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**BIG STILL IS RAIDED**  
Operators, However, Escape in Chesterfield County

Cheraw, July 29.—Last night Rural Policeman D. F. Brock, W. C. Tiller, P. S. Thurman and the chief of police of Pageland made a raid on a still in Cash Swamp, near Douglass Landing and destroyed a fifty-gallon copper still, twenty gallons of whiskey and 2,000 gallons of peach mash. They also found many high-powered cartridges. These were in a large tank with a rubber roof nicely fixed as living quarters. The distillers had a watchman and thus made their escape.  
This same place was raided by Chief of Police Jacobs of Cheraw, Deputy Sheriff C. J. Sellers and Rural Policeman Brock and Tiller when a sixty-gallon still was taken and a suitcase with woman's clothes and eighteen barrels of mash and a twenty-gallon keg with two gallons of whiskey were destroyed. They then had a canvas tent with several cots in it. Though one of the men and the woman were seen, they made their escape in the darkness.

**Catholic Church Services**  
Services at the Catholic Church on Sunday, August 2nd, will be as follows: Mass at 9:30 a. m., sermon on "The Brazen Serpent."

Three Cherokee county convicts serving time for stealing three separate automobiles, made their escape last Tuesday afternoon, appropriated another auto and got away.

**Couldn't Be Identified**  
Lumberton, N. C., July 24.—An undertaking establishment here is holding the body of an unidentified man who was killed yesterday about 22 miles south of here when Robeson county officials raided a whiskey plant and exchanged shots with two men supposed to have been operating the plant. At least 500 persons have viewed the body, but none was able to identify it.

A coroner's jury rendered a verdict that "Dallas John Doe" came to his death by a gunshot wound inflicted by an unknown party.

**BRYAN HAD LONG BEEN BEFORE THE PUBLIC**  
(Continued from another page)

Notwithstanding Mr. Bryan's avowed politics, it is said he was a good loser. Of Presbyterian faith, he was a member of the church for years, and in the act of a religious duty, he sometimes tried to make the most of his position. He made a number of religious addresses. For the last four years or more the campaign of 1912, when he failed to be elected by President Wilson, Mr. Bryan continued to edit his news paper and to attend the courts as a lawyer.  
In his later years he came in contact with a number of prominent Democrats where Mr. Bryan, a scholarly woman, former Miss Mary E. Baird, of Perry, Pa., who had greatly aided her husband in his political career, was a charming hostess. The Bryans had three children, one son and two daughters.  
Always in demand as a lecturer, especially at Chautauques, Mr. Bryan's income was augmented by his writings for newspapers and magazines and his authorship of several books. The latter included "The First Battle," 1897, "Under Other Flags," 1904, "The Old World and Its Way," 1907, "Heart to Heart," Appeals, 1917. He was elected to the Nebraska legislature, Mr. Bryan, after the final defeat of the Democratic establishment in 1912, moved to New York and Mr. Bryan's political career was over.  
A few years ago he was made an honorary member of the National Association of Publicists. Mr. Bryan's primary avocation was that of a lawyer. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and practiced law in New York and in Camden, S. C.

