

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Press dispatches from Santiago, Chile, state that rumors there say that August Leguia, president of Peru, was assassinated on Tuesday.

Six bandits held up the William Bridge branch of the Bronx borough bank in New York Monday and escaped in an automobile with \$8,000 in cash.

James D. Bell, of Brooklyn, was unanimously elected commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic which is holding its annual encampment in Columbus, Ohio.

John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America and one of the most widely known labor leaders in the United States died in New York at the Post Graduate hospital. Mr. Mitchell was only 49 years old.

The railroad administration will unreservedly accept the proposal of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop laborers for a new working schedule, according to a message read before a closed session of the organization's convention in Detroit. This means, officials of the brotherhood state, that there will be no strike of the organization members.

Aged Couple Burn to Death.

Columbia, Sept. 17.—Green Medlin, a white man, about 68 years of age, and his wife, were burned to death early this morning when their home, several miles from Columbia, was destroyed by fire. Some one passing along the road got Mr. Medlin out of the burning building but not before he was fatally injured. Mrs. Medlin died amid the flames.

No. 22.
STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF BANK OF CAMDEN
Located at Camden, S. C., at the Close of Business on Sept. 12th, 1919

Resources.	
Loans and Discounts	\$630,798.64
Overdrafts	10,933.31
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Bank	161,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,880.75
Banking House	13,365.45
Other Real Estate owned	2,278.47
Due from Banks and Bankers	47,513.12
Currency	245.00
Gold	1,070.69
Silver and Other Minor Coin	24,960.87
Checks and Cash Items	7,720.56
Other Resources, viz:	836.00
Building Account	
New Fixture Account	
Total	\$916,533.86
Liabilities.	
Capital Stock Paid In	100,000.00
Surplus Fund	50,000.00
Undivided Profits, less Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	67,283.08
Due to Banks and Bankers	2,013.21
Individuals' Capital	91.00
Individual Deposits Subject to Check	387,779.06
Savings Deposits	647,143.57
Due payable including certificates for money borrowed	50,000.00
Total	\$916,533.86

State of South Carolina, County of Kershaw.
Before me came H. G. Carrison, Jr., Cashier of the above named bank, who being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of said bank.
H. G. Carrison, Jr.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of Sept., 1919.
C. H. Yates, Notary Public.

Consent—Attest:
W. M. Shannon
Leo Schenk
W. G. Wilson
Directors.

No. 9083.
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CAMDEN
at Camden, in the State of South Carolina, at the Close of Business on Sept. 12th, 1919:

Resources	
Loans and discounts	\$386,037.59
Overdrafts	4,500.00
Total loans	\$390,537.59
Notes and bills rediscounted	2,500.00
Overdrafts, unsecured	\$3,255.69
Overdrafts, secured	6,000.00
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	50,000.00
U. S. Bonds Owned and Unpledged	33,200.00
War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned	24.40
Other than U. S. Bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	2,000.00
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (unpledged)	11,772.07
Value of banking house	29,888.98
Furniture and fixtures	3,656.52
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	18,153.12
Cash in vault and net amounts due from National Banks	51,214.08
Net amount due from banks and bankers	12,834.10
Checks on banks in the same city or town	406.16
Total of last three items	64,454.34
Outside checks and other cash items	9,663.93
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	2,500.00
Interest earned but not collected	700.00
Other assets, \$105.65; Customer's Liberty Bond Acc. \$375.96	441.61
Total	\$626,602.65
Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid in	75,000.00
Surplus fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits	9,668.60
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	4,318.97
Due to and not collected, in advance of maturity	2,000.00
Overdrafts and other taxes accrued	1,000.00
Outstanding notes	50,000.00
Due to National Banks	290.97
Due to other banks	219.22
Due to other banks outstanding	2,577.85
Total of last three items	3,088.04
Individual deposits	238,109.17
Individual deposits subject to check	18.00
Total deposits	238,127.17
Postal Savings Deposits	547.39
Other time deposits	215,160.42
Total time deposits	215,707.81
Other deposits	10,000.00
Accumulated by this bank	10,500.00
Accumulated by this bank purchased	4,500.00
Total	\$626,602.65
Other resources	2,500.00
Other liabilities	2,500.00

State of South Carolina, County of Kershaw.
I, John T. Mackey, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN T. MACKEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1919.
R. T. Goodale, Notary Public.

