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LEE COUNTY NEWS

Items of Interest Gathered From Bishopville Vindicator.

Mr. Joe Y. Crosswell of Timmonsville returned home Saturday much improved from the flu, after spending two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Crosswell.

The people of Bishopville will be pleased to know that Bishop Darlington has promised to preach in the Methodist Church at the evening hour on March 10th.

News was received February 14th, by the relatives of Mr. Willie Baxter Anderson of Lynchburg, that he died January 30, from blood poison, while in France. The particulars have not yet been learned.

Mrs. Furman Peebles was called to Hartsville this week on account of the illness of her sister and mother. A message was received that her mother, Mrs. McCowan, died Tuesday night.

Mr. Joe Stuckey was taken with the

flu soon after he got back from Richmond last week, but was not seriously sick.

It was stated in the Vindicator last week that Mr. A. L. Reaves would move to Florence since he has sold out his garage. We are glad to state that he will stay right here in Bishopville, having formed a co-partnership with the Auto Sales Company. This firm is composed of Messrs. G. W. Woodham, E. P. Stephenson and A. L. Reaves, a trio of live, energetic, reliable young business men.

On Tuesday morning at 7:30 o'clock, the spirit of Mrs. Ida L. Dargan passed on from time to eternity. Her own circle of dear ones were with her when the peaceful end came, after an illness lasting several weeks. Mrs. Dargan was the widow of the late Hon. George W. Dargan, one of our leading citizens during his lifetime. She was seventy-eight years old and was born and reared in Darlington, belonging by birth and marriage to two of our most representative families.

AIR CHOPPED UP BY SHELL

Aviator Describes Effect of Heavy Missile Which Passed Some Hundreds of Yards From Airplane.

A British aviator who had been flying in France since the beginning of the war told the story of meeting a shell from a German 17-inch gun while he was in the air, says Popular Mechanics Magazine.

"I was at an altitude of about 6,000 feet one day and climbing higher at an easy angle, when one of those big fellows, almost at the end of its long flight, came plowing along in the opposite direction," he says. "First a dark little blur appeared ahead at an angle of about 35 degrees above me. At first it seemed to be coming right at me and I swerved to the left in an instinctive effort to dodge the threatened blow. Then a sort of droning hum became audible and that sound increased during the two or three seconds that elapsed before the big missile came up to me and swept past. It was probably several hundred yards away at its nearest, but the distance seemed less.

"A few faint stirrings of air began to rock my machine even before the shell went by, but the full force of the 'air wash' came a fraction of a second later. Then an almost solid wall of air nearly threw me on my beam ends and I was really hard put to it to get the reeling machine back on an even keel. For the next mile or two the air was like water in the wake of a big sidewheeler—all chopped to pieces—and the machine rocked like a priceless lorry going over cobbles. The air was disturbed for some seconds after a loud roar astern had told me that the shell had come to earth."

CONSIGNED FLAG TO OBLIVION

Youngsters First Burned German Emblem and Then Solemnly Buried the Ashes in the Earth.

"The war is making a wonderful impression on the mind of American childhood," remarked Dr. Edgar DeWitt Jones, a Bloomington (Ill.) pastor, discussing current topics with some friends the other day.

Doctor Jones relates a little story about his young son, age ten, to illustrate. In 1910 the pastor made a tour of Europe and brought home with him a flag of every nation visited. Occasionally they would be brought forth to exhibit to visitors, but for the last two years had been kept undisturbed in a box in the doctor's study. One day two months ago the little son very earnestly said to his father: "Papa, haven't you a German flag?" The pastor replied that he thought there was one in his collection, at the same time explaining to the lad that the Teutonic banner was not popular these days and was not to be exhibited.

A few days later the little son was more insistent. "Papa," he said, "I want that German flag; please get it out for me."

"I got the boy the flag," said Doctor Jones, "and through the window of my study watched what followed. First the boy called his sister, Dorothy. The children took the flag into the yard and with much ceremony burned it. When it had been reduced to ashes the children carefully gathered them and put them in a cigar box. Then they dug a little grave and buried the ashes. There is a little mound in the yard to show where the ashes of the Kaiser's colors are resting. I have never mentioned the incident to the children and they do not know that I watched them."—Indianapolis News.

