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VICTIMS OF TYPHOID

Five in One Dillon Family Who Refuse to be Inoculated.

Startling facts are disclosed in the report of Dr. R. G. Beachley, health officer for Dillon county concerning the ravages of typhoid fever in the county. Dr. Beachley states that there are now known to be 22 cases of typhoid fever in Dillon county and several deaths from the disease have been reported.

Among the many instances related by the health officer to show the efficiency of inoculation as a preventative of the fever one of the most vivid is the following: On a plantation near Dillon all the tenants were vaccinated against typhoid but one family who refused to take the free treatment. Typhoid broke out in that family and five members of it died as a result. Another interesting case from the standpoint of testing the efficiency of the vaccine is that of a young man living between here and Latta. There was fever in a family across the way using the same water supply and all the other members of the young man's family except himself were inoculated. The young man refused and is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Why sane people will refuse to take advantage of the opportunity to get absolute immunity free of charge is more than Dr. Beachley can understand, he states, and he says that many planters are unable to prevail on their tenants to take the treatment. He asks that every citizen with the interests of the county at

heart use every opportunity to spread the sentiment in favor of inoculation. Dr. Beachley reports that the clinic corps from the state health depts held over the county last week by parading with their big truck was a complete success.—Dillon Herald.

Thornwell Orphanage has received the sum of \$50,000 through provisions in the will of Mrs. Nettie Fowler McCormick, according to the statement made today by Dr. L. Ross Lynn, president. Of this amount \$25,000 is to apply on the building debt and \$25,000 is to be added to the endowment fund. This bequest brings the total of Mrs. McCormick's gifts to the orphanage to over \$200,000. She has erected the McCormick home, the Harriet, the Edith, Virginia, Anita, Fowler the Gordon cottage and the Mary Jacobs school building, the cost of these exceeding \$175,000. Mrs. McCormick became interested in the orphanage through the influence of the late Judge Cothran, an elder in the Abbeville, S. C., Presbyterian church.

A wheat yield that is believed to be the record for Anderson county this year and which compares favorably with any reported in the state, was made by J. J. Smith, of Starr. Mr. Smith had two fields of wheat. In one field there were four acres, which netted 163 bushels when threshed. Another field of five acres yielded 180 bushels, making a total of 343 bushels on nine acres. Mr. Smith's wheat crop was one of the finest anywhere in the country, the grain growing shoulder high and the heads shining out almost perfectly.

NO JOBS AT NORTH

East St. Louis Mayor Advises Negroes To Stay in South.

Mayor M. M. Stephens, of East St. Louis, Illinois, has sent out the following advice to mayors and newspapers of southern cities with the request that they pass it on to the negro population:

"It is reported that in the Southern States, especially in the large negro settlements, that statements have been made and circulated to the effect that there is a demand for labor in the North, at high wages, and in some cases inducements of different kinds have been presented to the negro population; which has caused a large immigration of negroes from the South to the North; and

"The City of East St. Louis has and is receiving many of these negroes, and a large number of laborers are now out of employment and appealing for work, with no demand for labor of any kind in this vicinity; and

"If the exodus of the negro population of the South continues it will cause great suffering and want during the remainder of this year, especially during the winter months; therefore, be it resolved,

"That efforts be made to advise the people of the South the true conditions as exist in reference to labor demands, and use consistent efforts to offset and prevent any further misrepresentations that induce the negroes to seek the North for employment.

"That copies of this resolution be printed and distributed through the Southern States to advise and offset the former misrepresentations that have been made to its people that has caused the large exodus of negroes."

Eugene Stack, a mail transfer clerk shot and killed a would-be mail rober at East Orange, New Jersey, early Thursday morning, as the dead man and two companions tried to make off with five sacks of registered mail that had been put off an early morning train. Stack was hit twice by bullets fired by the bandits. He will get a reward of \$5,000 from the government for the killing of the bandit. Mrs. Isabelle Porter, 21, a bride of a few days, has disappeared from a hotel at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and it is feared that she has committed suicide by going over the falls.

REAL LOVE LETTERS THINGS OF THE PAST?

Modern Missives Not Characterized by Fervency.

In these degenerate days, when to be sentimental is to be silly, and when we boast that we do not "wear our hearts on our sleeves," the art of writing a love letter worthy of the name is in danger of being altogether lost, says London Answers.

"The letter of today is, with rare exceptions, a "mere business" missive," with few of the hopes and fears, the heart throbs, the "splendid sentiments and rare, sweet raptures" that a modern lover feels just as much as his predecessors did.

In former days it was a man's pride and pleasure to pour out his very soul on paper, in ardent homage to the lady of his choice. On such of his letters as survive, though their pages are yellow and the ink faded, the words still burn with the tenderness and passion that inspired them.

Thus, in one of the letters of John Churchill, the great duke of Marlborough, to Sarah Jennings, we read: "I do love and adore you with all my heart and soul—so much that I do and will ever be better pleased with your happiness than my own. But—oh, my soul!—if we might both be happy, what inexpressible joy that would be! I will not dare to expect more favors than you shall see fit to give me; but, could you love me, I think the happiness would be so great that it would make me immortal."

Keats also was a great lover. He wrote to Fanny Brawne: "I never knew before what such a love as you have made me feel was; I did not believe in it; my fancy was afraid of it, lest it should burn me up. I would never see anything but pleasure in your eyes, love on your lips and happiness in your steps.

"My dear girl, I love you ever and ever without reserve. The more I have known the more have I loved. Even my jealousies have been agonies of love; in the hottest fit I have ever had I would have died for you. The last of your kisses was ever the sweetest, the last smile the brightest, the last movement the gracefulest."

