

FINAL DISCHARGE Notice is hereby given that one month from this date, on Saturday, February 26th, 1921, I will make to the Probate Court of Kershaw County my final return as Guardian of the estate of Lee Tidwell, minor, he having attained his majority, and on the same date I will apply to the said court for a final discharge from my trust as said Guardian.

Trespass Notice. Cutting wood, hunting or otherwise trespassing on lands of C. C. Coster positively forbidden.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF State of South Carolina, County of Kershaw, Court of Common Pleas

The Bank of Camden, Plaintiff, against James Team, Joseph Kuchmaff, King Hardware Company, Garnet-Carter Company, Pittsburgh Steel Company, Lipfert Scale Company, Ogden, Hill & Company, L. Mohr & Sons, D. J. Gregory, Hancock Bros, E. A. Well & Company, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Joseph Rosenheim Shoe Company, Zone Oil Company, Kershaw Oil Mill, Coonly Manufacturing Company, Beasley-Siron Company, Julius H. Well & Company, Blackmon-Morris & Company, National Store Specialty Company, Oil Kentucky Manufacturing Company, General Refining Company, Commerce Trust Company, Howard C. Park and First National Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, Defendants.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF (Complaint Not Served) To The Defendants Above Named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of Court for Common Pleas for the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at Camden, S. C. within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

W. M. SHANNON, PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY. Take notice that the complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas for Kershaw County, South Carolina, at Camden, S. C., this 26th day of January, 1921.

W. M. SHANNON, PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY.

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PALESTINE: PIGMY LAND WITH A GIANT HISTORY

The historic Holy Land where moved the Nazarene whose birth will be commemorated around the world this week, is characterized as "a tiny little country," by Viscount James Bryce, in a communication to the National Geographic Society.

"Of this region large parts did not really belong to ancient Israel. Their hold on the southern and northern districts was but slight, while in the southwest, a wide and rich plain along the Mediterranean was occupied by the warlike Philistines, who were sometimes more than a match for the Hebrew armies. Israel had, in fact, little more than the hill country, which lay between the Jordan on the east and the maritime plain on the west.

"Nearly all the events in the history of Israel that are recorded in the Old Testament happened within a territory no bigger than the state of Connecticut, whose area is 4,800 square miles; and into hardly any other country has there been crowded from the days of Abraham till our own, so much history—thus is to say, so many events that have been recorded and deserve to be recorded in the annals of mankind.

"Nor is it only that Palestine is really a small country. The traveler constantly feels as he moves about that it is a small country. From the heights, a few miles north of Jerusalem, he sees, looking northward, a far-off summit carrying snow for eight months in the year. It is Hermon, nearly 10,000 feet high—Hermon, whose fountains feed the rivers of Damascus.

"But Hermon is outside the territory of Israel altogether, standing in the land of the Syrians; so, too, it is of Lebanon. We are apt to think of that mountain mass as within the country, because it also is frequently mentioned in the Psalms and the Prophets; but the two ranges of Lebanon also rise beyond the frontiers of Israel, lying between the Syrians of Damascus and the Phoenicians of the West.

"Perhaps it is because the maps from which children used to learn Bible geography, were on a large scale, that most of us have failed to realize how narrow were the limits within, which took place, all those great doings that fill the books of Samuel and Kings. Just in the same way the classical scholar who visits Greece is surprised to find that so small a territory sufficed for so many striking incidents and for the careers of so many famous men."

"ENCHANTED ISLAND"

Cyprus, fairy land of the Mediterranean, which Greeks have been urging Great Britain to turn over to them, has a history no less strange than the fiction of Shakespeare's "Othello," for which the island, in part, is the setting.

Richard Coeur de Lion wrested it from a ruler who had won it by forging letters in his monarch's name after that ruler, Isaac Comnenus, had refused to let the Crusader's shipwrecked and senile lady-love land there the first time she asked.

Richard married Berengaria there and went his way, after turning over the island to a penniless adventurer, Guy de Lusignan, who founded a "feudal state amongst spice gardens and silken luxury," and thus established a dynasty which has been described as the most romantic European history.

Cyprus bulks large in the crotch of Asia Minor, like a huge fist with a lean finger pointing straight at Antioch. Historically, one may imagine, the finger should be crooked a bit more, in perpetual accusation of the sultan, the degenerate Selim II, whose generals captured the island, impelled in part, at least, by the fact that Selim's favorite wine came from there. Geographically, the promontory marks the line of Cyprus' prehistoric connection with Asia's mainland.