Popular Prince.

The bearing of the Prince of Wales all through the war has won him the admiration, respect and affection of the British peoples, here and overseas. We need not enlarge upon this, for every one knows that to say so is no courtly form of words. The prince will go to the overseas countries of the empire when the time comes with the unique advantage of having seen with his own eyes the shining qualities—revealed during the ultimate test of character—of the races that make up the empire. He will go, too, for his own instruction and enlightenment, as the king said frankly of himself last year when he foreshadowed his visit.—London Times.

Used Liquor as Bait.

The burgomaster of Arnberg, Westphalia, Germany, having failed in all endeavors to induce the farmers of the neighborhood to bring in supplies, placed this advertisement in the local newspaper: "This municipality will buy all agricultural products for cash at government prices. Every person who delivers 100 pounds of bread grain or 300 pounds of potatoes will receive a ticket entitling him to buy a bottle of brandy or rum at reduced prices from the municipal cellars." Within twenty-four hours the cellars were empty and the residents of Arnberg enjoyed the first square meal they had had for weeks.

When to Cut Walnut Trees.

Warning as to the proper time to cut walnut trees is sounded in a letter to the American Forestry Association from Dr. Robert T. Morris, an authority of New York city. The black walnut is destined to play a big part in the war and President Wilson has called upon the Boy Scouts to mark the trees. "From September to April is the time to cut these trees," says Doctor Morris, in his letter to the association. "If the trees are cut at other times the roots will die. It is very important to observe this rule to safeguard our future timber supply."

TRAUB PRAISES MEN

General Denies Kansas Governor's Charges.

Washington, Feb. 20.—A dramatic recital of the fighting of the Thirty-fifth (Kansas and Missouri National Guard) Division in the great battle of the Argonne was given the house rules committee today by Maj. Gen. Peter E. Traub, the division commander, who himself was twice gassed in the course of the battle.

Appearing to deny charges of the needless sacrifice of men, made by Governor Allen of Kansas, General Traub described with great pride the work of his troops from the misty September morning when they went over the top until they had driven the Germans back nearly six miles after six days and nights of almost incessant fighting over the most strongly fortified section of the Western front.

Fresh from France, the general still was suffering from the effects of gas, his two experiences in the Argonne being his fifth in the war, and he frequently had to interrupt his recital to drink water. At times his voice failed him almost entirely but suggestions of members of the committee that he delay his testimony were met with instant refusal. When his voice refused to give emphasis to his words he pounded the table beside him to further drive home his praise of the soldiers it was his "honor to command."

"For six days and nights," said the general, "we fought the best the boche had. We penetrated the lines for five and a half miles, took 1,000 prisoners and captured 24 pieces of field artillery and 45 machine guns. We fought in the open and lost 500 killed and 4,500 wounded, the great majority of the latter being hurt but slightly. Never was there a finer body of men than those I had the honor to command. They were a wonderful lot, who only asked to know what was wanted and they did it and did it well."

General Traub told the committee that the first task of his men after "jumping off" was the capture of a hill which had everything in the way of defense which the Germans could build, and that "the French had been up against for four years." The Thirty-fifth, the general said, too this strongly fortified position in three hours after vicious hand to hand fighting.

The wounded received the best of care and the first consideration General Traub told the committee. He said the 7,000 wounded passing through the field station of the Thirty-fifth Division were hurried to the rear by impressing into service every truck of every description but because of the "devilish fire" of the Germans they could be moved only at night. One main road served the whole army corps and at one time it required 48 hours to build a road around a crater caused by a German shell and ten days to bridge it.

Airplanes appeared on call and flew over the German line, the general said. A shortage of horses was admitted but the officer declared there was always artillery support. Only a half dozen shells from the American artillery fell in its lines, but in this connection the general asked to be permitted to refrain from comment on French artillery with the division.

