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PAWN OF MANY WARS

Romania Has Been Center of European Storms For a Thousand Years.

Washington, March 3. — "Romanian, where disorders have been growing for the last two months until they now are reported to have reached the point of a general insurrection," has been a center of European war storms for a thousand years," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society, which shows how that country has fared in the past from wars among her neighbors.

"Peter the Great once established a protectorate over the Romanians and Catherine the Great later advanced a

plan for the annexation of their territory to Russia. Fearing that such territorial expansion might be a menace to her, Austria persuaded Catherine to abandon that plan.

Romania, approximately as we now know it, was formed from Moldavia and Wallachia in 1861. Previously these principalities had been under Turkish suzerainty, following Austria's protest against Russia annexing them. Autonomy being guaranteed by the powers which agreed to the union of the principalities following the Crimean war, Romanians chose an army officer, Col. Alexander Cuza, as their ruler. His title was Alexander John I. Prince of Rumania.

"When, seven years later, the ele-

ment in power at Bucharest decided for a change of rulers there were few formalities. Invading the prince's bed room by night leaders of the group presented a certificate of abdication to be signed, and then bundled him in a carriage and put him aboard an express for Paris.

"The Count of Flanders, brother to King Leopold of Belgium, was chosen by a provisional government. The powers, especially Austria, protested, and Prince Charles (Carol), who had been an officer in the Prussian army, was substituted. He set about freeing the country from the suzerainty of Turkey. "When the Russo-Turkish storm clouds rose in 1875, Charles sought to have the powers guarantee the neutrality of Rumania. He failed. Then an agreement was reached with Russia. Under its terms Russian troops were to have free passage through Rumania, while Russia was to respect the rights and defend the integrity of Rumania.

"When the war began Rumania promptly declared herself independent of Turkey. As the war went on Russia needed help badly and finally Rumania responded to repeated appeals. Under Prince Carol, Rumanian and allied troops gained a decisive but costly victory before Plevna. Rumanian freedom was recognized in the treaty of San Stefano, and it furthermore was stipulated that Rumania was to get the swampy country known as Dobrodja, lying between the Danube, where it flows to the north, and the Black Sea. Rumania was to have Bessarabia, territory claimed by Rumania and in part, occupied by her. Rumania protested bitterly against exchange of the picturesque Bessarabia for the ugly Dobrodja region. Russia threatened to disarm the Rumanian army, and Prince Carol pluckily responded that his army might be destroyed but it never would be disbanded.

"The Russo-Turkish treaty of San Stefano was overturned by the Congress of Berlin, but Russia's aim in the Bessarabia was not denied. Thus Rumania after helping Russia in her plight, came out of the war with less than she had when she went in.

"Before Rumania was swept into the world maelstrom of 1914-1918 she was known as a land of unique beauties, not so much on account of scenery as because of her quaint villages, with white-washed cottages, their doors and window frames painted in bright colors, and the attractive type of Rumanian peasant women.

"The Rumanian peasant women are considered the fairest in the Balkans. They dress elaborately, and show unusually individuality in their costumes of many colors. Men and women alike usually wear hats in the house, except

when they eat. The late dowager queen, known as Carmen Sylvia, put on native dress in order to encourage this distinctive costume, particularly popular in the Rumanian uplands.

Forage Crops And Pasture Grasses.
Clemson College, March 17. — Two publications of the Extension Service are timely just now in connection with the increased and increasing interest in all kinds of live stock in South Carolina and the reduction of the cotton acreage. These are Extension Bulletin 32, "Forage Crops in South Carolina," and Extension Bulletin 33, "Permanent and Temporary Pastures."

The first of these contains instructions which should help to solve the stock feeding problems of the time and to suggest the wise use of some of the land left from reduction of cotton acreage. Due consideration is given in this bulletin to the double value of the various legumes as forage crops in furnishing excellent feeding values and in enriching the soil.

