

PAY TRIBUTE TO THE LOST

Primitive Japanese Have Ritual for the Souls of Wild Geese That Never Will Return.

A most charming bath custom observed every spring, even to this day, in the fishing villages on the shores of the Pacific ocean, the Soto Ga Hama, the "outside shores" as the Japanese call them, is the guburo.

These village people tell how the geese which come flying across the seas to winter in the land of the rising sun always carry in their bills a small piece of wood. When they are worn out from flying, the long lines of the migrating birds are halted by their leaders and then they settle in the sea for a rest before continuing their flight. This piece of wood is carried to serve them as a rest to float on while they refresh their wearied wings. When the geese reach the outer shores of Japan they no longer need these wood floats and they drop them just where they land. Now the good village folk know that these visiting geese need these floats again, and they never burn or use them in any way all the cold winter long.

But there are many geese which never live to take the homeward path again and when all the living geese are gone away there still remains a sad, pathetic pile of floats which no geese will ever come to claim again. The fishing folk are a simple folk and their hearts are clean and kind. Here on the "outside shores" they gather all the floats no geese have come to take, and carrying them to the nearby temples prepare a mighty fire beneath a huge kettle filled with water from the temple well. Then while the fire burns the priests pray for the souls of the geese who will never return. All the villagers then enter the great kettle and bathe in the water heated by the burning floats. For it is proper and good when masses are said for the souls of the dead that a present should be given to all who attend the sacred ceremony. And this bath, heated with the little legacy the geese have left behind, is the present the villagers who so simply and kindly offer prayers, receive for their thoughtful regard for the dead geese's souls.—Exchange.

A Regrettable Favor.

About a year ago when Mr. and Mrs. Elmer N. Powell returned from a party late one night to their home in the Knickerbocker apartments, Mr. Powell discovered he had failed to take along his house keys. After falling in every effort to open a door or window, he was finally driven to the extremity of breaking a window pane in order to unfasten the night latch. As the glass tinkled he gave vent to vocal comment on the general cussedness of things that had made such action necessary.

As he spoke the voice of Judge Kimbrough Stone came from the window of the next apartment: "I am mighty glad you spoke, Powell. I had my gun leveled at you and was just about to shoot."

One day last week Mr. Powell found himself on the same street car bound downtown, with the Judge and Mrs. Stone. Mrs. Stone explained that she was taking her husband with her to help select Christmas gifts, and Mr. Powell suggested that she should keep the judge with her long enough to sign the checks.

"Now, Powell," said Judge Stone, "after that you make me almost sorry I didn't succeed in shooting you last winter." Kansas City Star.

Forest Monarch Gone.

The Rainier National forest has lost a king. A giant spruce tree whose age is estimated at 4,000 years, has fallen a victim to the recent north-west storm. This specimen of the earliest of Pacific coast trees measured 10 feet thick at the place where it was broken. Forest rangers will attempt to count its rings to determine definitely its age. The tree stood near the road leading to Mount Rainier and has been viewed by thousands of tourists. At Raymond, near here, some cedar trees, long revered by the Indians as monarchs, were blown down. One was 11 feet in diameter at stump height and the other measured four feet. Not for years have so many giant trees fallen in storms as during the recent sleet and snow.

Cleanliness.

"I don't care for most anything" kept repeating himself, remarked Lew Campbell, as the bunch gathered around the cracker barrel in the general store. "There's old Abe Scroggins, who's whose so darned ornery he makes a bath twice a year. I don't know ter braggin', but as for me, I can remember I ain't never had a bath on the first Friday of the month, summer an' winter."—The Leatherneck.

Children's Hospitals.

Five hospitals for crippled children about to be established by the State in five widely separated cities. The first in St. Louis, the others in Sacramento, Shreveport, La., Mobile, St. Paul and Minneapolis. The first will have 80 beds and the others 25 beds each.

Quebec Opposes Women at Bar. The Province of Quebec has gone on record as opposed to the admission of women to the bar.

OF ANCIENT DAYS

Much Is Told in Collection of Old Documents.

Legal Papers Recovered by Investigators Reveal Life of People During Early Christian Era.

What is described as one of the most important collections of ancient documents yet discovered, consisting of more than 100 legal papers dating from the reigns of the Roman emperors Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula and Claudius, has been brought to Ann Arbor by Prof. Francis W. Kelsey of the University of Michigan. Professor Kelsey spent some time in Egypt in search of records. The collection is held to be important because it reveals the life of people during the early Christian era.

