

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE

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Camden, S. C., July 11, 1919.

Mr. Henry Savage's announcement this week that he will begin the erection of three new residences will be good news to many. There are numerous parties in Camden who would buy or rent residences if they could be had, but every house is occupied and many families are kept away from Camden on account of the lack of accommodations.

Seven men formed a "secret government of the United States" which, working "behind closed doors," determined all of the so-called war legislation "weeks and even months" before war was declared against Germany. Chairman Graham, of the house committee investigating war department expenditures, charged Monday after reading into the record a digest of the minutes of the council of national defense. These seven men were named by Mr. Graham as Hollis Godfrey, Howard E. Coffin, Bernard M. Baruch, Samuel Gompers, Franklin H. Martin, Julius Rosenwald and Daniel Willard, members of the advisory committee of the council. This commission, he added, was designed by law to act purely in an advisory capacity to the council, composed of six cabinet members, but the President, he asserted, made them the real executives.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, former chief of the German staff, has written Marshal Foch appealing for his support of efforts to prevent the extradition of the former German emperor. Von Hindenburg offered also to place his own person "fully and absolutely at the disposal of the allied powers."

Several months ago an automobile accidentally destroyed one of the iron stands together with five of the cluster lights on the white way, corner of Main and DeKalb streets. Since that time the base of the light stand has been covered with a barrel, presenting an unsightly appearance at this prominent corner. We are beginning to wonder if they will be as long in replacing this light as they were in seeing after the fence around the monument. Another matter that needs attention is the leaky hydrant at this same corner. An attempt was made to repair this a few days ago, but it still leaks, making a sloppy and ugly spot at this corner.

"That the south is enjoying the greatest era of prosperity that has ever come to the states below the Mason and Dixon line was the theme which received the emphasis of speakers participating in Monday's session of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' association being held at Asheville, N. C."

The repairing of motor cars in front of business houses when the mechanics race their engines, making a deafening noise, so that business conversations or phone calls are interrupted has grown to be a public nuisance in Camden. The business and professional men pay for the privilege of conducting business at their stands and as there is an ordinance against these nuisances we see no reason why they should have to submit to them. No longer than yesterday a prominent professional man remarked to us that he had to close his front door in an effort to talk to his client, and as a last resort had to remind the offender that there was a law against repairing cars in front of another man's place.

"The allies can only have my dead body; I will myself decide on my life or death," the former German crown prince is quoted as having said Friday in discussing a possible demand for extradition.

After several months we are glad to see that the city has at last had the fence around the Confederate monument replaced. This from fence and the cement post were torn down some months ago by a reckless automobile driver and had remained in that dilapidated condition until this week.

See the Mark Samner Comedy "The Little Widow" at the Majestic tonight.

THROWN FROM BUGGY

Dillon Man Is Dead as Result of Reckless Auto Driving.

Special to the State
Dillon, July 7.—A deplorable tragedy occurred about two miles from Dillon Saturday night when A. Leroy Bethea was violently thrown from his buggy by a passing automobile and sustained a fractured skull, from which he never regained consciousness and died about 2 o'clock yesterday at Highsmith's Infirmary at Fayetteville, N. C., where he was taken immediately after the accident on the fast midnight train. Mr. Bethea was one of Dillon County's most estimable men, a prominent farmer and a Christian gentleman.

Mr. Bethea was driving along quietly on a good broad stretch of road and when the automobile was heard coming he turned to give his portion of the road and as he did so the front wheel of his buggy was caught by the fast moving automobile. The automobile did not stop but increased its speed and went its way. Mr. Bethea had a friend with him. Both parties were thrown from the buggy and when found Mr. Bethea was beneath the wreckage in an unconscious condition. The horse had torn himself immediately and clearly from the buggy and went dashing down the road. The parties were not apprehended until late yesterday afternoon. They were found by the sheriff and placed under arrest and are now in jail together with two negroes, who were in the car with them. Lowe and Russel Parish of Marlboro County had charge of the car. The car belonged to some one at Latta and these young men were making the trip to their home near Clio, expecting to return the car to its owner by the negroes. Great indignation is felt over the incident which brought about the untimely death of so good a man.

