

English Farmers Told to Expect Hard Times

London, Nov. 19.—"Agriculture cannot be made to pay any longer in England on the lines followed in the past under present conditions," said Sir Arthur Boscawen in the last speech he made as Minister of Agriculture. While he was talking to the members of the Farmers' Union about the hard times that were inevitable in store for the majority of them, Premier Lloyd George handed in his resignation to the King and Sir Arthur automatically became an ex-minister.

His speech, as he admitted himself, contained only "cold comfort for those who had to get their livings from the land." Some farmers, he prophesied, would go under, and there would be acute distress in the country districts before prosperity could return.

"There may be a future for the dairy farmers," he said, "and livestock farming generally may be able to pay fairly well in time, but for the rable farmers—the corn growers—I can see only a gloomy outlook." Referring to the views of one of his predecessors in office, he said: "Lord Alwyn probably was right in thinking that much arable land will be depopulated, and that there will be great misery among farmers and their laborers."

According to his own survey of the state of agriculture, its future seems to lie in large farms in favorable districts, cultivated as cheaply as possible, with patches of intensively cultivated land.

"What can the government do?" he asked, "there are only two remedies—protection or subsidies."

The farmers showed plainly which of the two remedies they preferred by cheering loudly the mention of "protection," and greeting "subsidies" with vociferous cries of dissent. But Sir Arthur would not allow the poor farmers to comfort themselves with any false hopes.

"It would be dishonest to suggest," he declared, "that at the present time either remedy is practical. The agricultural interests have a comparatively small representation in the House of Commons, which is permanently urban in character. The government may adopt some palliatives, but it will insist that agriculture must work out its own salvation on an economic basis."

Women Honored by British Shipwrights

London, Nov. 19.—One of the old city companies, the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights, has broken all traditions by making seven women "freemen" of its guild. They are the wives of men distinguished in the shipping world, and the honor is accorded not only because their husbands are prominent, but in recognition of their own labors on behalf of shipping interests. The women are Viscountess Brassey, Lady Inverclyde, Lady Watts, Lady Biles, Lady White, Lady Abel and Lady Parsons.

Viking Boat 2200 Years Old Recovered in Denmark

Copenhagen, Nov. 19.—A warship of the Vikings, dating back to about 300 B. C. will soon be on view here at the National Museum. It was found in the Bog of Hjortspring, in Slevig. Shields, spears and swords found with the vessel also will be on view.

The ship is built of elm, is 42 1-2 feet long, 6 1-2 feet wide, and was propelled by ten oars. On arrival it will be assembled and exhibited in the state in which it sailed the seas.

NOTICE OF OPENING OF BOOKS OF REGISTRATION

For the City of Union, S. C., for Registration of Voters for Special Election to Be Held on December 12, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Books of Registration for the City of Union for the purpose of Registration of qualified Voters of the said City of Union to vote in the Special Election to be held on December 12th, 1922, are now open at my office at the store of Mullinax-Farnett Clothing Company, Main Street, Union, S. C.

The Special Election will be held for the purpose of submitting to the qualified Voters of the City of Union the question of the issuance of One Hundred and fifty thousand dollars Serial Coupon Bonds for the purpose of building and improving the public streets of the said City of Union, called pursuant to a petition of a majority of the freeholders of the said City of Union. Every one expecting to vote in favor or against the bonds must register; and, in order to register you must produce County Registration Certificate, tax receipt for taxes due and collectable for previous year, and must have resided within the corporate limits of the City of Union for at least four months prior to the election. The Books of Registration will close on Monday night, December 4th, 1922.

D. W. Mullinax, Supervisor of Registration for the City of Union, S. C. 1538-11t

ALL KINDS OF CEMETERY WORK Union Marble & Granite Co. Main St. Union, S. C.

HUNGER STRIKE NOT NEW

Was Successfully Employed as Far Back as the Days of the Early Roman Empire.

The hunger strike, as a means to gaining one's end, is not a modern institution. Like so many other things that relate to personal and national conduct, it becomes necessary to hark back to the old Romans to find an instance of where it was successfully employed.