There too, reigned the beautiful Queen Catherine Cornaro, adopted "daughter of Venice," who, though grief-stricken by her husband's death, struggled against intrigue that the throne might be saved for his unborn child.

Early came to Cyprus those "Yankees of the Levant," the Phoenicians, Sargon, the king of Assyria who, as Ishtar had prophesied, led "the Egyptian prisoners and the Ethiopians

also conquered Cyprus. Esarhaddon, the Ctesar and Caruege of Assyria, who left at Nineveh an indexed library of many thousands of clay tablets, received tributes from ten Cyprian kings.

Pausanias, Benedict Arnold of Sparta, liberated Cyprus from Persian dominion, and Evagoras, one of the island kings, hero of the world's first known biography, painted by Isocrates, who united the scattered principalities, is the King Arthur of island tradition.

Thus Cyprus reeks with composite memories of eastern, Grecian, Roman, and even Anglo-Saxon civilization. No less was it a focal point for religions.

At Kouklia, where certain tides still pile masses of foam along the shore, Aphrodite is supposed to have been born of the waves. Here are ruins of a temple for her worship, where originally fetes were held which, as one writer puts it, "were the scenes of a too literal worship of Venus," and where until recently it was the custom to immerse maidens in honor of the goddess' birth.

Kouklia is on the site of the ancient Paphos. The Paphos of today was the one-time Neapaphos, where St. Paul struck blind the sorcerer, Elymas, and converted Sergius Paulus, the Roman deputy.

The present-day Larnaka is on the site of the biblical Chittim, whose ships are mentioned by Ezekiel. In Larnaka is the tomb of Lazarus, who, after being raised from the dead, is said to have become bishop of the renowned city.

The area of Cyprus is about equal to the combined areas of Delaware and Rhode Island, while its total population is about half that of the latter state.

AZORES: MAY BE AERIAL HALF-WAY HOUSE

The Azores islands, in years to come, may be an established mid-Atlantic rest station for airplane flights across the ocean.

Farthest from a continent of any Atlantic island group, the islands lie 830 miles west of Cape da Roca, Portugal, and more than a thousand miles southeast of Newfoundland, nearest North American land.

Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, while the former were active, made the Azores objects of scientific interest, akin to that evinced in the now famous Mount Katmai region in Alaska. Suboceanic eruptions, sometimes gilling up islands which soon disappeared, were characteristic phenomena. One early description of such an event tells how the earth and waters were rocked for eight days by earthquakes, followed by a vast caudron of fire that seemed to sweep the sea's surface and consume the clouds, spewing enormous masses of earth and rock. Then there appeared a group of rocks, ever growing higher and wider until an area of several square miles was contained in this "no man's land." Later it was shattered, and subsided, as the result of more earthquakes.

The Azores comprise three groups of islands. Their total area is less than that of Rhode Island; their population about equal to that of Kansas City, Mo. Most of the inhabitants are Portuguese. The rest are Flemish and Moorish, with a few immigrants from the United Kingdom.

Fruits and fish constitute the principal exports. Oranges are supplanting pineapples, but the other products—lemon, citron, Japanese medlar, and bananas—maintain their popularity. The principal fish are the mullet, tunny, and bonito.

Saint Michael, largest island of the group, has lava beds, caves which may be traversed for miles, and a mammoth crater with two jeweled lakes—one azure, the other emerald—at its bottom.

On Santa Maria is the church where Columbus knelt. OK Terceira a submarine volcano made its appearance as recently as half a century ago. On Corvo have been unearthed coins which suggest Carthaginian visits, and an Arabian geographer of the twelfth century described islands of the "Western Ocean" thought to have been the Azores.

About the middle of the fifteenth century the Portuguese sent expeditions to settle upon them. One island, Fayal, was presented by Alphonso V of Portugal, to his aunt, Isabella, duchess of Burgundy. It was upon her marriage to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, that he founded the famous knightly order of the Golden Fleece.

In 1829 supporters of Maria da Gloria against Miguel, in the struggle for the Portuguese crown, established themselves on the islands, and for the three years following Queen Maria lived at Angra, one of the seaports of importance. Others are Ponta Delgada and Horta.

BESSARABIA: A CONEY ISLAND OF HISTORY

Bessarabia, recently assigned to the suzerainty of Roumania, has long been a racial catch basin.

Her population was more than 2,000,000 before the war, and included Moldavians, Little Russians, Jews, Bulgarians, Greeks, Armenians, Tartars, Germans, and Gypsies; but that list is short compared with the encyclopedic procession of Getae, Goths, Avars, Huns, Bessi (whence her name), Ugrians, Kumans, and Mongols, to mention but a few, since the days of the original Cimmerians.

