

Classified Columns

Want Advertising Rates

Twenty-five words or less, One Time 25 cents, Three Times 50 cents, Six Times \$1.00.
 All advertisement over twenty-five words prorate for each additional word. Rates on 1,000 words to be used in a month made on application.
 No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents, cash in advance.
 If your name appears in the telephone directory you can telephone your want ad to 321 and a bill will be mailed after its insertion for prompt payment.

WANTS

WANTED EGGS—We carry a full line of honest poultry supplies. Our phone number is 464. Our terms are cash. We will deliver. You must help your hen now if you want maximum egg production.

WANTED—Sewing of all, or any kind. Sewing by the day, hour or week. Will cut, draft and make shirts, dresses, coats and suits to measure. Work quickly and neatly done. Mrs. Belle Erskine Pruitt, No. 411 North Fant St.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags. The Intelligence Job Printing Department.

WANTED—Home grown Okra Seed, provided your seed are clean and of pure strain. We can use a thousand pounds subject to price and condition. Furman Smith Seedsman, Phone 484.

WANTED AT ONCE—Seven more Salesmen and Collectors to take good commission contracts. Good references required. Apply Singer Sewing Machine Co., 130 West Benson St., Anderson, S. C. 1-20-31p.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms for light house keeping, one block from square on South Main Street. Apply L. H. Seal, Jr., Red Cross Drug Co.—1-16-31.

MISCELLANEOUS

WATCH REPAIRING AN ENGRAVING. Old watches made good as new. Letter and ornamental engravings. Monograms from 25c to \$10.00. A. C. Boykin at Kay Bros' store.—1-16-31p.

WE BUY PEAS and pay the cash. Furman Smith Seedsman, Phone 484.

WHEN UNEXPECTEDLY detained down town for luncheon, you cannot do better than drop in here. A light lunch or a substantial meal, Chinese and service O. K. and prices just as attractive as our food. The Lunchette.—31p.

POLES—Wagon and buggy poles new and second hand. Paul E. Stephens.

FINE FRUITS—We carry the largest and most complete assortment in the city—keep 'em moving. Fresh Florida oranges, grape fruit, apples, bananas, wholesale and retail. J. K. Manon, Phone 332.—31p.

I HAVE FOR SALE several dozen extra prime tomatoes at \$1.00 per dozen, string beans at \$1.10 per dozen, dessert peaches without sugar at \$1.15 per dozen, dessert peaches heavily sugared (1-4 pound sugar to can) \$2.25 per dozen. E. C. McCants.

FREE TRIP TO SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION. The Southern Woman's Magazine is offering a trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition with all expenses paid by them. Full information will be sent on request. Write Manager Exposition, Tour Southern Woman's Magazine, Nashville, Tenn.

Senior Pallashea Class. The Senior Pallashea Class of the First Baptist church will meet on Wednesday at 5 p. m. at the Carnegie library to discuss plans for the coming year. All the members are urged to be present, particularly the newly appointed committees and their chairmen.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. All persons having claims against the estate of Annie D. Hood deceased, are hereby notified to present them properly proven to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make settlement.
 A. H. DAGNALL, Admr.

Exports and Imports Show Slight Decreases. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Exports and imports both have showed slight decreases last week, the department of commerce announced today. Exports were \$59,314,383, and imports \$35,448,752, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States of \$23,865,631, or \$2,287,877 less than the previous week. The decrease in exports was \$2,895,909 and the decrease in imports of \$1,278,042.

Base Falls to Open. CHARLOTTE, W. Va., Jan. 19.—The Graham Trust, State institution, failed to open for business today. Colonel John F. Starnes, one of the principal stockholders, said the condition of the money market had started a run on the institution, and it was deemed best temporarily to close it. The bank has a capital of \$100,000 and deposits of approximately \$400,000.