William Hazlitt's love letters, too, have the authentic note. He wrote to Sarah Walker: "When I think of the thousand of enduring caresses that have passed between us I do not wonder at the strong attachment that draws me to you. I hear the wind sigh through the lattice, and keep repeating over and over to myself two lines of Byron's tragedy:

So shalt thou find me ever at thy side. Here and hereafter, if the last may be, applying them to thee, my love, and thinking whether I shall ever see thee again. Perhaps not—for some years at least, till both thou and I are old! and then, when all else have forsaken thee I will creep to thee and die in thy arms."

These are a few extracts only from the letters of long-dead lovers, whose delight it was to pour out their very souls to the ladies whom they loved. Who can doubt that they were read and treasured with a joy which the careless, cold-blooded letters of the modern lover can never inspire?

WOULD FORFEIT LICENSE

Greenville Man Suggests Way to Enforce Prohibition Law.

Greenville, S. C., Aug. 2.—Passing of a state law requiring all motorists to have a license granted by the state, this to be suspended or forfeited in the event the driver is found guilty of transporting whiskey, is advocated by J. E. Marshall, for the past three and a half years assistant district attorney for the Western District of South Carolina.

Mr. Marshall, who is a native of Virginia, but has been in this state for a number of years, leaves today for Washington to be special attorney in the bureau of the solicitor of the bureau of internal revenue.

Public sentiment, crystallizing in a demand that the legislature pass such a law, will do much to enforce the prohibition law, Mr. Marshall said. "I have given the subject of prohibition enforcement much thought during the time I have been connected with the office of the district attorney.

At the conclusion of about three and a half years of service I am convinced that the taking away of a man's privilege on the highway will do more than anything else to bring about a higher regard for the prohibition laws and to aid government officials in its enforcement."

Briefly, Mr. Marshall thinks the legislature could aid the prohibition cause by passing a law requiring all persons who drive all automobiles to have a license granted by the state. In the event any person is convicted, either in state or United States court of transporting whiskey, the state would have the right to take away this person's license for a specified period. Mr. Marshall thinks if this license were annulled for a period of two or three years it would be a powerful factor in the enforcement of prohibition.

"I believe a man would value the privilege of driving an automobile so highly that whether he was an ordinary transporter of whiskey or a citizen who merely wanted his pint, he would think twice before violating the law."

PLAN NEW NATIONAL PARK

Would Be Established Near Anderson in This State.

Anderson, Aug. 1.—With a view to making observations as to the feasibility of establishing a national park where the boundary line of North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia meet in the Blue Ridge mountains, a committee of representatives of the federal government is expected to arrive in South Carolina within the next few days, according to word received here.

Efforts will be made to secure the co-operation of the chambers of commerce in the states concerned in securing a large tract of land, which includes many thousand acres of wild land which is noted for its scenic beauty. The preservation of wild life of the four states will be another object in the formation of the national park, it is said.

L. B. McGill, president of the Georgia National Park committee, has written to Darwin Reed, former member of the Anderson county delegation to the state legislature, in regard to the matter. Mr. McGill stated that the area included in South Carolina will be that portion of the state, north of the line running east of the Georgia boundary line north of Walhalla and turning north near Table Rock, extending into North Carolina.

A plea will be made to chambers of commerce in the four states to place the matter before citizens and members of the state legislature and national congress, it is said, in order that public support may be given the movement to create the new national park.

Anderson would be the nearest large city in South Carolina to the park, and thousands of tourists would be expected to come through here enroute to the new reservation.

Predicting success for a campaign for raising \$100,000 to erect a home for the blind in South Carolina, Prof. J. Nelson Frierson reported that several thousand dollars have been raised in addition to previous contributions in addressing members of the South Carolina association of the Blind at Columbia, Friday.

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China's Use of Opium

It is believed that Arabs introduced the use of opium into China in the Fifteenth century. It reached India simultaneously. A Chinese author states that it was under the Ming dynasty, which reigned from 1318 to 1644, that the use became general of "the pill called Elixir of Gold which, used to excess, results in detriment to the health." At that time the opium consumed in China was grown in the country itself; when the habit of smoking became widespread, China began to import considerable quantities of opium from India. The tobacco of the Philippines had been introduced into China in 1620, and it is only since the Eighteenth century that the custom has become general of smoking the crude opium, instead of the tobacco impregnated with opium originally used by the inhabitants of Java and Formosa.

Tortoise Shell

Tortoise shell is used as veneering in fine cabinet work. It is cut for such purpose in exactly the same manner as any of the fine woods. There are two grades of thickness, the saw cut and the knife cut. The first, averaging from 1-32 to 1-16 of an inch in thickness, is cut with a small saw. The knife cut makes from 60 to 100 sheets to an inch. The knife is used something like a plane. The object is fixed on a table and the knife blade works backwards and forwards. Tortoise shell was formerly cut by hand about one-eighth of an inch in thickness and then planed. It may be softened by gentle heat and then be cut readily.

The Continental Divide

The word "divide" in this sense has the same meaning as "watershed," which is an elevated ridge of land parting the waters of two drainage systems. The Continental divide in America follows the line of the Rocky mountains. On one side of the divide the water flows to the Pacific, on the other to the Atlantic. A large region in Montana and Wyoming is known as "The Great Divide" because it is the natural geographic center of North America. Water from the Great Divide flows to the Atlantic, to the Gulf of Mexico, to the Pacific and to the Arctic ocean.

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