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We render to you a double-barreled Service in not only supplying you with first-class goods, but in seeing that these goods are kept in perfect running order long after the original sale is forgotten.



Our moral obligation does not stop with the original sale, but you can hardly expect us to assume any responsibility for the successful operation of IHC machines if you buy imitation repairs of inferior quality instead of buying genuine IHC Repairs.

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NATIONWIDE FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE

American Red Cross Will Have Health Centers in All Parts of United States.

The American Red Cross has launched upon a nation wide campaign of fighting disease and physical defect among the American people. A new and unique health institution has come into being as the result of several months' study by the Red Cross Health Service Department at National Headquarters.

Officials in charge of the department predict that before long this new health activity will be in actual operation all over the country, and that the sign—"American Red Cross Health Center"—will become as familiar to the people everywhere as are now the signs of the telegraph companies.

Busy Long Before War.

The interest of the American Red Cross in the fight against disease is not, however, of recent origin. Long before the war the organization began this health service through its medical units in disaster relief work and its department of Town and County Nursing. During the war and following the armistice thousands of American Red Cross officials have been fighting disease in the war-stricken countries. At the same time tens of thousands of local Red Cross officials have been engaged at home fighting disease, notably during the influenza epidemics.

The American Red Cross has determined that all this valuable experience in health service should not go to waste. So long as there are a half a million people dying yearly in this country from preventable causes, and so long as more than one-third of the American children and young people are victims of physical defects, the Red Cross recognizes the urgent need for continued Red Cross health service at home.

How Organization Works.

The Red Cross Health Center is governed by business principles, applies business methods, and, in its more simple form, can be established and conducted by lay people.

It proceeds upon the demonstrated fact that health is a commodity that can be bought and sold like brooms and soap. Therefore, it establishes itself in a storeroom in the principal business section of the community. It displays its goods in the form of attractive health exhibits in its show windows. It advertises constantly and extensively. And it uses every business and social device to attract customers.

The Red Cross Health Center is of service to the sick in that it gives out reliable and complete information about existing clinics, hospitals, sanatoria and other institutions for the sick and the defective; about available nurses, both trained and practical; about when to consult a physician and why to stum the quack and his nostrums.

Teaching Disease Prevention.

The Red Cross Health Center is, however, of even greater service to the well. It teaches people how to prevent sickness and disease. This is done in many interesting and attractive ways—first of all, by the distribution of popular health literature, and through health lectures illustrated with lantern slides or with health motion picture films. Then special exhibits are given, one after the other, on various health subjects. Practical demonstrations are made; also health playlets by children to interest and instruct themselves and their elders. Classes are organized in personal hygiene, home care of the sick, first aid and in food selection and preparation. Health clubs, both for younger and older people, are formed; also Little Mothers' Leagues. Nutrition and growth clinics are conducted for children.

Already more than a hundred of these Red Cross Health Centers are in actual operation throughout the country. Many of them also conduct medical clinics, but the one chief, outstanding feature of the American Red Cross Health Center is its health education service which teaches well people how to keep well.

FRENCH PRAISE FOR OUR RED CROSS WORK

Lauding the work accomplished by American philanthropy for war-stricken France, Andre Tardieu, former high commissioner from that nation to the United States, in a recent article widely commented on throughout the French press, says:

"The American Red Cross has accomplished a work which calls for the heartfelt gratitude of every true Frenchman. In 1915 this great relief organization spent in behalf of France nearly \$7,000,000 francs, and in 1919 its expenditures on charitable projects in our country attained the tremendous total of 171,000,000. It has recently turned over to the French relief organizations huge stocks of supplies whose value must be computed in the hundreds of thousands of francs.

"Fifteen million American boys and girls, banded together in the Junior Red Cross of America, are back of a movement to establish the closest ties between themselves and France's younger generation through the charitable work they have effected and are now carrying out through our little war hospitals.

"The hearts of Frenchmen have been France's American is filled with mutual admiration, respect and gratitude."

ADDRESS OF SENATOR SMITH To Democratic Voters of the State of South Carolina

(Political Advertisement)

In view of the fact that I missed a number of campaign meetings being absent from the State in attendance upon the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco where I was a member of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions and consequently did not have an opportunity to meet my fellow-citizens of South Carolina face to face and give them an account of my stewardship in Washington, I have determined to issue this address to the people.

I have been a farmer all my life and in common with the farmers I have had a struggle to make ends meet and I have no large fund at my service that permits me to send others from place to place advocating my re-election to the senate. If re-elected it must be upon my record alone.