The records obtained by Professor Kelsey constitute a part of the files of a record office in or near Tebtunis, Egypt, and were discovered four months ago. They are written on papyrus and are chiefly in Greek, a few being Demotic. They are believed to have been covered with sand soon after the record office fell and with few exceptions are preserved perfectly.

The earliest record is dated 7 A. D. and bears the signature of a woman who agreed not to bring claim against her brothers. Another record, of the same period, is a contract of common law marriage. Among other records are contracts of sale covering both personal and real property, including lands, vineyards and houses. There also are leases, agreements regarding loans, a contract of indemnity, receipts for wages, a receipt for dowry, official orders, petitions to public officials, tax receipts, documents relating to transferring ownership of slaves and part of a registry of deeds.

What is held to be the most important record is in the form of a roll, more than seven feet long and written on both sides. It is said to be a perfect example of an ancient book or scroll of the kind mentioned in the Bible, particularly in the Book of Revelations.

The scroll, dated 42 A. D., contains on one side abstracts of a number of contracts and on the other is a registry of the contracts, written in the record office of the second year of Emperor Claudius.

Between ten and fifteen years will be required to decipher all of the records and to explain them in their relation to Roman history, according to Professor Kelsey. The university professor asserted there could be no question as to the authenticity of the records.

Another collection brought to the university by the professor includes a papyrus book of twelve leaves, in which are written the incantations and formulas used by a master magician. There are charms and curses for various occasions, one being a love charm. In the prayers God and the angels are invoked as well as the pagan deities of Egypt.

"Survival of the Fittest."

Samuel Eliot Morison, author of "The Maritime History of Massachusetts," comes of New England seafaring stock, about which many deep-sea tales might be told. According to a family tradition, two of Mr. Morison's ancestors were shipmates on a brigantine which was wrecked on the Pacific ocean toward the end of the Eighteenth century. The crew had to row almost a thousand miles in a small boat before they reached land, with the usual accompaniment of drawing lots to see who would furnish the meals. One of Mr. Morison's ancestors perished; the other survived, and on reaching home two years later found that his daughter had married the victim's son. The two families remained on the best of terms, but it was considered poor form to refer to the "survival of the fittest" in the family circle. Mr. Morison did not tell this incident in his "Maritime History," as he did not expect anyone to believe it.

Oil Cans Used as Stoves.

The divers use to which empty kerosene cans are put are well known, and even in the most remote parts of the world these tin containers are in great demand because of the many different forms into which they may be made for further service, says the Kansas City Star. The five-gallon size, it appears, is the most favorable, because it can be worked by the average handy man with the crudest of tools.

Along the great waterways of interior Alaska drums are often found doing duty as stoves, but it is seldom it is found utilized like this elsewhere. Travelers who have toasted their shins in front of this stove in the "Golden North" hotel at Skagway, southeastern Alaska, pronounce it a marvelous generator of heat and a noteworthy example of inventive work.

Custom Many Centuries Old.

The ancient ceremony of collecting wroth silver at daybreak on Martinmas ere due to the duke of Buchleuth as Lord of the Hundred was observed at Knightlow Hill, near Coventry, England. The custom has endured for more than 1,000 years, and 24 parishes pay the nominal tax which originated in certain privileges granted to the ancient residents. Before sunrise people went to the spot to pay their toll, and afterward they were entertained at breakfast.

BRIDE SET ON EXHIBITION

In Morocco, Girl About to Be Wed Is Compelled to Pass Seven Long Monotonous Days.

It is a curious thing that in a land so careful in the public appearance of women as in Morocco, a girl should be compelled to sit in private exhibition for her wedding friends for seven long days before she departs to the home of the man who is to be her husband, writes Temple Manning in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In one very important detail of the Moroccan marriage customs, however, is evidenced the complete separation of the sexes which is so much a part of Moroccan life. Not even the bridegroom is in the home of the bride when the marriage party is given there. Nor is the bride present at the celebration given at the bridegroom's home. Both bride and bridegroom entertain their friends of their own sex in their own homes.

For seven days the marriage rejoicings go on, to the accompaniment of the beating of drums and the blowing of pipes and flutes. But while the bridegroom joins his friends in celebrating the event, the bride must sit motionless, with downcast eyes, on a throne of cushions in the center of the chief room in her own house. She is not supposed even to see the various persons about her. But she knows they are all her own girlhood friends or the women friends of her mother.

Each of the principal guests is costumed and "adorned" much as is the bride. Their faces are painted red, their eyelids and the skin under their eyes, their under-lips, the palms of their hands and the fingers up to the first joint are stained brown. Thumb rings and anklets, as well as many bracelets, are prominent. The feet of these guests are dyed the color of iodine and gandy with multi-colored slippers.

