

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN**  
FOR CONGRESS

**THOS. G. McLEOD**  
BISHOPVILLE, S. C.  
CANDIDATE FOR MEMBER OF  
CONGRESS SEVENTH DISTRICT

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for reelection to Congress from the 7th Congressional District subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic Party.

A. F. LEVER

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Recognizing his ability and feeling confident that he will represent the people of Lexington County fearlessly and sincerely, we hereby announce the name of Dr. L. E. Dreher, of Leesville, as a candidate for the House of Representatives.

FRIENDS.

S. E. Smith, farmer—business man of Swansea, hereby announces himself a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives from Lexington County, subject to the primary rules of the Democratic party and as before "A farmer for farmers."

Recognizing his ability and special fitness to represent his County in the General Assembly; and, believing that the lower section of the County should be represented, we hereby announce Mr. H. D. Shumpert as a candidate for the House of Representatives from Lexington County, and pledge him to abide by the result of the Democratic primary.

FRIENDS.

Having been solicited to make the race, J. Brooks Wingard is hereby announced as a candidate for the House of Representatives in the coming primary election. He will be governed by the rules of the Democratic Party.

In recognition of his splendid services rendered the County and State during his two years as a member of the House of Representatives from Lexington County, we hereby announce Hon. T. Haskell Shull as a candidate for reelection, and pledge him to abide by the result of the Democratic primary election.

FRIENDS

### FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for reelection to the office of County Treasurer and promise as faithful service in the future as I have rendered in the past. I pledge myself to abide by the rules of the Democratic party.

C. E. Leaphart.

### FOR AUDITOR

Recognizing his ability and special fitness for the position, we hereby announce Mr. D. L. Shealy as a candidate for Auditor of Lexington County, and pledge him to abide by the result of the Democratic primary.

FRIENDS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Auditor of Lexington County, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

E. W. Burnett.

### FOR PROBATE JUDGE

Recognizing efficiency service and faithful performance of duty in the past, we the Many Friends of George S. Drafts announce him as a candidate for reelection as Judge of Probate for Lexington County and pledge him to abide by the result of the Democratic Primary.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Judge of Probate for Lexington County and pledge myself to abide by the result of the Democratic primary.

B. D. Clarke

### For Cotton Weigher

I hereby announce myself for reelection to the position of Cotton Weigher at Swansea and pledge myself to abide by the result of the Democratic primary. If reelected I promise honest and faithful service, as I have rendered in the past.

John V. Hutto.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the position of Cotton Weigher at Swansea and pledge myself to abide by the result of the Democratic primary. If elected I promise honest and faithful service.

H. BENNIE WILLIAMS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the position of Cotton Weigher at Swansea and pledge myself to abide by the result of the Democratic primary.

J. G. Sharpe.

### MAGISTRATE 3RD DISTRICT

At the solicitation of many of my friends, I hereby announce myself a

candidate for Magistrate of the 3rd district, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party. If elected I can but promise to discharge the duties of the office as I have done in the past—without fear or favor—and dealing out justice to all with an even hand.

Wallace E. Lorick

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Magistrate of the Irmo District and pledge myself to abide by the result of the Democratic primary.

J. W. HOOK

### CITATION NOTICE

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
County of Lexington.

By George S. Drafts, Esquire Pro WHEREAS, M. D. Corley made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate of and effects of Preston S. Corley.

THESE ARE THEREFORE to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said Preston S. Corley deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Lexington C. H. S. C. on 17 July 1918 next, after publication hereof at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any they have why the said Administration should not be granted.

GIVEN under my Hand, this 2 day of July Anno Domini 1918.

Geo. S. Drafts, (L. S.)

Probate Judge Lexington Co. S. C. Published on the 3 day of July 1918 in the Lexington Dispatch News 2 weeks.

### COUNTY CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

The following has been fixed as a schedule for the County Campaign meetings at the last meeting of the County Executive Committee.

Gilbert August 14th.

Pelion August 15th.

Swansea August 16th.

Brookland August 17th.

Chapin August 21st.

Pine Ridge August 22nd.

Summerland August 24th.

Pledges of candidates must be filed either with myself or the Secretary of the Executive Committee at Leesville, S. C. by twelve o'clock August 13th.