Notwithstanding the progress we are making in education, the public mind is awakening and the general awakening that has come to us, we must frankly admit that we are still far short of the position we should occupy in the work of education. It stands to our shame that the percentage of illiteracy among our citizens is so great. This

attitude must be wiped out; and to do this, we must tax ourselves liberally for the public schools, in order that their usefulness may be increased, and that the opportunity for education may be given to all of our boys and girls. We must encourage the spirit of self-help, and every district should first impose a local tax by the vote of its resident voters before receiving State aid. Yet, the growth of the public schools will be determined largely by the amount of State aid. Weak county schools must be encouraged to have at least a seven months' term, and no teacher should be required to teach more than 50 pupils. The State can not have an educated and efficient citizenship unless it extends help to weak and undeveloped districts. Any community voting a liberal tax and enrolling 40 or 50 children, should be assured of adequate educational facilities. It is the duty of the State to make up deficiencies in such districts. The right-thinking people of South Carolina will stand for this expenditure of public money, and will endorse the position that we can not spend public money better than in educating the citizen. The people realize and demand that the shame of illiteracy must be blotted out for an forever.

Child Labor. The problem of public schools in manufacturing centres and mill towns demands attention and study. The State can not longer overlook the needs of children in such communities, and should encourage the spirit of self-help and public responsibility that will bring substantial and marked results in public education, civic growth, and community cooperation and development. I recommend that the State department of education be given such additional help as its forces that will enable it to do in mill schools what has been done so effectively in high schools and rural schools.

Attendance. As soon as ample school facilities shall have been provided, the welfare of our people demands that our children shall be required to attend the schools. The policy of the State is to educate all the people at the expense of all the people for the welfare of all the people. I recommend, therefore, the enactment of a compulsory attendance law with local option feature. We must strive to bring each and every community to the point of having school facilities; and, wherever these facilities are acquired, to require school attendance.

Picture to yourselves what it would mean to South Carolina if all of her citizens were educated, and for the attainment of this object we give our best and unflinching effort.

Child Labor. I recommend, as a companion act to the compulsory attendance law with local option feature, that you will amend the law on child-labor by raising the age limit from 12 to 14 years.

Taxation and Assessment. We all agree that change is needed in our tax laws. We have, in the past, given more attention to appropriations than to revenue. We must increase our revenue to stop the over-growing tendency. The reports of the departments reveal the fact that there is now a large accumulated delinquency that must be provided for. Assessments are now unequal and unjust. Much property escapes taxation; different classes of property are assessed at different percentages of their value. Increased expenditures for educational and charitable institutions, as well as increased expenses in the judicial department, necessitate the devising of progressive and more modern methods of raising revenue. I would therefore recommend that a tax commission be created to examine into this subject and suggest a bill embodying a plan of revision of our tax laws. In order to acquit this commission with existing conditions, the duties now imposed upon the state board of equalization and the state board of assessors, should be devolved upon it. Supervision of the enforcement of existing tax laws, should be given, temporarily at least, to this commission. High power to equalize the assessed value of property between counties and county and school tax districts and tax districts, increasing or decreasing assessed valuation, as may be found necessary. Annual appropriations should be made by the legislature for State county and school purposes, and the tax commission should be authorized to impose such levy upon the assessed valuation of property, when ascertained by it, as will raise the amount necessary to meet the appropriations made by the legislature. The method of taxation, the levy of the taxes, as to as to the manner of levying the taxes, is of as great importance as the fixing of the appropriations by the legislature.

In this connection, there is now a force a Federal tax on income, and

NEW GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Pays Tribute to President Wilson—Urges Passage Of Compulsory School Attendance Law and Repeal of State Income Tax Law—Recommends Raising Age From 12 to 14 years in Child Labor Law and Appointment of Legislative Commission to Investigate Conditions and Prepare Working Men's Compensation Act For Submission to the 1916 Legislature.

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the General Assembly: In assuming the duties of governor I am mindful of the responsibilities of the position. I invoke Divine guidance, and earnestly pray that wisdom, courage, and strength may be given me to see clearly and to do justly in all that may come to me as duty.

Under our form of government we have the executive, legislative and judicial branches, each separate and distinct from the other, and each a check on the other.

