

PERSONAL MENTION.

People Visiting in This City and at Other Points.

—Mr. A. M. Denbow spent Wednesday in Charleston.

—H. F. Buist, Esq., of Blackville, was in the city yesterday.

—Col. W. G. Smith, of Orangeburg, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. E. V. Camp, of Savannah, spent yesterday in the city.

—Mr. E. H. Henderson spent Sunday in Aiken with relatives.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Still spent Sunday with relatives in Blackville.

—Miss Hattie Newsom spent the week-end with relatives in Williston.

—Mrs. E. H. Henderson visited relatives in Aiken last and this week.

—Messrs. H. D. and L. C. Still, of Blackville, were visitors in the city on Tuesday.

—Mrs. C. R. Hooton, of Denmark, has been visiting her mother, Mrs. N. Z. Felder.

—Mr. Roy Cooner spent Sunday in the city from the University of South Carolina.

—Mrs. A. A. Zeigler left Friday for Tarpon Springs, Fla., to visit her son, Mr. Alonzo Zeigler.

—Miss Zee Wright, of Clinton, is spending some time in the city at the home of Mrs. J. A. Byrd.

—Mr. Raymond Smoak left Sunday for Columbia to enter the University of South Carolina.

—Miss Blanche Hair has returned to her home after spending several weeks in Fort Valley, Ga.

—Mrs. R. Z. Wright, of Clinton, is spending some time in the city visiting the family of Dr. Johnson.

—S. G. Mayfield, Esq., of Denmark, spent Tuesday in the city on professional business.—Hampton Guardian.

—Mrs. Seabrook, of John's Island, spent Friday in the city with Mrs. E. F. Free, enroute to Govan to visit relatives.

—Mrs. N. Z. Felder left Tuesday for Savannah, where she will spend some time with her brother, Mr. S. W. Parnell.

—Miss Olive Dixon, of Denmark, was the guest for the week-end of Miss Emily Glaze.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

—Messrs. R. T. Fairey and S. A. Merchant went to Augusta Monday to witness the production of "Il Trovatore" at the opera house.

—Miss Alma Davis, who teaches in Bamberg, spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Cornelia Davis.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. S. Brooker and Mrs. L. E. Livingston and Miss Mary Livingston motored over to Springfield Sunday and spent the day.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Smoak and little son, and Mr. Laurie Smoak spent Sunday with their parents in the Fork section of Orangeburg county.

—Mrs. Dora Dee Walker, of Appleton, was in the city Tuesday, enroute home from Ehrhardt, where she has been visiting her son, Mr. W. Max Walker.

—Messrs. D. Dowling and G. D. Ryan and Drs. H. J. Stuckey and F. B. McCrackin went to Orangeburg Tuesday night to attend a meeting of the Royal Arch Masonic chapter.

Censorial Stupidity.

A returned visitor to Scarborough, England, who was there when German warships tried to knock the city to pieces, relates that he visited the office of a Scarborough newspaper that day and found the editor elbow deep in glowing, highly-adjectived descriptions of the attack. They had to be submitted to the censor, of course, and that worthy sent this message to the editor, "This is all you can print. 'One German cruiser bombarded Scarborough this morning. The situation is developing.'" The chances are that nobody ever said more about the British war censor in the same length of time than the editor did in the hour directly following the receipt of that message. How silly to prevent the people of Scarborough from reading about something they actually saw! Would the censor have censored their eyesight if that had been possible? Maybe it will be thought proper for English coast people to shut their eyes and not even take a quick peep the next time German cruisers knock their houses down on their heads.—Savannah Morning News.

Possible Reason.

"I don't understand a woman getting a divorce immediately after the honeymoon ended."

"Perhaps her husband spent all his money on the wedding trip."—Kansas City Journal.

For The Defense.

Judge—and you still claim to be innocent, although six witnesses say they saw you commit the crime?

Prisoner—Your honor, I can produce 6,000—who didn't see me.—Cornell Widow.

More Cotton For Germany.

Shipments of cotton to Germany are increasing in volume and it was estimated yesterday that by the end of this month Germany will have received a total of 250,000 bales. Direct shipments began only a few weeks ago, but indirect shipments have been going through Rotterdam and other Holland ports and through Swedish and Italian ports.

It was learned yesterday that the two largest ships that have yet been chartered for this German cotton trade are now being loaded at Southern ports for Bremen and Rotterdam. These are the Nebraskan, one of the fleet of the American Hawaiian line, and the Medina, a Mallory line steamer, which is a 1914 ship and has been in the coast trade.

The Nebraskan is loading at Galveston for Bremen and will leave about December 30 with 11,000 bales of cotton. The Medina, loading at Savannah for Rotterdam, will leave probably on Christmas day with a cargo of 14,000 bales.

The total value of the cotton, plus charges, is \$70 a bale, making the two cargoes worth \$1,750,000. The ships are rated at \$1,500,000, and the insurance to be covered is therefore \$3,250,000. All of the war insurance on the Nebraskan has been covered by the government agency, while of the \$1,750,000 approximate insurance on the Medina the government has taken \$1,000,000.