C. M. Eford, Chairman Executive Committee.

### WHAT TO USE TO

#### PREVENT APPENDICITIS

New Bookland people should know simple buckthorn bark glycerine, etc as mixed in Adler i ka, flushes the ENTIRE bowel tract so completely that appendicitis is prevented. ONE SPOONFUL Adler i ka relieves ANY CASE sour stomach, gas or constipation because it removes ALL foul matter which clogged and poisoned your system. The INSTANT action surprises both doctors and patients. Sandel Drug Co., New Brookland.

### CLARKE FAMILY REUNION

A family reunion of much interest to Lexington county was held July 4th at the old A. J. Clarke homestead about 3 miles south of Leesville. The Clarke family is one of the largest in Lexington county and nearly every section of the county was represented, as well as the states of Georgia, and Virginia. The children grandchildren and great grand children together with their family connection had gathered for the occasion and when dinner was announced there were present 150 persons. A typical Lexington county dinner was served outdoors under the large shade trees surrounding the old Clarke home, and despite the fact that the great European war is on; and that everybody is expected to conserve and Hooverize, a sumptuous feast was spread and when the 150 persons had finished, there was still some left.

All of the 12 living children were present as follows: Mrs. Wesley Hallman, Mrs. G. W. Reeder Mrs. A. J. Boatwright; Mrs. L. J. Shealy; Mrs. Paul P. Hutto, Mrs. Aaron Hutto; Mrs. Mollie Porter Mrs. Alice Rankin; Mrs. B. D. Clark, H. W. Clarke; J. P. Clarke and A. Silas Clarke. The oldest being 77 and the youngest 52 years of age. With these were 75 grandchildren, 15 great grandchildren and 2 great great grandchildren.

The Clarke family is one of the pioneers of Lexington county and from two brothers Jack and Jim, descended one of the largest and most influential families of the county. They are all intelligent sturdy and thrifty people and in whatever section they settled, they have been successful and taken the lead in that community. Most of them have followed the occupation of their parents that of farming and they have all attained success. All married and remained in their native county except one H. W. Clarke who when a young man went to Georgia where he engaged in farming and here the rest of them made a success.

## ALLIES DEMAND MORE CEREALS

American Meat Restrictions Relaxed to Effect Greater Wheat Savings.

### ARGENTINE ARRIVALS SHORT.

Meat Supply Here Considerably Enlarged — Food Administration, However, Warns Against Waste.

The allies have made further and increased demands for breadstuffs, these enlarged demands being caused to some degree by shortage in arrivals from the Argentine. It is, therefore, necessary for the U. S. Food Administration to urge a still further reduction in the consumption of bread and breadstuffs generally if we are to meet our export necessities. The Food Administration has issued a statement explaining the situation in detail, particularly the reasons which lead it, for the purpose of centering effort for the time being upon the cereal situation to relax temporarily the restrictions on meat consumption.

Experience shows, this statement says, that the consumption of breadstuffs is intimately associated with the consumption of meat. For various reasons our supplies of meat for the next two or three months are considerably enlarged, and we can supply the allies with all of the meat products which transportation facilities render possible and at the same time somewhat increase our own consumption. In these circumstances the Food Administration considers it wise to relax the voluntary restrictions on meat consumption to some extent with a view to further decreasing bread consumption.

Conservation of food must be adjusted to meet necessities from time to time, for neither production, nor allied demands are constant factors, nor can any of these factors be anticipated for long periods in advance in the disturbed conditions in which we at present live. While the world situation is not one that warrants any relaxation in the efforts to eliminate waste or to relax economy in food, the Administration desires to secure better adjustment in food balances.

So long as the present conditions continue the only special restrictions we ask are the beefless and porkless Tuesday.

The meatless meal and the porkless Saturday are no longer asked.

The farmers of the United States are responding to the national call to increase hog production. Their increase, to all appearances, is being attained more rapidly. Of more immediate importance, however, are several complex factors which have effected an immediate increase in meat supplies.

