

COAL FAMINE IN SWITZERLAND.

Supply to Railroads Reduced as an Economical Step.

Berne, Oct. 31 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Switzerland at last attacked the problem of economizing its meagre coal supply. It has begun none too soon and apparently none too strenuously, for Germany's initial delivery for September under the new economic agreement has fallen many thousands of tons short of the promised minimum of 200,000. It is scant satisfaction for Switzerland that its loan to Germany is reduced accordingly.

In anticipation of having to struggle along with 200,000 tons or less of coal a month—the Swiss government has cut to the bone the railroad traffic, raised rates and made it so difficult and so expensive to travel that only necessity is apt to induce a Swiss to move from one part of his tiny country to another. The government also has issued drastic regulations governing heating. The sale of certain types of electric stoves was forbidden, while electricians were forbidden to install new switches and lines such as would be necessary for utilizing stoves. Hotels and pensions may heat only one quarter of their rooms and must close their cafes and restaurants at 11 instead of 1 o'clock. The hours of opening stores are reduced.

The movies, cabarets and variety theatres must close at least twelve days out of each month. The temperature of theatres or of hotels must not exceed a certain degree. Restaurants and cafes have to lop off the best two hours of their business by early closing, and are forbidden to serve warm meals before nine in the morning.

If coal were Switzerland's only shortage, she would face the winter with some degree of equanimity. But she is running short of food all along the line. Of flour and breadstuffs she has just enough, on the 250 grams a day for person basis now in force, to last until late in the winter. Unless America permits the export of wheat in some measure Switzerland will soon have to drop to 100 grams a day.

The economic department of the government has just issued a circular calling attention to the fact that, in addition to a shortage of coal and wheat, there is all too little cooking fats and oils on hand. In some districts they have disappeared altogether. Foreign potatoes are to be had only in two cantons, Berne and Basel, and even wood is scarcer than it ever has been.

So Switzerland is trimming its economic sails as rapidly and as drastically as it may. It isn't the easiest task in the world, and it is the harder because there is political opposition to every move made by the government. President Schulthess had one of the full days of his political career recently when he tried to explain to refractory deputies in parliament why it was impossible to lower prices when foodstuffs and kindred things continued to become scarcer and scarcer.

Progress of "Buy a Calf."

Chicago has a "buy a calf" enterprise organized on corporate lines. Shares of stock are sold to the public at \$14 each, par value, and for each share purchased the company buys one baby calf. Carload lots of calves are shipped to low-priced land, raised to beef age, and sold for slaughter when 20 months old. A calf farm has also been established near Milford, Pa., by the New York Hotel Review, of New York City, where calves up to the number of 500 will be raised on an economical system. This farm comprises 150 acres and is within a few hours' ride of New York. Arrangements have been made by the Hotel Review to purchase calves for those who wish to help in the "buy a calf" campaign inaugurated by the hotel men. On being given notice that any person desires to buy and finance the rearing of any number of calves they will be purchased from shipments in the West, sent to the calf farm, and the purchaser will be charged the price paid, plus cost of shipping, feeding, etc. Experts will advise on methods of raising, the owner of the calves under this system merely standing ready to pay expenses until the animals reach beef age and are ready for sale and slaughter. Supervision of the farm is to be under a calf owner's club, which will have a clubhouse on the farm for convenience of its members.

Clemenceau, the new French premier, at 76 is said to be stronger than many men of 50. He rises at 3 in the morning, writes until 6, when he breakfasts, then goes through a half-hour's Swedish gymnastics before resuming his writing. He retires at 8 in the evening, but does not mind being aroused to answer the telephone. It is said he has not drunk a glass of wine in his life and has not smoked for 20 years. All this is well for his physical stamina will be put to the test by the tasks confronting him.—Charleston Post.

ASSIST EXEMPTION BOARDS.

Opportunity for Councils of Defense, Says Crowder.

