

Alabaster City In Spain



A Street in Cadiz.

CADIZ has made up its mind to be equal to the opportunities which the after-the-war world affords. She shall hear of Cadiz in many ways, says The Christian Science Monitor. It has taken note of the new determination of the northern ports such as Vigo, Bilbao, and some others, and of Oporto of the Portuguese, to make a big forward movement, and Spain generally being in an advantageous position in the matter of maritime commerce, it conceives a more brilliant future opening out for it in the new world conditions than ever it had dreamed of, Vigo, with the connivance of the Americans, it is understood, is about to make a strong bid for the carrying trade with North America, and as the main port of entry into Europe from the upper half of the American continent.

But Cadiz has had an advantage in the past with regard to the South, and hopes not only to maintain it, but to strengthen it. She has been, in effect, a great receiving and distributing center, dealing with the South American states, and spreading the goods she received over Portugal and all Spain. She has flourished, and she has done well by herself in every way. But with Cadiz as with practically every other place in Spain, there has in modern times been a decline and a recovery. It is believed now that the recovery will be great.

The New Movements.

Cadiz starts the new period with a fine new equipment in the matter of her harbor. The new Reina Victoria quay will astonish the commercial men and travelers who go there after a long absence. The San Felipe break-water has been extended, and there have been dredging and widening operations, so that capacity and accommodation are now much greater than they used to be. Big liners may now berth themselves well, and as soon as they are hitched up they will find the newest electric traveling cranes and all the most up-to-date port appliances in operation.

So Cadiz bids the traders come, and with Vigo, Seville, Bilbao and Barcelona it helps Spain to make a new challenge to the world in maritime matters, and this she most certainly does. No country has such a fine seaboard and one so advantageously situated. The Spaniards have thought of the maritime possibilities of their country before now, but they are thinking of it intensely in the new condition of the world economies. Already far more ships are calling at Cadiz than before the peace—though these mere callers do not amount to much. In the old pre-war days the Hamburg-American line established a regular monthly service from there to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Santos; one or two French passenger lines were making regular use of the port, and the English boats did so regularly. The war interfered naturally with most of these services, but now they are being resumed.

Should Be Approached From Sea.

While in these present days and hours economies are everything, and other things seem secondary, it is always hard to talk and write of Cadiz in the purely materialistic way. She has splendid harbor facilities, perfect opportunities for trade. About her streets and places there is a bustling, businesslike look. Like all commercial businesslike ports she has a smart up-to-date appearance. There is something about Cadiz which reminds one of Genoa. She is different from all other Spanish cities, even the ports, for she is smaller than Malaga, and not so tinged with American and French as is the marvelous Bilbao. But there is something more about Cadiz, there is her really lovely appearance when she is approached from the sea.

Just as one should always, if possible, be in a particular mood for the complete enjoyment of certain experiences, so one should always approach

particular cities in a certain way and the poorest way of all to approach almost any city is by train. Never go to Cadiz by rail. Better far, if you are in mid-Spain and must use the roads or the tedious ferrocarril, go to Seville or over to Tangier in Africa and make one of those little voyages that are regularly available, in order to come upon Cadiz by way of the sea. It is generally acknowledged that there is no other sea approach in the world that is so beautiful as this.

Cadiz at such times and in such circumstances is a glorious picture, in white and blue. She rises up from the sea on a small platform of limestone rock which only a very narrow isthmus holds to the mainland. In a majestic silver beauty the houses with their azoteas, or flat roofs, seem to rise like a fairy city above the deep blue of the sea, their miradores or view towers surmounting them. All are heavily coated with whitewash frequently renewed.

Always White and Clean.

Thus the city is always white, quite smokeless, and is kept spotlessly clean. It glistens in the sun against the blue Andalusian sky, with waters lapping it nearly all around. The poets and the descriptive writers have almost exhausted themselves in their use of fine adjectives to describe its beauty and yet they feel they have failed. Spaniards call it their "tazita de plata," or silver dish; some of them say it is more like a "palacio de plata," beautifully chased, and from another aspect they liken it to a great alabaster ship floating out upon the waters. No terms are too strong in which to speak of Cadiz thus seen from the sea, for she is indeed very beautiful, veritably "a white pearl set in a crown of sapphires and emeralds."

