

Ford Plant Denies Stock Issue

Quite a number of people throughout the county have received circular letters lately offering to sell the Ford stock referred to in the following dispatch from New York. This is given space for the information of our readers.—Editor.

"New York, March 21.—A temporary injunction restraining the sale of bankers' shares of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., has been issued against the Continental Company, and Marshall and Company, of this city, state attorney general Ottinger announced today. In asking the injunction from the state supreme court, the attorney general's office asserted that between 5,000 and 10,000 persons had bought the shares under the impression that they were buying Ford Motor Company stock.

Ford stock, according to the attorney general, was purchased in the open market and banking shares were issued against it to be sold to the public at a rate which brought the price of the stock above market value. The Ford company, of Canada, has denied any interest in the bankers' shares of its stock. More than fifty letters to Henry Ford asking about the stock were introduced as evidence. A permanent injunction will be sought."

Marion Appell Williams, said to be the wife of a sailor in the Brooklyn navy yard, was arrested in Washington charged with the kidnaping of a baby at Charleston, S. C.

Strong Men Can't Lift Him

Danville, Va., March 23.—A little man who tips the scales at 180 pounds arrived in Danville yesterday and offered a reward of \$100 for the man or men who can lift him from the ground. The fact that he is a theatrical performer did not abate interest in the slender little man who tried himself out on a number of strong men.

John Malcum, an iron thewed fireman who steered his muscles for 15 years driving a triple hitch firewagon and rated as about as strong a man as can be found anywhere and who weighs about 200 pounds, gave the job up as a bad job. Two other men helped him to try and lift, the little stranger and they finally gave it up. Allan Correlli, who says that the secret of his forte lies in the manipulation of muscles, can make himself light or heavy. Malcum held him at arm's length last night when Correlli relaxed his muscles and he let him down with a bump when the young man "tightened himself."

Girls herding ducks or geese is not an uncommon sight in certain parts of Europe.

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that one month from this date, on Monday, May 4th, 1925, I will make to the Probate Court of Kershaw County my final return as guardian of Blake Wilbur Kelly, 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.

MRS. KATE KELLY.
Camden, S. C., March 30th, 1925.

Had Little Fear of

Boa's Hugging Power

Among the large collection of jungle creatures brought to New York by the Boobe expedition from British Guiana was what is described as the most iridescent tropical snake ever seen in this latitude.

The snake, which will find a home in the Zoological museum, is over seven feet long, and was captured by the ladies of the expedition, Miss Ruth Rose, the historian; Miss Isabel Cooper, the artist, and Mrs. John Teevan.

Miss Rose, in describing the capture, said that the male members of the party, including Sergeant Chetyrkin, archeologist, and Mr. Teevan, were away in the depths of the jungle while the young women were in a subcamp with a group of native women and children. The welkin was suddenly split with feminine screams, and the white ladies boldly ran to the scene of the hubbaloocoo. Native women of British Guiana do not know a poisonous snake from the harmless kind, and they had never seen a scintillating rainbow boa before. That was what they were screaming about.

Under the leadership of Miss Rose the ladies closed in on the snake, whose dazzling beauty, Miss Rose intimated, seemed intended as a protective coloration to blind its foes. The standard way to capture a big snake is to grab it by the back of the neck, and if you are an ordinary lady to call for male help. Ornithological ladies never think of calling for help.

Exactly which one grabbed the back of the boa's neck first none of the grabbers could tell. But all got firm grips somewhere on the marvelous snake's squirming length and held on. In an instant there was a great show of millinery mixed with prismatic boabues resembling a May pole celebration gone mad.

Of course, the ladies said later, they did not fear to be hugged by the boa, or any beau, because he was hardly strong enough to crush one's bones, and they were determined to capture him alive just to show the men that they were not the whole jungle shooting match. Finally, to the joy of the startled native women, the boa surrendered and consented to be coiled up in a box.—Montreal Family Herald.