The governor of the State is at the head of the executive branch. It is his duty to enforce the laws as they stand on the statute books. It is not his prerogative to decide whether a law is wise, or best suited to a community, but he is to see to it that the law is obeyed.

I have faith in our people; I believe that they want the laws enforced, and their conscience is awakened on this subject. The watchword of my campaign last summer was the enforcement of the law. I now declare afresh my purpose to carry out in good faith, this pledge. I believe in home rule—local self-government, and I expect every one who is charged with enforcement of law to do his duty. My desire is that in each community the laws shall be enforced by the local authorities. I take this, the very first occasion, to say to these authorities that I stand ready and eager to cooperate with them in this work, and that they may be assured of my aid with every available lawful means to attain this object. Let me add another word, not as a threat, but as a warning; if in any community the lawful authorities fail to enforce the laws, it will then be my duty to see that the laws are obeyed. This I intend to do.

The constitution provides that the governor may make such recommendations to the general assembly as, in his judgment, are good and proper.

The time has come when we have to meet new conditions; we are living in a time of change and progress. This condition gives us new problems to solve—new difficulties to meet. We are to be congratulated in having at the head of the nation a man of great discernment, courage, and ability, who is dealing with national questions in a statesmanlike way. May I hope that we will seek inspiration from that example to deal with State questions with wisdom and courage.

We are progressive Democrats and we must have the courage to do justly to each and every class of our citizens, even if it requires legislation hitherto untried by us.

Primary Election Law. In my judgment, the people of this State, regardless of party, owe a debt of gratitude to the last State convention of the Democratic party for adopting rules and regulations governing the primary elections. It is due to the members of that convention to say that the apprehensions of those who opposed personal enrollment were not justified, and that personal enrollment, together with the publicity given to the roll of the clubs, saved us from irregularities and charges of fraud. So far as I know, the last primary election was one in which the will of the people was honestly expressed by their ballots, and these were fairly counted. I recommend, therefore, that your honorable body shall enact into law provisions as controlled the last Democratic primary election, in order that, in all primary elections, each and every man entitled by law to vote, shall have the right and opportunity to vote once and that no man shall be allowed to vote more than once.

Education. It is gratifying to know the progress we are making in education; it is even more gratifying to realize that our people are avowed to its paramount importance; that they are determined that the children of our State shall be educated. This is manifested in the spirit of self-help, and each year sees a substantial increase in the number of school districts that tax themselves for school purposes.

Our institutions of higher learning have shown steady growth and are doing splendid work. We must, of course, extend our gratitude to those who give liberally for their support so that their growth and development can be maintained. But the fact stares us in the face that we are in a period of general business depression and we must jealously consider every item of expenditure to save the people from unnecessary burden. I suggest, therefore, that at this time we should not undertake any enlargement of these schools or any unnecessary expenditure.

Notwithstanding the progress we are making in education, the public mind is awakening and the general awakening that has come to us, we must frankly admit that we are still far short of the position we should occupy in the work of education. It stands to our shame that the percentage of illiteracy among our citizens is so great. This attitude must be wiped out; and to do this, we must tax ourselves liberally for the public schools, in order that their usefulness may be increased, and that the opportunity for education may be given to all of our boys and girls. We must encourage the spirit of self-help, and every district should first impose a local tax by the vote of its resident voters before receiving State aid. Yet, the growth of the public schools will be determined largely by the amount of State aid. Weak county schools must be encouraged to have at least a seven months' term, and no teacher should be required to teach more than 50 pupils. The State can not have an educated and efficient citizenship unless it extends help to weak and undeveloped districts. Any community voting a liberal tax and enrolling 40 or 50 children, should be assured of adequate educational facilities. It is the duty of the State to make up deficiencies in such districts. The right-thinking people of South Carolina will stand for this expenditure of public money, and will endorse the position that we can not spend public money better than in educating the citizen. The people realize and demand that the shame of illiteracy must be blotted out for an forever.

