

TOUCHED THEM ALL

Grim Men of War Affected by Pathetic Scene.

Only the Passing of Little Coffin on Its Way to the Cemetery, but for a Time It Held Up Traffic in a Channel Port.

There was some noise along the jetty and yet more noise in the wide and narrow streets of the town—clanging street cars, whip-cracking sacres, yelling newsboys, honking taxis, and soldiers and sailors tramping the pavements. Noise enough and of the kind befitting a channel port in war time; but for a time at least we heard the noise let down and the bustle softened.

In a wide street of shops appeared a white-haired priest with a white crozier held high before him. Behind him was another priest reading from a book of prayer. Two laymen came next, bearing a little white painted table with a little white coffin—a cheap board coffin—resting on it. There was a canopy of plain white boards over the little coffin. There were a few white blossoms on the canopy and beside the coffin a few lilies-of-the-valley—only a few.

Two other laymen followed the coffin-bearers. All the men were bareheaded. Three women—two young women and one young mother to look at—followed the two men. One of the young women was in deep black. A group of little girls followed the young woman. Two very old women came last. No more than that, walking through a crowded street at two o'clock on a bright day!

It was on us almost before we saw it. Men took off their hats as it passed. Women blessed themselves. Some men's lips murmured a short prayer, always the women did. The soldiers and sailors, when they were French, saluted nearly always; the British, sometimes. The officers, if anything, saluted more profoundly than the enlisted men and, when they did not stop dead still, held a hand to their caps for eight or ten paces in front.

Two soldiers were talking with two of the girls. One of the soldiers took off his cap. One of the girls stopped talking to say a little word of prayer. Both soldiers faced about and all four gazed in silence for a moment after the little cortege had passed on. Then the first soldier put on his cap, all faced about and resumed their talk, but more slowly and not quite so loudly as before.

An English Tommy was driving a street car—a swearing Tommy that you could hear a block away. He came on the mourners from behind. He was in a hurry, and by clanging his bell he could have crowded by. But he held the car in check, nursing it so as not to frighten the two old women in the rear—until they came to a wide square. Here there was room. He clanged his bell, not too loudly, turned on the juice, and hurried to make up for lost time.

Men are being killed by the millions over here, and other men who have been there—these very men on these streets—will tell you that they hardly turn their heads to see one more killed. But a child is different.—James B. Connolly, in Collier's.

One of the Women of France.

I saw a very good-looking nurse in a French hospital dressing a man's head which had been seared in a powder explosion. She chatted in good English as she prepared the wound for another application of the remedy. I did not know until later that she was the Baroness de Rothschild, herself the founder of the hospital. When I dined at her chateau that evening she told me that she worked with the wounded every day from 7 a. m. to 1, when she went home to luncheon; that she returned to her task at 4 and quit at 7 in the evening. It gave me a new sensation to hear this beautiful woman in evening dress and jewels, whose wealth it would be difficult to estimate, telling how she had become one of the working women of France. It was odd by the old standards, but c'est la guerre.—Irving Batcheller in the New York Independent.

All in the Point of View.

Pavlova says when her company arrived in Buenos Aires all the papers were full of their praises except a little new native paper, which published an article saying nothing else than that "they were surprised that the men and women of the company were so immoral."

As Mme. Pavlova is very particular about her company that hurt a lot and she quickly made inquiries as to why so astounding a statement should have been made.

"Why," answered the editor, "the girls go about unveiled with short skirts on and the men often wear no hats!"—Detroit Free Press.

Japan's New Military Airplane.

A gigantic military airplane has just been finished at the military arsenal, Tokyo. It was chiefly designed by the late Lieutenant Sawada, who met a tragic death at Tokorozawa. The machine has been a year and a half under construction, during which time vast improvement has been made in aerial navigation. This airplane is equipped with three 100-horsepower engines, and is capable of maintaining 60 miles an hour for six hours continuous flight. The machine will carry five passengers.

Good Road Boosters

Men Who Return From France Will No Longer Be Content With the Bad Roads of America.

