

**RULES OF THE ROAD**

**Hints For Motorists Suggested by The United States Tire Company.**

The careless driver, the thoughtless driver, the driver who does not force himself to be a "knight" and "gentleman" will greatly increase the danger of motoring to the pedestrian, to other drivers and to himself, and jeopardize the privileges he has heretofore enjoyed.

What should a driver do? The rules are very simple:

Keep to the right of the road.

Slow down at crossings.

Signal for a stop or turn to the cars behind by holding out the left hand.

Apply brakes slowly. Change speed rates slowly. Drive carefully.

Be prepared to help any motorist in trouble on road distant from garages.

Be prepared to give pedestrians "lifts" on country roads.

Stop car and engine when meeting drivers with sheep, swine or cattle on country roads.

Park only at side of roads, leaving fair way.

When buying produce in the country park alongside road, not on the road.

When parking at night leave warning lights on.

Have headlight dimmers and use them when meeting and passing other motorists at night.

When picnicking carefully put out picnic fires.

When picnicking do not trespass to gather wild flowers, tree branches, blossoms, fruit or shrubs.

When picnicking clean up thoroughly, removing from sight all cans, pa-

pers and rubbish.

Give all vehicles, especially loaded trucks, a good half on the road.

Take hills on the right side of the road. Go over the crest carefully.

Avoid coasting or speeding around curves at foot of hills.

Be courteous to pedestrians. Do not drive your car at them full tilt and laugh when they jump. Do not splash water on them as they stand at crossings or near curbs, waiting for you to pass.

Avoid street cars carefully at stops.

Learn and follow the local traffic rules, speed limits and driving ordinances. These are made for the common good of all drivers, including yourself, and all pedestrians.

With these practices universally followed by drivers, motorists will maintain its safety, its freedom, its standing and its favorable acceptance by the community. Five years ago such suggestions as these were unnecessary. Today, when each eleventh person owns a car, it is vitally necessary to have drivers recall the days of civility. Crowded and still more crowded streets and roads have produced a nation-wide problem whose simplest solution is a return to the courtesy of the days when knighthood flowered.

The automobile is too vital to the nation, too much a part of the blood and bone of the country's economic life to have its use curtailed through the failure of its users to follow the rules of simple courtesy and safety.

—United States Tire Co.

Mrs. Juliette Low, founder of the Girl Scouts movement, is seventy years old.

**When Will Good Old Times Return?**

**SOME SAY ABOUT IN THE SPRING**

**As Day Follows Night, and as Flood-Tide Follows Ebb, So Must Plenty Follow Famine.**

The Literary Digest says:

As day follows night, and flood-tide follows ebb, so inevitably must the existing business depression some time come to an end and the in-flooding tide of prosperity begin to rise. At least, go all our historians, economists, bankers, and financial authorities agree. But what the anxious business man asks just now is, "When will the tide turn, when will the dawn break, when will the buyer cease from striking and the wheels of industry again begin to revolve? To these questions, after a careful search of the daily and financial press, we are at least able to give an answer from men who know whereof they speak. "The Federal Reserve monthly bulletin, the Annualist, the current report of the Harvard Committee on economic research, the review of the National City Bank," as it is noted in The Nation, "all agree in a general expectation that the industrial depression accompanying the process of deflation will last into the spring, but that a revival is due to begin by March or April." Other authorities who venture predictions agree in a general way that while the depression is likely to be worse before it is better, there are already signs of improvement, and a definite recovery is to be expected some say, by the end of the present month; others put the date anywhere from one to six months in the future.