The transportation shortage before the government took over the railroads, the bad weather in January and early in February, the large percentage of immature corn in the last harvest and the necessity of feeding this corn as rapidly as possible to save it from decay, have not only resulted in backing up the animals—particularly hogs—on the farms for a longer period of feeding, but have resulted in a great increase in their average weight and will result, with improved transportation conditions, which already appear, in larger than normal arrivals at market for the next two or three months. The weight of hogs coming to the market for the past two weeks indicates an increase in weight of from an average of 203 pounds last year to the almost unprecedented average of 232 pounds, or a net increase in their meat value of over 15 per cent. This is a distinct addition to the nation's meat supply. It therefore now seems certain that we have such enlarged supplies for at least some months to come, that we can not only increase our exports to the allies to the full extent of their transportation facilities, but at the same time can properly increase our domestic consumption.

The response of the public to our requests for reduced consumption of meat during the past few months has been most gratifying, and this service alone has enabled the government during this period to provide such supplies as transportation to the allies permitted.

The Administration also suggests that in those parts of the country where the old fashioned home preservation of pork is still the custom, this practice should be extended at the present time, as it will relieve the burden upon transportation to and from the packing houses and is economical sound as saving the cost of packing operations and at the same time will provide home supplies of pork to last over the months of decreased supplies.

The Food Administration desires to repeat that it does not want to give the impression that these are times when simplicity and moderation of living are not critically necessary, but that its sole desire is to secure an adjustment between our different food supplies and meet changing conditions from time to time and to keep the public fully and frankly advised of its position with the full confidence and reliance that whenever it becomes necessary renewed appeals for saving will meet the same loyal response as in the past.

## FARMERS MAY USE HOME-GROWN WHEAT

Food Administration Order Permits the Grinding of Wheat on Liberal Basis, But Continued Use of Wheat Substitutes is Important Requirement.

Columbia. — The thirty day rule, which provided that farmers could have ground into flour for their own use no more home grown wheat than would be required for their families for a period of thirty days, has been suspended by the Food Administration and regulations governing the grinding of wheat have been issued.

Under the new regulations, farmers are permitted to draw their year's supply of flour from the mill or in exchange for their own wheat, but for the present they must draw only for a three months' period, or from the time of grinding to October 1. They cannot draw this from mills in excess of twelve pounds of flour per person per month for use of their households and tenants, and they should continue in respect to the use of substitutes on the present basis until such time as the general substitute program for the whole country shall be changed. This means simply that farmers who have grown their own wheat are expected to use wheat substitutes, with wheat flour, the same as heretofore, on the fifty-fifty basis.

The mills of South Carolina are being notified by the Food Administration of the new regulations.

Mills must not grind for farmers more than enough wheat to supply the farmers and their families and tenants from the date of grinding to October 1. The amount ground should be estimated upon the basis of twelve pounds per person per month.

Until the new rules in regard to wheat substitutes are enacted, mills must not deliver any flour to farmers unless they sign the pledge card, agreeing to use one pound of flour substitutes for every pound of flour used.

Bakers, retailers and the general public are not released from the regular program, already announced by this new regulation, which applies only to farmers who have grown their own wheat.

### CONSERVE SUGAR EVEN IN PRESERVING

Rich Preserves and Jellies Should Not Be Attempted—Sugar for Canning and Preserving is Limited.

Columbia.—Because of the acuteness of the shortage in sugar, housekeepers are urged by the Food Administration, as far as it is practical, to preserve fruits this summer in other ways than preserves and jellies, which require a great deal of sugar. A light syrup allows the flavor of the fruit to predominate and gives a sauce that is both wholesome and palatable. Honey is an excellent sweetener for certain fruits. Housekeepers should not at this time attempt to furnish canned goods for the government, but they can take care of the local supply of fruits and vegetables, thus relieving the demand upon the commercial stock which may be used by the government next winter. Although the situation as regards the supply of sugar is serious, provision has been made by the Food Administration to supply ample sugar for canning and preserving, provided, of course, that it is used in reason, for it is regarded as important that as much as possible of the perishable products be conserved. Sugar for canning and preserving can be obtained in quantities of 25 pounds per month per person upon the signing of a pledge that the sugar so obtained will be used for that purpose only. Dealers throughout the state have been furnished with certificates.

### PATRIOTIC PEOPLE EATING LITTLE BEEF

Public Eating Places Restricted and Householders are Expected to Restrict Themselves.