The second publications deals with the necessity of good pastures, soil requirements, preparations, how to plant, and instructions how to secure best results in making pastures with several pasture grasses.

Both bulletins are by W. R. Elliott, formerly a district agent of the Extension Service, who is an authority on such matters. They are free, as long as they last, to all who ask for them.

Silvery Bark of the Yellow Birch.
The bark of the yellow birch can be compared with nothing else. The tree is unique among trees. The yellow birch, often better called the silvery birch, has a bark more tinsel-like than that of any other tree. It seems to have been made for campers to admire, or perhaps, in an emergency, to use to kindle the camp fire, says Edward F. Bigelow in Boys' Life. But do not allow the appreciation of the useful to overcome your appreciation of the beautiful. It is true that the bark may thus be used for kindling, and it is also probably true that the removal of the loose bark does not injure the tree, but such removal injures the beauty of the tree, as you then deprive it of its chief characteristic. The manner in which the bark breaks on the main trunk, expands and rolls back in ribbonlike curls and strips, which long remain attached and rustle in every passing breeze, could not fail to elicit the admiration of every lover of the forest.

It is noticeable that on old trunks the character of the bark is different, as there it is roughened by irregular platelike scales.

In Vaudeville.
Draft men coming to Camp Kearny recently for training decorated the railroad cars in which they traveled with all sorts of mottoes and inscriptions. When they got there they were required to wash them off. However, one car got away from camp in some unexplained fashion, while these words still adorned its sides:

"This is the bunch that's going to make the kaiser whistle the 'Star-Spangled Banner.'"

Peculiar Cause for Divorce.
In a divorce case at London, England, the petitioner, a lance corporal in the Gordon Highlanders, said his wife, an Englishwoman, refused to be seen with him on the street because she did not like him in a kilt. When he was on leave later she greeted him with "Oh, those d— kilts!" The husband was granted a decree.

Destructive Rains in Florida.
Miami, Fla., March 14.—Damage estimated at between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 was caused by heavy rains in Dade and Brevard counties today which practically wiped out the entire winter tomato crop.

The rainfall shattered all local records. During the 24 hours ending at 10.15 o'clock tonight eight and two-tenths inches fell. The precipitation between 9.30 and 10 o'clock was 2.25 inches. The business district of Miami was converted into a lake and many lower floors and basements of stores were flooded. The wood block pavement buckled and floated away.

Marines and sailors on duty here were called to aid in bailing water out of basements and otherwise preventing damage.

In Dade and Brevard counties alone the average in tomatoes was 7,200 and the crop was estimated to yield 1,600,000 crates. It is estimated that the destruction is equal to 75 per cent. Heavy movements of tomatoes would have begun in a few days. The market price for the grower has been \$4 per crate. Less than 10 per cent of the crop had been shipped.

Honor Roll Malvern Hill School.
First grade—Bennie Mae Robinson, Willburn Denton, Johnnie Roberts.
Second grade—Troy Denton, Theophilus Hall, Clyde Roberts, Elwood Williams, Eula Bell Connell.
Third grade—Dora Cunningham, Carlton Hall, Mildred Rowe.
Fifth grade—Bonnie Hall, Melvin Hall, Jessie Lee Robinson.
Sixth grade—Elsie Dabney, Lucile Langley, Eva Sinclair.
Seventh grade—Mazie Roberts.

Gary Lollace, a young man of the Honea Path section, was shot and killed Tuesday night by Grady Lusk. Young Lollace was mistaken for a burglar by Lusk.

ASKS CURRELL TO RESIGN

Students Say University Has Gone Down Under His Administration.

Columbia, March 18. — Students of the University of South Carolina today petitioned the board of trustees of that institution asking for a new president in place of the incumbent, Dr. William Stearns Currell, which is tantamount to asking for Dr. Currell's resignation. The petition was signed by 106 students out of an enrolled student body of 240, of which forty were young women who were not approached on the subject. Thirty-four of the men did not sign, the majority of them, it is said, being special and day students, who did not room in the campus dormitories. The petition was voted on at a mass meeting of students yesterday afternoon. The board of trustees, which met today, gave immediate consideration to the petition.