In consideration of the services rendered me to the agricultural interests of my State and the South, I was elected to the senate twelve years ago. On every occasion I have stressed with all the force in me legislation for the benefit of the agricultural interests.

Briefly referring to some of the measures which I have advocated and had passed in the interest of the agricultural classes are:

(1) Smith Cotton Futures Act, preventing the depression of prices by the tender of valueless cotton on contracts.

(2) Standardization of Cotton Grades. I co-operated in securing this very essential legislation.

(3) Government comparison of various grades of cotton, showing which greater discrepancy in price than there is difference in actual value.

(4) Resolution calling on diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States abroad to furnish information as to the needs and demands for American cotton in their respective countries and the best methods of supplying it.

(5) Government cotton reports.

(6) Census Department to furnish number of bales of spinnable cotton and number of bales of unspinnable cotton on hand. This prevented the counting of unsppinnable cotton in the carry over reports.

(7) I led the fight which prevented cotton price fixing during the war with the result that it was defeated.

(8) Nitrate of Soda. Under the Smith bill, originated, introduced, and sponsored by me, the government has constructed a huge nitrate plant at Mussel Shoals, Alabama, for the manufacture of nitrogen from the air. This plant is practically complete and this fall will turn out one hundred and sixty thousand tons, 160,000,000 of 15 per cent pure nitrates, which being refined to the percentage of 40 per cent will amount to 180,000 tons. This output will be sold to the farmers at cost at a saving of millions of dollars to them.

I am also the originator and author of the law by which nitrate of soda was purchased and sold to the farmers at cost during the war. The Congressional Record will amply substantiate this statement in every respect. This law brought prices down from \$119 and \$120 per ton to \$75.00 per ton, thereby saving the farmers millions of dollars. If it had not been for this piece of legislation there is no telling where the price would have soared.

(9) Immediately upon the signing of the armistice I secured the lifting of the embargo on wheat from Germany, enabling the farmers to secure this year's partial supply at a more reasonable cost.

(10) I am the author of the amendment to section 13 of the New Banking and Currency Act, whereby the farmers secured six months' time on agricultural paper as against ninety days on commercial paper. This puts the farmer on an equal footing with other business men and enables him to secure the proper credit for the holding and marketing of his crop.

(11) I co-operated in the passage of the Farm Loan Act an Act which played farm lands for the first time in the history of this country where it was possible for farmers to use their land as an asset on easy terms to make them pay for themselves while supporting his family and helping to support his State.

By virtue of my services in the senate I was ranking member of the Interstate Commerce Committee and on the death of Senator Newlands I became Chairman. It was under

my leadership at the request of the President that the railroads, telegraph, telephone and cable lines were turned over to the government during the war.

While serving as Chairman of this Committee I discovered that the lack of growth of the commerce of the Southern ports in comparison with the Eastern and Northern ports was not due to natural causes but to the discrimination of the railroads in their rates to the various ports and the discrimination of the government in the matter of appropriations for dry docks and harbor improvements since the Civil War. The country does not realize that the government in the last 50 years has expended for naval stations and harbor improvements north of Hatteras, a distance of roughly 750 miles, nearly \$700,000,000, while south of Hatteras, a distance of over 2,000 miles, only \$70,000,000.

The North Atlantic has 18 dry docks; the South Atlantic and Gulf has one, a small one, at Charleston. During the past session of Congress two bills were introduced by Republican Senators which would discontinue the appropriation for the deepening of the channel at Charleston, and the construction of a tremendous dry dock at that place. It was by my efforts in the Senate that these bills were not passed and the work in Charleston is now going on.

While I was Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee and the railroads were under the control of the government, I instituted and led the fight with other Southern Senators for an equalization of import, export and domestic rates with other sections of the country. I was successful in this fight.

Since the roads have been returned to private ownership they have sought to re-establish the old discriminatory rates against Southern ports. I intended to keep on with the fight to prevent this and at the Democratic National Convention I wrote and had incorporated in the platform that plank which pledges the party to stand for equality of rates, both import and export, for the ports of the country, to the end that there might be adequate and fair facilities and rates for the mobilization of the products of the country offered for shipment. The equalization of freight rates, import, export and domestic, and equal harbor facilities mean more than anything else in the rejuvenation and expansion of the direct foreign trade of Southern manufactures and Southern products through Southern ports. I have taken a leading part in securing the allocation of ships by the Shipping Board to Southern ports and have had considerable success.