At the present rate of exporting of cotton to Germany it was estimated yesterday that by the end of a year the total shipments will be about 600,000 bales. This is an encouraging quantity, considering the great difficulties in the way of transportation, although a small quantity when compared with the exports of more than 3,000,000 bales to Germany in normal years.

There is much hope among shipping men and others interested in the extension of these German exports of being able to secure shortly a number of neutral vessels for the trade in addition to the American boats. The rates for chartering steamers for this work, as reflected in the rates for space charged on the cotton transported, are very attractive to ship operators despite the large element of risk.

The chief difficulty in the way is that of getting marine insurance. This obstacle is being worked on in efforts to persuade the government war risk insurance bureau to take straight marine insurance on these shipments.

The demand for ships to carry to Germany the enormous quantity of cotton that country is looking for is being actively reflected in the efforts of ship operators to have steamers engaged in the coastwise trade permitted by the insurance underwriters to enter the cross Atlantic service. The lack of ships, however, is much less a deterrent factor than the lack of marine insurance to cover cotton and ships going to Germany.—New York Sun.

Four Weeks Unfilled.

First Modern Parent—Aren't your two children something of a problem?

Second Modern Parent—Yes, indeed. They go away to schools for 38 weeks, to camp for ten, and that leaves four whole weeks after when I don't know where to send them.—Life.

Not a "Cooperative" Country.

The failure of the Glenwood cooperative store in Flatbush, which started so hopefully two years ago, is one more evidence that our economic and social conditions do not make the soil on which cooperative trading enterprises thrive.

It takes the pinch of real poverty, or else an infatuation with the communal idea, to make cooperation pay. The latter motive is very seldom found in this country, while men with business experience or skill enough to run a successful commercial enterprise are so far above poverty that their families feel free to indulge their fancies or their convenience in purchasing household supplies. The old fashioned farmer used to make money by selling everything he raised, which was fit to sell, and making his family eat what no one would buy. That was one of the reasons why so many American boys and girls of that period left the farms for the city—Americans hate to pinch. We are extravagant by instinct, and our idea of prosperity is not to save money by self-denial, but to make money enough to indulge our fancies. The English communities in which cooperation has succeeded have very much more limited social aspirations and less money to live on. It would take a long continuance of hard times to bring our Americans of the large towns back to the penny-saving ways of their ancestors. Unless we shall return to the habits of a more frugal generation, cooperation here will have a hard fight against the variety and convenience of free lance buying.—Brooklyn Eagle.

"Buy it Now."

If every one of the rural population of the United States, as it was five years ago, were to spend one dollar for some product of American mills or manufactories which he or she expected to buy within the next thirty, sixty or ninety days, instead of waiting until the need became pressing, it would add immediately some \$49,348,883 to the amount of money in circulation, help to clear the shelves of jobbers and retail merchants of accumulated stocks and cause a demand for the immediate manufacture of fresh goods. If \$10 were spent for each farm in the United States under the same circumstances, the sum added to the channels of trade would be \$63,615,020—made immediately available. If each American farmer were to spend today 10 cents for such products for each acre of his farm, the sum would amount to \$87,879,822, a still more decided stimulus to the trade and industry of the whole country.

Money in circulation is the life-blood of trade. Stagnant, it produces nothing. It can be imagined what effect even the smallest amount of it named above would have if suddenly added to the channels of trade. The American farmers are the only people who, as a class, have made any money during the fall and winter. Some manufacturers have received big orders from Europe, but the majority of the mills and factories are closed or running on reduced time. Thousands of worthy, skilled and industrious men are unemployed, and in a majority of cases their families are on the verge of starvation. E. T. Meredith, publisher of Successful Farming, a farm paper of Des Moines, Ia., which has 800 subscribers, says in a recent signed editorial:

"If every person living on the farm in this county would spend an extra \$10 with the merchants and manufacturers in the cities and towns during the next thirty days, it would put thousands of idle men to work and bring joy to thousands of homes. You are planning to spend some of your extra profits from your grain and live stock. You are going to buy new clothes or build an addition to your house, or buy new rugs or build a new barn or a new fence or buy new machinery. You will keep the money moving and it will soon come back to you in better prices for farm products."

To be sure, the farmer is independent, so far as any man can be independent of all other men, which is only to a very limited extent after all. He could exist if there were no towns or cities. Yet he would not care to be restricted entirely to bartering farm products with his brother farmers. When business is poor among the city populations, the demand for and the prices of farm products decline, the farmer makes less money.

Money in circulation is "dynamic"—it is money at work. To use a trite illustration: If A owes B a dollar, and B owes C, and C owes D the same amount, then if someone pays A for work or commodities he can pay B, and B, C; and C, D. Thus one dollar pays four dollars of debt. This chain can be kept up indefinitely, and the one dollar will pay an unlimited amount of debt. The prompt payer is a valuable citizen.