The petition states that the institution has deteriorated under the presidency of Dr. Currell, who, the students allege, is an inefficient and incompetent executive; is lacking in the qualities which would draw the students to him, and has not the leadership which will make the university a great institution. "We have no charge to present as to Dr. Currell's character, personal integrity and zeal in laboring for the university's interests," said the petition. "We record a high regard for his moral qualities. We believe him a gentleman of scholarship and culture."

Dr. Currell became president of the university about four years ago, and came to his duties with a high reputation for scholarship and as a teacher. He was born at Charleston May 23, 1858, and is a graduate of Washington and Lee, from which he received the degrees of A. B., B. P., A. M., and Ph. D. He was professor of history at Hampden-Sydney College and Davidson College and Washington and Lee University.

Lived Over 100 Years.

Rhoda Harris, reputed to be over 100 years of age and a full-blooded Catawba Indian, died at the home of her daughter, Betsy Harris, at the Catawba Reservation, Sunday morning and her remains were buried in the cemetery there today after funeral services conducted at the Baptist Church at that place. Rock-Hill Record.

AN ORDINANCE

To amend an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent cattle and geese from running at large upon the streets and thoroughfares of Camden, and to provide a penalty for any violation of same."

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Camden, South Carolina, in Council assembled this 3rd day of March, 1919, that an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent cattle and geese from running at large upon the streets, and thoroughfares of Camden, and to provide a penalty for any violation of same, ratified the 22nd day of May, 1882, be and the same is hereby amended, by changing the word "town" to "city," on lines six, twelve, thirteen, sixteen and twenty-three, and by changing the word "councilmen" to "aldermen," on line thirty-five, and by adding the word "parks," after the word "streets," on line eleven; and by adding the words "turkeys, chickens, or any kind of fowl" after the word "geese" on lines 10, 14, 18, 21, 24, 25, 33, 38, 42, of said ordinance, and by changing twenty-five cents (25c) to seventy-five cents on line 40, so that said Ordinance shall read as follows:

1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any cattle or geese, turkeys, chickens or any kind of fowl, to run at large upon any of the streets, parks, and thoroughfares of the city of Camden. It shall be the duty of the police of the town to capture and impound any cattle or geese, turkeys, chickens or any kind of fowl, so found running at large, and the owners thereof shall pay into the treasury of the city one dollar for each and every head of cattle, and twenty-five cents (25c) for each and every head of geese, turkeys, chickens or any kind of fowl, before the said cattle or geese, turkeys, chickens or any kind of fowl, shall be released. It shall be the duty of the Chief of Police, immediately after impounding any cattle or geese, or turkeys, chickens, or any kind of fowl, to put up a notice in three public places of the city, describing the said cattle, geese, turkeys, chickens or any kind of fowl, and continuing it for ten days, after which time, if the said cattle or geese, turkeys, chickens or any kind of fowl, are not redeemed, they will be sold at public outcry, before the market, to defray expenses of keeping them, etc., and the balance of the money, so obtained, after deducting the expenses, shall be turned into the town treasury, to await a claimant, who must appear before council, and produce satisfactory proof that the cattle or geese, turkeys, chickens or any kind of fowl, sold, were his or her property. When such proof is presented, the Board of Aldermen will order said balance to be paid over to the claimant.

2. And for each and every day after the first day, that said cattle or geese, turkeys, chickens, or any kind of fowl, shall remain in pound, there shall be an additional cost of seventy-five cents (75c) for each and every head of cattle and ten cents (10c) on each and every head of geese, turkeys, chickens, or any kind of fowl for the daily feeding of same.

3. That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances in conflict with the above, are hereby repealed.

Ratified in Council assembled this the 3rd day of March 1919.

S. E. BRASINGTON,
Mayor.
Attest:
H. C. SINGLETON,
Clerk.



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