With the increase in our foreign trade, the South will be able to take advantage of the opportunities offered, with its consequent prosperity. It is not generally known that most of the larger cities of the Middle West are closer to the port of Charleston and other Southern ports than to the port of New York.

In this connection, while discussing transportation, I might say that while ranking member of the Post-office and Post Roads Committee, I collaborated and fought through with Senator Bookhead and others the Good Roads Act which appropriated \$200,000,000 for the government to co-operate with the States in the construction of good roads. The construction of good roads is one of the greatest needs which confront the people of this state as well as the country at large, and I will pledge myself for the future as in the past, to fight for any proper measures which will lead to the construction of better roads.

One of the very many evils that resulted from the civil war was our financial condition under the Banking and Currency Act of 1913. This system was in effect up to the time of the present Democratic Administration. Panics were frequent and the victims of the panics were the weak and unprotected. In 1915 was passed the Federal Reserve Act, the greatest constructive piece of legislation enacted since the Civil War. This Act, together with the Farm Loan Act, was passed by virtue of a direct personal appeal of President Wilson to representatives and senators who were friendly to him. With this measure, as well as every other measure, I voted with the President and did all in my power to secure the passage of these acts. As the result of these measures which enable the South to capitalize its re-

sources, the bank deposits in the South have increased 900% as against the Eastern and Western Sections increase of about 300 per cent. These measures spelled the financial emancipation of the South.

While the Federal Reserve Bank measure was pending, I realized that for the Act to have a direct benefit for the Agricultural classes agricultural paper must be recognized the same as commercial paper and that six months time should be given that paper against the 90 days given commercial paper. It takes six months for the farmer to produce an asset to meet his liabilities and any shorter time than this period given his paper was a mockery of him. I introduced and secured the incorporation in the law my amendment to Section 13, whereby agricultural paper is made the basis for the issuance of Federal Reserve notes and is given six months discount.

While Chairman of the Immigration Committee of the senate I introduced the bill and led the fight which resulted in the passage of the Smith-Burnett Immigration Law. This is the law in effect now. It was, by far more restrictive than even its best friends thought possible to accomplish. I believed then and believe now that the influx of undesirable immigrants to America was a source of danger to American labor by the competition of ignorant foreigners, used to a low standard of living. Furthermore, I believe that the class now coming in is doing much to undermine the principles and institutions of our government. I am always anxious and eager to push and support any bill which only lets the desirable immigrant come in and leaves America for Americans.

By virtue of my service in the senate I am now at the top of several very important committees, among them the committee on Interstate Commerce and the Committee on Agriculture and with coming victory of the Democratic party, if I am re-elected I will be Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the committee which controls all appropriations and measures pertaining to the agricultural interests of the nation.

A study of my record and accomplishments will disclose that I have been responsible for much economic legislation and that it all tends to giving every section a fair show and prevents the discrimination of one or two sections against the rest of the country by cruel and arbitrary laws. It is by virtue of some of these laws which I have had passed that the South has been enabled to partake in so large a measure of the prosperity engendered by the war.

I have served the people and my party with a zeal and fidelity since my election to the senate. By reason of the wisdom of the South in keeping its men in the senate I have committee appointments and high rank therein which could not be secured other than by a long term of service. These places would be lost to South Carolina by a change at this time. The time is approaching when the fight is to be waged by the Republicans and other reactionaries to return to the pre-war and pre-democratic administration of the financial system and the conduct of the government for the special interests. I have experiences in the senate, I have friends, I have influence and I am in a position in this crucial period to render more effective service to the people than I have ever rendered. Experience and training are great assets in politics as well as in business, and every man, farmer, banker, merchant, lawyer and laboring man is paying his money for service in the senate, and I am in a better position to render satisfactory service to my constituents than any of my opponents, however able they may be.

In conclusion I wish to call to the attention of the voters of this State that out of our present delegation to Congress, two senators and seven representatives, I alone am a FARMER, the others being professional men, and of these gentlemen now opposing me I alone am a BONA FIDE FARMER, they also being professional men. Surely the agricultural interests of this State are entitled to one representative out of nine.

E. D. SMITH

- Chairman Conservation National Resources.
- Ranking Democratic Member Agriculture and Forestry.
- Ranking Democratic Member Interstate Commerce.
- Ranking Democratic Member Patents.
- Ranking Democratic Member Manufactures.
- A Member of Geological Survey.
- A Member of Railroads.