The interior of no city could completely match such an outside view, but yet Cadiz, within, is good and pleasant also, and is always extremely clean. But it is a very practical place, and though it has its cathedral with a spire rising over all, it has little in the way of art—one of the oldest cities of Spain though it be—to attract the visitors who need it for their lingering at any place. It is a place to wonder at, to tarry at for but a little while, and then to leave, knowing it full well to be unforgettable. But in the new days of traveling that are beginning, no person who wanders toward the south of Spain should, through neglect, miss seeing Cadiz from the water. It will live in his memory when he has forgotten many pictures. It will hold its place in his esteem even when he comes face to face with the incomparable Bay of Naples.

Few Saw Historic Act.

When the great seal of the French republic was affixed to the peace treaty, thereby validating the signatures of President Poincaré and M. Louis Naul, minister of justice and keeper of the great seal, only a few privileged high officials attended. The seal, somewhat larger in size than a silver dollar, shows on one side the seated figure of the republic with the inscription, "French Republic, Democratic, One and Indivisible." On the other side are the words, "In the Name of the French Republic," surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves encircled by the republican device, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

The seal is imprinted by means of a handworked stamping machine, resembling a letter copying press.

Booming Japanese Commerce.

Among recent instances of government help to Japanese commerce is the founding at Singapore and Harbin of commercial museums as headquarters for Japanese trade. The museum located at Singapore will aid in the development of trade in the South seas; that at Harbin will serve Manchuria, Mongolia and Siberia.

Death of Mrs. Emma Pate.

On Sunday evening January 25th, at seven o'clock the death angel visited the home of Mr. R. L. Pate and claimed for its own their beloved mother Mrs. Emma Pate the widow of the late Henry Pate who preceded her to the grave forty-four years ago. Mrs. Pate was eighty-two years old last September. However long her journey of life was she had a disposition that enabled her to overcome all troubles with a smile. She was the happy mother of seven children and two stepchildren. Two of her children, Mrs. S. L. Stucky and Mrs. Flora Stokes having passed into that great beyond several years ago. She is survived by one daughter Mrs. E. L. McCoy, four sons, Messrs. V. M., J. J., D. and R. L. Pate of this section and L. C. Pate of Bishopville; two stepsons, Messrs. H. A. Pate of Bethune and C. F. Pate of this section; one brother Capt. L. H. Peoples; sixty-one grandchildren; sixty-five great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild, besides a number of friends to mourn her loss. Whereas the great and wise God has seen fit to call from our midst our dear mother and sincere friend we must remember that He is a just God and doeth all things well and then too we must remember that our loss means her gain.

The funeral services were conducted at Marshall's Church Tuesday morning January 27th by the pastor Rev. Paul T. Woods and the body was laid to rest in the presence of a large assembly of relatives and friends.

The pall bearers were Messrs. Robert, Vernon, George and Joe Pate, Roland McCoy and Bob Stokes all grandsons of the deceased.

Lucknow, S. C., Feb. 4.

First Woman Delegate.

Cleveland, Jan. 30.—Mrs. A. M. Pyke, of Lakewood, the first woman named delegate to a national political convention, was busy today modestly receiving congratulations from men and women with whom she was associated in the long fight for equal suffrage. Mrs. Pyke will go to Democratic national convention in San Francisco as one of the two delegates from the twenty-second district of Ohio.

People living in many of the devastated areas of France enjoy lower prices than prevail in Paris.

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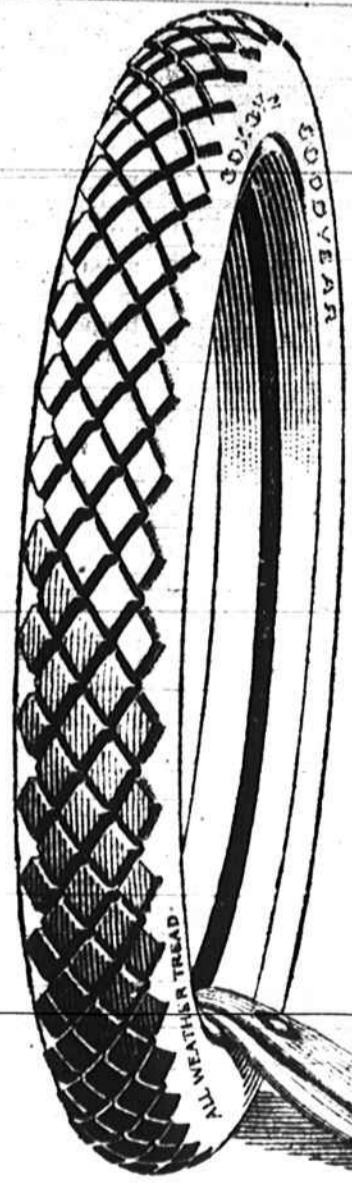
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GOOD YEAR