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a campaign in behalf of a true Democrat with even more vigor than that with which I have fought at any time on my own behalf."  
Woodrow Wilson at this time was governor of New Jersey and had attracted the attention of the Nebraskan, it was said, by reason of his "progressive" legislation. The fight on the floor of the Baltimore convention, led by Bryan against the Tammany men in the New York delegation, is a matter of history. Despite the fact that Champ Clark, speaker of the House of Representatives, led on twenty-seven ballots for the nomination and had a clear majority of nine, which ordinarily would have made him the party's candidate, the Nebraskan's eloquence and persistence against "domination of the party by Wall Street" resulted in failure of the Missourian to get the necessary two-thirds of the convention and in the designation of Wilson.  
Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson held many ideals in common. When Mr. Wilson was elected president he appointed Mr. Bryan Secretary of State. The two years Mr. Bryan occupied a place at the head of Mr. Wilson's cabinet were years of perplexity and stress. The Mexican embroglio, the Japanese anti-alien land controversy in California and the correspondence with Germany and Austria-Hungary, antecedent to America's entrance into the war, were problems that gave the Nebraskan statesman many sleepless nights.  
During his term of office, because of an insult to the United States flag and the refusal of "Dictator" Huerta of Mexico to fire a salute as an apology, American troops were dispatched to Vera Cruz which was captured April 21, 1914. Subsequently the soldiers and warships were withdrawn. Huerta was deposed and a Constitutional government under Venustiana Carranza, who was favored by the administration, was set up in its stead.  
At the height of the anti-alien land controversy in California Mr. Bryan journeyed to the Pacific coast, where he held several conferences with the governor and delivered speeches before the State Legislature. Relations with Japan during this period were reported as somewhat strained. The upshot of the matter was that a new measure, known as the Webb bill, was drafted and passed. It modified the restrictions against the Japanese, but evoked a protest from Tokio.  
Mr. Bryan's resignation from the cabinet, which occurred on June 9, 1915, came as a thunderclap out of a clear sky. It was known there had been disagreements between the president and his chief cabinet officer, but that the breach had gone beyond healing was not realized by the public mind. Germany's aggressions and her ruthless U boat policy were daily drawing the United States into the vortex of war. Mr. Bryan seemed pledged to speak. The time came when President Wilson's notes to Germany had to take a final tone, and with the striking of another American ship and an ultimatum from the United States, Mr. Bryan, who had previously declared, "There is nothing final between friends," sent his letter of resignation to the president. Mr. Wilson, deploring his action as a "personal loss," in reply, accepted his secretary's withdrawal from the cabinet, stating that they both sought the same end, but by different methods.  
The zeal of Mr. Bryan to bring about world peace led him, in the excess of his enthusiasm, it was said, to public speech and acts that brought upon him a great deal of hostile criticism. Before the United States entered the war the Nebraskan had plighted himself as a company in an expedition financed by Henry Ford, the Michigan manufacturer, to Europe for the purpose of getting the boys out of the trenches. Mr. Bryan later changed his plans and did not go. Subsequently he was accused of unbecomingly aiding the propaganda of the Central Powers by his speeches and writings. Early in the war he issued a "manifesto" by profiting from his address in San Francisco, and that the United States should not make a deal with Germany and thus bring about a "mal peace."  
Some time before this he was reported as being opposed to permitting the United States to make any loans to the belligerents. When the United States picked up the gage of war thrown down by Germany, however, Mr. Bryan promptly declared that he must be defeated at all costs and offer his services to President Wilson as a private citizen.  
When Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan was often absent from Washington as a lecturer and this subjected him to no little amount of censure in the press. In a public statement he said the \$12,000 salary he received as a cabinet officer was insufficient to meet the ordinary household demands upon his purse

