

The Watchman and Southern

Published at the Postoffice at Sumter, S. C., as Second Class Matter.

PERSONAL

Miss Myrtle Dye has returned to Sumter after being called home on account of the death of her father.

Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Stuckey left last week for a two weeks' stay at points in Florida.

Mrs. W. S. Reynolds is spending the week-end with Mrs. E. G. Sory in Columbia.

Death.

Mr. W. Ladson Boyle died Sunday afternoon at his home on Salem avenue of pneumonia after only a few days' illness. The funeral was held from the residence at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the burial services being read at the cemetery. The deceased was in his thirty-fifth year and had lived in Sumter since early boyhood.

Ladson Boyle was one of the most popular young men of Sumter and his death, sudden and unexpected as it was, was a shock to the community and a source of sincere sorrow to his hosts of friends.

W. P. Newman died on the night of January 8th at his residence in Elliott. Mr. Newman was for a long time a wheelwright and farmer. He leaves a widow with many relatives and friends to mourn his departure.

Mrs. L. R. Wilkes of Laurens died at that place Friday morning, January 17th, after a short illness with influenza. Mrs. Wilkes will be remembered as Miss Lillier Stevens when she taught in the public school and had many friends here.

Mr. C. Elvin Stubbs died Saturday afternoon of heart trouble resulting from influenza, after a few days' illness. The funeral services were held Sunday afternoon. Mr. Stubbs was a son of the late C. E. Stubbs and was about forty-three years old. He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. W. Y. Spann and Miss Alice Stubbs of this city and one brother, Hoyt Stubbs, of Florida, besides many relatives.

Let the Boys Come.

The Lyceum committee hopes that the boys will take advantage of this opportunity to see and hear the founder of the Boy Scouts in America. Mr. Seton has only recently resigned as president of the order. The committee feels confident that the boys will be thoroughly entertained.

Remember the date, January 29, at the High School auditorium.

\$2.00 and \$2.50 Voil Waists at \$1.69. 15 dozen pretty voil waists, \$2.00 and \$2.50 quality, sale price \$1.69. Sale begins Wednesday at McCollum Bros.—Adv.

Says He Has Paid.

Editor Daily Item: Will you please publish the following:

I do not know why the chairman of the Red Cross does not know that I have paid the \$25.00 which I pledged to the Red Cross, but there are three things I do know, namely: I know I have paid my pledge, R. L. Edmunds knows I have paid my pledge and A. A. Team knows I have paid my pledge, and we also know the dates on which I paid.

Please publish above as the chairman of the Red Cross has my name in your publication of January 16 as a delinquent.

Yours truly,

J. V. Bair, 415 W. Bartlett St. Sumter, January 16.

Table Damask.

Five pieces pretty table damask, 72 inches wide. Special sale price 90c. At McCollum Bros' sale.—Adv.

The Dental Clinic.

Thanks to the generosity of our public-spirited and liberal citizens, whose names have already been published, the necessary equipment has been purchased for the conduct of a dental clinic. This equipment has been installed and the room is ready for work. The examination of teeth is an essential feature in determining a person's physical condition. The important part that the condition of the teeth plays in the general physical health is a comparatively recent discovery; but no physician questions this fact today.

TAX RETURN NOTICE.

I will appear in person or by deputy at the following named places, and on the dates given below, for the purpose of receiving tax returns for year 1919. Return should be made on personal property, poll, road and dogs: Privateer Station—Wednesday, Jan. 8.

Levi Siding—Thursday, Jan. 9. Wedgefield—Friday, Jan. 10. Claremont—Wednesday, Jan. 15. Hagood—Thursday, Jan. 16. Rembert—Friday, Jan. 17. Daizell—Wednesday, Jan. 22. Brogdon—Thursday, Jan. 23. Mayesville—Friday, Jan. 24. Pleasant Grove—Tuesday, Jan. 25. Shiloh—Wednesday, Jan. 29. Norwood Cross Roads—Thursday, Jan. 30.

R. E. WILDER, Auditor.

Many Spartacan Riots

Reds Raising Disturbance All Over Germany.