Consent—Attest:
C. J. Shannon, Jr.
M. H. Heyman
Directors.

COAST TO COAST U. S. FOR LEAGUE

MILLIONS ACCLAIM WILSON AS HE SPEEDS ACROSS THE LAND.

FEW ASK FOR CHANGES

Majority Feel That President's Guidance Should Be Held—He Regards Pact As Sure to Come Soon.

(By Mt. Clemens News Bureau)

Aboard President Wilson's Special Train—From the Capital at Washington to the far Pacific coast the President of the United States has journeyed on the most unusual expedition ever undertaken by a chief executive of the nation.

To discuss national questions, many presidents have toured the land; but Mr. Wilson is laying before America a question which affects the whole world—the question of whether or not we are to join in the League of Nations; whether we are to forget our former isolation and share with the other peoples of the earth the responsibilities of maintaining civilization and preventing, as he says we can do, future warfare.

Between the capital and the coast the president made fifteen speeches and half a dozen brief talks. All of 100,000 fellow citizens listened to him. Several millions had the chance to see him, and apparently everyone wanted to see him, from those who thronged the streets of the cities and towns where he stopped, to those who came to the railroads or stood at little flag stations in remote places, knowing their only reward could be a fleeting glimpse and a wave of the hand.

He has met and talked to all types of citizens—to men big in the business, financial and professional worlds, to farmers and mechanical workers, to Indians and cowboys and foreign-born herdsmen and rangers, to soldiers and to mothers who lost soldier-sons in the late war.

What do they all tell him? unambiguously they say they want peace definitely settled, they want no more wars, they want the League of Nations, and most of the American people, it may be fairly said, tell the President they want the League just as it is, without the reservations or amendments which certain senators have insisted upon. The majority of citizens say to those who interview them on this tour:

"Woodrow Wilson guided us rightly before and during the war with Germany. We entered that war, everyone agrees, to end all wars. He says the league can do that. We want to do that, so let us keep on trusting him and get the league into operation as soon as possible. Forget politics."

Most Americans encountered on the tour have forgotten politics. Republican Governors and Mayors have introduced the President to his audience; the Major part of the local committees which have met him have been Republicans. They have all said: "We are nothing but Americans, Mr. President."

Mr. Wilson's arguments for the league, briefly summarized, are those: There can be no peace, either now or in the future, without it. There can only be a regrouping of nations and a new "Balance of Power," which is certain to lead to war. There can be no war in the future, with the league in existence, because no single nation would defy the united rest of mankind, and if it did, it could be brought to terms by an economic boycott, and without the use of arms.

There can be no reduction in the cost of living until the league is established, for nations will not go ahead with peace time production until they know that peace is definitely assured and that production of war material is no longer necessary.

There can be wonderful prosperity, with the league in existence, for relations of labor and capital all over the world will be made closer and more friendly, and the worker will receive a fairer share of what he produces.

These declarations of the president, logically and eloquently put, have left his hearers thinking and thinking deeply. And the Mr. Wilson has pointed out, the people themselves, as differentiated from senators and politicians, seem to want just what the president wants, which is America for leadership.

Quite as unusual as the purpose of the cross country tour is the manner in which it is being carried out and the completeness of the arrangements on the nine car train which is bearing the party.