Washington, Nov. 26.—County and city councils of defense were urged today by Provost Marshal General Crowder to assist the local exemption boards in the task of classifying the nearly 10,000,000 men subject to the selective draft.

"There is in every city—in every hamlet zone—a council of defense," said Gen. Crowder. "These organizations were built to help the nation in its emergency. This is their opportunity. Everywhere there are men who need help in the preparation of their questionnaires. The legal advisory boards will be the central advisory committee. They will need men to go into the homes and factories. Meetings should be organized, posters should be displayed, lists should be prepared, all looking to the help of the men and the quickening of the nation's man power into action.

"There are thousands of defense committees and hundreds of thousands of men. I am confident that as a result of this call every local board which aided in efforts and every district, no matter how remote, will be visited. The twenty days following December 15 should find every patriot on duty."

Arithmetic in The Upper Grades.

In the elementary grades the chief object of the teacher of arithmetic is to make the pupil accurate and rapid in calculations. The boy or girl must learn to add and subtract, to multiply and divide, whole numbers, decimals and fractions. The emphasis, therefore, is on the processes. Constant drill, oral and written, is necessary.

If a boy should leave school an expert in adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing whole numbers, decimals and fractions, he would have little difficulty in any of the number problems that would be demanded of him in his private and business life. After the mastery of these elementary processes in arithmetic, the object of the arithmetic course changes and the aim then becomes to acquaint the pupil with certain business terms and customs.

Take, for instance, the topics of commission, interest, stocks and bonds, it is not the arithmetic or number calculations that present difficulties to the pupil, but the meaning of terms and the business usage that are unfamiliar and make the trouble for him. Here the emphasis is to be put in making clear what commission and interest and dividends are. As soon as these terms become clear, little difficulty is found in determining what arithmetical operations are needed in working particular problems under these topics. Teachers will need to give clear explanations of the reasonable customs of paying commissions for services of life insurance agents, real estate brokers and architects; of paying for the use of money a certain part of the money borrowed; of paying out to shareholders in a corporation a certain per cent. of the profits made. In the case of stocks and bonds, the whole subject of corporations, common and preferred stocks will need to be thoroughly discussed. The distinction between a partnership and a corporation will deserve attention.

Teachers themselves are too frequently ignorant of these matters. They will need to broaden their knowledge of the business side of these topics. In the case of stocks and bonds, the home corporations, such as banks, cotton mills, building and loan associations, will give opportunities of making the subject interesting and real. The bonds of the home school district or town will offer material for problems. A few simple problems, using these nearby illustrations, if carefully worked out and understood, will give all the understanding needed. The practice of giving a type example in stocks and bonds and, then, working a whole page of problems has nothing to recommend it. The attention of the pupil, instead of being directed chiefly to the business side, is given wholly to certain number processes with which he is supposed to be already familiar.

Take a topic like carpeting and plastering. If the practical question of carpeting and plastering the school room could be carefully discussed and, then, after this discussion, the pupils could be required to give an explanation of how he would go about finding the number of yards of carpet, or number of square yards of plastering, on one of the rooms of his home, the knowledge of this subject would be more complete than if he worked pages of problems in carpeting and plastering taken from a text-book.

The nature of the arithmetic lesson, therefore, changes in the later years of the arithmetic course, and the recitation becomes more like a recitation in history or science. Less calculation and more discussion is needed here.—Winthrop Weekly News.

SUSPECTED OF BEING SPY.

Young German Under Arrest at Camp Sevier.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 26.—A young man giving his name as W. W. Allman, a German, is under arrest here on suspicion of being a German spy. He gives his age as only 17, and claims to have come from Brooklyn. Numerous blank checks of various banks over the East were found on his person. While the officers are investigating, a charge of forgery has been made against him.

Help the Wounded.

(Woman's Companion.)