Washington, Nov. 25.—"There will be a couple of million real 'road boosters' back in the United States when the war is over, as I think all of the men over here appreciate how good roads can be made invaluable. In my mind there is no doubt but that the good roads of France saved her in two instances."

Col. Robert H. Tyndall of the 150th Field Artillery thus writes from "over there" to a fellow Hoosier. Chairman Carl G. Fisher of the A. A. A. Touring Board. It will be remembered that these two were closely associated several years ago in the Trans-Continental tour from Indianapolis to San Francisco, at which time much of the route of the Lincoln Highway was decided upon. Col. Tyndall is an inveterate road driver and has covered thousands of miles of good, bad and indifferent American highways. In his letter "home" he goes on to say:

"I have seen movements of troops made in the dark which would have been impossible in any other country than France. Here the roadmakers have scientifically planted trees that absorb drainage on the side and at the same time shelter the highways so as to keep them just moist enough. In some instances you will find a tall poplar standing higher than the rest of the trees bordering the road, at every kilometer, so that you can readily measure distances with the eye.

One of the great things they do here is to repair a road and even make an entirely new surface without interfering with the streams of traffic. In one campaign we were in, over a thousand trucks passed my regiment, each carrying twenty-two soldiers. This was for reinforcement on the flank and was done without the slightest confusion. One does not find here the little holes that cause so much trouble remaining in a road. The potted places are immediately filled and drained, right up to the front line almost.

As far as being able to orient one's self, I think from now on I can drive blindfolded any place in the United States, as most of my driving on the front has been at night, and the roads wind around considerably over here. I don't have lights and neither do the trucks and other vehicles coming in opposite directions. We are not allowed to use the klaxon horn, as this is the method employed for a gas alarm. Sometimes, I really wonder how we get through with it all, but it shows how a person can become accustomed to most anything, and we train ourselves to see in the dark."

That a big road plan is near at hand in this country is the opinion of many leading highway advocates. Chairman George C. Diehl of the A. A. A. Good Roads Board summarizes the idea in this manner:

"One hundred million dollars a year appropriated by the federal government on a definite, tangible national highway system will work wonders in the form of from five to ten thousand miles of splendid highway, made up partially of sections already sufficient in quality, partly in sections to repair, partly of sections rebuilt, and partly of entirely new construction. State and local appropriations will be encouraged, and these subdivisions largely because of federal roads, will enormously increase road expenditures."

MANY LIKE THIS IN SUMTER.

similar Cases Being Published in Each Issue.

The following case is but one of many occurring daily in Sumter. It is an easy matter to verify it. You cannot ask for better proof.

W. M. Folsom, proprietor dry goods store, Main Street, says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for trouble with my back and kidneys. My back pained me nearly all the time and any quick move I made caused the pains to be all the more severe. It was difficult to get up after sitting down, because of the pains. My kidneys acted irregularly and the secretions were highly colored and contained sediment. Doan's Kidney Pills, procured from Zemp's Pharmacy, gave me the desired relief. Backaches and kidney trouble vanished. I felt better in every way." (Statement given March 17, 1908.)

On February 14, 1918, Mr. Folsom added: "I can always recommend Doan's Kidney Pills as being reliable. Doan's have proven so to me, as I have always had good results from their use." Price 60c., at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Folsom had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Advt. (47)

Bond Mere Matter of Form.

The secretary of the treasury is not required to give a bond, but the treasurer of the United States, a subordinate office of the department, is required to do so because he is the custodian of public funds. The treasurer is required to give a bond of \$150,000, which is insignificant compared with the sums he handles.

The Proper Attitude

The proper attitude of a man toward woman is not a very complicated affair. The fellow who admires her if she's beautiful, honors her if she is a mother, respects her if she works, has sympathy for her if she is in distress, and pities her if she stumbles in a fair way to become a gentleman.—Houston Post.

King and Democrat

Albert of Belgium Tells His Fellow Citizens His Plans for National and Individual Freedom.