It is not proposed that the farmer shall spend money for something he shall not want for a year or so, or perhaps never. Let him consider whether there is not something he may intend to buy, or some permanent improvement he may wish to have made, within a few months and buy the article or have the work done now instead of at some time in the near future. The response will come back in the shape of increased demand for his products from the laborer, clerk or mechanic whose family is able to live better because, its head is employed; the merchant who is able to buy more because his custom is improved or because long-standing debts have been paid; from the manufacturer who has been saved from bankruptcy, perhaps, because money is easier.

There never was a time in the history of the country when there was so much need that all classes should pull together. This "Buy-It-Now" movement is nation-wide. In the cities it is taking the form of the "Build-Now" movement. There is it as prosperous as could be desired enough money in the country to make it if it could all, or most of it, be brought into circulation.—Florida Times-Union.

A Missing Feature.

"Good heavens! Whats wrong with Cholly's face?"

"I don't see anything the matter with it."

"It's so vacant. Oh, I know how. He hasn't a cigarette in his mouth."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Incidentally, notorious unpreparedness was one of the chief reasons why the United States had to fight England in 1812.—Kansas City Star.

LaVerne Thomas & Co.

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Where the New Things Are Shown First

NEW COAT SUITS

Come in at once and let us show you our New Coat Suits for spring. They are being shown in various shades and materials and the Short and Flaring Coats with Belt effects are very attractive. In ordinary times these suits would not sell for less than \$25.00, but being familiar with conditions we have marked them very low. The prices range from \$15.50 to \$19.50. Come in and look them over TO-DAY.

P. & B. WAISTS

We have also just received an attractive line of our noted P. & B. Waists. They are made of Crepe De Chine, and various kinds of Silks. You will want one the minute you see them.

Crepe DeChine only \$3.00

Silks only \$2.50

Plain Crepes, Organdies, and Other Wash Materials \$1.50

SPRING GOODS

We are receiving Spring Goods daily. We will have something new to show you every day. We are always glad to show you whether you want to buy or not.

LaVerne Thomas & Co.

Successors to K. I. Shuck & Co. and Rentz's Millinery Store

Just received attractive line of Collars and Cuffs in Organdie and the Stiff Kind—They don't stay with us long—Come in today.

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

MASTER'S SALE.

State of South Carolina, County of Bamberg.—In Common Pleas—D. J. Hydrick, Plaintiff, against Benjamin Glover, et al., Defendants.

By virtue of a decretal order of the Circuit Court in the above stated case I will sell at Bamberg Court House, South Carolina, on Monday, Salesday in March next, during the legal hours for sales at public auction to the highest bidder:—

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Bamberg County, in the State of South Carolina, containing ninety-four (94) acres, more or less; and bounded on the North by tracts numbers one, two, four and six of a plat of the original tract made by Samuel Dibble, Jr., on January 10th, 1910; East by J. H. Fender; South by tract number seven on said plat; and West by Public Highway to Walterboro.

Terms of Sale:—Cash; and the purchaser to pay for papers and stamps and all taxes falling due after day of sale; and in case the purchaser fail to comply with the terms of sale then the premises will be resold on the same or some subsequent salesday at the risk of the former purchaser.

H. C. FOLK, Master.

Feb. 8th, 1915.

W. C. WOLFE, Plaintiff's Atty.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of a decretal order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas for Bamberg County in the case of Eugenia M. Rice, plaintiff, vs. Charlie Glover, defendant, and upon the authority of a supplemental decree rendered in said case on the 4th day of February, 1915, I, H. C. Folk, Master for Bamberg County will on March the 1st, 1915, between the legal hours of sale on said day in front of the Court House door at Bamberg, S. C., sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate:

"All that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate, lying and being in Bamberg County, said State, measuring and containing sixty-five acres more or less and bounded as follows: On the North by lands of H. F. Pearson; on the East by Eugenia M. Rice, on the South by Eugenia M. Rice, and on the West by George Toomer, formerly G. W. Beard."

This being a resale of said property and at the risk of the former purchaser.

It is further required that in said supplemental decree that the successful bidder or bidders at said sale, shall be required to deposit with the undersigned Master the sum of Two Hundred (\$200.00) Dollars, either in cash or certified check, as good faith or earnest money predicated on his

complying with his bid within a reasonable time thereafter.

Terms cash; purchaser to pay for papers. H. C. FOLK, Master for Bamberg County. February 5th, 1915.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to a decree issued out of the Court of Common Pleas for Bamberg County, in the case of Enterprise Bank vs. D. M. Eaves, I will on Monday, March 1, 1915, between the legal hours of sale on said day, in front of the Court House door, at Bamberg, S. C., sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to wit:

All that lot, piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the town of Bamberg, County and State aforesaid, containing five acres more or less, bounded North by lot of F. W. Free; East by lots of J. F. Kilgus, J. H. Hutto, Mrs. Jordan and Southern Railway and on the West by lot of W. P. Blume.

It is also ordered, in the said decree, that the successful bidder or bidders do immediately deposit with the undersigned, or Master for Bamberg County the sum of One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars, either in cash or certified check as earnest money. Terms cash, purchaser to pay for papers. H. C. FOLK, Master for Bamberg County. Feb. 1, 1915.