Hungarian Gypsy Music

The music of the Hungarian gypsy has been handed down from father to son for ages and is distinctive and traditional. They have their own instruments, the oldest of which is the Rackoczy pipe, a kind of small but rough oboe with a half wailing, half humorous tone. It would appear to be as much Hungarian as gypsy, however, for the name is taken from that of a field outside Budapest, where at one time the kings of Hungary opened their parliament or rikedag. It seems likely that the instrument was used either for calling the members together or for ritual purposes connected with the ceremonies of the opening and closing of the parliament, and so was given the name of the place where it was utilized.

Drake's Set of Bowls

One of the features of the great historical pageant of Devon, produced at Torquay recently, was the use, in one scene, of the identical set of bowls with which Drake was playing when the armada came in sight. These bowls are among the treasures of Torquay museum, says London Tit-Bits.

There are people, however, who doubt their authenticity, or, rather, the truth of the famous anecdote of Drake and his celebrated game on Plymouth Hoe.

There is no contemporary account of the incident, which was described for the first time in Britain in an Eighteenth-century book. It is mentioned, however, in a Spanish political pamphlet published in 1624.

Owl, Symbol of Wisdom

The owl has been known as the symbol of wisdom since the dawn of history. This bird figures extensively in the legends and folklore of all peoples of all ages. Among the ancient Greeks Athena was the goddess of wisdom and the patroness of the arts, and her attributes were the serpent, the owl and the egg. The mystery surrounding the owl's nocturnal habits and its large, almost stationary eyes have probably contributed most toward making it an object of superstition. The ancients thought that if an owl appeared near a sick chamber it was an omen of death.—The Pathfinder.

Sauce for Her

Nancy, aged seven, is lurching with her mother in a restaurant. Mother (helping herself to sauce)—You won't like this, dear, it's parsley sauce.

Nancy—Oh! let me have some, mummy. I know I should like it.

Mother—Why, you haven't tasted it.

Nancy—No, but I've read about it in the Bible.

Mother (surprised)—Where?

Nancy—I've been reading about the man who was sick of the parsley and I want to try it.—Brisbane Mail.

German War Mortality

An analysis of the German death rate during the war shows that men between twenty and twenty-five years of age suffered most heavily. Between 1913 and 1915 the mortality rate between those ages jumped from 4.4 thousand to 63.9. During the two following years it decreased but rose in 1918 to 54.8. For women between twenty and twenty-five years of age the death rate increase did not begin until 1917, when the scarcity of food, coal and other supplies was reaching a climax.

A MUTUAL ORGANIZATION—FOUNDED IN 1845

New York Life Insurance Company

346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Eightieth Annual Statement

To the Policy-holders:

I am addressing an audience of about seven and a half million people. I directly address one and one-half million thoughtful men and women each of whom is responsible in some fashion for about four others.

My theme is your relation to each other and to your neighbors through the New York Life Insurance Company.

I assume that mere figures about the Company have ceased to interest you in the old way. Whether we have in assets more or less than a billion dollars or do more or less than seven hundred million dollars of new business in a year is interesting now, chiefly because these once amazing facts tell how widely useful you are as a part of a vast social enterprise which is both beneficent and beneficial.

May I in this year of grace try to give you a new thought about yourselves and—if I may so put it—about our duty to others.

You are the plain people that Lincoln referred to. Few of you are very rich; few are very poor.

You are always quick to help your neighbor, even at some sacrifice to yourself. If your neighbor is ill you sympathize with him, and if you know of some way in which you can help him you eagerly offer your services.

If diphtheria threatens him and his family and you know that he does not understand about the diphtheria serum, you almost force him to get it and get it quickly.

You do the same about typhoid or pneumonia or scarlet fever. If you are a farmer you tell your fellow-farmer of any process you know by which his crop may be increased or how his methods of marketing may be improved.

You are moved by the same impulse if you are a physician or a lawyer or a merchant or a teacher or a mechanic or a clerk or a day laborer.

You do these things spontaneously. You expect no reward. You know your neighbor would gladly do the same for you.