W. A. Stuckey Refuses Pay.

Illustrative of a fine sense of patriotism and generosity has just come to light relative to the work of W. A. Stuckey, of Bishopville, who served with untiring energy and well poised judgment as chairman of the eastern district board in the select draft machinery. When appointed to this responsible task by Governor Manning, Mr. Stuckey stated that he would not accept any remuneration for his services. Each month checks for this service were received, but they were as regularly

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filed with Governor Manning to be expended by the chief executive, in his discretion, in some organization of war work. These checks were all kept and when the work was concluded, Mr. Stuckey had received something in excess of \$901.

Following instructions from Mr. Stuckey to give this to war work, former Governor Manning is now donating this to the Red Cross.—State.

Why Newspapers Cost More.

Few people realize the cost of producing a first-class country newspaper these days. In old days it was the general supposition that any fool with a hand press and a few pounds of type could run a newspaper. But those days have passed. The county-seat newspaper of today represents an investment of thousands of dollars in expensive material, such as up-to-date presses and type-setting machines, which require skilled labor to operate them. In the old days the average printer received about the same low pay as a plow-hand on the farm, and the editor was supposed to live on potatoes, collards, and other things of that sort swapped him for the paper. Keen business men are today at the head of well conducted country newspapers, and the costly machinery in his plant is managed by printers who draw all the way from \$75 to \$150 a month. These facts are mentioned because there are still a few people living in the far discarded past who cannot understand why advertising, job printing and subscriptions cost more than they used to when meat sold for 5 cents and cotton for 8 cents.—Lyons Progress.

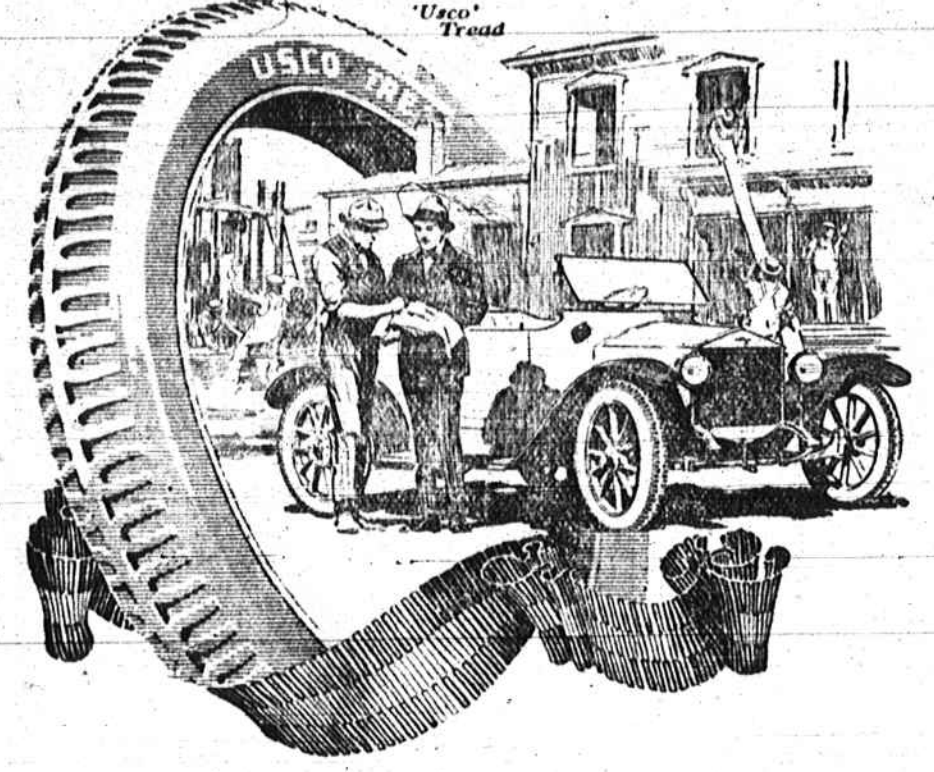
Some 5,000 bolsheviki and I. W. W's are slated for deportation as soon as the facilities for getting them out of the country are available. This was revealed at the department of justice by John Lord O'Brien, who has charge of the department's work. He also let it be known that the department is awaiting action by congress that will permit the deportation of the thousands of interned Germans and Austrians in this country who don't come under the alien anarchist act—under which the others are being rounded up.

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