It was in 6 B. C. and Tiberius, the famous general of Emperor Augustus, was the man who put it over with a dispatch that would have brought praises from moderns.

Tiberius was a man of dignity and spirit, who represented traditional conservatism. He was married to Julia, daughter of Augustus, widow of Agrippa, by whom she had five children, among them Calus, who figures in this tale. She was given to that luxurious life which was feared by the philosophers and legislators of the time.

While Tiberius was engaged in the campaign against the Germans, Julia commenced to cut up with a young aristocrat, Sempronius Gracchus. Augustus had, 12 years previously, made a law which just fitted her case and under which she later was exiled.

Julia not only continued her lax career, but also started on outlining a political career for Calus, then fourteen years old. It was in direct opposition to the aims of her husband that she started a campaign to have Calus appointed consul and she worked her propaganda so well that Augustus was finally compelled to heed the popular clamor. Augustus knew at the time that this would be offensive to Tiberius, but thought he might smooth it over by giving Tiberius tribunician powers and charging him with subduing a revolt in Armenia.

That is where Tiberius balked. He looked upon the whole business as an insult and demanded permission to retire to private life. This caused a slash with Augustus. It was then Tiberius threatened to let himself die of hunger. Augustus remained firm for a while but being unfamiliar with the length of time a human being might go without food, probably not having heard of the 40-day fast by Moses, he yielded at the end of the fourth day of Tiberius' fast. After the senate had granted the permission, Tiberius took his departure for Italy and remained in exile for several years.

Alaska Pleasant Dwelling Place.

Popular conception of Alaska as a place of snow and ice and almost endless winter is upset by Andrew J. Stone, a writer in the Century, who in describing a stroll through a woodland path, says "we waded knee-deep through lupin beds, over acres of bryanthus, buttercups, forget-me-nots, violets, bluebells, gentians, gemas, aster and golden rod."

The writer speaks of ferns six feet high and of immense forests whose trees rear 100 feet high and three feet in diameter, and the general appearance of a tropic jungle rather than a wooded area surrounded by glaciers. The popular conception was gained, he explained, by a deliberate propaganda given birth to by the fur companies who 30 years and more ago were not at all anxious to have outside competition in a game that was bringing them immense fortunes. The fact that the furs themselves came from animals known to love cold helped spread this propaganda, and it was not until the gold rush that stories of the real climate and agricultural possibilities began to trickle into the States.

Riveting Quickly Done.

An electric heater for rivets, designed to take two rivets at a time, momentarily breaks the circuit through the second rivet when the hot one is withdrawn. The heat is diffused while a cold rivet is being inserted, and thus the heating is made more uniform when the circuit is again completed. The shanks are heated very evenly throughout their length, the heads of larger diameter—reaching not quite so high a temperature. Current is supplied from a shell-type transformer or only while rivets are being heated and a switch gives voltage control to adjust the heat for different sizes. Rivets to five inches in length are taken without adjustment. The capacity of the heater is 75 pounds per hour, and in continuous operation from three to five pounds of rivets can be heated for each kilowatt-hour of energy consumed.

America's Battle Cries.

A writer in the New York Evening Post, recalling the various battle cries that have urged forward our armies in the wars in which our nation has been engaged, says that in the Revolution the cry was: "No taxation without representation;" in the War of 1812, "Free trade and sailors' rights;" in the Mexican war, "Remember the Alamo;" in the Civil war, on the Union side, "On to Richmond," on the Confederate side, "On to Washington;" in the Spanish war, "Remember the Maine;" in the recent World war, "Make the world safe for democracy."

So Unnecessary.

"Why don't you teach that dog to do some tricks?" "I have tried," replied the man who lacks energy. "The dog won't learn." "Not enough intelligence?" "Too much. I can see by the expression of his face that the dog does not see any sense in the tricks these I do."—Houston Post

England Eats Eggs Laid on the Nile

Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 19.—During the first six months of 1922 Egypt sent 100,000,000 eggs to England.

Women factory and laundry workers in Kansas won a signal victory when the court upheld the industrial court's minimum wage law for women workers.