Berlin, Friday, Jan. 17. (By the Associated Press).—Spartacan rioters are causing disorders in various parts of Germany. A number of Spartacans today attacked the Hotel Viegner, at Brelau, where the campaign bureau of the German democratic party was located. After demolishing the interior they attempted to fire the hotel, but were dispersed by government troops. Five Spartacan leaders identified with the recent rebellion in Spandau were shot dead last night while attempting to escape.

A special dispatch from Appen says that the negotiations between coal miners and operators being conducted by Herr Herch, Prussian minister of the interior, came to an abrupt ending because of the exorbitant demands of the workers. The meeting was very stormy, the conservative element among the miners being terrorized by Spartacan agitators, who were well supplied with money and Bolshevik literature printed in Polish.

At Old Tricks

Bulgarians Are Plundering and Burning Homes of Greeks.

Saloniki Sunday, Jan. 19.—Bulgarian soldiers continue plundering the dwellings and shops of Greeks at Demotica, Kumania, according to advices received here. It is reported that the soldiers declare that they are acting on orders.

Trade With Palestine

War Board Issues Order Opening Country.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Palestine, with trade routes reaching out by rail and caravan across Persia has been thrown open again to American export and import trade under an order issued today by the war trade board.

INSURANCE ACT CONSTITUTIONAL

United States Supreme Court Declares Insurance Broker Licensing Act Constitutional.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The South Carolina insurance broker licensing act was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court today in deciding the proceedings brought to compel State officials to issue license to Philip La-tourrette of New York.

SINN FEINERS OPEN DOORS.

Irish Parliament Free to the Press and Public.

Dublin, Jan. 18.—Sinn Fein officials announced today that the meeting of the Irish republican parliament next Tuesday will be open to the press and public on presentation of tickets obtainable at Sinn Fein headquarters. Representation will be confined to elected members of the parliament but the unsuccessful candidates and men occupying government positions will participate.

A conference was held in Dublin Castle today at which the lord lieutenant and lord chancellor, the commander of the forces, the attorney general considered the situation.

Differences of opinion are believed to exist as to whether it would be wiser to ignore Tuesday's assembly and proceed only against acts of intimidation or violence, or whether the assembly should be suppressed as illegal. A majority of the people expect the former view will prevail.

\$6.00 Georgette Waists at \$4.48. 75 pretty \$6.00 georgette waists, sale price \$4.48. Sale begins Wednesday at McCollum Bros.—Adv.

HUN PRISON CAMPS EMPTY.

No Allied Subjects Are Held by the Germans.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The Allies have received formal assurance, it is declared in an official note, that on December 1 there were no German prisons, fortresses, prisoners' camps or any other place in which officers and soldiers of the Entente were kept shut up or from which they were forbidden to send news of themselves. Since the armistice no Allied subject remains in prison either as a penalty or to await trial.

Big Value in Muslin Underwear. Come and see some big values in muslin underwear. Sale begins Wednesday at McCollum Bros.—Adv.

WAR EXCESS TAX RATES.

Congress Getting Together on Excess Profits of Corporations.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The senate rates for taxing war excess profits of corporations in 1920 and thereafter are estimated to raise about one billion, six hundred million annually, were agreed to today by conferees on war revenue bill. A decision on the 1919 rate was deferred.

Curtain Serim.

Just buy what you need at McCollum Bros. sale. Begins Wednesday.—Adv.

FRENCH FIGHTER ACQUITTED.

Charges Against Charles Humbert Proved False.

Paris, Jan. 18.—Investigations have established the falsity of the accusations against Charles Humbert, member of the French senate and former editor of Le Journal, who was charged with communicating to Germany the contents of two documents relative to the national defense.

\$1.50 Voil Waists, \$1.29.

For Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the \$1.50 voil waists at \$1.29. McCollum Bros.—Adv.

Nauseless Calomel

Is Best For Flu

Doctors and Druggists Claim Calotabs, the Nauseless Calomel, is Best Laxative for Colds, Grippe and Influenza.

At the first sign of a cold, is the time to take a Calotab, the perfected nausealess calomel that has all the liver benefits left in and the sting taken out. Doctors say that there is nothing like it to put your liver right and keep your system in condition to resist and avoid colds, influenza and pneumonia.

The best insurance against influenza and pneumonia is a good active liver and your physician or druggist will tell you that Calotabs is the most thorough and effective, as well as the safest and most agreeable remedy for this purpose.