It is the seventh day that the bride says farewell to her parents and the home from which she may never before have stirred.

Finding Buried Shells.

An old problem which is being encountered all through the territory in which fighting occurred during the war, is that of guarding against the exploding of shells which buried themselves in the ground without having exploded. In the section of France along the Marne, where the fighting was particularly fierce, the peasant farmers have found this danger to be very real. A plowman may at any moment strike a shell that will explode with sufficient force to kill him and his team.

Various solutions have been suggested, but the most promising is one worked out by a French scientist and considered by the Academy of Science. The plan is to go all over the farms with an electrical instrument that will give warning when a mass of metal is near. Such an instrument is an old American invention frequently used in laboratory work. Some modifications of it were adopted by the French scientist to fit it for field use, and his apparatus requires the services of two men.

In practical tests on the old battlefields it has been found possible for two men to explore an acre thoroughly in about one hour, and to locate every buried shell near enough to the surface to do any harm.

"Dust" Pistols and Science.

Equipped with "dust" shooting pistols to bring down high-flying insects that cannot be netted, Jesse H. Williamson and John W. Strohm, a retired army captain, sailed from New York on the steamship Polycarp for the jungles of Brazil. They plan to penetrate beyond the river of doubt, the Rio Tadoro, in their hunt for hitherto unaptured zoological specimens for the University of Michigan and other colleges.

The expedition is expected to last six months up the Amazon to Porto Velho, thence along the Madeira-Marmora railroad 200 miles into the Serra Dos Parecis mountains.

The "dust" shot to be used in gathering winged denizens of the fever-infested jungle is so fine that the most delicate specimens would not be irreparably injured, the explorers said.

Ozark Efficiency.

"Howdy, Gap?" saluted an acquaintance. "I don't aim to mind nobody's business, nor nut'n' that-a-way, but if it's a fair question, what was coming off at yore place yesterday? As I was angling along past I heered you yelling 'Whoo' sorter like you meant it, and I seed you yanking yore brother-in-law around by the nose, it 'peared like, or the whiskers, or something, and cussing him right sharply while you done so. Recollecting that it wasn't none of my business I went on, but I'm tollable shore I observed you haul off and kick the gent a time or two."

"Aw, he'd drunk up a bottle of my horse liniment," replied Gap Johnson of Rumpus Ridge, Ark., "and that was the only way to handle him."—Kansas City Star.

Kentucky Leads in Tobacco.

Forty-six billion of the 62,000,000,000 cigarettes manufactured in this country last year were consumed here, the remainder were exported. In addition to the cigarettes manufactured 20,500,000 cigars and about 4,000,000 pounds of tobacco were turned out. Kentucky raised the most tobacco, while New York has the largest number of tobacco factories. Tobacco last year brought into the government in the form of revenues nearly \$300,000,000.

WORKING HOURS OF WOMEN VARY

States Differ Widely in Regulating Labor of 8,000,000 Wage Earners.

NO LIMIT IN FIVE STATES

Regulations on Night Employment—South Dakota Has 70-Hour Week—Minimum Wage Laws in Force in Some States.

New York.—With more than 8,000,000 women "gainfully occupied" in the United States, the legal status of women as employees becomes a matter of increasing importance to industry, according to a statement issued by the National Industrial Conference board.

"According to the most recent official summaries, daily working hours of women in the United States are limited," the statement says, "as follows:

To eight hours in the District of Columbia, Colorado, California, Washington, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico; in Kansas there is a law providing punitive overtime for work over eight or nine hours, according to the industry; to eight and one-half hours in North Dakota; to nine hours in Massachusetts, New York, Maine, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho and Oregon; to ten hours in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, South Dakota and Wyoming; to ten and one-half hours in Tennessee and Vermont; to eleven hours in North Carolina; to twelve hours in South Carolina, while no legal limitations exist in Iowa, Indiana, West Virginia, Alabama and Florida.

No Limitation in Working Hours.

"These latter five states have no limitation in the weekly working hours of women. The 48 hours a week limitation is prescribed in Massachusetts, California, Oregon, Utah and North Dakota; in Illinois and South Dakota the legal limitation is 70 hours a week. In Ohio 50 hours; in Wisconsin, Connecticut and Delaware 55 hours; in New Jersey, Wyoming, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland 60 hours; in Vermont, Washington, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico 56 hours; in Tennessee 57 hours, and in all the other states, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas 54 hours. The variation as to weekly hours is, therefore, much greater than the variation as to daily hours.

"Night work for women is prohibited in more than one occupation in New York, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon and California; in industry only in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Indiana; in mercantile employment only in South Carolina; for railroad and street railway ticket sellers only in Ohio; in the District of Columbia the number of hours that may be worked at night is limited in the same manner as day work.

