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WRITES FROM FRANCE

Eugene Lenoir Tells of Part Americans Played in Winning The War.

Friends in Camden of Eugene Lenoir, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lenoir, now of Rembert will read with interest the following interesting letter addressed to a member of The Chronicle force;

No doubt this will be a surprise to you. I have wanted to write you all for a good while but as the censor heretofore has been so strict there was no use in writing. But as the lid is off and we can write almost anything we want to I will try and tell you a few

things that I have seen and experienced. hegin with we sailed from New Saturday May 11th on board a British steamer by the name of Elpenor. The first few days out was great and enjoyed by everybody. After that it was rough riding. We had an awfully heavy sea for about five days and at one time I wouldn't have given thirty cents with the three rubbed off for all ives on board. The waves were rushing over the deck and sweeping every-thing away. And about that time there were some sick soldiers on that old boat It wasn't altogether home-sickness I must idmit. You could hear some of the boys oraying for the boat to go down and ee others trying to jump overboard,

I stayed out on deck as much as postible and was fortunate enough to be imong the very few that were not efected by the rocking of the boat. But ven then the fish along our path did

iot suffer from hunger. We landed in Liverpool Thursday May 3rd. Just as we were steaming into he harbor all of us were gathered on leck and spied a little old "flivver" beatng it up the road. Never before had a ord looked so good to us, and the cheer we let out was almost enough to choke aid Ford.

As soon as we landed we were pur aboard a passenger train and sent to Tolkestone, England. It was in the early ours of the more when we arrived there and the first thing I noticed was the great search lights, searching the skies or a sign of enemy planes.

We were dead tired when we were led to our billets which proved to be hotels owned at one time by Germans After taking off our packs we were called down stairs where we were served hot tea and sandwiches. That put new life into us too you bet. After getting in bed and everything had become quiet we could hear the roar of the cannon until we dozed off to sleep.

The next afternoon we were allowed to walk around Folkestone and it is a beautiful place. Right on the beach is a skating rink and a dance hall, so f course our crowd headed for there.

Sunday May the 26th we were put on boat and sent across the English Channel, landing in Calais, France. There we spent a few days, being issued gas nasks and going through a gas house test our masks.

Leaving Calais we went to LaPanne crance in box cars, about forty men per car. We stayed in LaPanne for six or eight weeks, being thoroughly trained in machine gun work .

Leaving LaPanne about the sixth of July, our move being made on foot this we crossed into Belgium the 12th of July. We did quite a little frontier duty in Belgium. Our first trip to the front lines was at Ypres from the 20th until the 27th, staying in the trenches about seven days going back to headquarters for a short rest and going up again. Ypres is one shot up town. There is hardly one brick left standing on another. Before leaving Belgium our ba-Albert and the Queen of Belgium, We returned to France on Sept. 7th being stationed a few miles from St. Pol. Only for a short time though for on the morning of Sept. 29th our division attacked Boche with great success, smashing the Huns saw fit to term it the "unbreakable Hindenburg line."

"It was a beautiful sight. It was just five fifty Sunday morning Sept. 19th when held seemed to break loose on our side of the lines. Battery upon battery of the largest to the smallest guns used by us in this was turned loose on the Boche. ., There was one continuous roar and a sheet of fire over the whole shell scarred battle field. And our guns were pouring shot and shell in the midst of the Germans. You could see the great tanks which have played such a prominent part in this world wide war, followed closely by wave after wave of

infantry making their way at Jerry. And

you could hear the tat-tat-tat of the numerous machine guns as they poured I in to the then retreating Huns. It was a great sight though a sad one. You could see the shells fall in our ranks tilling and wounding our men, but you

couldn't see any of our men turn back. Once after the command of "over the op and give them bell" is given there is no backing out, things start and tart quick. We only think of one hing and that is to reach our objecves as quickly as possible, and I thank ed that we have always accomplished hat which we set out to do.

No matter bow hot a fight Fritz put up, he couldn't stop us. And I have see the first American killed with face to our lines. Of course some them are shot in the back but only hen the shells explode behind them or hen we run into our own barrages as semetime happens. In the drive of he 20th I saw a young man have his ight arm shot off at the elbow. He picked his rifle up and brought it to his shoulder. Every time he shot it he cold rest it on his foot until he could ject the empty shell. We had to take us rifle away from him by force for te said. "I came over here to give them sell and by God I am." He did too the swear to that. We dressed his arm

f the lines to a dressing station. In another fight on the 17th of Octowe ran into a German machine gun and I saw a young man have a hale drilled through his steel helmet oud into his head, and even then he idn't stop. He had his head dressed and went at them again. I could tell ou many such cases as these but you vouldn't believe them and I don't blame ou. It is hard to believe some things ver here even after seeing them.

hen and he turned and walked back

The Old Hickory Division made rold reputation in France and we are very proud of it. The Camden Company 'id her share—to a man being in the nidst of all of it.