One Calotab at bed time with a swallow of water—that's all. No salts, no nausea, nor the slightest interference with your eating, pleasure, or work. Next morning you awake feeling fine with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Your cold has vanished and you are ready for work or play. Calotabs are sold by druggists everywhere in sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Your money handed right back if you are not delighted.—Adv.

HOW AMERICANS TALK.

An American Sailor Gives an English Interviewer Some Points—Also Comments on England.

London, Dec. 30.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.—Some of the 15,000 American sailors, who visited London before leaving for home, told the British journalists what they thought of the metropolis.

"I like your town all right," one is quoted as saying, "but you haven't enough restaurants. Even in a small American town every street has got 'em in bunches of five." Other comments were:

"Your transportation about town isn't up to standard, but I suppose that's the war."

"London's more like an American city than Edinburgh, and the people are all right. You are not so modern, though, as we are. I see your girls have got their hair bobbed—why, our girls had that done ten years ago."

"The people are real friendly. We like your burg, but your climate is rotten."

"The difference between England and the States is your ladies. You can speak to a lady here, high or low, without getting into trouble. If you spoke to a lady in America you'd be arrested. There's something where you are more democratic than we are."

The British interviewer said he hoped the American boys wouldn't take home any wrong ideas about English girls based on some of those encountered in the Strand and in Piccadilly Circus.

"Make no mistake about that," the sailor assured him. "We know all about it. We've got to know fine girls here, and high-toned ones too, and we don't want the other sort."

He said the boys with the American battleship squadron, in the Firth of Forth got on well with the English sailors of the Grand Fleet. "We gave them a vaudeville show," he related, "and they gave us a concert."

"This sailor," the interviewer remarked in his article, "gave me some sound information on a point about which I had always been curious. I asked him if one American could tell at once what part of America another one came from. He said, 'Sure.' Take a man from the South. He speaks slow with a drawl—Air-you-going-down-town-tonight, see—like that, like a bunch of farmers talking. A man from Chicago talks like a man from New York, quick and sharp like, with a lot of profanity."

"But could you tell the difference between a Chicago man and a New York man?" "Sure. A Chicago man uses more profanity, and he moves his hand like this—see!—as if he was doing a card trick. A New York man's quick and soft."

"What about the middle West?" "Oh, a Kansas man doesn't speak slow like a Southerner, nor too quick like a Chicago man, but just plain and distinct, so anyone can understand him. Just like I speak. I come from Kansas."

A QUEEN IN MOVIES.

Queen of England Makes Her Debut as Screen Actress.

London, Jan. 14.—London is eagerly waiting to see a picture play called "Women Who Win," for Queen Mary is making her debut therein as a movie actress. The film is being prepared under the auspices of the British Women's Service, of which Lady Frances Balfour is president. It will be shown simultaneously in England and the United States.

The Queen's part in the play is to talk to the heroine, who is supposed to be engaged on airplane work. She had made herself familiar with the scenario and knew her role well.

The scene was set at an airplane exhibition in Agricultural Hall. The operators began to turn the cranks of their cameras, and the Queen moved slowly toward the spot where the heroine was seated. She talked to her for several moments, and then, still according to the scenario, "snook her warmly by the hand." But, to the dismay of the producers, the Queen then walked out of the picture before the scene was finished. One of her ladies in waiting explained the situation, and with a smile the Queen completed the scene.

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 16.—The Polish leader Paderewski and General Pilsudski, military dictator of Poland, have reached an agreement, according to a statement from the Polish national committee headquarters here.

Sacrifice Sale

Of coat suits. Take your choice at 1-2 price. McCollum Bros.—Adv.

SENATE PASSES SALARY BILL

Governor Manning Vetoes the Warehouse Insurance Act.

SEVERAL LOCAL BILLS ARE ALSO OFFERED

Laurens Cemetery Resolution Goes on Calendar—Senate Holds Short Session.

Columbia, Jan. 17.—The senate, by a vote of 35 to 2, yesterday refused to strike out the enacting words of the bill providing for the increase in salaries of judges and State officers. It subsequently passed the bill and sent it to the house.

The two senators voting to strike out the enacting words were J. Howard Moore of Abbeville and T. C. Duncan of Union.