The Tower For The Kaiser.

It is the big fellows that die hardest. The Kaiser is yet obsessed with belief in some lingering influence of might, and is cherishing the opinion that he will be granted protection by the Government of Holland and that he will remain in the enjoyment of Dutch hospitality for the "remainder of his days". Realization of the completeness of his downfall comes slowly, but it is due to dawn shortly when he changes his temporary residence from Amerongen to the historic environs of the Tower of London. It is evidently the determination of the British Government, with acquiescence by France, to keep the distinguished refugee there for quite a spell. About the only thing lacking to the overflowing of the British and French cup of joy is the privilege of sending out word that "the Kaiser is in the Tower."—Charlotte Observer.

The Other Fellow.

"The other fellow is a skunk, of course, until you get to know him. He is your competitor. He uses unfair means to get business, cuts prices and produces a low grade of work. All this you say, and more; He trades out his accounts and you suspect he is a porch-slimber by night."

Well, you have not anything on him, for while you are thinking these things about him he is probably thinking the same things about you. Consequently you both go about with knives in your boots and blood in your eyes, and you are both generally miserable. If you hear that he is cutting prices against you, you shut your eyes and slash another chunk out of them to keep the wheels moving.

Then some day you meet him away from the field of battle and you begin to wonder if he is as black as you have painted him. He shows signs of being human, and your convictions concerning his night shift begin to waiver. Pretty soon he begins to complain to you of inequities that some of your prices are too low, and then light begins to dawn on you. He has been thinking the same things concerning you that you have been thinking about him. If you both have good sense that is the moment which marks the end of your mutual suspicions and distrust and the beginning of co-operation. Give your competitor the benefit of the doubt. He walks and talks like a human being, and for all you know he may need nothing but a hint that you, too, are human, to make your relations more pleasant and profitable.

It is as well as much fun to have your name put next to your friends as to have him blacklisted among your enemies, and it is ten times more profitable. Exchange.

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Edna Lowery, Dairymaid, Administratrix of the Estate of C. C. Lowery, deceased, hath this day made application unto me for a final discharge as Administratrix of the Estate of the said C. C. Lowery, and that Monday, the 11th day of August 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Probate office in Camden, S. C., have been appointed as the time and place for the hearing of said application.

All parties, if any, having claims against the said estate will present them duly attested to the Administratrix whose address is 334 Manning Avenue, Sumter, S. C., on or before that date or be forever barred.

W. L. McDOWELL,
Judge of Probate for Kershaw County, Camden, S. C., July 10th, 1919.

'OLD "BLUE LAW" HAS STUCK

All Efforts to Amend Famous Statute of Pennsylvania Have Thus Far Been Unavailing.

Once more an effort is to be made to amend the most famous of all laws on the statute books of Pennsylvania—the venerable blue law, enacted April 22, 1794. It is said that at every regular session of the legislature during the 125 years since that awful crimp was put in Sunday conviviality, an attempt has been made to repeal it entirely or to amend it. Girard writes in the Philadelphia Press:

"But that old law entitled 'An act for the prevention of vice and immorality and for other purposes' has survived all the assaults of those who would destroy it."

A century and a quarter of world revolution, of tumbling thrones, of dazzling inventions and economic and social changes finds that statute of 1794 as unbreakable and rigid as the eternal laws of the Medes and Persians. Those old legislation bricks of 1794 regarded it as being vastly more wicked to shoot a rabbit on Sunday than to drink a hot toddy.

One offender was tagged with a fine of \$25, the other a shilling and a half. It was impossible under a strict enforcement of that law to operate a canal boat, a railroad train, a street railway car, a cab or sell any commodity from a loaf of bread to a package of chewing gum.

Every seventh day the state of Pennsylvania was expected to freeze up completely like a good bird dog when he sees a quail.