"A most important organization was founded in Paris last May in behalf of the desperately wounded men in the hospitals within the military zone, and christened 'Le Bienetre du Blessé' (the well-being of the wounded). In the capital and in all the provincial towns, groups of ladies provide the convalescents with the dainty food that tempers numb appetites and may be retained by stomachs weak from loss of blood and severe operations. The government, with its inexorable military discipline, provides, as in less complicated wars, only milk and eggs in the dietary kitchen, and although there are several hundred hospitals in the war zone there are no ministering angels to supply the deficiency.

"Thousands of men and women have an idiosyncratic distaste for milk and eggs when well; to swallow either when ill is a physical impossibility. In consequence, so many valuable officers and soldiers have succumbed through sheer inanition, before they could be moved out of the war zone, that the health department of the War Office asked the Countess d'Haussenville, president of the Red Cross, to form an organization by which money and supplies might be obtained by voluntary subscription. This she did with the aid of a group of the most distinguished women in French society, many of whom are American born.

"If any one of you who read this page could visit the hospitals in the war zone, all of them situated either in or close by small towns or villages half in ruins and liable to constant bombardment, or in once important towns, gray, dreary, deserted, visited daily by the bomb-dropping aeroplanes, which make a point of searching out the Red Cross, and if you could see these patient men, often with both legs suspended in framework, and with open wounds irrigated by rubber tubing connected with an inverted bottle, still more often with an arm or a leg gone, and if you could see those long white wards, clean but indescribably bare, through whose windows comes no sound but the constant roar of cannon that is mowing down their comrades, there is not one of you but would hasten to do something for the comfort of these sufferers or to advance their recovery."

Next Year's Campaign.

All efforts to get Senator Tillman to make another declaration as to whether or not he intends to run for the senate again next year have proved unsuccessful. There was no special reason why there should have been such a demand for a statement from him, and there was no special reason why he should not have made the statement.

As a matter of fact, very few people have been interested in the matter one way or the other. There is not such violent opposition to Senator Tillman now as there was a few years ago, and there is not on the other hand such a demand that he remain in the senate.

If Senator Tillman is a candidate for re-election, as we think he will be, the people will make up their minds about voting for him when the time comes. They may send him back, and they may not.

But the issue in next year's campaign will not be Tillman or anti-Tillman, nor Blease or anti-Blease. The people of this State will vote for the man who, in their judgment, will best represent the state in the senate while the country is at war. Personal likes and dislikes, party factions and all the petty issues that have characterized South Carolina politics for a good many years past, will be brushed aside.

Next year's campaign, and the results of it, are going to be different from any we have had in this State in a long time.—Anderson Mail.

The Difference.

The esteemed Charleston News and Courier says: "Tammany leaders are celebrating Hyman's victory by giving sugar to the poor. In other words, they are sugar-coating a pill." Outside of New York Tammany is judged by what her enemies say about her, but in New York that wonderful political organization is judged by its human interest methods in making friends of those who cast the most votes.—Wilmington Star.

WILL DEMAND PASSPORTS.

If Russia Enters into Separate Peace Agreements.

Copenhagen, Nov. 26.—If Russia enters into separate peace negotiations, the ministers of the allied powers at Petrograd will demand their passports, according to a dispatch from Haparand.

PRESIDENT'S BUSY DAY.

Cabinet Meeting and Numerous Other Engagements.

Washington, Nov. 27.—President Wilson had a busy day with cabinet meeting and several other engagements. William E. Gonzales, of Columbia, South Carolina, American minister to Cuba also called.

Little Acts of Patriotism.

(By Hildegard Hawthorne of The Vigilantes.)

It was the millions who took the little bonds, straining a point to do so, buying them on the installment plan when they couldn't buy them outright, it was these who gave the country at this great time the best assurance of the patriotism and the devotion of its people.

And it is the many little acts of patriotism, by the millions who for many a varying reason cannot make the great sacrifices, it is these who emphasizes that fact.

