

SIR JOHN JELlicoe.

Chief Admiral of England's Great Fleet.

To the eyes of the British public the fleet consists of a vast number of great ships, a few well known names, usually of those who have long ago hauled down their flags, and nothing more.

Thus, with the probable exception of the great dreadnaught controversy, the revolution in naval affairs since the opening of the century has come about almost unknown to the public at large.

Sir John Jellicoe is a strongly built man, somewhat below middle height, with dark hair and eyes, and a prominent nose.

Kinship. Jovial Briton (espying a member of the Scotch Guard)—Shake 'ands of 'man—sake 'ands, I'm half Scotch—other half—hic—soda water.—London Opinion.

A Japanese army surgeon has invented a machine run by electricity that grinds as many beans into flour in forty minutes as a man can grind in a day.

which must be of the very first importance now. In all his achievements Jellicoe was a reformer, not a monomaniac; his mind was not of the type that can hold but one idea at a time.

On his return from China Sir John Jellicoe came rapidly to the front. For years he had given himself keenly to the study and practice of gunnery; and when Sir John Fisher (now Lord Fisher), in the course of his sweeping reforms in the admiralty, was casting about for a competent director of naval ordnance, he remembered Jellicoe's knowledge and love of gunnery, and put him into the post.

ANTIQUITY OF TOYS.

Through All Ages Children Have Used Same Playthings.

Up to the present nothing with which man has had to do in the progress and development of the human race, has changed as little as toys, says the Mother's Magazine.

Ages ago infantile Egypt played with dolls, boats, balls, dishes, wagons, miniature horses and other animals. The little Greeks and Romans amused themselves with much the same playthings, except for the further possession of a rattle, which some wise Grecian gentleman very kindly invented for them.

We know this from the chance words of a few early writers, from the sculptures which have been saved of the different ancient nations which represent children in the act of playing—and also from the fact that many small toys, closely analogous to many toys of today, have been found in the tombs of the children of bygone ages—dolls, balls, boats, tops and tiny dishes, added to which there were small warlike implements for the boys, such as javelins and bows and arrows.

In the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, there is a fascinating terra-cotta boat, complete to the smallest detail. It was found in the tomb of an Egyptian boy 4,000 years ago.

Take the doll, one of the few of the very old toys which fit into the modern scheme of playthings that teach, as girls always have an always will play with dolls because they develop and foster the birthright of every woman, mother-love.

Horace makes mention of the stick horse of the Roman children. Missals of the middle ages, picture little people still astride such makeshift steeds, and the ordinary riding horse of the ordinary child remained a stick with a horse head until late in the seventeenth century.

An interesting feature of the past session was the prompt crystallization of an opposition party. There was really nothing vital to oppose, but a group of radical members evidently felt that they ought to make trouble for the government.

They were able to spin out the debate for three days before they allowed themselves to be persuaded. From that time on the opposition showed itself to be an obstructionist. The members were encouraged by agitators outside of parliament, but it was evident that they cherished a distorted and exaggerated idea of their own power.

As a whole, the legislators proved themselves to be keen and able debaters. They have, however, entirely dispensed with the qualities of dignity and repose and are supposed to be characteristic of the Oriental. The chamber has at times witnessed some very fervid sessions. It is noteworthy that the visitors' gallery always has been well filled with natives, and that the local papers have devoted much space to the reports.

EGYPT'S FIRST PARLIAMENT.

A Hopeful Beginning in Home Rule.

The first session of the first Egyptian parliament has just closed, and those who have faith in self-government for England's great protectorate are eagerly studying the work that has been accomplished and the impression that it has made upon the people at large, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

Out of 16 projects submitted to it by the government it has passed 12, the other four having been withdrawn or postponed until the next session. Some of the measures adopted were of great importance. The Egyptian legislators had their first experience of a budget and wrangled over the various items as bitterly as their more sophisticated contemporaries of other lands.

The assembly drew up its own by-laws. It addressed 31 questions to the members of the government and studied the full replies that it received to each one. It presented more than 70 motions and considered the 800 or so petitions that were addressed to the body by individuals.

This fledgling parliament by no means enjoys full powers in deciding the affairs of the nation. Only within certain well defined limits can it enforce consideration of its wishes on the government. It is, in short, an advisory body with less actual influence than the Russian Duma, but the British administrators hope that it will serve to educate the Egyptians along democratic lines and pave the way for eventual self-government.

They first made themselves felt when the utterly trivial question of a substitute for the president during a brief absence came up for discussion. They were able to spin out the debate for three days before they allowed themselves to be persuaded. From that time on the opposition showed itself to be an obstructionist. The members were encouraged by agitators outside of parliament, but it was evident that they cherished a distorted and exaggerated idea of their own power.

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Hold on to Your Paper.

You say it is "hard times." You will find many to agree with you. It is undoubtedly a time calling for genuine economy; not a time to waste money. But do not be led into a false economy and stint yourself of things that are of so much value to you as a really good newspaper.

Free Flower Seed. Hastings' Catalogue Tells You About It

If you are engaged in farming, or if you plant only vegetables or flowers, you cannot afford to be without the big catalogue published fresh and new every year by the great Southern seed house, H. G. Hastings & Company, of Atlanta, Ga., and sent absolutely free, postage paid, to all who write for it, mentioning the name of this newspaper.

