

COUNTY FAIR PREMIUM LIST (Continued from Page Three.)

- 174 Brahma, Light, pair. 175 Cochon, Buff, pair. Class 3—Mediterranean. 176 Leghorn, White, pen. Rucker, \$3.00, S. M. & E. H. Wilkes & Co. 177 Leghorn, Brown, pen. Center table, \$2.00, S. M. & E. H. Wilkes & Co., and 18 lbs Petersons Best Flour, \$1.65, Todd, Simpson Co. 178 Silver Campine, pen. Ladies' hat, \$2.00, J. C. Burns & Co., and 1 can White House coffee, Todd, Simpson Co. 179 Minora, pair. \$1.00 in merchandise, Powe Drug Co. 180 Anconas, pen. \$1.00 in merchandise, J. C. Shell & Co. 181 Andalusians, pen. \$1.50 in merchandise, Machen Grocery Co. Class 4—English. 182 Orpington, pair. Bowl and pitcher, \$1.00, S. M. & E. H. Wilkes & Co. Class 5—Games. 183 Game, Black, Breasted Red, pair. Roster, \$1.00, S. M. & E. H. Wilkes & Co. 184 Game, Red Pyle, pair. Dr. Hess, poultry powder, J. A. Franks. Class 6—Pit Games. 185 Game, Pit, Reds, pair. Mds. \$2.00, Eureka Drug Co. 186 Game, Pit, Whites, pair. 1 lb cake, \$1.25, Laurens Bakery. 187 Game, Pit, Blacks, pair. Mds. \$2.00, J. C. Shell & Co. 188 Game, Pit, Grays, pair. 1 year subscription to Southern Cultivator. 189 Game, Pit, Blues, pair. 1 year subscription to Southern Cultivator. 190 Game, Pit, Dominiques, pair. 1 lb cake, \$1.25, Laurens Bakery. Class 7—Oriental Games. 191 Indian Game, Cornish, pair. \$1.00 in merchandise, J. C. Shell & Co. 192 Indian Game, White, pair. 1.00 in merchandise, Eureka Drug Co. 193 Bantams, Game, pen. Toy's tie, 50c, Minter Co. 194 Bantams, pair. 1 lb cake, \$1.25, Laurens Bakery. Best display of games. \$1.00 in merchandise, J. C. Shell & Co. 195 25 lbs Sangoon flour, \$1.75, and 25 lbs Sangoon Cash Grocery Co. Class 8—Turkeys. 196 Turkey, Bronze, pair. Counterpane, \$2.50, Davis-Roper Co. 197 Turkey, White, pair. Center table, \$2.00, S. M. & E. H. Wilkes & Co. Ducks. 198 Best pair Indian Runners. Set cups and saucers, 60c, Hayes 5 and 10c Store. 199 Pekin, best pair. Set plates, 60c, Hayes 5 and 10c Store. Class 9—Geese. 200 Chinese, best pair. 1 lb Chase and Sanborn coffee, A. L. Mahaffey. 201 Common geese, best pair. 1 lb White House coffee, Cash Grocery Co. Class 12—Belgian Hares. 202 Belgian Hares, best pair. Toy's cap, 25c, Hayes 5 and 10c Store. 203 White rabbits, pair. Toy's gloves, 25c, Hayes 5 and 10c Store. Class 13—Pigeons. 204 Best pair Carneau's. 205 Best pair White Monks. 206 Best pair White Malines. 207 Best pair White King. 208 Best pair Fan Tails. 209 Best display. Watch, \$3.75, J. C. Burns & Co. Guineas. 210 Best Guinea display. Prizes, \$1.50, Laurens Drug Co. 211 Best individual poultry display of Laurens County. Gold brooch, \$5.00, Fleming Bros. 1 case washing powder, \$5.00, Swygart, Nichols & Co.

