

Mary Pickford's Future.

Local movie fans who have been following with interest the news of the divorce of Mary Pickford from her husband, Owen Moore, will be interested in the following which had its source in Kansas City last week: Miss Mary Pickford's family and friends have always declined to discuss her marital affairs, but because of her religious faith it was a surprise in motion picture circles when word of the divorce had been received. Late in 1918 Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, wife of the motion picture star, brought suit for divorce from her husband, and various insinuations linked the name of Mary Pickford with Mr. Fairbanks. About the same time it was announced that Miss Mary Pickford was to retire. Mrs. Fairbanks was granted the divorce and shortly afterwards was married again. So far as known, Mr. Fairbanks still is fancy free. There had been talk a long time of domestic trouble in the Moore family and finally Miss Pickford and Owen Moore separated. The divorce now follows and Miss Pickford also is fancy free. When Douglas Fairbanks was here April 22, 1918, he was asked about the Pickford story. "That story," said Douglas solemnly, "is German propaganda." "Nothing to it, absolutely," said Benjie Zeitman, his press agent, waving a deprecatory hand. Douglas lighted a cigarette and went

to buy a book.

"Now," said Zeitman when he had gone, "I guess I know Doug as well as anyone in the world and I do not believe a word of that story. Naturally it has worried him considerably."

Wanting that Reds were trying to obtain membership in the American Legion was given in a statement issued Sunday by Arthur Woods, chairman of the National Americanism commission from national headquarters in Indianapolis.

FINAL DISCHARGE.

Notice is hereby given that on Friday, April 23rd, 1920, I will make to the Probate Court of Kershaw County my final return as Administrator of the estate of George W. Crosby, deceased, and on the same date I will apply to the said Court for a final discharge as said Administrator.

All parties having claims against the estate will present them duly attested on or before that date or be forever barred. J. O. CROSBY, Administrator. Camden, S. C., March 19th, 1920.

FINAL DISCHARGE.

Notice is hereby given that one month from this date on Friday April 2, 1920, I will make to the Probate Court of Kershaw County my final return as Administrator of the estate of Harman Marshall, Jr., deceased, and on the same date I will apply to the said Court for a final discharge as said Administrator. HARMAN MARSHALL, SR., Administrator. Camden, S. C., Feb. 27th, 1920.

NEEDED A MASTER

German Official Helpless in the Absence of Orders.

Burgermeister's Case Typical of the Lack of Initiative Resulting From the System of Militarism. So Long in Vogue.

The burgermeister of B— an Rheln was a person who looked like a white rat that had been thoroughly soaked and shaved. And he had the faculty, which all Germans have, of congealing his corids and muscles at a moment's notice, and could assume the rigor of an epileptic in the presence of superiors. To watch him slide into your office, uncover his teeth, spy you, and suddenly straighten himself up in obedience to an unspoken, Achtung, was an impressive experience.

The American general's aid, appointed to this particular suburb of Coblenz, often wondered why the arrest of every vital function should be considered polite. He distrusted that German salute. It was too much like playing possum.

When the burgermeister came into the ortskommandantur, the aid told him that, in so far as he believed himself, he would have nothing to fear from the American army; and that in so far as it didn't interfere with the satisfaction of American interests, he was to continue governing the town as usual.

The burgermeister stiffened himself and withdrew.

The aid was pleased. His first official act, he felt, had been kindly, yet firm, just but not harsh. If he had his way, B— would not suffer as northern France had suffered. He was going to show these boches that the Americans weren't there to terrorize, or to Americanize, but simply to occupy territory according to the terms of the armistice.

But he could not see the scene in the burgermeister's office overhead—the holding of cheeks in hands, the striking of chests, the weary and rapid breathing of bewilderment, the groans of despair. And the next morning, when he went to the ortskommandantur, he was met by a request that he grant an audience to his German colleague. It was 10 o'clock, the exact hour of yesterday's meeting.

He granted the request, and in a moment the shaved rat slid in through a slit in the open door and ran his tongue over his pink lips. His little black eyes shone like shoe buttons, and he kept scratching the palms of his hands.

He wanted to know if the Herr Oberleutnant had any orders for him. The Herr Oberleutnant wanted to know why.

"Ach!" cried the burgermeister, "before the Americans came we had a government. Now we had none. How, then, can I run the town of B— as I used to run it? There is no one to tell me what to do. If only the Herr Oberleutnant would express his wishes!"

The aid narrowed his eyes and looked at him in disgust.

"Have the streets cleaned," he said, and turned to his work.

The face of the burgermeister was radiant. He had found a boss.

In less than thirty minutes a platoon of boches was assembled in the street before the ortskommandantur. Every other man carried a broom at right shoulder arms and the man at his side a shovel. The burgermeister stood on the steps of the building, with a pencil in one hand and a long list in the other, and checked off their names.