Land Registration. The delay in congressional action on the establishment of a rural credit system, makes it necessary for us to look to ourselves for help in this matter. As the first and necessary step towards the development of such a system, I recommend the enactment of a land registration act that will guarantee title and fix boundary lines. This would enable the landowner to obtain loans on his real property with as little trouble and expense as he is now able to do on his personal property, by removing the necessity of repeated examinations of title. This is a necessary step before we can provide a system of land banks or rural credits. I deem these measures important, if properly planned and safe-guarded, in order to increase the number of home owners in the country and towns, and to furnish means for improvement of rural homes and the conditions of life in the country. Ownership of home means permanency of tenure; permanency of tenure means improvement of conditions of life and surroundings. If every farmer owned his place and lived upon it, the problems of rural life would automatically solve themselves; isolation removed, homes would be more comfortable; there would be better churches, better schools, better roads, and community life more attractive. I realize that this may be classed as progressive legislation, and we have limited precedence for it in this country, dating back only to 1910. I do not advise these land banks as State institutions; but that they should be developed by independent organizations under State supervision.

Fertilizers. Under existing laws regulating the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers, our farmers have not adequate protection, nor do they yet know what ingredients in fertilizers are best adapted to their lands, and what ingredients should be avoided. This matter should be considered with great care; the interest of the farmer who is the consumer, as well as the interest of the honest manufacturer, should be carefully guarded. I would recommend, therefore, the creation of a commission to consist of representatives of the fertilizer department at Clemson College, of farmers, and of representatives of the manufacturers, to revise our fertilizer laws and to report by bill to the next session of the legislature.

Auditing. I recommend that all State institutions should be examined and accounts audited regularly. I suggest that you devolve this duty upon the State board of auditors, and give that department the necessary additional force, to enable it to do this work thoroughly and effectively.

Medical Examination of Pupils. I recommend the enactment of a law providing for the medical inspection of pupils in the public schools, under the supervision of the State board of health in cooperation with the State board of education, and with due provision for the protection of the pupils.

Penal and Charitable Institutions. It seems to me that it would be wise to consider our penal and charitable problems as a whole. There is a lack of coordination in the system of management of the State penitentiary, State hospital, reformatory, State insane asylum, and almshouses of the State, counties and cities. We should develop our humanitarian undertakings. In this work we have the examples of other States, notably Virginia, illustrating what may be accomplished by having a State board of charities. I recommend, therefore, that you consider the advisability of establishing in this State, such a board, for, though the proposition involves an expenditure each year, if this work is properly done, it would mean greater economy and efficiency in these institutions.

Legislative Changes. I favor a strong, well-organized, well-disciplined National Guard, and urge that adequate appropriation be made for it, to make it an effective factor in the State government. South Carolina must have an efficient and effective National Guard.

I will, at a later date, submit for your consideration, by special message, suggestions relating to the State institutions, especially the hospital for the insane, in which I am devising special consideration.

I will also communicate with you later on the subject of raising the Confederate fund, the Confederate veterans, and the needs of the State board of health; also the Lever bill, warehousing and marketing of crops, cattle feed eradication, and other sub-

jects pertaining to the interest of our people.

Economy. Permit me to remind you that we are face to face with a situation in business for which we have no precedent. The European war has largely shown how closely allied and interlocked are the interests of the nations of the world. The general shrinkage in values and in business, has added greatly to the anxieties, care and suffering of all our people, and has greatly increased the number of those without employment. Under these conditions, we must, on the one hand, jealously guard the expenditures of the public moneys, but on the other, we should be slow to stop public work that is desirable, which would further increase the number of the unemployed. The time is propitious for the State and counties to undertake carefully conducted work on the public highways. This would accomplish a greatly needed improvement and would give employment to many who have no means of making a living. It is not a time for us to be discouraged and to look at only the depression around us. If we think that conditions now are gruesome, pause for a moment and consider the conditions under which we labored in the sixties and early seventies. Faith and hard work brought us through these trials, and I am confident that self-reliance and resourcefulness will dominate and improve this situation. With self-denial, with economy, with energy and courage, we will meet our difficulties bravely and we will work out our salvation, and will bring about a restoration of business and enterprise to a normal condition. Let me urge you to bear in mind these facts; and let us urge you to that cool consideration of all matters that will bring you to realize that economy does not consist merely in cutting off items in the appropriation bill, but rather in seeing that the people's money is judiciously spent and that for every appropriation the State will receive a full and adequate return.