Brussels, Friday, Nov. 22 (By the Associated Press).—King Albert having been received enthusiastically by the inhabitants of his redeemed capital, today made an important speech from the throne in parliament—his first utterance in the capital since almost the beginning of the war. Near the throne stood General Pershing, representing the American army; Gen. Plumer, of the British army, and other generals. The chamber was filled with members and in the galleries was the diplomatic corps including Brand Whitlock, who returned Thursday.

One of the most vital points in the king's address dealt with the question of suffrage for Belgium and in this connection he said:

"The government proposes to the chambers to lower, by patriotic agreement, the ancient barriers and to make the constitution of the nation a reality on the basis of equal suffrage for all men of the mature age required for the exercise of civil rights."

This statement aroused a storm of applause from all of the members. Referring to the Flemish question King Albert said:

"The necessity of a fruitful union demands the sincere collaboration of all citizens of the same country without distinction of origin or language. In this domain of language the strictest equality and the most absolute justice will preside over the elaboration of projects which the government will submit to the national representatives."

"A reciprocal respect for the interests of the Flemings and the Walloons ought to be an integral principle of the administration and should give to each the certainty of being understood when he speaks his own language and assure to him his full intellectual development, especially higher education."

In regard to the future status of Belgium he declared:

"Belgium, victorious and freed from the neutrality that was imposed upon her by states which have been shattered to their foundation by war, will enjoy complete independence."

"Belgium, reestablished in all its rights, will rule its destinies according to its aspirations and in full sovereignty."

In speaking of the manner in which the war had been brought to a successful conclusion, King Albert referred with gratitude to the great efforts of all the entente countries and of the United States, "a new and stalwart ally which added the weight of her effort, so great and enthusiastic to that of the other nations and caused our formidable adversary to totter."

Near the close of his address the king paid a further glowing tribute to the entente nations and made a striking reference to America, which he declared had saved Belgium from famine.

The scene in the parliament chamber was most impressive. Groups about the throne as the king entered were Cardinal Mercier, Burgomaster Max, General Leman, the defender of Liege, and Prince Albert of Great Britain. Queen Elizabeth with the princes and princesses had preceded the king to the throne. As King Albert entered he passed in front of Cardinal Mercier, Burgomaster Max and General Leman and shook each of them warmly by the hand.

General Pershing took no part in the parade or other ceremonies of the day, having entered the city quietly as a spectator.

After the ceremonies in the chamber the king held an official reception to the diplomats and city officials at the city hall. Here Minister Whitlock had a touching meeting with Burgomaster Max, whom he had not seen since his arrest and deportation to Germany.

Cut It Out.

In ordinary conversation don't be too free with the question. Most persons aren't fond of being quizzed, and if there were less prying there'd be fewer liars.—Buffalo Times.

Newly Acquired Dignity.

Elmer brought home the morning mail, in which was the news of the arrival of mother's first grandchild. We other four children, as well as half a dozen of the neighbors, were sitting on the grass in the yard when Elmer, full of the news, rushed upon us, screaming at the top of his voice: "Get out of the way for your Uncle Elmer."—Exchange.

Iron Rust.

Few stains are so obstinate as iron rust is. They may, however, be removed from delicate fabrics by covering the spot thickly with cream tartar, then twisting the cloth to keep the tartar on the spot itself. Put that part into a pan of cold water, bring gradually to boiling point, and afterwards rinse in the usual way.—Exchange.

Gold Under the City.

A Philadelphia assayer recently took several handfuls of sand from a street excavation near Independence hall and after putting it through an assaying process extracted a small quantity of gold. He declared that, in his opinion, there was enough gold under Philadelphia to make hunting for it worth while.

Male Wasps Not Hardy.

There isn't a male wasp in existence when winter ends. Late the preceding fall the wasps mate. The coming cold weather kills every worker and male, while Mrs. Wasp hies herself to a convenient place and hibernates, ready to come forth in the spring and lay eggs to replenish the race.