I suppose you knew that Cant. E. B. antey had been promoted to Major He is Major of our batallion and is a good We have good officers all the way ound and all the men like them very For the officers we have are not the kind that say "at them men". ustead they say "follow me!" and we vill follow them through hell.

The Stars and Stripes an American paper printed in Paris by the A. E. F. and for the A. E. F. said that the 76th, 27th and 30th Divisions were going home t once but since then an order has ome out to the effect that the 30th would in all probability remain rance until spring. Of course this is great disappointment to us, but if ncle Sam thinks it best for us to stay while longer we will make the best f it and with God's help we will do ur duty as we have done it in the

Listen, we appreciate every thing that he Camden people have done for us, only the Camden people, but extended the control of the contr ody else that in any way have helped the A. E. F. The Red Cross and the M. C. A., all those that bought Librty Bonds, those that saved for us, orayed for us, wrote us and sent magaines and papers. We wish to thank them all. They helped to win this war and helped in a big way. The war is a thing of the past now and we don't vant our mothers, fathers, wives, sweetherats, sisters, friends or brothers to vorry about us. The A. E. F. is getting on fine. We have plenty to ent, good places to sleep and beaucomn clothes. So you see there is absolutely no use in the folks worrying about their loved ones. Just keep on writing us, braying for us and occasionally send us something to read to pass our time away. Taps is blown at nine-thirty so we have plenty of time to read and

well I must close now. With best regards to friends and the same to the Chronicle force. Write me whenever you can and please send along one of your Chronicles now and then.

Sincerely yours, Gene Lenoir.

### "Thanksgiving Loan" in April.

Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 7 .- Secretary Glass announced at a banquet here tonight that the next loan would be floated in April and suggested that it be called a "Thanksgiving Loan" instead of a Liberty or Victory Loan. Mr. Glass who recently returned from the battlefields of France, paid tribute to the valor of the American and alliedtroops and to France.

The banquet was tendered by 200 of his fellow townsmen to express appreciation of the honor conferred upon him, and the city by his appointment to the cabinet.

#### Great Musician Shot.

London, Jan. 12.-Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish leader, has been slightly wounded by an assassin who entered the room of his hotel at Warsaw and fired one shot at him, according to an Enchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen reporting advices from Vienna. Several Bolsheviki implicated in the plot to kill-him have been arrested.

Mr. Paderewski has been in Warsaw for several days conferring with Polish leaders in an attempt to form a government representative of all parties. When he arrived in Danzig on his way to Warsaw the Germans attempted to prevent him from going to Posen. After he arrived at Posen and while he was asleep in a hotel a crowd of Germans fired on a parade of children who were marching in honor of Paderewski, Two of the children were killed and several bullets struck the window of the room occupied by Mr. Paderewski.

#### Germany Has Made First Payment.

Coblenz, Monday, Jan. 6.-Ten million marks arrived here from Rerlin today by special train, the sum being the first payment by the German Government of the 25,000,000 marks due in January for the expense of the American army of occupation.

The arrival of today's shipment makes a total of 64,000,000 marks which has been turned over to the American authorities for the current expenses of the occupying forces. opposite Donal, with reserves intact,

#### TRIBUTE TO THIRTIETH

South Carolina Troops First to Break Hindeaburg Line.

Loudon, Jan. 8. American troops were the first to break the Hindenburg line, according to The Daily News in its comment today on the report of the old marshal on the report of operations from April last to the close of hostilities. The News points out that at least the first mention of a break through contained in the field marshal's report as the the course of his description of the day's work on September 29, in which he wrote:

"North of Bellenglise the Thirtieth North Carolina, South Carolina, Tenressee and District of Columbia) Ameri an division, Major Gen. E. M. Lewis having broken through the deep detenses of the Hindenburg line, stormed Bellincourt and seized Nouroy. On their left the Twenty-seventh American division (New York) Major General PRyan, met with very heavy enfilading machine gun fire but pressed on with great gallantry as far as Jouy, where bitter struggle took place for pessession of the village. The fighting on the whole front of the Second American orps was severe and in Bellincourt, Nouroy, Gillemont farm and a number of other points, amid the intricate deonses of the Hindenburg, line strong bodies of the enemy held out with great bstinacy for many hours.