In this catalogue we tell you of a splendid offer of free flower seed to all our customers, five magnificent varieties that mean beauty about your home and a pleasure to wives and daughters that nothing else can give. This catalogue tells you, too, about our big cash prize offer to the Corn Club boys of your state.

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Nervous? Mrs. Walter Vincent, of Pleasant Hill, N. C., writes: "For three summers I suffered from nervousness, dreadful pains in my back and sides, and weak sinking spells. Three bottles of Cardui, the woman's tonic, relieved me entirely. I el like another person, now." TAKE Cardui The Woman's Tonic. For over 50 years, Cardui has been helping to relieve women's unnecessary pains and building weak women up to health and strength.

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Big Business College, of Columbia, Makes Special Announcement to Patrons. . . .

Largest and Best Known Institution of Kind in State, Makes Most Liberal Offer to Young People for 1915.

In keeping with the spirit of times, the management of Draughon's Practical Business College of Columbia, S. C. (one of the chain of big Draughon Colleges located throughout the Southern and Western States) announces four (4) money saving plans for 1915, to young men and young women planning to enter College in January.

While the majority of small business colleges are no longer able to accept cotton at ten cents per pound in payment for tuition the Big Draughon College of Columbia is continuing to offer this ten cents cotton plan, and also announces that notes, payable one year (or longer) from date, will be accepted in payment for scholarships, while this temporary period of business depression continues. In fact, this institution is extending to its patrons throughout the State the most liberal terms and conditions with reference to manner of making tuition payments.

Following are the four (4) plans of enrollment offered: 1. Cotton Plan—Cotton will be accepted (strict midding) in payment for scholarships and ten cents per pound will be allowed for it. \$50 500-pound bale will pay for a \$50 complete scholarship in the Bookkeeping and Banking department of Draughon's College or a complete scholarship in the Shorthand and Typewriting department. Two such bales will be accepted for a Combined Scholarship of both Bookkeeping, Shorthand and auxiliary studies.

2. Cash Plan—Where the student enrolling pays cash for scholarship, a "War Discount" of \$10.00 will be allowed and Railroad fare of the student to Columbia will be paid by the College. This is equal in every way, from an economical standpoint, to the cotton plan offered above, and will only remain in force for such a limited time as in the opinion of the College management present existing conditions may justify.

3. Note Plan—If the student wishes to give a note, payable a year (or longer) from date, for the full price of the scholarship, allowing sufficient time for the student to complete the course, accept a position and earn the money with which to pay the note before it falls due, the regular catalogue price is charged for each scholarship, which is a few dollars higher than the cash price. Where 30, 60, or 90 day notes are given, no difference in price is charged. Many students enter Draughon's College each year under this note plan, and complete their course, accept positions and earn the money to pay their notes before they fall due. If you are interested in this plan, write for special note plan blank which gives full information.

4. By Mail Plan—Any young man or young woman can purchase a Draughon Scholarship for the Bookkeeping and Banking, or for the Shorthand and Typewriting course, and pay for this scholarship with cotton (on a basis of ten cents per pound), with cash, or with an approved note. The student can then

remain at home, and the College will teach him by mail for 3, 4, or 5 months or longer (as long as the student desires), after which the said student goes to Columbia, enters the departments of the college and completes the course thoroughly under the direct supervision and guidance of experienced instructors. Under this plan, the Scholarships are good for instruction both BY MAIL and at COLLEGE, and after studying by mail as long as desired the student enters the institution to complete the work on the same scholarship, without any additional charge whatever. Full information and testimonial letters from those who have actually used this plan will be mailed upon request. Write for them.

The above plan (No. 4) will especially appeal to many young men and young women throughout the State during the coming year, because many can afford to purchase a \$50 scholarship, for cash or with option (at ten cents), but do not feel able or willing, under the conditions now existing, to undertake the monthly board and living expenses which attending a college certainly makes necessary. While progress is not so rapid in taking lessons by mail, the saving in board and living expenses means a great deal. After taking the Home Study lessons, a student should be able to go to College, complete the work thoroughly in six to eight weeks and accept a position. Individual letters from those who have used this plan during the past year is the best proof that you can use it too. Write for full details.

After the European war has closed and business conditions have adjusted themselves and become normal again, this entire country will experience the greatest and most prolonged period of prosperity and business expansion and development that it has ever known within its history, and opportunities of rapid promotion and advancement in business, for those young people who have the necessary training and are prepared, will be more plentiful than have ever been the case before. The far-sighted young man is already realizing this and is making plans, if he has not already made them, to secure a thorough and practical business training so as to be ready for the opportunities which every big banker and business man will tell you are sure to be so plentiful.

Parents who are now planning to place son or daughter in Business College, or young men who look forward to preparing themselves for successful business careers, and wish to economize as much as possible, should one of the above plans. Money saved write for full information concerning its money made, and Draughon Training (endorsed by Bankers and Business men everywhere) and the Draughon Business College (the largest business educational training institution in the State) need no introduction to the public, the superiority of the courses of study and the greater facilities for securing positions for students being well known.

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