Not Bessarabia, sloping southward from the westward foothills of the Carpathians, between the Dniester and Pruth, down to the Black sea and Danube delta, lay in the normal geo-

graphical pathway of tribes pushing westward from Asia and southward from the bleak Russian steppes toward the warmer seacoast lands. Moreover, Bessarabia is at the convergence of these two history-beaten paths, and many times a clash ensued to decide which group should pass through the "neck of the bottle" toward Europe's lands of milk and honey.

Among the most harrowing of the invasions was that of the Mongols in the fourteenth century. They came across the Volga under Batu, grandson of that Mongol Charlemagne, Jenghis Khan, and though there is no complete story of their depredations in Bessarabia, that region probably suffered atrocities similar to others which are recorded in harrowing detail. At Byzantium women and children were used as targets in bow-and-arrow contests; silvers of wood were driven under the nails of the men; then they were corralled in churches to watch their women being tortured, and finally roasted alive. Another city, Kozelsk, was renamed Motalig, "City of Woe," and Kjev was laid waste after her people had been maimed and murdered.

A picture of peaceful, pastoral Bessarabia prior to the renewed ravages of the World War, furnishes a pleasing contrast. A delight to the few tourists who went through the region, were the Moldavian homes.

A Moldavian interior was immaculate and vivid. Brightly-colored curtains and hangings were used. An inevitable decoration were rows of yellow, gourds, the raising of which is one of the minor Bessarabian industries. The people are deeply religious. Each orthodox home had its altar, facing eastward, sacred bread beneath the icon, and cornstalks placed in the shade of a cross before it. Even the altars were colorful because of their draperies and candles, and many times they were laden with flowers. The Bessarabian women are sprightly, bright-eyed, and pretty.

Moldavians constituted about half the inhabitants of Bessarabia. Roumania, it will be recalled, was formed by the union of Moldavia and Wallachia; hence the adjoining Bessarabia, with its large Moldavian population, long has been the "Irredenta" of Roumania.

THE BERMUDAS

The Bermuda islands suggest the adventures of Robinson Crusoe in their colonization and present in their later chronology a curious parallel to United States history, with the events predated by a number of years.

The Robinson Crusoe comparison obtrudes because the island was discovered and later settled as the direct result of shipwrecks, and the settlers had to build themselves a bark to set sail again.

As for the anticipation of American history on a miniature scale, it may be noted that the colonization took place seven years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Mass.; that witches were burned, Quakers were persecuted, and miscreants were ducked before similar occurrences are recorded in New England, and that slavery was abolished in 1884. The Bermudians protested long before 1776 against the mother country's rule, until the island prisons were overfull; but relief came in their case not through a declaration of freedom, but by the accession of Cromwell.

But the essential point of contact of the American with the Bermudian arises from the all-but-forgotten fact that while the immortal Lafayette gallantly helped the colonies conclude their war of independence, the Bermudians supplied the ammunition to begin it.

So acute was the need for powder in 1775 that George Washington wrote to the governor of Rhode Island that "no quantity, however small, is beneath notice." Learning that there was a store in Bermuda, and that the islanders were anxious to have the embargo lifted upon shipment of food supplies from the colonies, Washington addressed a letter to the people of the island, who had shown themselves sympathetic with the American revolutionists, promising them ample supply of provisions and "every other mark of affection and friendship which the grateful citizens of a free country can bestow on its brethren and benefactors" if they would make this ammunition available for the Continental army.

It so happened that the powder had been procured before the letter was delivered, and with it the Continental army compelled the British to evacuate Boston.

Not only the sale of the powder, but the fact that Bermuda allowed the colonies to have salt, so incensed its governor that he upbraided the citizens for treason, and feeling ran so high that he was removed. His successor was a native of Salem, Mass., whose loyalty to the mother country was such that he gave up large estates in the colonies rather than join the revolutionists. He was connected, both by blood and by marriage, with the Winthrop family. Under his rule the island's full allegiance to England was restored.

Browne was succeeded by Henry Hamilton, during whose administration the town of Hamilton was founded and named for him. This town today is the seat of the island government. It has a population of less than 3,000. It did not become the capital of the islands until the time of Sir James Cockburn, lord chief justice of England, and before that time one of its most famous lawyers, Cockburn, nearly three quarters of a century ago, made the plea of insanity, which saved the life of Daniel McNaughten, who shot Sir Robert Peel's secretary.

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