Mr. A. W. Douglas who heads the committee on statistics of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in a report based on investigation throughout the country, makes the encouraging declaration that "we are near the bottom of the depression, or will be in the next thirty days." In a forecast prepared for Forbes, the banking and brokerage firm of Hornblower & Weeks asserts its belief "that the current industrial depression will end in February." Mr. E. G. Cattel, Philadelphia city statistician predicted at a recent luncheon in New York that the end of the business depression will come in February or March, that from then on for a period of two or three months business would improve slowly, and by October should be going ahead at full speed. Frank P. Porter, chairman of the Finance Committee of the National Industrial Council, last month predicted better business conditions within ninety days. The Harvard economic committee holds to its forecast that "the recession of business now in progress will terminate by April 1921." John Moody, the authority on securities, is convinced "that a business revival will occur during 1921, and especially after the end of the first quarter; for such a revival is definitely foreshadowed by the present abundance of material and labor, and by the abundance of capital which we will probably soon see." The December letter of the Alexander Hamilton institute contains a careful survey of the prospects of business revival. In the first place, it is asserted that the banking crisis was really passed in November, a statement supported in part by the drop in the interest rates on call loans and time loans. "The prediction that money rates will be much easier in 1921 is based by the certainty that both the farmer and retailer will have to pay off loans in large amounts during the coming months and that loan requirements in 1921 will be conspicuously smaller." There is thought likely to be little large scale expansion by corporation before 1922, because of interest charges. "By the summer of 1921 conditions may favor a moderate degree of new construction work and retail buying, but during the first half of 1921 we shall have to pass through the period of liquidation which normally comes between prosperity and the point of complete readjustment." The low prices which come with depression bear in themselves the conditions necessary for revival. First, "they produce easier money conditions and stimulate the issue of bonds." Secondly, "low prices in themselves stimulate larger purchases. There are many thousands of people waiting to buy furniture, clothing, luxuries when prices appear to be at the end of their decline.

**Honor Roll For Lugoff Graded School.**

Grade 1.—Loring Blackmon, Coleman Branham.

Grade 2.—Evelyn Gettys, Lesla Kirkland, John McCaa, Helen Rosboro, Melita Team.

Grade 3.—Clarence DeWitt, Louis Gulon, Raymond Lee, Leroy Mason, Mary Lee Ward, Alice Branham, Carrie Branham, John Branham, J. T. Cameron, Lucile Ward.

Grade 6.—Jemel Rabon.

Grade 7.—Alex S. Heyward, John Lee, Allie Ammons, Martha Oglesby.

Grade 8.—Bertha Jones, Louise Rabon, Lucy McCaa.

Grade 9.—Thomas Rosboro.

**STARTS HIM ON NEW TACK**

**Mr. Billtops Reconsiders Subject After Gentle Reminder From His Very Much Better Half.**

"Till midnight the young man stays sometimes," said Mr. Billtops, "and as I sit with Mrs. Billtops waiting I wonder if he will ever go. Ten or half past is as late as I think he ought to stay, and I have devised many plans to start him about that hour; but to everything I suggest Mrs. Billtops smilingly says no, and so I sit and fret and fume and get more and more nervous."

"Is this a new custom? I say to Mrs. B., something that has come in with the many new-fangled ways of the present day?"

"Is it a new custom?" says the smiling Mrs. Billtops. "Why, it is a custom as old as time. Don't you remember how late you used to stay when you came calling on me?"

"And really it was quite a shock to me, that reminder; for I will admit that I was myself a frightfully late stayer."

"But did her father ever come in with a large club at about 10:30 and say to me that he thought now was about time for me to go? Never! In fact, he was always very kind to me, as I now gratefully remember; but now here was I getting all wrought up because a young man stayed late in my house."

"Grown older, I had come to have fixed and settled habits, and I like to see the whole household ordered in like manner and keeping regular and early hours. But I was reminded now that youth looks at things from a different point of view; youth takes little note of time; to youth clocks are of no interest."

"So, thinking back, and as I see here the smiling face of the blessed Mrs. Billtops, I wait with a somewhat better grace for the young man to go."

**Clay Passed Joke Along.**

Henry Clay made a speech in New York one time, and among his hearers was Michael Walsh, afterward a congressman, but at the time an apprentice in a printing office. His fellow workers dared him to shake hands with Clay, whose rooms were directly opposite the shop where Walsh worked. Never taking a dare, the impulsive apprentice ran across the street and joined the line of guests who were passing Clay and shaking his hand. Walsh had not stopped to wash his hands, and the result was that the great orator after shaking hands with the shirt-sleeved young man found his palm sticky with printers' ink.

He looked at the mess for a moment with a grim smile slowly appearing on his face. Without a word of reproach he allowed the printer's boy to go on his way, but he took care that those waiting in line did not see what had happened to him. Many of those assembled wore white kid gloves, and all were dainty and clean of hand. Clay calmly continued to shake hands, and guest after guest departed with daubs of ink on hand and glove. By the time the last one had gone Clay's hand was clean.

**Appropriate Name.**

There were a husband and wife who had many quarrels. But a woman never is a fair antagonist, because she always weeps during every quarrel in order to win her point.

The other night she brought home—as a bargain at greatly increased prices—a new pale mauve hat, which she proudly exhibited to her husband. He did not like it, and proceeded to say so.

"Why, it looks queer, even to the dog," he ended. "Look how he's barking at it! He thinks it's a squirrel in a tree!"