GOOD ROADS TO THE FRONT

Automobile Clubs Meet in Convention Tomorrow

Meeting Will Discuss Plans to Provide a System of Good Highways Throughout the State of South Carolina.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 25.—For the purpose of considering proposed legislation in the interest of better roads in South Carolina and the discussion of plans to crystallize sentiment and encourage whole-hearted efforts for a network of improved highways crisscrossing the State from the mountains to Charleston and from Wilmington, N. C., to Augusta, delegates from all the local chapters of the South Carolina State Automobile Association in the State will mobilize in Columbia, November 26th for a joint conference with the State highway committee.

C. W. Cofield, secretary, announced today that the State association has instructed each local unit, affiliated with the State association, to call a meeting immediately to appoint delegates to familiarize themselves with the highways of the State and draft such measures and bills for the improvement of highways in South Carolina.

On December 10th and 11th, a meeting of the general committee has been called at Columbia. Automobiles, good roads enthusiasts, bankers and other business men, with a total attendance of about 300, are expected to be present. The first day will be Booster Day in the interest of good roads, and the association asks that every county, city and town send all the representatives they can with cars. The cars must have pennants showing from where they come. A "Good Roads" demonstration parade has been planned for three o'clock the afternoon of December 10th, in which all cars are to take part.

The second day is to be devoted to business entirely, and representatives instructed to arouse a general sentiment and agitation for good roads when they return to their homes. The legislature will then be asked to pass such bills as may be advantageous to highway improvements in the State.

The question of a State system of marking and posting the highways of the State will be taken up at the meeting. It has been suggested to Secretary C. W. Cofield that at least 50 per cent of the cost of marking and posting can be saved if the signs are made by criminal labor. This is being done satisfactorily by many States.

The cooperation is asked of every organization in the State, and they are especially invited to send representatives to the meeting at Columbia, December 10th and 11th. It is hoped that the U. C. T., T. P. A., Chambers of Commerce and every other organization of every city will aid in this movement.

Goldsmith's World-Wideness.

One of the most memorable things to be remarked in Goldsmith is the note of world-wideness which he introduced into literature. There is a total absence in him of local prejudice, which is in strong contrast with the vigorous and almost barbaric insularity of Johnson. He had once thought of emigrating to America, and would have done so but for one of those humorous incidents so common in his haphazard life.

How About Other Scenes?

"The sense of direction is so strongly developed in the average man," stated Prof. Pate, "that he can rise in the middle of the darkest night that ever was, unerringly find his way clear through the house to a burglar-proof safe, work the combination without a light, take out a bottle of hair restorer and drink heartily of its contents by mistake for the cough remedy which stands on the little table beside his bed."—Kansas City Star.

Tobacco Impoverishes Soil.

It has been calculated that a ton of tobacco withdraws more than a hundredweight of mineral constituents from an acre of land. This would appear to be an astounding waste of material, which must be of enormous value to the soil, considering that 75 per cent consists of calcium and potassium salts and 15 per cent of magnesium and sodium salts, including nearly 5 per cent of the essential constituent to all plants—phosphoric acid.

To Remove Rust Stains.

To remove rust stains from any fabric take the juice of a lemon and some salt and mix together. Rub it well into the material and then hang in the sun to dry. Repeat the second time if the first doesn't bring all the stain out. The second time the stain will all be removed.

Florence Farmer Charged With Killing of Negro.

Florence, Nov. 24.—L. Jerome Hewitt yesterday gave bond in the sum of \$2,500 for his appearance at the next term of court on the charge of killing a negro named Charles Sanders on North Dargan Street yesterday over a matter which the inquest failed to bring out. Hewitt used a meat saw in his attack upon the negro, inflicting two wounds in the man's head, either of which would have caused death, according to the examining physician. Few saw the occurrence and there was little testimony at the inquest. Hewitt is a well known farmer who makes a practice of selling meat on the streets and is well to do.

Wireless Stations To Be Taken Over

Bill Now Before Congress Provides for Government Control of Shore Plants.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Permanent government control of all radio communication through the acquisition and operation by the navy department of all shore wireless stations in the United States used for commercial purposes is planned by the administration under a bill now before congress.