Princess Dagmar's Romance Begins Happily

Copenhagen, Nov. 19.—The recent announcement of the engagement of Princess Dagmar, youngest sister of King Christian of Denmark, has disclosed a romance between a maid of royal blood and the poor scion of an ancient family.

The Princess, who is 32 years old, is understood to have been secretly engaged to her future husband, Joergen de Castenskiold, for some time. He is a nephew of Grevenkop de Castenskiold, until recently the Danish ambassador to the court of St. James.

The engagement was officially announced late in October at Egelund, the summer residence of Dowager Queen Louise, mother of the Princess, in the presence of King Christian and Queen Alexandrine. All other members of the royal family and those of the de Castenskiold family were present.

Queen Louise rose at the end of the dinner and said: "It gives me great pleasure to announce the engagement of my beloved daughter, Dagmar, to Joergen de Castenskiold. May God bless them both."

The Queen then beckoned to Mr. de Castenskiold. He went to the Queen, who kissed him on the cheek, and then King Christian shook him heartily by the hand.

There was special warmth in the congratulations of Prince Aage, who himself a few years ago married a "commoner," the beautiful daughter of Count di Calvi, the Italian minister to Denmark. Before obtaining King Christian's consent, Prince Aage had to resign all claims to the Danish throne.

The marriage of the Princess is to take place the end of November. Wealthy members of the family have presented the prospective bridegroom with an extensive estate in North Jutland, and it is understood that Queen Louise has given the young couple an allowance of 20,000 crowns a year, for young de Castenskiold is only a salaried man. He was formerly an officer of the King's Guards, and later assistant manager of a salmon fishing enterprise in Alaska.

King Christian made it a condition, before giving his consent to the marriage, that the couple must have a country estate.

Boy Scout Organization Plans New Training Centers

New York, Nov. 19.—The National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, carrying out its program of expansion, has announced its purpose of opening four big national centers for the expert training of scout executives.

Immediate plans are on foot to establish the first of these centers near New York, and the Council is already seeking ground for that purpose. It is hoped to establish other centers, probably one in the middle West, one in the far West and one in the South. This "headquarters in the field" will furnish an opportunity to concentrate on experimental work as well as furnish an excellent training center, especially for courses in "How to Train Scoutmasters." If it is not practicable to bring the executives to the centers for training along these lines, it will be possible to move the head faculty to different parts of the country.

The scout executive is the salaried official in a big city or community, who makes scouting his business, and directs the volunteer leadership of the movement. For many years there have been available in different parts of the country, various training courses for scoutmasters. The scoutmaster is the volunteer leader who takes charge of a unit called a troop.

Mortimer L. Schiff, who has served as Vice President of the National Council, has recently been appointed International Commissioner of the organization. He will devote his time to the international affairs of the Boy Scouts.

Since the beginning of scouting in this country over 12 years ago, a total of 4,777 eagle badges, the highest rank in scouting, have been issued. Of this number 1,477 have been allotted since the first of the present year.

It is considered remarkable that such a large proportion of these marks of distinction should have been given out in the past 10 months. In order to attain this much coveted eagle badge, the scout begins as a tenderfoot and climbs up the ladder one rung at a time until he becomes a second class, and then a first class scout. It is at this point that the boy begins to do his real climbing which calls for training along special lines. After he is a first class scout, he may become a life scout, and then a star scout, and then comes the highest rank, which is Eagle.

Eleven of the merit badges the scout must obtain to become an Eagle lie specifically in the fields of first aid, life saving, personal health, public health, cooking, camping, civics, bird study, path finding, pioneering, and athletics or physical development.

From now until next February the scout organization will conduct a campaign for more members. It is hoped to increase the enrollment by 100,000 scouts, or 25 per cent of the present membership.

RED-CROSS PUTS UP \$9,739,872

Year's Budget Stresses Relief and Services at Home and Overseas.

MILLIONS FOR VETERAN AID

Over \$3,000,000 Allotted to the Disabled—Foreign Work Lessens.