In other words, your neighbors' welfare has become a part of your own life; your welfare is their concern, too.

This we call the milk of human kindness. You could perform your greatest neighborly service in 1925, almost work a miracle in beneficence, if you would recognize the remedial power of life insurance in your relations with your neighbor. You hesitate because you think that whether or not your neighbor insures his life is his private affair.

Insuring his life is no more your neighbor's private affair than is the condition of his health.

Improvidence is just as real and just as dangerous as disease. The poverty which follows both is worse than either.

The future welfare of your neighbor's children and his own security in old age are your concern. You have observed the beneficent work of life insurance. Why not talk seriously to your neighbor about what you know?

Has it brought you peace of mind? Tell him so. Has it taught you to save money? Show him how. Are you getting more out of life for yourself and your wife because you know your children will be provided for? Explain that to him.

You will generally have a sympathetic auditor because he himself has seen widows saved from dire poverty, families kept together and children educated by life insurance.

You and your neighbor have seen life insurance help your community and state in other ways; by loans on farms, homes, business buildings, the purchase of the bonds of your town or county or state—through the purchase of railroad bonds and the bonds of the great public utility corporations that are so rapidly increasing human efficiency and human comfort.

Send for one of our agents. Introduce him to your neighbor. In brief follow the neighborly impulse here as you would in other things—on the perfectly sound theory that your neighbor's welfare is your concern.

If in 1925 you each did this neighborly act and added one person like yourself to our membership you would about double the outstanding insurance of the company. This would be a great piece of public service; it would be a fine neighborly thing to do, and it would directly benefit you because, if the company's outstanding risks were doubled, its fixed charges would relatively decrease, and this saving would lower the cost of your life insurance.

This is a policy-holders' company. It exists because you are provident. Its strength and security are unrivaled. Its assets belong to you.

Your neighbor doesn't clearly know all that. He doesn't realize that you are a joint and several owner of more than a billion dollars. He probably doesn't fully understand what a prudent and desirable neighbor you are.

Tell him all about it.

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY,
President.

Outstanding Insurance Dec. 31, 1925	\$4,695,000,000.00
New business paid for in 1924	746,000,000.00
Earning power of assets, including cash in bank, Dec. 31, 1924 (per ct.)	5.06
Investments made in 1924 (excluding loans on policies)	122,000,000.00
Paid to and on account of beneficiaries and policy-holders in 1924	169,000,000.00

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1, 1925

Bonds at Market Value as determined by the Insurance Dept., State of New York

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate Owned	\$7,314,032.75	Policy Reserve	\$820,467,244.00
First Mortgage Loans—		Other Policy Liabilities	30,952,800.09
On Farms	68,143,085.50	Dividends left with company to accumulate at int.	18,126,659.14
On Residential and Business Properties	230,422,054.50	Premiums, interest and rentals prepaid	2,959,867.36
Loans on Policies	168,308,446.91	Taxes, salaries, accounts, etc., due or accrued	10,581,658.07
Bonds of the United States	84,354,410.00	Additional reserves	10,350,417.00
Railroad Bonds	303,504,995.93	Dividends payable 1925	54,136,792.24
Bonds of other Governments, of state and municipalities	109,255,521.45	Reserve for deferred divi.	7,108,161.00
Public Utility Bonds	43,251,785.00	General contingency funds not included above	101,212,611.52
Cash, including branch office balances	5,804,721.62		
Other Assets	35,537,156.76		
Total	\$1,055,896,210.42	Total	\$1,055,896,210.42

POULTRY ANNOUNCEMENT

Of Interest To All Poultry Raisers

It is with pleasure that we announce that Mrs. Florence Forbes, nationally known poultry expert, will be at our store Saturday, April 4th, where she will gladly give advice on feeding, raising, and care of chickens, come and avail yourself of this opportunity

This Advice Is Free To All

We invite you to bring your poultry troubles to her

The McLeod-Rush Co.

PHONE 44

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