Then, "Hup!" said the burgermeister.

Out of the ranks jumped four men, saluted, and faced the platoon.

"Hup!" said the first of the four; and a little squad of broomers and shovelers faced to the right and marched off briskly northward.

"Hup!" said the second of the four; and another little squad trotted off, to the east.

"Hup!" said the third, and "Hup!" said the fourth, and soon all points of the compass had received their squads. And the voice of the gefreite was heard in the land. Clouds of dust hung over B— and Rheln shovelers changed on the cobblestones, brooms swept the roadways. The town was being cleaned.

The burgermeister stepped into the burgomestries and jabbed his pencil three times into his right ear. "Satisfied," he said with polite satisfaction.

And from that day on the aid gave him orders humbly at 10 a. m.—George Ross by Atlantic Monthly.

Ireland Again.

Two Irishmen were walking along one of the main thoroughfares in Glasgow when they noticed a large placard in the window of a shop with the words "Butter! Butter!" Butter! " in large type written on it.

"But," said Mike, "what is the meaning of those big strokes after the words?"

"Och, ye ignoramus!" says Pat "sure they are meant for shillings to show the Irish butter."—London Ideas.

Business Training.

Some business training is being given to the host of higher commercial training when London university proposes to collect \$2,000,000 to establish a course in general business that is to create a commercial faculty, scholarships, and clerkships, and build up a business college. The need of higher training in business impressed the British.

BIG INCREASE IN PAPER MONEY

World's Supply Is Seven Times What It Was in 1914.

FIGURES ARE ILLUMINATING

Statistics Give an Idea of Inflation of World's Currency—Central Powers Worst Off—Increase Mostly in Belligerent Countries.

New York.—The world's paper money is now seven times the amount it was in 1914, while the gold supply, back of the paper, has increased less than one-half in the five years since the war started. This comparison conveys a faint idea of the inflation of the world's currency, which economists reckon as one of the chief causes of skyrocketing prices and high cost of living.

The 700 per cent jump in paper money, too, is exclusive of the issues of currency by the bolshevik government of Russia, which has kept the printing presses turning out shipplasters by the bale. The situation is brought right down to date by the statistical department of the National City bank of New York, which has just issued world figures to the beginning of 1920. The tables are illuminating.

When the war started in 1914, thirty principal countries of the world had, in round numbers, about \$7,000,000,000 of paper currency. At the armistice it had jumped to about \$40,000,000,000, or more than five times as high. Since the armistice it has gone up to about \$51,000,000,000. This is outside the \$34,000,000,000 which, it is estimated, the bolshevik government has industriously turned out.

\$2,000,000,000 More Gold Reserve.

Meanwhile what was happening to the gold reserves back of the notes in the thirty countries? In 1914 they amounted, roughly, to \$5,000,000,000. They are now about \$7,000,000,000. Notes have thus increased more than 700 per cent and gold less than 50 per cent.

Back in 1914 the ratio of gold reserves to outstanding notes in the thirty countries were 70 per cent. By the time of the armistice it had fallen to 18.4 per cent, while last Christmas time it had dropped still lower to 13.7 per cent.

The allies, so the tables of the National City bank show, taken as a group at the start of the war, had \$3,763,000,000 of gold and \$4,900,000,000 of paper. At its finish they had \$5,217,000,000 of gold and \$25,000,000,000 of paper, and now they have of gold \$5,071,000,000 and of paper \$29,000,000,000.

The central powers—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey—went into the war with \$600,000,000 of gold and \$1,200,000,000 of paper. At the armistice they had \$686,000,000 of gold and \$12,305,000,000 of paper, while now their paper has gone up to \$18,771,000,000.

To reduce it to percentages, the ratio of gold to paper at the start of the war was: Allies, 70.6 per cent; central powers, 49.7 per cent. At the armistice the ratio was: Allies, 20.9 per cent; central powers, 3.5 per cent. At the outset of 1920 the ratio stood: Allies, 17.1 per cent; central powers, 1.7 per cent.

Increase in Belligerent Countries.

Naturally most of this increase occurred in the belligerent countries. The ratio between gold and notes in the twenty-three countries and colonies which participated in the war fell from 71.3 per cent in July, 1914, to 15.8 per cent in November, 1918, and to 11.2 last December. Among the eight principal neutrals the movement was the other way, their gold increasing faster than their currency. The ratio rose from 44.3 per cent in 1914 to 50.9 per cent last December.

From 1914 to last December the ratio of gold reserve to currency notes, the tables show, fell in France from 62 per cent to 29; in Great Britain from 124 to 22.9 per cent; in Italy from 70 per cent to 7.7; in the United States from 99.6 per cent to 32.3.