Washington.—Expenditures totaling \$9,739,872.47 for carrying through its program of services and relief during the fiscal year in the United States and overseas are authorized in the budget of the American Red Cross, effective July 1, 1922. This total is \$2,785,975 less than the expenditures for the last fiscal year, when disbursements reached \$12,475,847.69. It is announced at National Headquarters in a statement emphasizing the necessity of continued support of the organization by enrollment during the annual Roll Call, November 11-November 30 inclusive. This total for the budget is exclusive of the large financial operations of the 3,300 active Red Cross Chapters, which, it is estimated, will more than double the total.

War Veterans Have First Call

First call on Red Cross funds is for the disabled ex-service men, of whom 27,487 were receiving treatment from the Government on June 1 last. This work for veterans and their families in a wide variety of service that the Government is not authorized to render and for which it has neither funds nor facilities has the call on \$3,000,000.00 during the current year, or about \$300,000 more than was expended last year for soldier service. Adding the funds disbursed in this humanitarian work of physical reconstruction following the World War by the Chapters throughout the country will approximate a total for the current year approaching \$10,000,000. This work, in the opinion of the Surgeon General's office, will not reach its peak before 1928.

Through its Chapters the American Red Cross is equipped to find the individual ex-service man, help him in his problems and difficulties, provide immediately for his necessities, and open the way for him to the Government compensation and aid to which he is entitled. The extension of this work to the families of such men proves to them that the Red Cross has lost none of its sympathy nor will to service manifested in wartime. Similarly the service goes out to the men still in the Army and Navy, 11,087 of whom were under treatment in Government hospitals on June 1, 1922.

Greater Domestic Program

This year—after five years of constructive effort during the war and after the armistice—brings with it a greater responsibility for domestic service to the American Red Cross. The budget for foreign operations, however, totals \$3,404,000, but of this amount \$1,834,000 is for medical relief and hospital supplies for Russia, which is a part of the gift made by the American Red Cross in 1921 to the Russian famine relief work of the American Relief Administration program. The child health service in Europe continues, moreover, and \$654,000 is appropriated for this work undertaken in 1920. Other items in the stringently diminished foreign program include \$200,000 to support the League of Red Cross Societies, \$22,000 for nurses' training schools instituted by the Red Cross abroad, and \$600,000 for liquidation of the general Red Cross foreign relief program.

Prepared for Emergencies

For disaster relief the Red Cross has set aside \$500,000, and for emergencies in Chapter work \$500,000 to be available for domestic, insular and foreign demands. This is more than \$395,000 above last year's expenditures. For service and assistance to the 3,300 Chapters and their branches \$1,293,000 is provided by the National organization.

Other budget items of importance in the domestic program include \$200,000 for assistance to other organizations and education institutions for training Red Cross nurses and workers; \$190,000 for Roll Call assistance furnished to Chapters; \$100,000 for unforeseen contingencies.

Of the total budget less than \$500,000 is allotted for management in the National organization. No cash estimate, of course, is possible to weigh the value of the service by volunteers in the Chapters.

THE RED CROSS SUPPLEMENTS GOVERNMENT SERVICE BY MEETING THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL EX-SERVICE MAN. THIS WORK CANNOT GO ON UNLESS YOU SUPPORT IT WITH YOUR MEMBERSHIP DOLLAR PAY UP TODAY

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Clemenceau Anecdotes

Paris, Nov. 18.—During a visit to the British front in 1918, one evening after dinner, Georges Clemenceau had occasion to leave headquarters for a few minutes and in the pitch darkness of the night lost his way.

"Halt, who goes there," the sentry's cry suddenly was heard. Clemenceau did not have the counter-sign, and the sentry stubbornly refused to let him pass.

"You don't suppose I'm a German," he said, "I'm a Frenchman."

"I don't suppose anything about it," replied Tommy, "I simply don't know." Then after a moment's thought the sentry said:

"All right, just you pronounce the word 'squirrel.'"

Clemenceau's pronunciation passed the muster of the critical sentry, and the premier was permitted to proceed.

Paris, Nov. 18.—When Georges Clemenceau took charge of the Ministry of the Interior in 1906 he made great slashes in the pay roll, dismissing more than 60 functionaries whom

he considered useless and, after six months' tenure of office, announced to his chief clerk:

"I've got rid of all the dead wood; those who remain here now should find enough work to do."