Conclusion. In conclusion, permit a personal reference. From my earliest youth the ambition to be the governor of South Carolina has filled my breast. To serve my State is my ardent desire—to join all other patriotic citizens in the effort to do her service and help in the upbuilding of her resources and in the character of her citizenship. I appeal to all citizens to join me in the determination to place and to keep South Carolina in the forefront among her sister States in progress. In moral tone, and in an enlightened and educated citizenship, I am confident that I voice the desire of a large majority of South Carolinians when I urge our people now to turn their backs on past factional bitterness and dissension, to look forward, turning their faces resolutely to the future. The vision of a people reunited must be kept before us; a people determined to take advantage of the resources which God has put within our grasp, to develop these resources; to build up our waste places; to diversify our crops and industries; to educate and uplift our citizenship, and to that end I pray that God may give to me and you a wise and understanding heart, that we may be able to discern the evil from the good, and that He may give us the spirit to think, to say and to do such things as are right, and that His blessing may be upon us in our efforts to serve our State.

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK CROSS, FEVERISH. When constipated or bilious give "California Syrup of Figs."

"Look at the tongue, mother! It coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once."

"When 'bilious, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad, has vomit, or cold, give a teaspoonful of 'California Syrup of Figs' and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without straining, and you have a well, playful child again."

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"Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of 'California Syrup of Figs,' which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the label. Beware of cheap imitations sold here and there. The name is on the genuine label, and is made by 'California Fig Syrup Company.' Refuse any other kind with counterfeits."

Purchasing Power of Farmers. The purchasing power of the farmer depends not only upon the money value of what he produces, but also upon the money value of what he buys. From 1899 to 1909 (ten years) the money value of once acre of the farmer's crops increased 72.7 per cent., but in the same period the money value of the articles usually purchased by farmers had increased 121.3 per cent. Consequently, as a result of the greater increase in the price of what a farmer sold than in the price of what he bought, the net increase in the purchasing power of the produce of once acre was 54 per cent.; that is, one acre of the farmer's crop in 1909 could buy 54 per cent. more of the articles usually bought by farmers than in 1899.

Upon the basis of the purchasing power of the value of once acre of produce, the year 1909 stands as the most prosperous for farmers of the past 50 years for which there are records.

ADDRESS OF ANDREW J. BETHEA Upon Assuming Duties of Office of Lieutenant Governor.

Standing here in this historic chamber to assume for the first time the duties of the office of Lieutenant Governor, I am filled with mingled feelings of joy and responsibility. Proud as I am of the generous confidence of the people of South Carolina, which elevates me to this place of honor, I cannot escape, if I would, the obligations of the sacred trust. This day to me, therefore, is a day of dedication and not of triumph. It marks the beginning of a political career for some; it should signify for all the inauguration of new standards, new purposes and new ideals in the public service.

It is not for me to recommend to this honorable body what course to pursue or what laws to pass. That is the duty of a co-ordinate branch of the government, and I shall neither now nor hereafter consciously enoach upon the rights of others or attempt to arrogate to myself powers which do not by right belong to the office I hold. With singular singleness of purpose I shall strive to assist and direct the machinery of this body so as to further the work which you undertake to accomplish for the welfare of the sovereign people.

But you will permit me to venture to suggest a keynote for the session of the senate of 1916. A brief program of progressive and constructive measures, concentration of effort to make them effective and a speedy adjournment would, in my judgment, make this a memorable session.