Senator Moore made the motion to strike out and supported it with the argument that the officers and judges had known what salaries they were to receive when they were elected and that it violated the spirit if not the letter of the constitution to change the salary of a man after his election.

The senate then added circuit court solicitors and stenographers to these who are to receive increases. Both of these are to receive \$2,000 per annum.

Senator Christensen tried to have the solicitors paid \$2,400, but the senate refused to accept that amount by a vote of 24 to 12. Senator Watkins said that in some of the circuits with the decrease of the criminal work did not warrant the payment of \$2,000.

The bill with the amendments noted and with a reduction of the governor's salary to \$5,000 and that of the lieutenant governor to \$750, passed its third reading and was sent to the house.

A few new bills were introduced. A committee, consisting of Senators Laney, Wharton and Friday, was appointed to arrange for the inauguration of the governor and lieutenant governor.

A resolution introduced by Senator Wharton looking to the incorporation of a cemetery association at Laurens went over for consideration.

The resolution of Senator Banks approving the league of nations was adopted.

The above were the matters which occupied the attention of the senate, with the exception of the veto message of Governor Manning of the cotton warehouse insurance proposition. The veto message was as follows:

Veto Message.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly: I return to you without my signature act No. 292, 1918, entitled "An act to provide insurance for warehouses operated by the State of South Carolina and for cotton stored therein."

This act provides for the insurance of State warehouses and the cotton contained therein, and further provides that the warehouse commissioner shall pay over to the State treasurer all amounts collected by him as premiums on policies issued, and that the State treasurer shall place these amounts to the credit of the sinking fund commission.

Section 5 of the act provides that all fire losses covered by policies issued by the warehouse commissioner shall be paid by warrant drawn by the warehouse commissioner on the State treasurer, and the State treasurer shall charge the amount against the fund mentioned above, and in the event that that fund is inadequate then against any other funds in the hands of the sinking fund commission.

There are three separate funds under the control of the sinking fund commission.

Refunding Sinking Fund—This fund has assets of approximately \$50,000. Section 13 of the refunding act of 1912 provides: "That \$25,000 shall annually be paid by the State treasurer to the sinking fund commission of the State as an accumulative sinking fund for the retiring of the bonds and stocks provided for in this act." This clearly eliminates this fund from the provisions of the warehouse act.

Ordinary Sinking Fund—This fund has assets of approximately \$160,000, \$28,000 in cash and the balance in loans. For convenience there is also carried in this fund the proceeds of the sale of the property of the late State dispensary and receipts from escheated estates, amounting to \$102,000, which, under the law, is held in trust for the public schools of the State. Section 26, volume 1, code of 1912, provides that all revenues accruing to the ordinary sinking fund "shall be applied to the extinguishment of the public debt by investing the same in the public securities of the State." This applies to the ordinary sinking fund proper, as shown above, and as the amount held in trust for the schools, as provided in acts of 1909, page 425, which states: "and the proceeds of such sale shall be turned into the State treasury and applied to school purposes, as provided for by the constitution of 1895."

Under the law as quoted above, these funds are not available to carry out the provisions of the warehouse act. Insurance Sinking Fund—This fund has assets of approximately \$239,000. Section 8 of the act in relation to the insurance of public buildings provides: "Sec. 8. That all funds paid over to the sinking fund commission as premiums on policies of insurance, and all money received from interest on loans and deposits and from any other source connected with the insurance of public property provided for herein shall be held by the sinking fund commission as an insurance sinking fund for the purpose of paying all fire losses for which they are liable and the expense necessary to the proper conduct of said insurance on public property by the sinking fund commission, and shall be invested by them as are other funds in their hands. Provided, that when the

insurance sinking fund, herein provided for, reaches the sum of \$1,000,000 no further premiums shall be paid until a part of such funds has been used in the payment of losses and expenses; and in that event the premiums of insurance shall be again paid as provided herein until the fund again reaches the sum of \$1,000,000."

This section clearly shows that this fund is to be held in trust for the benefit of those State institutions, school districts and counties which have contributed to this fund and therefore it is not available under the warehouse act.

The sinking fund commission stands between the owners of State bonds and the State, and must necessarily act with extreme caution in the handling of all funds entrusted to its care in order that the value of the public securities of the State may not be impaired in the slightest degree, and that the credit of the State be kept up to its usual high standard.

