

PERSONAL MENTION.

People Visiting in This City and at Other Points.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brickle spent Sunday in Branchville.

—Dollie Felder, of Mullins, spent a few days in the city this week.

—Mrs. Rex E. Smith, of Columbia, was a visitor in the city last week.

—Capt. W. R. Watson spent the holidays with relatives at Johnston.

—A. M. Denbow left Monday night for New Orleans on a business trip.

—Miss Dorothy Hoover, of Hampton, spent a few days in the city last week.

—Miss Helen Weissinger, of Blackville, visited friends in the city last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bruce visited relatives in and near Branchville last week.

—Mrs. J. C. Folk, of Orangeburg, spent a few days in the city last week.

—Tom Risher, of Charleston, spent the week-end in the city with relatives.

—E. E. Herlong, a former member of the Carlisle faculty, was in the city this week.

—Mrs. C. B. Huet, of Charleston, visited her aunt, Mrs. H. J. Hays, the past week.

—Misses Blanche, Edna and Eva Mae Spann are visitors in Columbia this week.

—Misses Dixie and Frances Faust, of Macon, Ga., have been visiting friends in the city.

—Mrs. W. O. Guess has returned home after spending a few days with relatives in Smoaks.

—Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Snyder spent the Christmas holidays with friends in Batesburg.

—Miss Lalla Byrd is visiting in Columbia before returning to her school at Ninety-Six.

—Mrs. C. O. Daugherty, of North, spent the holidays in the city with Mrs. Glenn W. Cope.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Rentz visited relatives in Atlanta and other points in Georgia last week.

—Mrs. C. C. Courtney has returned home from a month's visit to relatives in Aiken county.

—Miss Marian Keel, of Allendale, spent the week-end in the city visiting her brother, Harry Keel.

—Rhett Turnipseed, a student at Wofford college, spent a part of the holiday vacation in Bamberg.

—Mrs. M. A. Moye and children, of Charleston, have been visiting at the home of Mrs. S. A. Rowell.

—H. E. Johnson, of Martin, S. C., spent several days in the city last week with his brother, M. T. Johnson.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Cabell, of Nashville, were visitors during the Christmas holidays of Miss Addys Hays.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Delk returned Tuesday morning from a visit to Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Danner in Charleston.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thurmond Hern-don, of Charleston, spent the week-end in the city with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hutto.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Waters, of Charleston, spent the week-end in the city with the home of Mrs. E. A. Smoak.

—Miss Maggie Zeigler spent a few days this week with friends in Newberry before returning to Greenville Woman's college.

—Col. F. N. K. Bailey, president of B. M. I. at Greenwood, spent a few days in the city this week at the home of Dr. J. B. Black.

—Mrs. W. M. Brabham, of Nash-ville, has been spending the holiday season in the city with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stokes.

—Mrs. P. K. Xepapas and little daughter, Atheria, of Columbia, are spending some time in the city with Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ducker.

—Miss Elizabeth Inabinet, who has been spending the holidays in Newberry county, spent the week-end in the city before returning to Winthrop college.

—Miss Katherine Rhoad has re-turned to Columbia college after spending the holidays with her par-ents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rhoad, at Hunter's Chapel.

—J. D. Brandon and Dr. L. C. Mer-ritt, the popular young farm demon-stration agent and county veteri-narian, spent the holidays at the home of Mr. Brandon in York county, re-turning to Bamberg the last of the week.

Beating the News.

A corporal in the 339th United States infantry has just received offi-cial notice that he is dead. Once in a great, great while, these days, a letter gets ahead of time.—Detroit News.

WM. G. McADOO ON THE SITUATION

William Gibbs McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, recently gave out the following statement of his views on the present financial condition of the country:

As I see the situation, the country cannot look with indifference upon the distressing situation in which the farmers find themselves because of the tremendous shrinkage in the value of agricultural products. We cannot excuse inaction nor dismiss the matter with a mere observation that deflation is necessary, and that farmers must take their medicine along with the rest of the country. The farm industry is basic to the life of the nation, and possesses a superior claim to consideration, not alone because its prosperity is our best protection, but also because the farmer, by the very nature of his business, is more exposed to adverse influences and has less protection against them than any other class. The bulk of his crop matures at the same time and if forced upon the market all at once or in a short period he may not realize even the cost of production.

To have a chance to make a fair profit he must have credit to carry his crop for a reasonable time. He must have ample, economical and prompt railroad transportation to get his crop to market at the times when he can sell advantageously, and he must have sufficient, convenient and reasonably cheap storage facilities for the conservation of his crop while waiting for a favorable market.

It is in the highest degree to the interest of the people as a whole that the farmers shall have these facilities and opportunities so that speculation and greed may not thrive on his misfortune on the one hand, and that the consumer may not suffer from the extortion of profiteers on the other.