At the rear is the private car Mayflower, occupied by the President and Mrs. Wilson. Next is a compartment car for the secretary Tumulty, Admiral Grayson, Mr. Wilson's Physician, four stenographers, the chief executive clerk and seven secret service men. Beyond are three compartment cars which house twenty-one correspondents, five movie men, and a telegraphic and a railroad expert. Then there is a dinner, a club car, and two baggage cars, one of them converted into a business office. The train was exactly on time at every stop between Washington and the Coast.

RECORDS REVEAL QUEER CEREMONY

Lawyer Uncovers Interesting Information About "Smock Marriages."

WERE COMMON CENTURY AGO

Brides Appeared in Scant Attire to Protect Husband From Liability for Her Debts—Various Expedients to Preserve Modesty.

Bangor, Maine.—A Bangor lawyer attending court in the ancient town of Wiscasset, Lincoln county, recently went rummaging in the Colonial court records of the place and in the course of his reading came across the official registration of a "smock marriage."

Not knowing what a smock marriage was, the lawyer looked further, and got considerable light upon a strange custom prevalent in England a century or more ago and also to some extent in the American colonies.

Smock marriages were weddings where the bride appeared dressed in a white sheet or chemise. The reason for such a garb was the belief that if a man married a woman who was in debt he could be held liable for her indebtedness if he received with her any of her property; and also, that if a woman married a man who was in debt, his creditors could not take her property to satisfy their claims if he had received nothing from her at marriage.

In England, says an antiquarian, there was at least one case where a bride was clothed in puris naturalibus while the ceremony was being performed in the great church at Birmingham. The minister at first refused to perform the ceremony, but, finding nothing in the rubric that would excuse him, he finally married the pair.

To carry out the law fully as the people understood it, the ceremony should always have been performed as it was in the church at Birmingham, in the case noted, but, modesty forbidding, various expedients were used to accomplish the desired end without the unpleasant features.

Sometimes the bride stood in a closet and put her hand through a hole in the door; sometimes she stood behind a cloth screen and put her hand out at one side; again, she would about her a white sheet furnished by the bridegroom, and sometimes she stood in her chemise or smock. Eventually, in Essex county at least, all immodesty was avoided by the groom furnishing all the clothes worn by the bride, retaining title to the same in himself. This he did in the presence of witnesses, that he might be able to prove the fact in case he was sued for any debts, she might have contracted.

A marriage of this kind occurred at Bradford in 1773, and the following is a true copy of the record of the same: Bradford, Dec. ye 24, 1773.

This may certify whomsoever it may concern that James Bailey of Bradford who was married to the widow Mary Bacon Nov. 22 last past by me ye subscriber then declared that he took said person without anything of estate and that Lydia the wife of Eliazer Burbank & Mary the wife of Thomas Stickney and Margaret the wife of Caleb Burbank all of Bradford were witnesses that the clothes she then had on were of his providing and bestowed upon her.

After a four days convention in Washington the Federation of Railroad Workers, comprising 50,000 men not in the brotherhoods and crafts, formally voted to accept President Wilson's proposition on wages as presented to the shophmen, and urging on Congress an employees' profit-sharing plan urged all railway employees to elect representatives to speak for them in it.

Dr. C. R. Love, corporation secretary for the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist convention, left Richmond Wednesday for New York, from which port he will sail on the Adriatic with Dr. Z. T. Cady, of Greenville, and Dr. Everett Gill, a missionary to Italy, home on a furlough, for a four months survey of religious needs in Europe.

James W. Osborne, former assistant district attorney of New York and widely known as a criminal lawyer, was found dead in bed in his apartment at a hotel in New York. The body was discovered by his son when he returned to the hotel after spending Saturday night with relatives. Mrs. Osborne had gone to visit her father. The cause of death was given as angina pectoris. Mr. Osborne, who was 61 years old, was born in Charlotte, N. C. He came to New York when he was 25 years old and five years later entered the district attorney's office. He served under successive district attorneys for 14 years, later entering private practice. He helped New York prosecute Harry K. Thaw.

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