The object of this bill is to provide cheaper insurance for the warehouses and the cotton stored therein. It is indeed doubtful if it would secure the desired result. This means that a farmer can store one bale of cotton in a State warehouse, insure it for \$150 at a cost of \$2.37 for one year. If he decided to sell his cotton after it has been stored for one week he only pays one-fifty-second of \$2.37, or about four and a-half cents. This is as against a rate of \$3.50 charged by insurance companies. In the event the warehouse act becomes operative it will be necessary for the warehouse commissioner to secure considerable reinsurance. Will he be able to secure it at as low rate as \$1.53, or whatever rate is named by him for the insurance to be carried?

It may be pointed out that the warehouse system has paid out large sums to the insurance companies for insurance during the period of its existence. This is quite true, and it is also a fact that they have been most fortunate in escaping any serious fire loss since the inauguration of the system, and it is submitted that the short period of time which the warehouse system has been in effect does not establish the true loss rate. The warehouse system has paid out during the year 1917 insurance premiums to the amount of \$20,000. A small fire in any one of the warehouses could cause a loss of that amount. Insurance to the amount of over \$600,000 is being carried on cotton stored in one particular four section warehouse without fire protection of any kind.

The fire losses sustained by the State warehouse system during the year 1918 amounted to \$55,000, which amount is greater than the amount of fire insurance premiums paid by the warehouse system during the years 1917 and 1918.

I therefore return this act to your honorable body without my approval.

Columbia, Jan. 17.—Chances for the passage of the bill proposing increases in salary for State officers have not yet wholly gone glimmering, but only the most skillful manipulation by opponents of the measure can successfully steer its course to enactment into law by Monday night, and receive the governor's signature.

As the bill came from the senate it provided a salary of \$5,000 for the governor; \$750 for the lieutenant governor, and \$3,000 for all State officers for whom the ways and means committee recommends salaries of \$2,500. The senate bill also provides \$3,000 salaries each for the insurance commissioner, the chief game warden, the superintendent of the State penitentiary, the secretary of State board of charities and corrections, chairman of the State tax commission. All these have been shorn from the bill by the ways and means committee, together with the provision of a salary of \$4,500 for the chief justice of the supreme court, \$4,000 each for the associate justices, \$4,000 each for circuit judges, \$2,000 each for court stenographers.

The bill as recommended by the ways and means committee provides for a net increase, which the taxpayers of South Carolina would be called on to pay, of less than \$5,000 as the salaries of the railroad commissioners are paid by the railroads.

Considerable opposition has been registered against the proposed increases, but the majority by far is in favor of the passage of the measure restricted by amendments to apply only to elective State officers, and if opposition can be kept within reasonable limits the bill is likely to be enacted into law Monday night.

HOUSE HAS LIVELY MORNING SESSION.

Salary Bill Pending—Representatives Sustain Governor in Veto Message—Several Important Measures Up.

Columbia, Jan. 18.—The house yesterday morning had a somewhat boisterous session, there being considerable sparring over the proposition to adjourn for the week-end, with another wing contending for a session today that the Christensen bill for proposed increases in salaries for State officials might be gotten through in time to benefit the officers whose tenure begins next Tuesday.

Several members went home yesterday, some being ill, others because of illness of members of their families. Among these were John R. Hart, York; Joseph A. Berry, Orangeburg; Claude C. Scary, Georgetown; and W. E. Derrick, Orangeburg.

Another angle of intense interest during the morning session was the reading by Speaker Cochran on the reception of veto message from the governor Thursday after adjournment had been taken. The house was in session only 25 minutes Thursday morning and took adjournment before the message had been delivered. The speaker was called upon to rule as to whether or not the delivery had been made within the "two days after the next meeting" of the general assembly, after they had been brought over from last session, as required by the constitution. Mr. Cochran held that the Thursday messages came within "the two days after the meeting, and the delivery to the clerk of the house constituted return. The governor was sustained in all

veto considered at the morning session. The question was not raised as to the time limit of their return until the Kershaw county measure, to exempt that county from the State hunters' license law, was being considered.