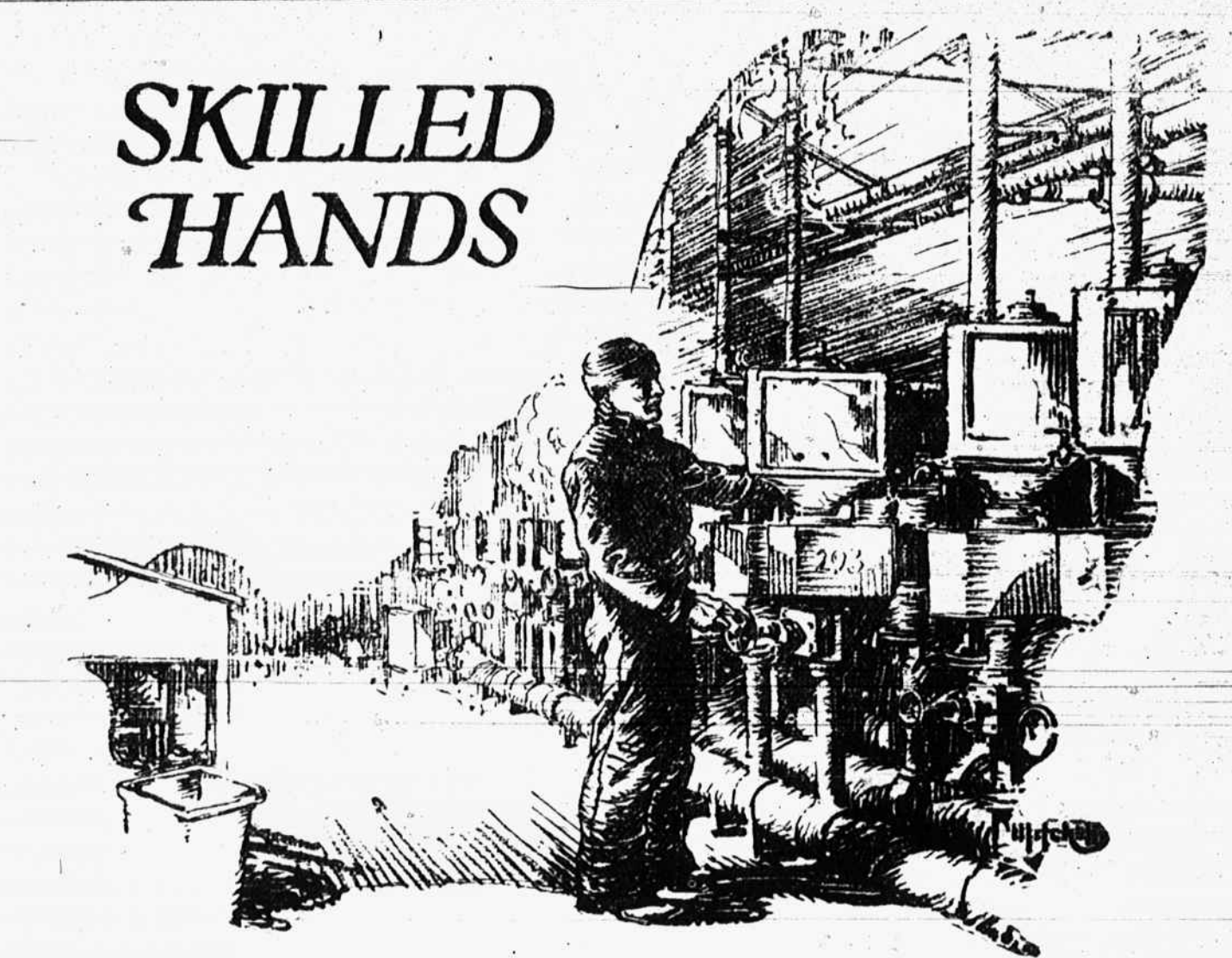
and he felt obliged to supplement his income in other ways. One of his most popular lectures was "The Prince of Peace."  
When he entered the cabinet Mr. Bryan astonished Washington by announcing that grape juice would be substituted for alcoholic beverages whenever the Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan entertained the members of the diplomatic corps. Indeed, Mr. Bryan in his long advocacy of teetotalism was credited by many with having done more than any other American outside of the Prohibition party to force the adoption of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution making the United States a "dry" nation. From March, 1918, he was president of the National Dry Federation.  
Mr. Bryan's leadership of the Democratic party definitely was broken at the national convention at San Francisco in 1920, when he was defeated in his efforts to have a dry plank included in the platform. Throughout the campaign he remained silent, and afterward said it was the first time in forty years that he had made no speeches for a Democratic presidential candidate. The reason for his action, he said, was that he did not agree with James M. Cox, the party's candidate who was defeated by Warren G. Harding, and that he did not want to debate with the candidate of his own party.  
After his defeat on the convention floor relative to the proposed dry plank, Mr. Bryan said: "My heart is in the grave with our cause. I must pause until it comes back to me."  
Soon after the election of President Harding, Mr. Bryan suggested that President Wilson resign because the people had voted against the League of Nations, one of the dominant issues of the campaign, and in favor of an association of nations as proposed by Mr. Harding. The former Secretary of State proposed that President Wilson immediately turn over the office to Vice President Marshall with the understanding that the latter appoint Mr. Harding as Secretary of State at the beginning of the new Congress and then resign so that Mr. Harding immediately could become President and put into effect his association of nations.  
Having become a permanent legal resident of Miami, Fla., Mr. Bryan was elected from that state a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at New York in 1924. He took a prominent part in the proceedings, but his influence was greatly curtailed as compared with that which he exerted at previous national conventions of the party. His advocacy of the nomination of William G. McAdoo had no effect in breaking the deadlock which continued for nearly two weeks between Mr. McAdoo and Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, the contest eventually being ended when the delegates switched to John W. Davis, who was nominated.  
Mr. Bryan was a member of the resolutions committee and at one of the sessions when the K. K. K. issue was being discussed he dropped to his knees and urged the other members of the committee to join with him in prayer that they might be guided in the right light. The former secretary took part in the campaign, but was not as active as he had been in some previous ones. His brother, Charles W. Bryan, then governor of Nebraska, was the Democratic nominee for vice-president.  
Easing up on his political activities with the 1920 national campaign Mr. Bryan took a greater interest in the affairs of the Presbyterian church and devoted more of his time to lecturing. In 1923 he was defeated for moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church after an exciting contest. He was elected vice-moderator at the General Assembly of 1924.  
An avowed opponent of the Darwin theory of evolution, Mr. Bryan made many addresses on the subject. Speaking in 1923 before the Legislature of West Virginia, which was considering a bill to prohibit the teaching of the Darwin theory in the schools of that state, Mr. Bryan said:  
"Sensible science paid by taxation should not be permitted to teach under the guise of science or philosophy anything that undermines faith in God, impairs belief in the Bible or discredits the Son of God and the Saviour of the world. Evolutionists rob the Saviour of the glory of the virgin birth, the majesty of His deity and the triumph of His resurrection. They weaken faith in the Bible by regarding the miracles and the supernatural and by eliminating from the Bible all that conflicts with their theories. They render the Book a scrap of paper."  
Later in an address in New York Mr. Bryan denounced the Darwin theory as the greatest enemy of religion and declared that in the schools it was undermining Christianity. "I

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don't object to scientific truth," he said, "for no truth disturbs religion. What we object to is for any scientist to put forth his guess and demand that we substitute it for the word of God. Evolution is an enemy of the Bible and furnishes a respectable excuse for men to deny the Bible." Among his writings on the subject were "The Menace of Darwinism" and "The Bible and Its Enemies."



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