- BENCH SHOW. Jim O'Shields, Guy L. Watson, Superintendents. 212 Best Setter dog. Combination knife and bottle opener, \$1.00, Chero-Cola Bottling Works. 213 Best Setter bitch. Large umbrella, \$1.50, Chero-Cola Bottling Works. 214 Best Pointer dog. Large umbrella, \$1.50, Chero-Cola Bottling Works. 215 Best Pointer bitch. Hat, \$1.00, Abe Diamond. 216 Best Hound dog. 1 suit underwear, \$1.00, Abe Diamond. 217 Best Hound bitch. Pair Leghorns, James O'Shields. 218 Best pair Hound pups, one of each sex, under 2 years old. \$2.50, by A. M. Hill. 219 Best Beagle dog. 1 collar. 220 Best Beagle bitch. 1 collar. 221 Best Collie dog. 222 Best Collie bitch. 223 Best pair O'possums. 1 can coffee, J. M. Philpot. 224 Best collection O'possums. Bunch bananas, Hondros Bros. 225 Best pair squirrels. 1 shirt, Hayes 5 and 10c Store.

Usual Plan Reversed. It was the first day of school, and the teacher was making up her records. "How many of you pupils are tuition pupils?" she asked—meaning, of course, those who lived out of the city district and must pay tuition. A "bad little boy who does not like school and upon whom his parents are obliged to use all sorts of inducements to get him to go, could not get that word 'tuition.'" "I don't know what you mean," said he. "I mean those that have to pay tuition," said the teacher. "Do you pay to come here?" "Naw; they pay me to come here."

TELLS OF ARMY LIFE

"RELIABLE" DISPATCHES FROM BARON MUNCHAUSEN.

According to His Reports Soldiers Are Having an Enjoyable Time, but of Course One Need Not Believe Him.

The hardships of warfare in the trenches have been so grossly exaggerated that it is time, I think, to put forth the real facts of this feature of the war. Rocking-chair correspondents, who spend their time far from the scene of action, draw so largely upon their imaginations that very little, if, in fact, any truth percolates through to the ultimate reader. I had read with interest, though with skepticism, their reports of the intense suffering of the troops compelled to fight in the trenches, so while I was with the German army in Poland I determined to investigate the matter fully. Needless to say, I found the soldiers enjoying comforts in their subterranean shelters that rivaled those of the most luxurious homes. I had the pleasure of visiting the German position in Poland as the personal friend and guest of General von Hindenburg. The first thing that struck my notice was that the trenches were about half filled with water, in which the soldiers were standing up to their waists. So accustomed had they become to it, however, that they found it uncomfortable to stand on dry ground, and when, unhappily, as sometimes happened, the water drained away, they made special provisions for refilling the ditches, drawing their supply from near-by streams.

The water served a double purpose, that of keeping them warm and of affording a hiding place when the Russians advanced in too great numbers. The soldiers would in such a case merely duck completely under the water, until the attacking force had again retired. The Germans also found the streams that constantly flowed through the trenches of incalculable value in the transport of rations and ammunition from one point to another, and by the skillful use of specially constructed rowboats they were enabled to rush re-enforcements to threatened spots.

One difficulty they had coped with unsuccessfully was the freezing of the water in extremely cold weather. The disadvantage of this was that it rendered the entire army immobile in the event of attacks, and General von Hindenburg was often at a loss when he found troops needed at a particular point held fast by the ice in their positions, on fixed post, as it were. I suggested that if the soldiers were ordered all to jump upward at the same time they would bring the ice with them, and could, moreover, present a united front to the foe. This scheme was tried on the next cold night with unparalleled success. The German lines, linked together by ice walls, advanced literally by leaps and bounds, and so startled the Russians that they fled precipitately.

Two companies in returning had a laughable experience, for inadvertently each attempted to enter the trench of the other. The irregular ice, of course, did not fit in either case, and the soldiers' efforts to force their way into the wrong shelters was so ludicrous that I was fairly convulsed with laughter. After the difficulty had been pointed out the two commands exchanged places, and without further trouble got into their proper shelters. —Brooklyn Eagle.

Small Fish Ponds.