Passing through the general offices a few days later, Clemenceau reached a desk in front of which sat an employe, his head on his elbow, sleeping soundly and snoring noisily.

"Don't wake him up," he said, "he might go away."

Paris, Nov. 18.—The sale of tobacco in France is a government monopoly, and the right to keep tobacco stores is granted by the Ministry of the Interior at the request of deputies, who often desire thus to reward some of their constituents.

Georges Clemenceau was being annoyed by a deputy who persistently claimed one of the largest tobacco stores in Paris, the manager of which belonged to the opposition.

The third visit of the deputy to the Ministry of the Interior found the "Tiger" in a sarcastic mood. "I can't decide about the tobacco store just yet," Clemenceau said as he escorted him to the door, "but take this, it is a start at any rate."

And he handed the deputy a very small cigar.

Paris, Nov. 18.—To Georges Clemenceau's numerous accomplishments, writer, orator, journalist, politician, statesman and duellist, must be added that of occasional pick-pocket.

Friend Deputies, by paying a yearly compulsory contribution, are entitled to free drinks and sandwiches from the bar of the chamber. And old radical deputy, elected in 1886, was wont to avail himself of the bar privileges without the slightest reserve. Standing in front of the bar one day, after he had absorbed drinks and partaken of sandwiches to the limit of his capacity, the hungry member of parliament proceeded to fill the spacious pockets of his swallow-tail coat. Clemenceau, standing just behind him, was extracting each sandwich from the pocket of the deputy as fast as they were stowed away. Michou, that was the deputy's name, finally became aware of the "theft" as the sixth sandwich failed to show any perceptible increase in the weight of his coat. Turning around he beheld Clemenceau in the center of a group, passing sandwiches about amid great mirth. Michou vowed there and then he would avenge himself.

In 1888 Clemenceau was a candidate for the position of president of the chamber, with M. Meline as his opponent. Michou, although a political friend of Clemenceau and belonging to the same party, the radical, voted against the "Tiger." Meline and Clemenceau both obtained exactly 212 votes each.

According to French parliamentary law, the office went to Meline, as being senior to Clemenceau in years of service.

Paris, Nov. 18.—Some years ago

Georges Clemenceau accompanied the venerable M. Fallieres, then president of the French Republic, on a voyage to the Pyrennes district, during the course of which they reached a small village perched high upon a mountain side.

The statesmen attended the inauguration of a new fountain. The mayor, in welcoming the distinguished visitors from Paris, lauded the republican regime, bestowed great compliments upon the virtues, civic and others, of the president and premier, and spoke at great length. Clemenceau listened with visible impatience to the oration until the mayor remarked that the village had been built originally upon a mountain side to protect it against the attacks of the Moors and Saracens.

"You've succeeded remarkably well," Clemenceau cut in, "for since our arrival here we haven't met a single one of them."

The end of the mayors speech was lost in the storm of laughter that followed.

Funds to Repair St. Paul's Will be Sought in America

London, Nov. 19.—It will be no longer necessary for persons in America to cross the ocean in order to view the charms of old London, for these charms are about to go to America—through the aid of the motion picture.

A motion picture company is at present busy photographing the beautiful interior of St. Paul's Cathedral. The work is being carried out with the aid of improved lighting effects so that the details of the carved stalls of Gibbons, the high marble altar, the Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and the dome may be clearly seen. A reel of the film will be devoted to the graves and monuments of the famous Cathedral, which include those of Nelson, Wellington and Sir Arthur Sullivan.

The proceeds derived from the exhibition of this film will be given to the fund being raised for the much needed restoration of the church. It will be shown in America within two months, according to the producers.

Apples From the Orchard

The Albemarle Pippin, Queen Victoria's favorite, known as the Royal Apple, is the finest flavored apple in the world. It and the Winesap, grown in the mountains of Virginia are unsurpassed. We ship our apples to our regular customers in most of the states, a box, a barrel, or a carload. Best references if desired. We will appreciate an order from you. Will exchange a few barrels for peas. ALBEMARLE ORCHARD CO., Charlottesville, Va.

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Russian Soviet government is five years old now. Like all young states it never has had enough to eat.



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