WORLD MUST HAVE NITROGEN

Men of Science Preparing for the Time When the Chilean Nitrate Fields Are Exhausted.

Farmers of Europe and America have been almost entirely dependent for nearly a century upon the Chilean nitrate fields, which have stood literally behind a plateau 5,000 feet above the sea level and 20 miles from the Pacific coast, is a dreary, parched, almost rainless strip of land, where nature has deposited millions of tons of nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda. Not only the power to produce crops, but also the power to wage war and to develop many essential industries depends upon nitrogen. Before the war the German chemist, Ostwald, wrote: "If a great war were to break out between two great powers, one of which were to prevent the export of saltpeter from the few ports of Chile, it would thereby make it impossible for the enemy to continue longer than its ammunition supply would last." Germany had accumulated 600,000 tons of Chilean saltpeter before the war. It is estimated that the Chilean nitrate beds will be exhausted some time during the present century. Scientists and engineers, therefore, are bending every effort to other means of supply. Nitrogen is now being recovered from the air by various processes and in several countries.

The Waiter's Mistake.

"The French, since Foch's victory, are almost in danger of getting swelled head," said Immigration Commissioner Cambmett of New York.

"And no wonder! The French certainly displayed great military genius in this war, and praises and compliments are falling on them from all sides."

"In a French restaurant the other day I ordered a steak. Then as the French waiter turned to go, I added: 'Well done, waiter.'"

"The young man, flushed with pleasure, drew himself up and saluted smartly."

"But you Americans, monsieur," he said, "you Americans also covered yourselves with glory at Chateau Thierry and the Bois de Belleau."

Lonely Telephone Station.

An isolated telephone pay station is located at a camp on the shore of Richardson lake, one of the Rangeley group in northern Maine. This telephone is more than 30 miles from the nearest station at Rumford, on the Maine Central railroad. The line runs 12 miles from the camp to the town of Andover, where connection is made with switchboard in the office of the Andover Telephone company, a sublicensee of the New England company. From that town the lines extend 18 miles to Rumford. From this telephone many emergency calls have originated during the ten years since the station was established. It has been the means of saving the lives of many hunters and woodsmen who have been injured in the north woods.

Europe Likes American Milk.

European people have learned to like American dairy products. Exports of condensed milk to Europe rose from 11,000,000 pounds in 1914 to 530,000,000 pounds in 1918, and there were parallel increases in exports of other dairy products. Much of this may be due to abnormal war demands, but the United States department of agriculture believes that there is both an opportunity and a tendency to expand in this direction over prewar requirements. A normal increase in dairying in this country, the department thinks, is fully justified, provided there is the necessary increase in feed crops.

His Greatest Terror.

"What were you most afraid of while flying in your airplane?"
"The people on the earth who, I knew, were waiting to ask me a lot of questions just as soon as I landed."

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED

Kershaw County Men Reported Released From Army Service.

- James Eyles, Lugoff
- George Washington, Camden
- Benjamin Carter, Camden
- Charles Carter, Camden
- Fred Perkins, Kershaw
- Joe Moses, Camden
- D. Halley, Camden
- John Herriott, Camden
- Robt. C. Crawford, Kershaw
- John W. Davis, Camden
- John K. Deray, Camden
- Walter Ogburn, Westville
- Vernon Campbell, Kershaw
- Charles W. Sams, Camden
- James Joyce, Camden
- Wm. E. Johnson, Camden
- James English, Camden
- Charles R. Little, Camden
- Lawrence Whitaker, Camden
- L. Alex D. Boykin, Lugoff
- Steve L. Perry, Camden
- Thomas G. Nelson, Kershaw
- John Gantt, Bethune
- Bennie DeBuse, Camden
- James Chatten, Boykin
- John Gary, Boykin
- Mack Williams, Blaney
- Henry Jenkins, Westville
- Leo M. Hoss, Cauty
- Freddie Jordan Calvin, Westville
- Virgil Reynolds, Boykin
- Sam Brace, Stoneboro
- Jefferson E. Keever, Kershaw
- Deaver L. Cooper, Kershaw
- Jesse Murphy, Camden

TWENTY-EIGHT LYNCHED

Tuskegee Institute Compiles Record of Six Months.