The American Fisheries society fathers a project that has already received serious consideration in many parts of the country, and should, if put into practice, help to reduce the cost of living. This project is the creation of small ponds, an acre or two in extent, on every farm large enough to contain them. The ponds should be six or seven feet in depth and furnished with vegetation suited to the needs of the fish with which they are stocked. As no other food would be required the cost of providing a continual supply of fish would be very small. Trout have been for many years hatched and reared in the waters of sporting clubs, and immense numbers of them have been raised for commercial purposes. In a small pond fed by cold springs they can be bred in great quantities so as to furnish sport as well as food. Carp, pickerel, eels and perch can also be reared without great expense. Dr. Charles H. Townsend, the director of the New York aquarium, has shown his interest in the project for establishing these small ponds by preparing a booklet giving detailed information in regard to their stocking and maintenance.

Old Men Lead.

The proverb "old men for counsel, young men for war" has generally been understood by the wise to mean that old men may be useful occasionally for proffering advice based on experience, but that strength and energy and enthusiasm of young men are essential for any real activity on a large scale, such as war. The proverb still holds good, but with a qualification. Young men are still the backbone of war—in the trenches. The old men are the counselors, but they are more than counselors. They are the active executive heads—the commanders. —Pittsburgh Press.

POINTS OUT NATURE'S ERROR

Mr. Gwimpton Turns Aside From Daily Duties to Discourse on Matters of Conscience.

"Wealth, as we know," said Mr. Gwimpton, "is very unevenly distributed, but conscience is more so. Some men are overburdened with conscience; some have none at all. Some people worry themselves sick over this or that real or imagined transgression of the civil or the moral law.

"There are others who worry only that they cannot safely transgress the more. "Between these two extremes we have the man commonly described as overconscientious, meaning one worthy but timid, who lets a conscience too keen and active keep him from betterments of his fortune that he might otherwise compass. Then we have those people who are not troubled in such ways, who are all but conscienceless and whose conscience really lies dormant.

"It is true, too, that a thing that may stir one man's conscience may not touch another's; we are differently constituted. There appears to be no absolutely definite standard of conscience applicable to and actuating all men alike. This enormously complicates the conscience situation.

"But still the great primary difficulty lies in the uneven distribution of conscience. If we could only have something like an even distribution of such conscience as now exists it would, for one thing, in some measure reduce piracy in its manifold forms as now practiced under civilized conditions by men without conscience, and for another thing, it would by reducing the stock of the man of abnormal conscience, spare him the worriments that now beset him and let him take without qualms whatever benefits rightfully belong to him. In fact, a more even distribution of conscience would tone up the world generally and make it in many ways a vastly more comfortable world to live in.

"Pending that happy day it behooves us, I suppose—at any rate, my friend MacBlink, a well meaning and cheerful but not always overtrusting man, says it does—to be still more or less wary in our dealings with our fellow man in order to avoid subjecting our well meaning but weaker brother to undue temptation, and to avoid being circumvented by somebody who was perhaps overlooked entirely in the conscience distribution."

Aeroplane Carries Off Prisoner.

The story of an aviator who came back to the Russian lines with an Austrian prisoner strapped to the tail frame of his aeroplane is told in a Petrograd dispatch from the front in Poland:

"The airman, Terentic Paschaloff, ascended from the aviation headquarters in the rear of General Ivanoff's army in his 150-horsepower machine, accompanied by his mechanic. The machine carried a small gun and a number of bombs.

"Owing to motor trouble, Paschaloff had to descend two miles behind the Austrian lines. While the mechanic was repairing the motor six Austrians approached. Paschaloff turned his one-pounder on them and fired one shrapnel shell, which exploded accurately and felled five men. The sixth surrendered.

"Then came the problem—what would he do with his prisoner? Paschaloff decided to abandon his stock of bombs and tie his prisoner to the tail frame of his machine. Thus burdened, the aeroplane rose and flew over the Austrian lines amid a storm of bullets, regaining the Russian lines without damage."

Man Who Was Always Late.