Columbia.—Beef-steak has disappeared from the menus and bills of fare of hotels, restaurants and public eating places throughout South Carolina. Roast beef has likewise been eliminated. These meats are served only a week, under order of the Food Administration, and in many public eating places beef is not served at all. Patriotic people throughout the state are expected by the Food Administration to voluntarily restrict themselves in the consumption of beef and to observe the restrictions as rigidly on their home tables as the rule is being enforced in public eating places. The demand for beef for the army and the allied armies and their civil population for this summer makes it necessary that the people who stay at home practically give up beef. By-products of beef, such as ox-tails, livers, tongues, sweetbreads, hearts, kidneys, brains and tripe may be served at any time, as the regulations do not apply to these.

Food wanted is food lost, and no money can replace it.

"Extravagance costs blood, the blood of heroes."—Lloyd George.

## GROGERS HELP IN 50-50 PLAN

SIGN PLEDGE TO CARRY OUT FOOD ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM.

### POST CARDS IN STORES.

Explain New Wheat Ruling to Thousands of Customers—Insures Greater Food Saving.

Grocers of the nation have accepted enthusiastically the 50-50 basis for the purchase of wheat flour and are doing their utmost to explain the new regulation to the housewife. This ruling by the U. S. Food Administration requires each purchaser of wheat flour to buy one pound of cereal substitute, one kind or assorted, for every pound of wheat flour. It was necessary to restrict the use of wheat flour in order that the allies and our fighting forces abroad might be assured of an adequate supply of wheat to meet their vital needs. This supply must come from our savings because we have already sent our normal surplus.

Wheat saving pledge cards were forwarded by the Food Administration to all retail food merchants, and these are being signed and posted in stores throughout the country. This card states, "We pledge ourselves loyally to carry out the Food Administration program. In accordance with this order we will not sell any wheat flour except where the purchaser buys an equal weight of one or more of the following, a greater use of which in the home will save wheat:

"Cornmeal, corn flour, edible corn starch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soy bean flour, feterita flour and meals, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats and buckwheat flour."

Some confusion has resulted on the part of the consumer in construing this "50-50" ruling to mean that an equal amount in value of substitutes must be purchased with wheat flour. This is a mistaken idea. The ruling states that the consumer in purchasing flour shall "buy at the same time an equal weight of other cereals."

One exception to this ruling is concerning graham flour and whole wheat flour, which may be sold at the ratio of three pounds to five pounds of wheat flour. This provision is made because approximately 25 per cent. more of the wheat berry is used in the manufacture of these flours than standard wheat flour.

Another exception is that concerning mixed flours containing less than 50 per cent. of wheat flour, which may be sold without substitutes. Retailers, however, are forbidden to sell mixed flours containing more than 50 per cent. of wheat flour to any person unless the amount of wheat flour substitutes sold is sufficient to make the total amount of substitutes, including those mixed in flours, equal to the total amount in wheat flour in the mixed flour. For instance, if any mixed flour is purchased containing 60 per cent. wheat flour and 40 per cent. substitutes it is necessary that an additional 20 per cent. of substitutes be purchased. This brings it to the basis of one pound of substitutes for each pound of wheat flour.

A special exemption may be granted upon application in the case of specially prepared infants' and invalids' food containing flour where the necessity is shown.

Some misunderstanding seems to exist on the part of consumers in assuming that with the purchase of wheat flour one must confine the additional 50 per cent. purchase to one of the substitutes. This is not the case. One may select from the entire range of substitutes a sufficient amount of each to bring the total weight of all substitutes equal to the weight of the wheat flour purchased. For instance, if a purchase of 24 pounds of wheat flour is made a range of substitutes may be selected as follows:

Cornmeal, 8 pounds; corn grits, 4 pounds; rice, 4 pounds; buckwheat, 2 pounds; corn starch, 1 pound; hominy, 2 pounds; rolled oats, 3 pounds.

These substitutes may be used in the following manner:

Cornmeal, 8 Pounds.—Corn bread, no flour; corn muffins or spoon bread, one-fourth flour or one-third rice or one-third hominy; 20 per cent. substitutes in whole bread.

Corn Starch, 1 Pound.—Thickening gravy, making custard, one-third substitute in cake.

Corn Grits, 4 Pounds.—Fried like mush, used with meal in making corn bread.

Roller Oats, 3 Pounds.—One-fourth to one-third substitutes in bread, one-half substitute in muffins; breakfast porridge, use freely; oatmeal cookies, oatmeal soup.