Mobile, Ala., July 3.—There were 28 lynchings in the United States during the first six months of 1919, according to records compiled at Tuskegee Institute and made public here today. The figures showed that one person lynched was a woman. Twenty-five were negroes and three white, according to these statistics which showed that seven of the victims were charged with assault on women.

The lynchings by States were given as follows: Alabama 3, Arkansas 4, Florida 2, Georgia 3, Louisiana 4, Mississippi 7, Missouri 1, North Carolina 2, South Carolina 1, Texas 1.

Man Died of Hydrophobia.

Anderson, July 3.—Cecil Allen, who was bitten by a mad dog a year ago, died yesterday at Winston-Salem, N. C. The young man was working here in a garage and just as he turned into North Main street early one morning a big dog suddenly jumped at him and bit him on the wrist. The father of the young man, M. E. Allen, took him at once to Columbia and had the Pasteur treatment administered. When he returned home he seemed to have no ill effects from the bite and the fact that he was bitten a year ago was almost forgotten until he was suddenly attacked by rabies and died after horrible suffering.

The First Billionaire Since Creation.

John D. Rockefeller was born in Tioga county, N. Y., July 8, 1839. His father was a farmer. When the future billionaire was 10 years old the family removed to the valley of the Susquehanna, near Owego. At the age of 15 John D. accompanied

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his parents to Cleveland, which city he has ever since regarded as his home. At the age of 15 he left school, and took a short course at a commercial college. In 1855 he found his first employment as an office boy with a firm of produce commission merchants. In 1859 he engaged in the produce commission business on his own account with \$1,000 capital, borrowed from his father at 10 per cent interest. In 1861 he first became interested in the petroleum industry, which was destined in time to make him the richest man in the world. In 1868 the oil refining firm of William Rockefeller & Co. was established, consisting of William Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, and Samuel Andrews. In 1869 the firm of Rockefeller, Andrews and Flagler was merged into the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, with \$1,000,000 capital. In 1882 he organized the Standard Oil trust, which was dissolved in 1892, and since then various companies have been operated separately, but under identical control. In 1911 Mr. Rockefeller retired from the active direction of the colossal industrial enterprises which his genius and energy had established. The most authoritative estimates put Mr. Rockefeller's present holdings at \$1,200,000,000 and his yearly income at \$60,000,000. His income is larger than the combined incomes of all the sovereigns of Europe. In federal income tax last year he paid \$38,400,000. He is frugal almost to penuriousness in his personal expenditures. His houses are unostentatious, his habits are truly simple. He lives like any well-to-do middle class man. As a youth he became identified with the Baptist church and has always been a most active and generous supporter of the denomination. His gifts to the church grew greater in proportion to the increases in his income. The total gifts of Mr. Rockefeller to colleges, schools, churches, missions and other charitable causes now amount to \$200,000,000 or more.

He claims that the greatest happiness that has come to him has been identifying himself with Christianity. He is a moral man, of blameless private life. He doesn't drink, nor does he smoke. He never speculates—he deals only with those things which other people have proved sure. He declares that his success is due to the training he had at home and his willingness to work. He says that the first aim of every young man desirous to succeed in life should be to win a reputation for integrity. His speech is low, deliberate, agreeable and has something of the rhythmic cadence of a preacher. Days spent on the golf links have given him a rather ruddy complexion. He has small, keen, steel blue, restless eyes. He has a wide, thimblep restlessness mouth, seamed at the corners with lines of repression and tenacity. Mr. Rockefeller was an old man at 60, but through care, careful diet and exercise, is a young man at 80.

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A limited number of pay cadets will be received. Total expenses need not exceed \$400. Early application is necessary. For catalog giving full information, address COL. O. J. BOND, Superintendent, The Citadel, Charleston, S. C.

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