During the morning two other messages were received from Governor Manning, one calling for the appropriation of \$10,000 for the State board of health, with which to combat the epidemic of influenza. The other called on the general assembly for the appropriation of \$50,000 to supplement the proposed \$250,000 to be raised by private subscription to erect a suitable memorial at the University of South Carolina, the \$50,000 to be available as soon as the other \$250,000 has been subscribed.

Several bills were introduced during the session.

RUSSIAN CHURCH AGAINST SHEVINKI.

So Says a Correspondent Who Has Traveled Extensively in That Country.

Shenkursk, Russia, Nov. 20.—Via London Dec. 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The Russian Orthodox church is taking a leading role in the effort to rid Russia of Bolshevism and its attendant anti-religious trend. The Associated Press correspondent recently visited scores of villages along the Dvina and Vaga rivers behind the Russo-Allied army's lines and found everywhere the church the strongest influence among the peasants against the Bolsheviki and favoring the Allies, and every village has one or more splendidly built churches, regardless of the community's poverty.

In this little town, far up the Vaga river near the line of the Volodga government, there are four beautiful churches and an ancient convent. Mother Raphaela, the superior in charge, received the correspondent. The mother's pale, unwrinkled, old face glowed enthusiastically when the correspondent asked her to explain what part the church will play in Russia's regeneration when the Bolsheviki are gone.

"I have 300 nuns here," she said, "and we have gone on living through these troubled times, sometimes disturbed, but always feeding the poor and learning from the peasants, who are Russia's real people, that they are still with God. And Shenkursk is like hundreds of other towns. The same holds true everywhere. Some people say that the church is losing its influence. That is not true."

Shenkursk is in the hands of the Bolsheviki for only a short time as the citizens drove out a commissar and his wife who were sent from Moscow to organize the Bolsheviki there. During that short time, the Bolsheviki made several efforts to confiscate the convent's property and once demanded a payment of 50,000 rubles.

"One day," Mother Raphaela told the correspondent "one of our nuns came to me and said the Bolsheviki were down stairs, eating the dinner we had prepared for the poor, one wanted to arrest me. I put on my robe and walked calmly into the big dining room. Why, some of those Bolsheviki were local boys, whom I had known as children. I walked up to them and said: 'Here I am, arrest me.' But they were ashamed and said it was all a mistake, and went away. But the next morning they took the son of a priest and shot him. I don't know why."

Most of the nuns in the Shenkursk convent come from the peasant villages. There are only a few drawn from the bourgeoisie classes. Mother Raphaela, who has been a nun for 52 years, is of a wealthy Petrograd family.

SAV NO EFFORT TO ESCAPE.

Socialists Declare Liebknecht Shot at Few Paces.

London, Jan. 18.—Independent Socialists at Berlin assert that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, who was shot and killed on Thursday, did not attempt to escape from an escort by troops, but was shot through the forehead at a few paces distance by soldiers guarding him, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Freiheit, of Berlin, is calling upon workers there to begin a general strike, it is reported.

German Duke Claims to Have Been a Socialist Twenty Years.

Amsterdam, Jan. 20.—"I have been a socialist for twenty years," said Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein to the audience of a big public meeting held at Primm-enau in Holstein, according to a report in the Essen Allgemeine Zeitung.

The Duke, who is a brother of the former German Empress Augusta Victoria, said he had often in high councils raised a warning voice but his warnings had passed unheeded. He had always favored an eight hour day and would do his utmost to cooperate in the socialization of the Duchy. The socialist Duke's remarks were loudly cheered.

WE SELL—Fertilizer and fertilizer materials of all kinds. Write us for prices. We can save you money. Southern Brokerage Co., Sumter, S. C.

FOR SALE—Registered Duroc Jersey Sows, weight 600 pounds. Also 8-foot iron trough, four 4-foot iron troughs, 60 gallon vacuum hog waterer. Dr. A. J. Pennock, R. F. D. 3.

LAND FOR SALE.—In Sumter, Lee and Clarendon counties. C. E. Osteen, Sumter, S. C.

BEEWAX WANTED—Any quantity large or small. Am paying best cash price. See me if you have any. N. G. Osteen.

FOR SALE—F. O. B. extra, Camp Jackson, stable manure, very little straw. Car load lots only. Chem-lux and Fertilizer values are very high by Clemson college. A. A. Strauss, Sumter, S. C.