The little acts of patriotism! We are constantly coming across one of them. Hearing some woman say, as I did this morning, while crowded into an office elevator:

"You see, I have only two free hours each evening. Isn't it too bad, for of course I can't do very much in that time. I knit one evening and make bandages the next—but only two hours—"

Or it may be another sort of sacrifice, such as this by a young girl:

"I counted up and found that I averaged fifty-five cents a week on candy. And I just decided that I wouldn't eat a single piece this year—or for the duration of the war, as they put it. And I talked with all of my best friends, and we've signed a pledge to put our candy money all together—it amounts to seventeen dollars and a few cents each week, think of that—into comfort kits for the soldiers, or wool for sweaters. Of course, it's silly even to speak of giving up such a little thing as candy in a time like this, but we are all girls without very much spending money, and we've been perfectly delighted to see what getting together accomplishes. Seventeen dollars a week buys quite a lot!"

The other day I lunched with a friend of mine who is a secretary in a downtown office. As we gained the street I turned toward the restaurant we habitually frequented, but she pulled me back:

"No, I don't go there any more," she said.

"Why not? There isn't another so convenient, nor with better food—and then they make us feel so at home there."

"Yes, but they aren't complying with Hoover's request as to meat and wheat, and I won't go to any restaurant that doesn't. We'll have to go another block and get into a crowd, but it can't be helped."

A suggestion there, isn't there, for those women who can't help the food conservation personally, since they don't keep house. Patronize no restaurant that doesn't comply with the Hoover requests, and let those that refuse to do so know just why they don't get your custom.

"Are you planning to save for the next issue of Liberty Bonds?" said one girl to another.

"The next? Wait till it comes! I'm still paying off on the last."

"Well, so am I. But I'm working out a scheme to lay aside a quarter a week in addition, and then I'll have enough on hand when the new issue comes to start taking one of them."

These are only a few of many instances. I know a child who is running errands for two neighbors after school hours in order to pay off a bond he is buying. I know of two little girls who have volunteered to go without Christmas presents in order to send Christmas bags to the soldiers abroad. I could go on almost indefinitely telling of such little acts of patriotism, just as the rest of us can. Those who are doing them don't expect any notice, however. They are sorry they can't do more, they are full of generous admiration for those who are making the big sacrifices, giving everything.

Theirs are just the little acts of patriotism.

But they have their place, haven't they? And maybe the place is big."

At Once.

Members of an English mission visiting this country are reported to have said that there is perfect accord between capital and labor in England. Uncle Sam should secure the recipe.—Wilmington Dispatch.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE National Bank of South Carolina, at Sumter, in the State of South Carolina, at the Close of Business, on November 20, 1917.

RESOURCES.	
No. 10660.	Reserve District No. 5
The National Bank of South Carolina, at Sumter, in the State of South Carolina, at the Close of Business, on November 20, 1917.	
1. a Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c) \$1,120,949.60	
2. Overdrafts secured, \$181.95; unsecured, \$636.00 867.95	
3. a Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank and now outstanding 25,000.00	
4. U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds of 1917):	
a U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 150,000.00	
7. Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):	
e Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged. 3,000.00	
8. Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock 4,310.00	
9. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription) 9,750.00	
10. a Value of banking house 37,023.64	
11. Furniture and fixtures 4,109.10	
12. Real estate owned other than banking house. 8,825.00	
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank 37,512.53	
14. Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve) 38,303.03	
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks 84,166.61	
18. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than Item 17) 9,631.25	
19. Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items 599.81	
20. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer. 6,250.00	
22. Other assets, if any: U. S. Certificates 75,000.00	
Total \$1,615,498.52	
LIABILITIES:	
23. Capital stock paid in 200,000.00	
24. Surplus fund 125,000.00	
25. a Undivided profits \$81,117.03	
b Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid 13,421.28 67,695.75	
29. Circulating notes outstanding 150,000.00	
32. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in 30 or 31) 59,247.44	
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):	
33. Individual deposits subject to check 526,302.98	
34. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed) 29,028.50	
35. Certified checks 145.00	
36. Cashier's checks outstanding 25,107.21	
39. Dividends unpaid 44.00	
Total demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve, Items 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40 580,627.69	
41. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed) 128,691.18	
44. Other time deposits 239,258.46	
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, Items 41, 42, 43, and 44 367,949.64	
a War loan deposit account 39,978.00	
53. a Acceptances executed for customers 25,000.00	
Total \$1,615,498.52	

