasing and will not end until the war ends. We must, therefore, carry on to the end—must, more than ever, dispense with our consumption of non-essential goods and services, and lead the money thus saved to our government so that the government can purchase the labor and material which we have given up. The government has devised a practical and profitable method for the individual to save in this way for VICTORY, and that is through the purchase of

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

South Carolina Lags Behind in the Purchase of W. S. S. HELP WIN THE WAR — BUY ALL YOU CAN They pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, compounded quarterly.

For Treatment of Pneumonia. "Here's a formula for the treatment of pneumonia," said a prominent woman of the city last night, "that was sent to Mayor Moore, of Wilmington, by Maj. Earl B. Brown, of Washington, D. C., and which I thought might benefit someone:

"Saturate with alcohol a ball of common cotton the size of a one-inch marble; and three drops of chloroform to each ball of cotton; place between patient's teeth and let him inhale the fumes for 15 minutes. Then rest 15 minutes or longer if needed, and inhale again for 15 minutes and repeat this operation as directed 24 times, changing cotton twice every 15 minutes."

"As a result the lungs of the patient will expand to normal. In 24 hours the patient should be out of danger."

"For those in the last stages use a lamp or any heating apparatus with a porcelain cup as a container. Make a one-inch cover for the cup, bore a hole in the middle and insert a half-inch tube to reach patient's mouth. Boil the alcohol, no chloroform being needed in this method. Let the patient take

the tube in the mouth and inhale the alcohol fumes and follow as directed.—Mrs. J. P. Caldwell in Charlotte Observer.

Major Mahon Improving.

The hundreds of friends of Major Mahon, Jr., will be relieved to know that he is improving in an American hospital in London. Major Mahon was severely wounded in action on Sept. 25th and the family owing to a missent wire did not hear of his illness until October 14th. They were notified by the war department of his being seriously wounded and later by the American Red Cross of his improvement. A later cablegram from Major Mahon himself tells of his improvement. The family expect Major Mahon to be sent home as soon as he is in a condition to travel to recuperate in a hospital in this country.—Greenville News.

Major Mahon was with the 118th Infantry, the old Camden Company being a member of this infantry.

To cook perfectly and with the greatest economy of fuel and labor, get Cole's Down Draft Range.—adv.

To Our Customers

We wish to announce that beginning NOVEMBER 1ST, Ginning, all Meal and Hulls delivered to wagon, or delivered in the city by our dray, must be settled for in cash. If we ship products we will draw on purchaser with bill of lading attached.

We pay cash for seed and it requires a great deal of cash to handle the seed at the present prices. In order to be sure of continuous operation of our mill we are compelled to carry at all times a considerable stock of seed on hand. Now if we sell products on open accounts and have to wait 30, 60 or 90 days for the payment a great sum of money is tied up. This locking up of so much money in raw material and open accounts restricts us in the efficient operation of our plant, and we have decided to go on an absolutely CASH BASIS beginning NOVEMBER 1ST.

Yours very truly,
THE SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY
Camden Mill,
D. G. Perkins, Acting Manager.

LOOK FOR TIRE SHORTAGE

There is going to be a great shortage in good tires very soon—in fact there is a shortage now. Better lay in a supply at once. If you never have

GOODRICH

"The Best in the Long Run"

If you have you will continue. If for some reason they do not give you the service and satisfaction that you expect we can get you a prompt and satisfactory adjustment. A full stock and all sizes.

GEO. T. LITTLE, DISTRIBUTOR
FRANKLIN, HUPMOBILE, CHEVROLET

All Giving Universal Satisfaction

Back Up the Boys in Belgium

—By—

Buying More War Savings Stamps

They are doing great work there for US. We must see that our Government has the funds to supply them with everything that might make the fight safer and shorter for them.

W. Robin Zemp's Drug Store

Telephone 30.

Special Notice to Telephone Users

Prompt Payment of Telephone Bills Required.

Good business practice demands prompt payment of bills.

Your telephone statement is mailed promptly on the first of each month for rental service in advance and long distance charges in arrears to the 20th of the preceding month.

The entire bill is due and payable at the Company's office on or before the 10th of the current month and if not paid by the 20th instant further service may be denied.

If you will adopt the plan of returning your remittances as soon as you receive your bill you will find that it will save you as well as ourselves the embarrassing duty of having to call and notify you that your bill is past due.

Now lets all work together and put the Camden exchange over the top in collection efficiency.

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company
J. A. Hough, Manager