

### Chlorosis Green Sickness

Delicate girls who are approaching the age of womanhood are usually subject to this disease. They are pale because the blood is weak and watery. Their complexion has a sickly greenish cast which gives the disease its name. They have no vitality and if exposed to any unusual excitement, excessive labor or cold dampness are liable to contract some disease that will disastrously effect their whole future lives. It is a most critical period. The right remedy to relieve this condition and bring back the rosy hue of health is

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It is a palatable remedy, a fine, pleasant tasting medicine. Its agreeable flavor, however, is no criterion of its efficacy. It does the work expected of it more promptly than the harsh, bitter tasting medicines. It begins the restorative process with the first dose and if used for a reasonable period, the misery, weakness and pallor disappear, the spirits rise, the appetite becomes good, the sleep sound and restful and the thin, vitiated blood is revitalized and goes coursing through the veins, carrying new life, strength and energy to all parts of the body.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Price \$1.00 per Bottle.

C. F. SIMMONS MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Laurens Drug Co., Laurens, S. C.



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EXPERT KIND

Have your Clothes Cleaned and Pressed by men who know how. You'll find them here at this shop.

### E. V. FERGUSON

Over H. Terry's Store Laurens, South Carolina

### ON SOME OBJECTIONS TO COMPULSORY EDUCATION

By G. W. Cunningham, Department of Philosophy,  
Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont.

As a native of Laurens county I have watched with growing interest and pride the advances she has made along educational lines during the last ten years. The educational growth of the county during this decade has been remarkable. It is a record of which every lover of the county, both in the state and out of it, may well be proud. I wish to take this occasion to express the satisfaction which I have experienced in following this growth and the hope that the future may show even more marked evidences of educational expansion. That such a hope is not in vain the present wholesome interest in educational affairs is ample guarantee.

I am also especially pleased to see that there is a growing interest throughout the state in the problem of compulsory education. To my mind, this is one of the most hopeful signs for the future welfare of South Carolina. I am firmly convinced that a compulsory education law, state-wide in its application, is what South Carolina needs above everything else just now. Holding this conviction, I deem it timely and appropriate, now that I have been asked by Superintendent Pitts to make a contribution to this educational issue of the Advertiser, to deal as vigorously as I can with some objections that are from time to time raised in the state against the compulsory education system.

Presumably there are few individuals in Laurens county, or in the state of South Carolina, who would seriously question the value of education in some form. All would doubtless admit that at least elementary education is of the utmost importance in the life of the state. Certainly, no one whose opinion could be regarded as having any weight at all would maintain the contrary. Therefore I shall consume no space with an argument for the value of primary and secondary schools. Their value is sun-clear and is generally admitted as a matter of course.

But not all seem to be willing to admit that enforced attendance upon these schools is desirable. And this is not without apparent justification. One may feel that education is extremely important and yet at the same time conscientiously maintain that compulsory education is to be avoided. It may be very well said, even by one who believes education is essential to the welfare of the state, that there should be no law compelling all children between certain ages to attend school during a specified number of days each year. There are certain objections to the system of compulsory education which possess weight even in the minds of some of those who are firmly convinced that education is basic to the well-being of the body politic. Let us examine some of these objections and see what weight they really have.

One objection that is commonly raised in opposition to compulsory education is that it is un-American. For the law to step in and say to parents that they must surrender their claims upon their child for a certain number of days each year is, so the objection runs, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. Did we not fight to the death at Bunker Hill for our liberty? Did we not go through frost and fire at Valley Forge and Yorktown in order to win our freedom? And shall we now pass a law taking from the individual the very sacred possession for which our fore-fathers suffered and died? Why, compulsory education is directly counter to the spirit of the Revolution! Away with it, away with it! We will none of it! Give us liberty, or give us death!

You have heard an argument, have you not? I have. As a matter of fact, it is the argument which is most generally made against the compulsory education law. It is the stock-in-trade of cheap politicians who thrive upon noise rather than logic. Perhaps, reader, you have at times used it yourself! Even so, let us calmly consider it and try to discover what it is really worth as an argument. And if we find that there is no value in it, let us not hesitate to throw it aside as a valid objection against compulsory education and to brand as a weakling, a soporist, the politician who tries to impose it upon us.

Now, of course, the word compulsory sounds hard and grating to

American ears. We naturally pride ourselves on our freedom, and we justly resent outside interference in our private affairs. We do not want anybody to pry into our own business. We will fight, if need be, to preserve our independence, both as individuals and as a nation. We may be coaxed, but we can never be compelled! And this is right; it is as it should be. This concession we—you, the reader, and I, the writer, of this paper may legitimately make to our vanity: it is a species of vanity of which we have a right to be proud!

But all of this is no argument against a compulsory education law. It does not bear upon the real question at all. Have you ever stopped to think that all law is compulsory? What! All law is compulsory? Certainly. There is not a law on the statute books of South Carolina that is not a compulsory law. Else, why the penalties attached? Most assuredly, we have compulsory honesty, compulsory purity, compulsory justice, compulsory benevolence! Then why not compulsory education? It is no more un-American than any other law. If we can be true and genuine Americans, if we can retain our vaunted freedom, and yet at the same time enact laws restraining homicide and stealing and gambling and selling intoxicating beverages and cruelty to dumb brutes, then where does the inconsistency creep in when we enact a law restraining the worst of all weaknesses, namely, ignorance? O consistency, thou art in every truth a jewel.

