

A lone bandit held up paymaster of a cotton mill at Huntville, Ala., Saturday, and got away with the payroll of \$3,400.

TAX NOTICE

Office of Treasurer, Kershaw County, Camden, S. C., Sept. 22, 1923.
Notice is hereby given that the books will be opened for the collection of State, County and School taxes from October 15th, 1923, to March 15th, 1924. A penalty of 1 per cent will be added to all taxes unpaid January 1st, 1923, 2 per cent February 1st, 1923, and 7 per cent March 15th, 1924.

The rate per centum for Kershaw county is as follows:

State Taxes	6
County Taxes	9 1/2
Hospital	3 1/4
School Taxes	3
DeKalb Township Road Bonds	24
	21

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:

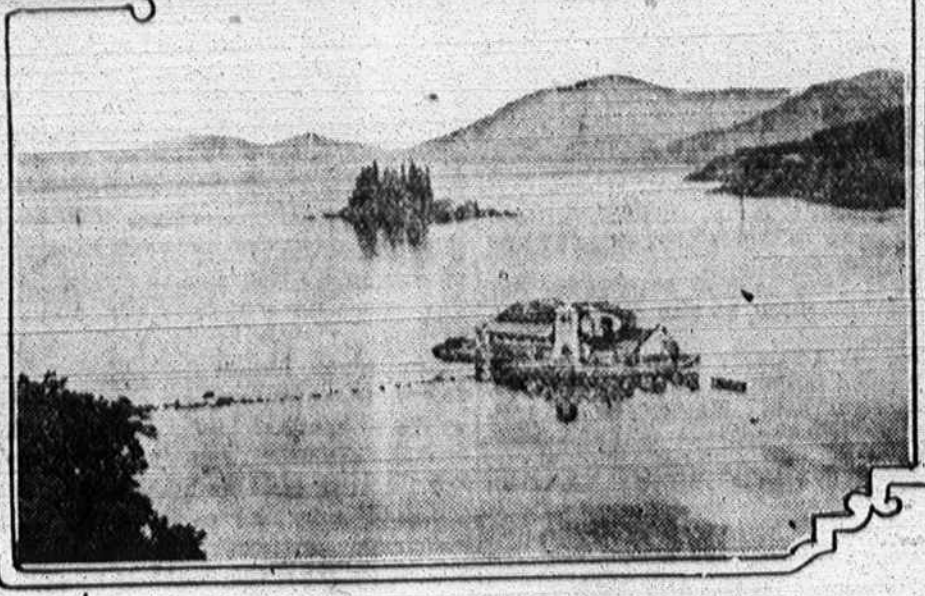
School District No. 1	23
School District No. 2	19
School District No. 3	15
School District No. 4	15
School District No. 5	8
School District No. 6	15
School District No. 7	15
School District No. 8	8
School District No. 9	4
School District No. 11	15
School District No. 12	8
School District No. 13	8
School District No. 14	15
School District No. 15	8
School District No. 16	4
School District No. 17	8
School District No. 18	15
School District No. 19	8

School District No. 20	8
School District No. 21	8
School District No. 22	18
School District No. 23	11
School District No. 24	15
School District No. 25	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	15
School District No. 35	15
School District No. 36	15
School District No. 37	8
School District No. 38	8
School District No. 39	8
School District No. 40	20
School District No. 41	8
School District No. 42	8
School District No. 43	8
School District No. 44	15
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 fifty (50) years, both inclusive, except residents in incorporated towns shall pay \$1.00 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 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 certificate from two reputable physicians of this county.

All information with reference to taxes will be furnished upon application.
D. M. McCASKILL,
County Treasurer.

Key to the Adriatic



The Ship of Ulysses in the Harbor of Corfu.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)
The recent occupation of the island of Corfu by Italy was on the face of it the taking by force of Greek territory by an alien nation; but the island has been cuffed about and batted back and forth so continually through the centuries that half a dozen nations, including Italy, might lay claim to it on the plea of former ownership.

Corfu is one of the parts of the lock that secures the Adriatic sea at its narrow neck from the Ionian sea and the open waters of the Mediterranean. It lies like a watch-tower in the Ionian sea before the narrowing entrance of the Strait of Otranto. To the north of it a rugged finger of Albanian mountain-land reaches out into the strait, and, bending back, forms the splendid naval harbor of Avlona, one of the golden hopes of Austrian and Italian ambitions. To the northwest of Corfu, the long Italian heel cuts out into the waters of the Ionian sea. Together, these three elements dominate the Adriatic's outlet.

Corfu is shaped somewhat like a sickle or a rough crescent, the points or horns of which are toward the Greek mainland. The northern point lacks only two miles of meeting the mainland, but the southern point is some ten miles offshore. The bulge of water which Corfu and the mainland almost make into a lake forms a wonderful land-locked roadstead which has played its part in naval affairs for two millenniums.

The town and harbor of Corfu are on the east side of the island on the shore of this roadstead across which some twelve or fifteen miles away rises the rough shore of Epirus. In the harbor is the little bustling isle of Vido, which has often been heavily fortified by its various owners.

Homer Told Its Beauties.
Bathed in Mediterranean sunshine, with a rather dry climate for a considerable period of the year, the island of Corfu has always been considered a pleasure spot; and it failed to lose this reputation even when the sifting up of a number of arms of the sea and the formation of stagnant lakes brought malaria to some of the lowlands.

Homer describes the island as a sort of paradise in the dim days of Greek beginnings. He makes it out an idyllic lotus-land of beautiful people and beautiful scenery with an abundance of figs and grapes and other fruits.