Representative Alexander, chairman of the house merchant marine committee who introduced the measure in the house, announced today that hearings on the bill will begin before his committee, December 12, and continue until all interests have been given an opportunity to be heard. A similar bill, introduced in the senate by Chairman Fletcher of the committee on commerce, has been approved by President Wilson.

Besides providing for the acquisition and operation of the stations by the navy, the bill directs that the secretary of the navy shall so far as may be consistent with the transportation of government business, open radio stations to general public business under regulations prescribed by him and shall fix the rates for such service. He also shall establish special rates for the handling of press dispatches by trans-oceanic or other special stations.

Commercial business has been handled through some naval wireless stations for four years and since the nation entered the war all stations have been and still are being operated by the navy.

The navy only recently completed the most powerful radio plant in this country at Annapolis and messages from it have been sent direct to France and other foreign countries. Another new station is being built on the South Atlantic coast. On the Pacific coast it operates stations at San Francisco and San Diego.

For any stations acquired under the proposed law or those which may be closed permanently just compensation is to be paid.

VERDUN TO METZ

American Engineers Have Completed Rebuilding of Railroad Between Fortress Towns.

With the American Army of Occupation, Nov. 24, 8 P. M. (By the Associated Press)—American engineers today laid the last rail connecting the standard gauge railroad between Verdun and Metz, having virtually rebuilt nine miles of the track. It is over this line principally that the forces of occupation will be supplied during their advance, and regular service will begin probably tomorrow.

More than 10,000 Americans are employed on the task of rebuilding the roads across No Man's Land northeast of Verdun, the Twenty-third Engineers Regiment having charge of the work. Mile after mile of trackage had been destroyed by forces constantly shelling, necessitating a new road bed.

West of the German lines the engineers began work on the day the armistice was signed, then when the American troops began their advance a week ago the engineers rushed additional forces to carry out the reconstruction work on the other side of the old German line. The most difficult task overcome by the Americans was the clearing of a tunnel two miles from Verdun in the region of Fort del la Vannes. The tunnel was used by the French as a shelter during the siege of Verdun. In the early days of the war 800 soldiers were killed in the tunnel by an explosion, which, it was reported, was caused by a mule kicking a case of ammunition.

The German artillery for years pounded both ends of the tunnel in an endeavor to seal up this important aid to the French defenders of Verdun. Consequently the roadbed at either end was covered ten feet deep at places with earth and rocks thrown up by the shells. The complete line leads northeast to Etain, thence to Conflans, where it connects with Mezières, Sedan, Montmedy and Metz, one of Germany's main lines of communication during the war. From Conflans the line connects with several lines extending northward to Luxembourg.

The American forces resting Sunday along the German frontier spent their spare time at various points watching the Germans opposite them. In numerous instances the Germans waved farewell when their detachments started on their homeward march.

Reports of rioting continue to reach American headquarters from various sources. One report was to the effect that a German colonel had been dragged from his horse by soldiers and beaten severely. Before crossing from Luxembourg many of the privates told the Luxemburgers that when they reached Germany they would decline to obey their officers, do as they pleased, and if taken to task by their officers trouble would result.

WEAPON OF MEAT SAW.

Florence Farmer Charged With Killing of Negro.

Florence, Nov. 24.—L. Jerome Hewitt yesterday gave bond in the sum of \$2,500 for his appearance at the next term of court on the charge of killing a negro named Charles Sanders on North Dargan Street yesterday over a matter which the inquest failed to bring out. Hewitt used a meat saw in his attack upon the negro, inflicting two wounds in the man's head, either of which would have caused death, according to the examining physician. Few saw the occurrence and there was little testimony at the inquest. Hewitt is a well known farmer who makes a practice of selling meat on the streets and is well to do.

To Cut Short a Cold Take a Calotab

The New Calomel Tablet That Is Entirely Purified of Nauseating and Dangerous Qualities.