Let us no longer delude ourselves, nor permit ourselves to be longer deluded by this sort of nonsense. It is time for us to wake up, and see things straight! Freedom is a word to conjure with: how many crimes in the history of the human race have been committed in its sacred name! In the past, rivers of blood have been shed in the name of freedom—in-eradicable blotches upon the fair page of history. And at the present the word has lost nothing of its witchery. Let a rattling politician harangue us for an hour, lustily proclaiming himself as the champion, and the sole champion, of our freedom, and we are ready to rise in arms and follow whosoever he leads. Let him but shout in stentorian tones that a proposed law will take from us our God-given freedom, and we throw up our hats in honor of the far-seeing statesman who has so effectually safe-guarded our liberties. For our freedom must be preserved at all costs! This is not a caricature of what happens in political campaigns; it is a simple statement of the facts. Is it not high time for us to call a halt, and do a little thinking, serious and sober thinking?

Now, in all candor, what is freedom? Is it really worth having? If you will consider for a moment, you will see that the answer to the second of these questions depends entirely upon the answer to the first: for, obviously, before we can tell whether a thing is worth having we must know what it is. But, is it possible that freedom should mean anything but freedom. Certainly. Freedom may mean just the opposite of freedom, and not infrequently does.

There are two types of freedom, and they are as different as day and night. The one conception has absolutely nothing to do with the other. In the first place, there is a conception of freedom which makes it consist in obedience to law. This is what may, for convenience be called limited freedom. It is the freedom which characterizes the law-abiding citizen of the United States of America. He is free to go where he pleases, within certain limits, and to do what he pleases, within certain limits. This we usually mean by freedom. You will not fail to notice, I am sure, that freedom in this sense is hedged about well-defined limitations. An American citizen is free to go where he pleases and to do what he pleases so long as, and only so long as, he pleases to abide by compulsory laws. Let him please to enter a house against the wishes of the owner of the house, and he immediately ceases to be a free man. Let him please to break another man's head without just cause, and forthwith the relentless law snatches his cherished freedom from him. Let him please to violate any law whatsoever, and the prison doors are opened to receive him. It makes no dif-

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Won't pulsate or rattle in wind-storms. They're also fire-proof, will last as long as the building, and never need repairs.

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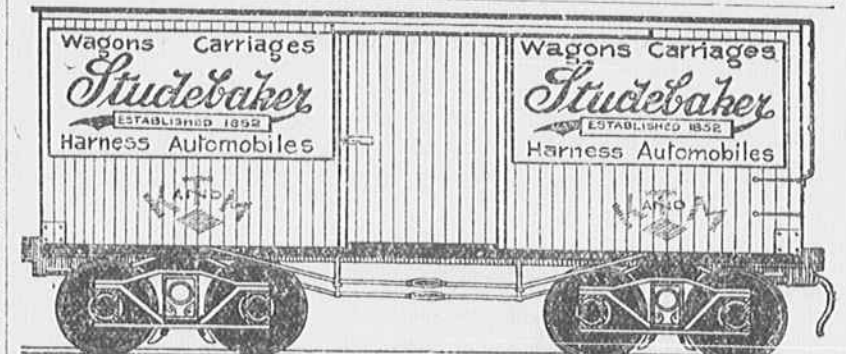
Vulcorine absolutely prevents loss of air when your Tire is Pinched, Rimcut or Punctured. Guaranteed to stop punctures up to the size of a twenty-penny nail, guaranteed for 6 months, it will last a year when put into good tires.

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J. C. SHEPARD, Agent  
Laurens, S. C.

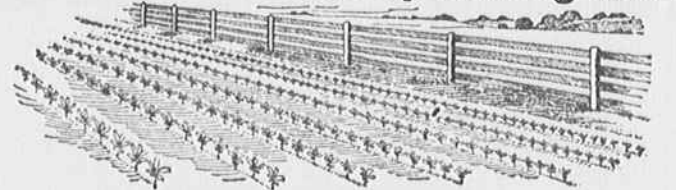


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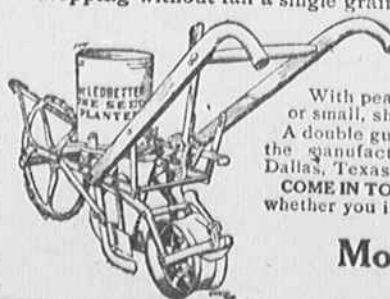
COME in and see the only real cotton planter. The planter with a positive, precise force feed, that will take linty cotton seed, just as it comes from the gin, and plant the seed in a straight, narrow line—one at a time, equal distances apart—as regular as buttons on a card.

Other planters can be set to plant "thick or thin," but this planter will plant thick—a bushel or more of seed to the acre—without bunching, or thin-down to a bushel to six acres—without skips.

Each plant stands alone with its own few inches of growing room—cuts the work of chopping down to one-half, and you can take your own time about chopping—plants keep on growing and make stocky, vigorous bushes.

When you plant your cotton with a Ledbetter "One-Seed" Corn and Cotton Planter—one seed at a time, evenly spaced—you can plant the best seed that money can buy at no more cost than ordinary seed, because none are wasted in useless bunching. And you get 5 bales of cotton on the same land that grew only 4 before, because there are no skips in the row.

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