"These points of resistance were gradtally overcome either by the support woops of the American division or by he Fifth and Third Australian divis-

#### Americans Great Fighters

London, Jan. 7,-Field Marshal Haig, whose report on operations from the and of April until the end of hostilities was made public tonight, pays a high ribute to Marshal Foch and alludes to the "splendid fighting qualities of the American forces." In concuding his report the field marshal wrote:

"At the moment when the final triumph of the Allied cause is assured, we and all others of the Allied and assoriated armies can look back on the years hat have gone with satisfaction unimmed by any hint of discord or conflict of interest and ideals. Few alliances f the past can boast of such a record. ew can show a purpose more tenaciously and faithfully pursued or so fully and gloriously realized.

"If the complete unity and harmony of our action is to be ascribed to the justice of our cause, it is due to the abcolute loyalty with which that cause has been pursued by all those entrusted with 'he control of the different Allied armies which fought side by side."

The report takes up in detail the fighting on various parts of the British front, which, the field marshal states, was carried on as a part of the grand olan of the campaign laid down by the Allied high command. At the close of operations the report declares:

"In the decisive contests in the period covered by the report the strongest and most vital parts of the enemy's front were attacked, his lateral communications were cut and his best divisions vere fought to a standstill. On the different battle fronts the British took 187,000 prisoners and 2,850 guns, bringing the total number of prisoners captured during the year to over 201,000. "hese results were achieved by fifty-nine ighting British divisions, which in the course of three months battle engaged and defeated ninety-nine separate Gervan divisions. When the armistice was signed by the enemy his defensive nowers had already been definitely destroyed. Continuance of hostilities would have meant only destruction to the German armies and an armed invasion of Germany."

The morning Post says that the field marshal's report demonstrates "how the British army, having been brought as near to defeat without being beaten as any other army in history, and standing before Europe and disaster, rallied its spent vigor, assembled and trained reinforcements, built new plans on the ruins of the old, waited until the moment came to strike, struck with more than the old weight and resolve behind the blow and continued striking until the resistance of the enemy was utterly broken.

The Post pays tribute to the wonderful strategic schemes of Marshal Foch and concludes:

"Field Marshal Haig ranks as the peer of the greatest among British generals." The Daily Express says the crux of

the whole of the operations was the storming of the Hindenburg defenses, and adds: "But, above all, the unity of command stands out from these pages as

having given the victory." The Daily News thinks the main services of the field marshal's report is to demonstrate, "the unappreciated bril-Names of the achievement of the British

forces and the magnitude of the part

played by these forces in the last great

movement. "The risk, royally accepted by the British commander-in-chief when Marshal Foch arranged that defense should give place to attack", continues the newspaper, "has never yet been released. Early in July Crown Prince Rupprecht's army was facing the British

## "FOOTER'S"

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ready for the attack. Nevertheless, Marshal Foch, anticipating an attack upon Rheims, transferred all the eight Freuch livisions in Flanders to that sector, and he also had four British divisions moved south to the Somme in order to enable him to transfer four more French divisions to his right flank.

"A few days later a further four divisions were asked for and duly disontched to the French front. The British force north of the Somme was there-'ore, weakened' by sixteen divisions. If Rupprecht had struck before Foch the consequences might have been alarming, but Foch struck first and Rupprecht's pportunity was lost forever.

"The Germans might be forgiven for misjudging the situation in view of the completely successful system of camoulage devised by Field Marshal Haig to conceal his real intention. That is only one of the many convicting evidences that in the later stages of the war at least, the efficiency of the British genralship was not less than the valor of he British troops.

"What may, if the rule of sanity and justice in world affairs be established, prove the last great campaign of the British army will live in history as a campaign in whch the repute of the British arms was raised to its

#### Jury Acquits Locklier.

Columbia, Jan. 10 .- Harry Locklier, flagman, who has been on trial here for he past several days in connection with den, known as the English land. the railroad wreck of the Southern passenger train from Greenville to Columbia of February 25, 1918, in which thirteen persons lost their lives and more than two-score others were injured, was acquitted of manslaughter this afternoon by a Richland County jury. Locklier was alleged to have been instrumental in causing the wreck by failing to flag an inbound train on which time his train was operating.

Orangeburg Man Regains His Speech

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 8 .- Private Rickenbaker of Orangeburg, S. C., who was made practically dumb by a gas shell explosion on the battlefield in France, regained his speech in a wrestling match at Camp Gordonto day, and tonight is talking in old form. His oppenent got a tight grip around Rickenbaker's chest, and the latter cried out in pain, and he has been talking naturally since,

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