When colossal losses like those the farmers are now sustaining overtake them, every line of industry suffers, factories close, business shrinks, labor is thrown out of employment, and confidence is seriously shaken. We are already experiencing these unhappy consequences.

Of course prices in the United States could not be kept permanently on an inflated and artificial basis.

Deflation was necessary and inevitable but the processes of deflation are frequently more dangerous than the processes of inflation. It is easier to climb trees than to come down. For this very reason the readjustments through which all industry and business are now going must be dealt with intelligently, and eased in every reasonable way. It is the imperative duty of those in civil authority and of those who control credit to exercise their powers so as to prevent needless distress and preserve confidence.

I am frank to say that I think that the policies thus far pursued with respect to credits have been too drastic, but whether or not I am right, I am sure that the situation should now be reviewed in the light of existing conditions. A more liberal policy about credits should be put into effect immediately. I think that the reserve bank rates could be prudently reduced and that member banks could be safely encouraged to make loans on agricultural products and to business generally on reasonable time to those who can give adequate security and that the whole situation would be beneficially affected by this procedure.

Every intelligent person sympathizes with the effort to prevent speculation and the use of credit for purposes not beneficial to the general interest, but a wise discrimination should be exercised, and certainly the primary producer like the farmer should not be forced to bear the brunt of the sacrifices.

In many parts of the country, especially in the agricultural districts, credit is almost entirely wanting and in many lines of legitimate business great losses are being sustained because of the restriction of credits.

The point I wish to impress is that deflation has been carried so far and with such rapidity that we must now reconsider the situation, make an effort to prevent further distress and suffering, and bring about revival of industry and confidence.

With this in view, we should make every effort to stimulate and enlarge our export trade. This is especially important to the farmers because approximately 50 per cent of our export trade represents agricultural products. European nations desire our cotton, grain and other products, but have no credit. It is to our interest to supply that credit. I therefore think that the revival of the war finance corporation is highly desirable. I believe that it can exercise an immensely beneficial influence upon the export trade if it is operated on a sound and liberal basis.

The recent action of the league of nations at Geneva for the establishment of an international commission to consolidate the credits of some of the central European powers and utilize them in the purchase of American commodities, is an important step and offers a new opportunity for helpful service by the war finance corporation.

Every influence of the government should be promptly exerted to secure a prompt determination of the amount of the German indemnity. So long as this question remains unsettled, it is undoubtedly true that there can be economic rehabilitation of Germany and of the central powers, and so long as this continues their credit and buying power is reduced to a minimum.

If the German indemnity were fixed, it would enormously help the economic situation throughout the world an immediate market would be opened for American food, cotton, and manufactured products which would not only relieve great suffering in Europe, but redound to our own prosperity. It is a great pity that the peace treaty was not ratified promptly, as this would have put an American representative on the repatriations commission and would have enabled our government long since to have brought about a settlement of the German indemnity with benefit to the entire world.

I have long been convinced we ought to reestablish trade relations with Russia. It is not necessary to recognize the soviet government to do this. Why should we refuse to let people in distress in Russia or elsewhere buy our products, if they can pay for them, no matter what form of government they may choose for themselves. We have always stood for the right of peoples to determine their own form of government and I must say I have never been able to see any reason for our stand that we must not trade with Russia because we do not like or do not recognize her existing government. On one occasion he delivered a lecture in Dublin on the best way to improve the condition among the poor. At that time he was not exactly a finished speaker, and then, as now, a bachelor.

The day following his address he received from a lady a note, which read: "What you need are two things—first, a wife; second, lessons in elocution." To this he replied: "These are only one."

Student, farmer, author, politician and reformer, Sir Horace Plunkett is one of the most versatile of Ireland's sons. He is very witty also. On one occasion he delivered a lecture in Dublin on the best way to improve the condition among the poor. At that time he was not exactly a finished speaker, and then, as now, a bachelor.

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I am frank to say that I think that the policies thus far pursued with respect to credits have been too drastic, but whether or not I am right, I am sure that the situation should now be reviewed in the light of existing conditions. A more liberal policy about credits should be put into effect immediately. I think that the reserve bank rates could be prudently reduced and that member banks could be safely encouraged to make loans on agricultural products and to business generally on reasonable time to those who can give adequate security and that the whole situation would be beneficially affected by this procedure.

I am opposed to increased taxes on moderate incomes. Already these incomes are bearing a larger proportion of taxation than is justified. A radical revision of the war income taxes is essential to the prosperity of the country, and in that revision the moderate income tax payer must have his burdens reduced instead of increased.

To sum up, I should say that a more liberal policy about domestic credits ought now to be pursued; that our foreign trade should be stimulated and enlarged; that the war finance corporation should be revived to assist it; that the German indemnity should be defined as quickly as possible so that the central European markets may be opened to our farmers, manufacturers and business men; that trade relations with Russia should be resumed as promptly as possible; that a large part of the floating debt of the treasury should be funded; and that taxation ought to be reduced and readjusted at this session of the congress.