The island first emerges in history as the site of Corcyra, a city founded only a few miles from the present town of Corfu by colonists from Corinth. The date of Corcyra's birth is set at 734 B. C.—twenty-six centuries ago. The colony grew rapidly in wealth, in maritime power, and into a confident spirit of independence. Corcyra's fleet, protected in its wonderful roadstead, grew strong, and in 664 B. C. fought with its mother-city, Corinth, the first recorded Greek naval battle. Corinth won; but before long Corcyra was again independent. When a second dispute arose with Corinth, Corcyra allied itself with Athens, much as our colonial forefathers allied themselves with England's great rival, France. This move of Corcyra's led to the Peloponnesian war, the World war of classic times.

When the great fleet of Athens and her allies was on the way to Syracuse there was held in the roadstead of Corcyra a review of what was probably the greatest concentration of naval strength up to that time. Again, in 477, the same roadstead was the anchorage place for another great world navy, the combined fleets of Venice, Spain and the pope, which sailed from there to the battle of Lepanto in which they crushed the rising and formidable naval power of Turkey.

With the passing of a powerful Greece the island that is now Corfu fell into the hands of corsairs and became a pirate stronghold. Rome delivered it in 229 B. C. and absorbed it into the empire. Augustus made it his base for operations against Antony in 31 B. C.

When Rome deposed this island off Greece' sst importance, too. The Normans of Sicily held it in the Eleventh and Twelfth centuries, and the Genese after them. The first foothold by Venetians was gained in 1207, but seven years later the island passed to the Greeks of Epirus for nearly half a century.

Corfu's most important middle period began in 1386, when it placed itself voluntarily under Venetian protection. In 1401 Venice assumed complete control and for 400 years held the island. It was during this period that the island took its modern name.

It was a veritable stronghold against the Turk when Ottoman heels were on all of mainland Greece and practically all her islands. Time after time the Turks tried to seize Corfu, but the Venetians always managed to drive them back.

It took the great political cataclysm that Napoleon brought about to shake Venice's hold from Corfu. When Bonaparte handed Venice to Austria in 1797 he kept Corfu for France. It was occupied by the French for only two years, however. Then a combined force of Russians and Turks captured the island, and combining it with the six other Ionian islands, set up the Federation of the Seven Isles under Turkish sovereignty. The short period from 1799 to 1808 was the only one during which the Turks held even nominal control over this island that had so long defied them and which they so long had coveted.

In 1807 the French again came into possession of Corfu, but they were ousted at the "European clearing house" of 1815. Then Corfu added another erratic chapter to its checkered career and became with the other Ionian Isles a protectorate of Great Britain. In 1864 Corfu once more found herself a part of Greece when Great Britain ceded the Ionian Isles to that kingdom.

Corfu does not show the marks of its many masters as plainly as might be expected. Only the scantiest of relics of ancient Corcyra and the Greek classic age are found, and there is hardly a trace of Roman works. A few buildings show British influence, a few military works the hand of France. Probably the deepest impress was made by Venice. Not only in the town of Corfu, but throughout the island as well, are numerous monasteries and other buildings showing an unmistakable Venetian cast.

Population Is Mixed.
The people show more plainly the effects of the many cross-currents of authority that have flowed over the island. In Corfu city, for example, a considerable fraction of the population is made up of Jews; something like a third are of mixed Greek and Venetian blood; and the rest are a mixture of all the strains of the many-peopled shores of the Mediterranean—Greek, Italian, Turk, Albanian, Maltese, Dalmatian and many others.

The town of Corfu, like many other communities that have survived from the Middle ages, has in its lower part a labyrinth of narrow streets, many of them too steep and rough and constricted to permit the use of wheeled vehicles. The hand of Italy appears again in the many arcades, and the East shows its influence in the dark recesses and crowded bazaars. On a higher level the city is built on a more open plan with better and more sightly buildings.

The town is picturesque if somewhat dirty. But the real charm of Corfu is in the open and higher country. Passably good roads skirt the sea cliffs and penetrate the hills from both of which there are entrancing views of sea and sky and mountain, olive and cypress-clad hills and cultivated lowlands. On one of the hills is the Achilleion, the palace-villa built for the unhappy Empress Elizabeth of Austria and purchased for a winter home by the former German emperor in 1907.

The wonderful olive groves of Corfu alone are worth a visit to the island. In few places in the world do those valuable trees grow to such size and age as in this Ionian island. The Venetians, during their control of Corfu, paid a bounty for each olive tree planted. The thrifty husbandman of those days collected the bounties with a will, and as a result large sections of the island's uplands are huge, unbroken olive groves.

The pressing and shipment of the oil constitutes Corfu's chief industry, hundreds of thousands of gallons being shipped annually. The all-important olive vintage begins with a great festival each September. Just as Corfu had been an important naval base in Grecian, Roman and Venetian days, it played a stellar role in the sea fighting of the World war.

Perfectly Simple.
It was during frontier days and there was trouble in a western mountain town: The sheriff had succeeded in dispersing a dangerous "hold-up" gang single-handed and the whole town was buzzing with the talk of his bravery.
To him came the reporter of the local paper.
"How did you succeed in dispersing the gang?" he asked.
"Well," said the sheriff, nonchalantly, "when the boys swarmed around me I just stepped out with a couple of guns in my hand and spoke to them soothing like."
"And what did you actually say?" asked the reporter.
"I just reminded 'em that my brother was running the only undertaker's shop in the town and that everybody round here knew that I was a strong family man who'd do anything in reason to boost the business of a relative."

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A woman bandit held up the cashier of a savings bank at Fostoria, Ohio, Saturday morning, made him turn over a pile of bills, containing \$1,300, and made her escape.

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