Buckwheat Flour, 2 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in bread, buckwheat cakes.

Hominy, 2 Pounds.—Baked for dinner, baked for dinner, with cheese sauce.

Rice, 4 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in wheat bread, one-third substitute in corn bread, boiled for dinner (a bread cut), as a breakfast food, to thicken soups, rice pudding instead of cake or pie, rice batter cakes.

Several grocers have stated that their customers who strictly observe the 50-50 rule find substitutes in flour to be a necessity to buy substitutes in flour to these ordered under the 50-50 plan.

George-Wienges.

At 9 o'clock Wednesday evening, June 26, at the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a beautiful and interesting marriage was solemnized when Miss Celeste Otelia George, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Samuel B. George, became the bride of Mr Othniel Henry Wienges, youngest son of Mrs O H Wienges of St Matthews.

Preceding the arrival of the wedding party Mrs W W Caughman played "To a Wild Rose. To the accompaniment of the Lohengrin wedding march the party entered through opposite aisles. The ushers were P B Robinson of St Matthews; Dr N S Geiger of Lexington; Julius Sharpe of Edmund and G L Smith of Columbia. The bridesmaids and groomsmen entered in the following order: Miss Bessie Smoak of Orangeburg and Samuel George of Lexington; Miss Sarah Meetze of Lexington and Russell Zimmerman of St Matthews; Miss Edith Purvis of Timmonsville and Archie Webster of St Matthews; Miss Ellie Breedin of Bennettsville and David Garvin of St George; Miss Sara Carter of Chester and D M Avinger of Vance; Miss Annie Lee Crum of Orangeburg and Rut Osborne of Columbia, followed by the dames of honor Mrs P B Robinson of St Matthews and Miss Juanita George of Lexington, sister of the bride. Sol Irby George the pillow bearer and little Geraldine George the ring bearer preceded the bride and groom. Then came the bride leaning on the arm of her father, Mr S B George; and up the opposite aisle came the groom accompanied by his brother Fred L Wienges as best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev W W Daniel, D D, of Bennettsville, assisted by Rev Foster Speer pastor of the bride. Men delsohn's wedding march was played while the party left the church.

The church was artistically decorated with ferns, ivy and hydrangeas. The color scheme was green, white and pink.

The bride was never more lovely than in her wedding gown of duchess satin and Venetian point lace. Her veil was fastened with strings of pearls. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids and roses.

After the ceremony an informal reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. George. Light refreshments were served. The same evening Mr. and Mrs. Wienges left for a short trip. The bride wore a becoming suit of blue cloth. Mr. Wienges has volunteered for service and upon their return he will report for duty July 1. While he is stationed in Columbia Mrs Wienges will reside with Mr and Mrs E T Hendrix, 1421 Hampton Avenue.

The bride received many presents. She and the groom are popular among a large circle of friends through out the State.

### NOTICE OF HOLDING EXTRA TERM OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

To All Whom it May Concern:

Pursuant to an order passed by his Honor, Judge J. W. DeVore and section 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure, (1912) notice is hereby given that an extra session of the Court of Common Pleas will be begun and holden in and for the County of Lexington and State of South Carolina, in Lexington Court House, in said county and state on Monday Aug. 19 A. D. 1918 at ten o'clock, A. M and will continue for such length of time as may be necessary, not exceeding two weeks.

Given under my hand and official seal this 1st day of July A. D. 1918.

H. L. HARMAN,

C. C. P & G S

July A. D. 1918.  
The Doctor Away From Home When MOST NEEDED.

People are often very much disappointed to find that their family physician is away from home when they most need his services. Diseases like pain in the stomach and bowels, colic and diarrhoea require prompt treatment, and have in many instances proven fatal before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. The right way is to keep at hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. No physician can prescribe a better medicine for these diseases. By having it in the house you escape much pain and suffering and all risk. Buy it now; it may save life.

### BENET ENTERS SENATE

Washington, July 8.—Christie Benet of Columbia, who was appointed last Saturday by Governor Manning to serve six months of the unexpired term of the late Senator Tillman of South Carolina, took the oath of office today and was seated in the Senate.

Benet's appointment was presented by Senator Tillman of South Carolina. He is the son of the late Senator Tillman of South Carolina.