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, County of Sumter, ss. I, F. E. Hinnant, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. E. HINNANT, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of Nov. 1917. A. M. Broughton, Notary Public. Correct Attest: ISAAC SCHWARTZ, M. LEVI, W. B. BURNS, Directors.

Act and Act Quickly. (By Frank H. Simonds in New York Tribune.) This country has been sitting on a powder keg and good-naturedly resenting any suggestion that it could blow up. We have permitted our enemy aliens to go and come with little or no hindrance. It was certain that they would kill Americans and destroy American property at the precise point where killing and destruction would most hamper Americans on the firing line. The Baltimore fire appears to be another item in their long and ghastly count. They have destroyed shells and food. They have by just so much risked the lives and safety of our men in France. The Tribune has, day by day, for weeks, set forth the nature, the extent, the location of this menace. There have been thirty-two suspicious fires along the Brooklyn waterfront since our entry into the war. That is one item in a long catalogue. Only a nation grotesquely unsuspecting and blind to the facts of war could have ignored the warnings which have come from every quarter. The measures which the authorities have taken would be a joke if they did not threaten a tragedy. The registration of enemy aliens begun in this city was never completed. If completed, it would be a farce to attempt to control our 80,000 resident Germans by any police measures. When Mr. Hoover learned of the grave threat against our food stores, all that the local federal authorities could do was to issue an order prohibiting enemy aliens from working on or visiting the waterfront of our city. Who was to enforce the order, how enemy aliens were to be identified, nobody pretends to know. An order issued to the u-boats by President Wilson to keep away from our ships would be just about as useful and effective. There is a short and simple remedy for the whole situation. That is to intern all enemy aliens resident here. The rules of war authorize this measure. It is just and right as well as obvious necessary common sense. By sequestering their property the burden of internment would be borne by the interned. The Tribune has already urged the

Pays 25c a Month for Perfect Health. For 15 yrs. E. A. Little, Doctor, Ala. has paid 25c a month to keep in perfect health. Read what he says: "I desire to add my endorsement of Granger Liver Regulator. I have not used any other medicine for fifteen years. I know it is the best for all liver complaints, and will cure any case of indigestion known. When I first commenced to take four Granger Liver Regulator the Program-Palton Drug Co. was buying it by the dozen. Now I am told they buy it by the gross. I use one box each month and would not be without it for anything." Granger Liver Regulator is strictly vegetable, non-alcoholic preparation, and is highly recommended for such headache, indigestion, biliousness and all stomach and liver complaints. Your druggist can supply you—25c a box. Granger Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

internment of all German citizens in America. In view of Mr. Hoover's revelation of plots threatening our vital food resources of the apparent conspiracy at Baltimore, The Tribune reiterates its demand. Intern all enemy aliens. To omit this measure is not only to hazard the lives of Americans at home and compromise the whole future of our cause, but to stab in the back day by day our men fighting in the trenches, for whom shells and more shells are the one effective defence left in modern warfare.

Those Free Tuitions. There are a number of people in South Carolina, which includes Chester county, who are sending children to college and who are not paying their tuition, although they are able to do so and under the law should be doing so. Last year, out of 1,100 cases, the State Board of Charities and Corrections recommended that 400 be denied free tuition. This is very good for a start, but there is still plenty of investigation and more recommendations to be looked after. These free tuitions should go to those for which it was intended or else "cut out" the whole business.—Chester News.

The knife of Mr. Asquith has again refrained from exploring Mr. Lloyd George's fifth rib; possibly because it was unable to find any joint in the Lloyd George armor at that point.—Greensboro News.