Our people are confronted at this time with economic and industrial conditions hitherto unknown. The terrible European war and the fulfillment of the prophecy of Isaiah, "Ye shall buy without money" have brought distress and suffering to our State and country. Relief cannot be had in legislation. But in the very performance of the task at hand we can render a highly patriotic service. Reflecting the will of the people we can set a worthy example in conserving time and money, in thrift, in industry, in courage and in optimism in what we attempt to do. Forgetting the adversities of the past and present, except as they serve to school us for future emergencies or for the solution of perplexing problems, and remembering only our duty to the State, let us press forward to perform that duty as God gives us the power and wisdom to see it. Let us address ourselves with devotion, energy and zeal to the work before us so that we may merit the well-wish of the people and enjoy the satisfaction of an approving conscience.

The people of South Carolina are tired of turmoil and strife, of political bickering and discontent, of disorganization and disruption. They want peace and harmony and good will enthroned. They demand the restoration of decency, dignity and truth to their rightful places of prestings and power.

A statesmanship distinguished for brilliancy such as is represented in her Calhouns, Haynes and Prestons may not be possible, perhaps is not needed in South Carolina today. But the commonwealth needs, and the people crave a type of service which in wisdom, in conviction, in honest and patriotic purpose finds its highest expression and true exemplification and glory in Woodrow Wilson, the Southern born, South Carolina trained, Democratic president of these United States.

Will the senate of the State of South Carolina measure up to this high standard? Will it answer the challenge to the task of redemption and restoration as voiced by the people at the ballot box? Will it stamp its achievements with wisdom and virtue? There can be but one answer for those who understand and appreciate the worth and high purpose of its members, and that answer is: it will try and it will succeed.

The peerless Robert E. Lee, the memory of whose birth is cherished in every home and inspires every heart in the South this day once said that duty is the sublimest word in the English language. The spirit of the christian comes back today and down the years we hear with fresh meaning his words: "I have led the young men of the South in battle; I shall devote my remaining energy to training young men to do their duty in life."

Let us emulate such devotion to duty, for it is needed in the forum as well as on the field, in peace as well as in war.

Gentlemen of the South Carolina senate, I greet you, happy in the thought that it is your privilege and mine to serve the State at a time propitious of so much good for the civic and moral betterment of the people. To this end, by the help of Almighty God, I pledge my highest endeavor and dedicate every human power at my command.

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK CROSS, FEVERISH. When constipated or bilious give "California Syrup of Figs."

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Let us emulate such devotion to duty, for it is needed in the forum as well as on the field, in peace as well as in war.

Gentlemen of the South Carolina senate, I greet you, happy in the thought that it is your privilege and mine to serve the State at a time propitious of so much good for the civic and moral betterment of the people. To this end, by the help of Almighty God, I pledge my highest endeavor and dedicate every human power at my command.

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK CROSS, FEVERISH. When constipated or bilious give "California Syrup of Figs."

"Look at the tongue, mother! It coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once."

"When 'bilious, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad, has vomit, or cold, give a teaspoonful of 'California Syrup of Figs' and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without straining, and you have a well, playful child again."

"You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless 'fruit laxative'; they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel better."

"Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of 'California Syrup of Figs,' which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the label. Beware of cheap imitations sold here and there. The name is on the genuine label, and is made by 'California Fig Syrup Company.' Refuse any other kind with counterfeits."

Purchasing Power of Farmers. The purchasing power of the farmer depends not only upon the money value of what he produces, but also upon the money value of what he buys. From 1899 to 1909 (ten years) the money value of once acre of the farmer's crops increased 72.7 per cent., but in the same period the money value of the articles usually purchased by farmers had increased 121.3 per cent. Consequently, as a result of the greater increase in the price of what a farmer sold than in the price of what he bought, the net increase in the purchasing power of the produce of once acre was 54 per cent.; that is, one acre of the farmer's crop in 1909 could buy 54 per cent. more of the articles usually bought by farmers than in 1899.

Upon the basis of the purchasing power of the value of once acre of produce, the year 1909 stands as the most prosperous for farmers of the past 50 years for which there are records.

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