While world paper currency was increasing seven-fold, national debts, represented by bonds and other promises to pay, rose from \$10,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000,000, and deposits and the use of checks and other circulating media made a corresponding advance, while meantime gold production fell off from \$400,000,000 a year in 1914 to \$100,000,000 in 1919.

The statisticians say that the most astounding, not to say incomprehensible, feature in the world's finances has been the inflation occurring in the year following the armistice.

Zulu Brides Cheaply Clothed.

New York. Zulu women have solved their country's high cost of living problem by wearing the same dress all through life!

This is the statement in "True Economy," issued by the Interchurch World Movement of North America. But this is not all. A Zulu parent does not furnish his charming daughter a dress until her wedding day, and then \$15 is considered quite expensive for her trousseau. Since fashions in Zululand remain constant husbands do not bother about furnishing their wives with anything new in wearing apparel.

But who wants to be a Zulu?

Robert Alley of Lando in Chester county, died at a Rock Hill hospital from a gunshot wound sustained at the hands of Lem Hinson at the Manetta cotton mills in Lando.

Newsboy Pays \$50,000 For Building.

Dallas, Texas.—Where he once cried "Ustry!" or "All about the big murder!" to the tenants of a big downtown business building, Lefe Levine now collects rent from the tenants and begs urchins crying out in that familiar voice of the newsies.

Lefe Levine, former newsboy on the corner of Main and Poydras streets, this week bought the big brick structure for \$50,000, simply as an investment. It

was just twenty years ago that Lefe was selling papers on that corner.

CITY REGISTRATION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the books of Registration of the City of Camden will be open in the office of Zemp and DePass Drug Store, on the corner of Broad and Rutledge Streets, in the City of Camden, County of Kershaw, State of South Carolina for the Registration of the names of the qualified electors therein, on Monday, March 28th, 1920, and will remain open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. each day except Sunday until Saturday the 27th day of March, 1920, inclusive.

JAMES R. DeLOACHE, Supervisor of Registration for the City of Camden. March 5th, 1920.

Life Insurance

Protects mortgaged real estate. A "Life" Policy pays the mortgage if the borrower dies. It gives him time to discharge the obligation if he dies. An "Endowment" Policy pays off the mortgage whether the borrower lives or dies.

Southeastern Life Insurance Co., L. A. McDowell, Agent

Double Seal Piston Rings for Automobiles are Guaranteed

We Guarantee Double Seal Rings to give entire satisfaction when a FULL SET is properly installed. If, within 90 days after purchase, the user should become dissatisfied with the rings, we will refund the money we receive for them upon receipt of the rings, and the original invoice showing purchase. The rings should be returned through the channels received. Ask for "Keep Upkeep Down."

COLUMBIA SUPPLY COMPANY 823 WEST GERVIAS ST. COLUMBIA, S. C.

HUPMOBILES

We are now accepting orders for immediate delivery on the new Hupmobile 1920 Model. Can make delivery within one week's notice.

GEORGE T. LITTLE

Service and Quality

We established our business on the principle of being fair with our customers, giving them full value for the money they leave with us.

We have continued that policy throughout the years we have been serving you, and we are pursuing it more persistently than ever in this era of price inflation today. But we never lower the standard of our goods.

On this high plane of commerciality we solicit your patronage.

Bruce's Pure Food Store PHONE 66

Advertisement for Piedmont Mills flour. Includes logos for Piedmont Patent Flour, Puritan Patent Flour, and Argus Self-Rising Flour. Text: 'Products of the PIEDMONT MILLS. A REPUTATION TO MAINTAIN. For 50 years these famous old mills have been producing flours of uniformly high quality and fineness. Housekeepers have come to depend upon them because they know that in all that time the high standard of purity and quality has never failed. The Piedmont Milling Process retains all the original nutriment of the wheat and produces a flour that is exceptionally fine and white. THE PIEDMONT MILLS INC. High Grade Winter Wheat Flour Lynchburg, Va.'

Advertisement for Shoe Polishes. Large stylized 'M' logo. Text: 'SHOE POLISHES. BEST FOR HOME SHINES. SAVE THE LEATHER. THE BIG VALUE PACKAGES. PASTES AND LIQUIDS For Black, Tan, Ox Blood, Dark Brown and White Shoes. THE F. F. DALLEY CORPORATION LTD., BUFFALO, N. Y.'

Advertisement for First National Bank. Text: 'Keep to The Middle of the Road. Some concerns get into a rut by methods too slow and lax; while others are shaken up considerably, by a pace too fast. Moving too slow is as retarding, as moving too fast is dangerous. Push is needed in one case and restraint in the other. The First National Bank helps one of trouble and keeps the other out, by wise conservative advice. First National Bank of Camden, S. C.'