Control of Night Work.

"State control of night work for women exists only in 14 states; Delaware, Kansas, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Wisconsin limit the night hours of all women wage earners. Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah and Wisconsin prohibit women from night work in certain occupations. Wisconsin and Nebraska limit night work to eight consecutive hours. Delaware and Maryland limit hours to eight and further specify definite hours as night hours. Kansas, New Hampshire and Wisconsin limit night hours to eight and weekly night work to 48 hours. The number of occupations covered is, as a rule, small. Indiana and Pennsylvania cover manufacturing establishments only.

"Mandatory minimum wage laws for women, with rates fixed by a commission are in force in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado, Washington, Oregon and California; in Utah and Arizona there is a mandatory minimum wage law with the wage fixed by law. In Massachusetts there is a minimum wage fixed by a commission, but not mandatory; in all of the other states there is no law.

MONUMENT TO U. S. WAR DOGS

Will Stand in Only American Animal Cemetery as Memorial to Battle Field Messengers.

New York.—A monument to perpetuate the memory of messenger dogs that served on the battlefields of France and Belgium is to be honored in the dog cemetery at Hartsville near White Plains, N. Y. The memorial, it was announced by postmaster, will cost \$2,500.

Designed by a well-known sculptor, the monument is to stand on a hill overlooking a much-traveled motor highway and will consist of a war dog in heroic size with banner and caduceus of bronze. The Hartsville cemetery is said to be the only animal burial ground in the United States. It has one in Paris, its only rival in the world.

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TAX NOTICE.

Office of Treasurer Kershaw County Camden, S. C., Sept. 20, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the books will be opened for the collection of State, County and School Taxes from October 15th, 1921, to March 15th, 1922. A penalty of 1 per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid January 1st, 1922; 2 per cent February 1st, 1922 and 7 per cent March 15th 1922.

The rate per centum for Kershaw County is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Rate. State Taxes, 12; Good Roads, 2; County Taxes, 11; Hospital, 4; School Taxes, 3; DeKalb township road bonds, 3.

Total, 32. Dog tax \$1.25. All dog owners are required to make a return of their dogs to the County Treasurer, who is required to furnish a license tag. All dogs caught without the license tag the owners will be subject to a fine of twenty (\$20.00) dollars.

The following school districts have special levies: School District No. 1, 21; School District No. 2, 8; School District No. 3, 8; School District No. 4, 8; School District No. 5, 8; School District No. 6, 8; School District No. 7, 8; School District No. 8, 8; School District No. 9, 4; School District No. 10, 5; School District No. 11, 5; School District No. 12, 11; School District No. 13, 8; School District No. 14, 8; School District No. 15, 8; School District No. 16, 4; School District No. 17, 8; School District No. 18, 4; School District No. 19, 4; School District No. 20, 4; School District No. 21, 4; School District No. 22, 11; School District No. 23, 3; School District No. 24, 8; School District No. 25, 8; School District No. 26, 8; School District No. 27, 8; School District No. 28, 8; School District No. 29, 8; School District No. 30, 8; School District No. 31, 8; School District No. 32, 8; School District No. 33, 8; School District No. 34, 8; School District No. 35, 8; School District No. 36, 8; School District No. 37, 2; School District No. 38, 2; School District No. 39, 5; School District No. 40, 17; School District No. 41, 8; School District No. 42, 8; School District No. 43, 4; School District No. 44, 8; School District No. 46, 8; School District No. 47, 8.

The poll tax is \$1.00. All able-bodied male persons from the age of twenty one (21) to sixty (60) years, both inclusive, except persons in incorporated towns of the county, shall pay \$4.00 as a road tax, except ministers of the gospel actually in charge of a congregation. Teachers employed in public schools, school trustees and persons permanently disabled in the military service of this State and persons who served in the War Between the States and all persons actually employed in the quarantine service of this state and all residents who may be attending school or college at the time when said road tax shall become due. Persons claiming disabilities must present certificates from two reputable physicians of this county.

All information with reference to taxes will be furnished upon application.

D. M. McCASKILL, County Treasurer.

Women of the South Sea Islands dance sitting down and merely waving their arms.

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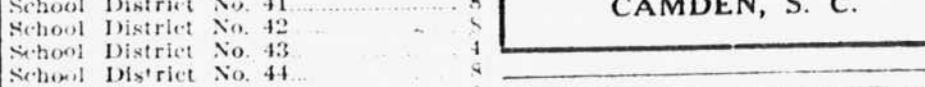
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