Private — was known to all his chums as "the early bird," probably because it was an exact description of the very opposite to what he really was, for "the early bird" was always late, the last man to get out of bed at reveille and the last man on parade, and when his regiment sailed for France his chums declared that he was the last into the transport ship and the last out of it.

When his regiment was doing its spell in the trenches "the early bird" was sent for by his officer, and as he was creeping along the trench towards the dug-out a stray bullet caught him in the shoulder, just as he was outside the officer's shelter.

After seeing that he wasn't seriously wounded, the officer exclaimed, with a twinkle in his eye. "If you had just been a second earlier you would have missed that."

"I would, sir," returned Private—, "or if I had been a second later it would have missed me."—London Tit-Bits.

Photographic Marvels.

In making photographs of the splash formed by a falling liquid Professor Worthington of the Royal society, in London, has succeeded in giving an exposure of less than three one-millionths of a second. This is effected with an electric spark, which can be so accurately timed that the operator can select any desired stage in the progress of a splash within limits of error not exceeding two one-thousandths of a second.

A photographic printing machine exhibited at a recent meeting of the society had a roll of prepared bromide paper fed in at one end and turned out finished photographic prints at the other end at the rate of 2,000 to 3,000 per hour. These photographs may be used for illustrations in newspapers and magazines.

GET READY FOR THE County Fair MINTER CO. Is the Place. Now is the Time Our store is full from basement to third story, with the best stock of goods we could buy in the leading markets. This is Dress-Up Week Throughout the United States. Come to us for your outfit. With cotton selling above 12 cents prosperity is here, and there is no better way to show that happy feeling than to put aside that old suit and Dress-Up in one of Minter Company's outfits. Ladies Department. Men's Department. Here's for Better Clothes and Better Times Minter Company Laurens, S. C.

MANNING WRITES SHERIFF. Reminds Him of Law Regulating Working Conditions in Textile Plants Sheriff John D. Owings is in receipt of the following letter from the office of Governor Manning, at Columbia: I desire to call to your attention the following Act of 1915, approved by me on February 16th, 1915. I do not know whether or not this Act is being violated in your county, but merely call same to your attention in order that you may be on the lookout and see that same is enforced. I feel that it is of vast importance that our white citizens shall not be forced to work side by side with negroes, and that every precaution should be taken that the two races do not come into contact with each other any more than possible. I shall co-operate with you in the enforcement of this and all other laws on the Statute Books. Section 1. Separation of employees of different races provided for—equal accommodations. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corpor-

tion textile manufacturing in this state to allow or permit operatives, help and labor of different races to labor and work together within the same room, ation engaged in the business of cotton to use the same doors of entrance and exit at the same time, or to use and occupy the same pay ticket windows or doors for paying off its operatives and laborers at the same time, or to use the same stairways and windows at the same time, or to use at any time the same lavatories, toilets, drinking water buckets, pails, cups, dippers or glasses; Provided, Equal accommodations shall be supplied and furnished to all persons employed by said person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of cotton textile manufacturing as aforesaid, without distinction to race, color or previous condition. Section 2. Penalty for violating this Act—Any firm, person or corporation engaged in cotton textile manufacturing violating the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to a penalty of not over one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for each and every offense, to be recovered in suit by any citizen of the county in

which the offense is committed and to be paid to the school fund of the district in which offending textile manufacturing establishment is located. Section 3. Act not to apply to certain employees.—This Act shall not apply to employment of firemen as subordinates in boiler rooms, truckmen, or to floor scrubbers and those persons employed in keeping in proper condition lavatories and toilets, and carpenters, mechanics and others engaged in the repair or erection of buildings. Section 4. Immediately effective.—This Act shall take effect immediately upon its approval by the governor. Approved the sixteenth day of February, A. D. 1915. I shall be glad to hear from you from time to time advising as to the progress you are making in the enforcement of law in your county. Very truly yours, Richard I. Manning, Governor. Good heavy outing, worth 10c, special at 8 cts a yard. Minter Company.