Unfortunately the present congress has refused for two years to do anything to relieve the tax burden or to prepare for this inevitable period of readjustment. Taxes should be reduced at this session of congress. There is no excuse for delay. It is essential that the business interests of the country know at the beginning instead of at the end of the year the basis upon which business must be conducted so far as taxation is concerned, and be able to go forward with certainty and confidence. One of the grievous faults of the tax legislation of the last several years was its enactment by the congress at the end of the year with retroactive effect for the entire year.

The congress should address itself unsparsingly to economy in expenditures. Genuine economies can be effected by intelligent investigation and legislation. The responsibility, however, rests upon congress itself, because it controls the purse-strings and, therefore, has the power to limit expenditures. The congress should no longer make gifts or authorize loans directly from the public treasury to any class or business in this country. I refer particularly to the gift of \$654,000,000 made by the present congress to the railroad corporations and to the \$200,000,000 which the present congress directed the treasury to lend to railroad corporations at six per cent. interest. Why should the people of the United States be taxed to make gifts to railroad companies, aggregating \$954,000,000, when we are already overburdened with taxes for purposes which we cannot escape? There is no justification for policies like these.

The only way to effectively reduce our tax bill is to cut down our army and navy appropriations. If we had joined the league of nations, that promised the most immediate and successful way of reducing armaments with safety to all nations con-

Their Qualifications.

Absent-mindedness, frivolity, ambition and vigilance are the qualities that fill our penitentiaries, according to the stories of our convicts.

"I'm here," said the pickpocket, "as the result of a moment of abstraction."

"And I," observed the incendiary, "because of an unfortunate habit of making light of things."

"The reason I am here," chimed in the forger, "is because I tried to make a name for myself."

"And I," added the burglar, "through nothing but taking advantage of an opening which was offered in a large mercantile establishment."

—Boston Transcript.

Not To Be Beaten.

An Alabama darky, who prided himself on being able to play any tune on the banjo after he had heard it once, perched himself on the side of a hill on one Sunday morning and began to pick the strings in a workmanlike manner.

It chanced that the minister came along. Going up to Moses he demanded harshly: "Moses, do you know the Ten Commandments?"

Moses scratched his chin for a moment, and then, in an equally harsh voice, said:

"Parson, jest yo' whistle the first three or four bars, and I'll have a try at it."

Only One, After All.

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With our photographic illustrations and color pictures also from photographs, we show you just what you grow with Hastings' Seeds even before you order the seeds. This catalog makes garden and flower bed planning easy and it should be in every single Southern home. Write us a post-card for it, giving your name and address. It will come to you by return mail and you will be mighty glad you've got it.

Hastings' Seeds are the Standard of the South and they have the largest mail order seed house in the world back of them. They've got to be the best. Write now for the 1921 catalog. It is absolutely free.

H. G. HASTINGS CO., SEEDSMEN, ATLANTA, GA.

NOTICE OF DISCHARGE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of D. O. Steedly, Sr., deceased, that the undersigned executors of the last will and testament of the said D. O. Steedly, Sr., deceased, will, on the 26th day of January, 1921, file their final return and accounting with the Judge of Probate for Bamberg county, and will on said day ask for letters of discharge as such executors.

C. B. STEEDLY,
W. H. STEEDLY,
Executors of the Will of D. O.
Stedly, Sr., Deceased.
January 3, 1921.—1-27

NOTICE PROHIBITING TRESPASS-ING.

All persons are hereby notified not to hunt, fish, remove timber or wood, or commit any other trespass, or make any entry upon the lands owned by, or in possession of or in control of, the undersigned, in Bamberg county. All persons violating this notice will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

J. S. DANNELLY,
E. D. DANNELLY.
January 3, 1921.—1-27

If it is a fine pig or a nice pecan tree you want, see us.

Thoroughbred Duroc Pigs

I wish to announce to the people of this section that I have on hand a number of thoroughbred Duroc pigs for sale.

These pigs are direct descendants of the famous boars, Jack's Orion King 6th, and Bob Orion Cherry King, Jr. Jackson's Orion King was sold for \$32,000, and Orion Cherry King, Jr., for \$16,500, which gives you an idea of the value of these hogs.

My pigs are grandsons and granddaughters of the above named boars. Write me for prices.

H. H. STOKES, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of January, 1921.

H. L. HINNANT,
Notary Public for S. C.
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

W. D. RHOAD,
A. M. BRABHAM,
D. F. HOOTON,
Directors.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the Bank of Olar, located at Olar, S. C., at the close of business December 31, 1920.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts ... \$284,599.52
Overdrafts ... 16,356.20
Liberty bonds ... 21,526.12
Furniture and fixtures and banking house ... 500.00Due from banks and bankers ... 19,797.25
Currency ... 5,200.00
Silver and other minor coin ... 646.77