Of all the medicines in the world the doctors prize calomel most highly to break up a cold overnight or to cut short an attack of influenza, grippe, sore throat or a deep-seated cough and possibly to prevent pneumonia. Now that all of its unpleasant and dangerous qualities have been removed, the new kind of calomel called "Calotabs" is the doctors' ideal treatment for colds, etc.

One Calotab on the tongue at bed time with a swallow of water—that's all. No salts, no nausea nor the slightest interference with your eating, your work or pleasures. Next morning your cold has vanished and your whole system is purified and refreshed. Calotabs is sold only in original sealed packages; price thirty-five cents. Your druggist recommends and guarantees Calotabs by refunding the price if you are not delighted.—Advt.

The Englishman and the American Revolution.

It seems to be hard for an American to understand the light in which Englishmen have from the first regarded the American Revolution. He expects of the Englishman a point of view directly opposite to his own, and he finds something else which puzzles him. He is proud and perhaps even today a little resentful when he thinks about the Revolution; he naturally expects (or did till lately expect) the Englishman to feel humiliated and either resentful or penitent about it; but that inscrutable and, I presume, annoying being feels nothing of the kind. He utterly declines to be angry or apologetic.

If he thinks of the American Revolution at all, he thinks of it quite happily. If he is a historian, he will see in the story of the Revolution only one very gloomy feature, the fate of the Loyalists, and is in other respects content with that event, often enthusiastic about it. If he is not a historian he does not know about the Loyalists; but he does know that, in a period of political corruption, an obscure, unrepresentative and unpopular set of English politicians handled American affairs in a way against which the only memorable English statesmen of the day protested passionately; he thinks the action of the Colonists was probably right and anyhow very English, and he has always heard and believed that it led up to the existing British Empire and the existing British system of government. Any prejudice which may ever have existed in England against America has arisen from wholly different and much more recent causes, but is in fact so uncommon and so transitory as not to be worth discussing.

In short, while England as a country has never been widely popular in America, America has been widely popular in England. The cause of all this could easily be explained; but it is the result that matters. Our present association with France is deeply pleasing to English people, who look back on centuries of warfare with France as an affair with gentlemen and sportsmen; our association with America stirs a yet deeper feeling. To find words for popular feeling one must go to the poets; not, of course, to their ordinary elegant compositions, but to their occasional outbursts, when they really do put their backs into their job. The current English feeling about English history can be condensed into a phrase which Wordsworth used in the crisis of our struggle with Napoleon: "The flood of British freedom, which, to the open sea of the world's praise, from dark antiquity Hath flowed with 'pomp of waters unwithstood.'"

That flood was conceived by Wordsworth and has been conceived of by thoughtful Englishmen ever since as flowing through an American as well as a British channel. Thus it is probably as true an analysis as can be made of the causes of any popular emotion to say: We English rejoiced that we were joined in a great cause by those with whom it seemed most fitting and natural that we should be cooperating. And the strength of this sentiment in England is something upon which we can confidently reckon.—From "What Does the American Alliance Mean to Englishmen?" by Lord Charnwood, in the American Review of Reviews for November, 1918.

Death of Caldwell Yet Matter of Doubt

Brother of Chester Officer Receives Letter Creating Hope That Mistake Has Been Made.

Chester, Nov. 24.—R. B. Caldwell of Chester tonight received a letter from his brother, Lieut. William F. Caldwell, who was officially reported to have been severely wounded in action on September 6 and to have died on October 9 as a result of his wounds. The letter, dated October 24 and mailed October 25, conveyed the intelligence that he was getting along very well, though still confined to the hospital. This is the third letter that Mr. Caldwell has received from his brother dated subsequent to October 3 and clearly he did not die on that date as reported. At the date of the last letter Lieutenant Caldwell was in the base hospital No. 52 in the ward in charge of Dr. Herbert H. Harris, an Anderson physician.

Before joining the service Lieut. Caldwell was with the Associated Press at Washington and prior to that was prominently engaged in newspaper work in South Carolina.