"Do you call me a tree?" she cried, and then began to cry. "I shall go home to mother! I suppose you're going to say next that I'm either a larch or an ugly old oak tree!"

"No," he smiled blandly. "I should think a weeping willow would be a more appropriate name."

**On to Battle.**

In a small town upstate there was not one person who knew how to play the organ at the church. At last a girl who could play just a few and very few hymns at that, came to the town.

One day the preacher asked the organist: "Can you play a wedding march for a wedding tomorrow?"

The organist replied: "I am very sorry, but I do not know one note of a wedding march."

The preacher knew that they must have some kind of music for the wedding, so he said: "Play the nearest thing to a wedding march that you know."

As the bride and bridegroom came down the aisle, "Onward Christian Soldiers" was the tune that rolled forth from the organ.—Indianapolis News.

**Disappearing Native Race.**

Native Hawaiians are facing extinction, and if the present ratio of births and deaths is maintained the remaining life of the race will be only about 75 years. At present there are approximately 25,000 natives of pure blood on the islands, and reports for past years show their number to be rapidly decreasing.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

**What Makes a Wave Wild?**

Bess—You ought to change hair-dresser's, Tess.

Tess (frightfully)—Indeed.

Bess—Just so. As a friend to friend I'm telling you that your marcel wave is too choppy.—Buffalo Express.

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**Activities of Women.**

As a means of self-defense London policewomen are taught Ju-Jitsu.

Izumi is considered the greatest woman poet in Japan.

Women are now eligible to hold public office in Pennsylvania.

Turkish women are fast quitting seclusion for work in the outside world.

A new profession for women is that of educational director for stores.

The women of Mexico City have formed an anti-alcohol society.

Women voters in the new republic of Czechoslovakia outnumber the men by liberal margin.

More than 40,000 women are employed in industry on the Island of Madeira.

A bill before the German Reichstag provides that women be made eligible to serve as judges and State attorneys.

Infirmities of age and increasing deafness has caused Dowager Queen Alexandra, of Great Britain, to forsake society.

In the newly organized University of Rio de Janeiro, women will be eligible for all teaching and administrative posts.

The leading divorce center of the United States is now in Seattle, Wash., where during the last year more than 2,500 divorces were granted.

At a recent convention of the Democrats in Germany a resolution was passed which favors a woman's section of the Foreign Office.

More than 48 per cent of immigrants from Italy during the past year were women. This is an increase of nearly 25 per cent over the pre-war period.

In Siam many women are employed on the railways and roads where they in army workshops, in factories and are paid the same rates as men for equal work.

Mlle. Adrienne Batand, known as the

ending "ace" of the French airwomen will make a tour of South America, representing her country as aerial missionary.

**SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT: F. A. PROJECT, NO. 91, KERSHAW CO.**

**Notice to Contractors**

Bids will be received at 12 o'clock Monday, January 31st, 1921, at the office of the Board of County Commissioners of Kershaw County, Camden, S. C., for the construction of S. 872 miles of the Camden-Bishopville Road, and the bridges thereon, between station 81-37 near Camden and the Lee County line, in Kershaw county.

The road work consists of all the necessary clearing and grubbing, 18,381 cubic yards common excavation, 21,832 cubic yards sand clay surfacing, 46,840M. lineal feet mixing and shaping sand clay, 907.5 lineal feet V. C. pipe or concrete pipe, 99 lineal feet reinforced concrete pipe, 31.2 cubic yards class "A" concrete, 2278 pounds steel re-inforcement in box culvert and 78.8 cubic yards class "B" concrete in headwalls.

The bridgework consists of a 98 foot timber trestle containing approximately 14,952 F. B. M. creosoted lumber, 906 F. B. M. untreated lumber, 800 lineal feet creosoted piling, 1077 pounds hardware, and 196 square yards bituminous surfacing.

Proposals must be accompanied by certified check or corporate surety bond for Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) made payable to the chairman of the board of county commissioners of Kershaw county.

Separate bids will be received for both classes of work however, if bid is submitted for both road and bridge work only one check will be required.

Plans, specifications and proposal forms are on file at office of W. L. Kirkland, County engineer, Camden, S. C., at the office of J. D. Gregory, Division Engineer, Columbia, S. C., and at the office of the State Highway Engineer, Columbia, S. C. Plans and specifications may be obtained at the latter address upon request, accompanied by check for five dollars (\$5.00) which will be refunded if plans are returned in good condition within thirty days after receipt of bids.

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