

BANK DEPOSITS ON INCREASE

Growth of Wealth in South Carolina Reflected in Board Statement

Record breaking deposits have been reported by the banks of South Carolina to the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, the amount of money in current, or circulating, accounts and in savings deposits being far in excess of anything ever before experienced in the history of banking in the State. Comparative figures just compiled show, for instance, that from January 1, 1917 to January 1, 1919, the total volume of deposits in the South Carolina banks increased more than \$50,000,000 or about 59.67 per cent, notwithstanding that the people of the Palmetto State invested more than \$83,350,000 in Liberty Bonds of the first four issues and gave tremendous sums outright to the Red Cross, the United War Work Campaign and to other forms of war relief.

One of the features of the reports filed by the banks is the remarkable increase shown in savings deposits. This is not by any means confined to South Carolina but is true of the banks throughout the Fifth Federal Reserve District and, indeed, all over the United States. In South Carolina the amount of money to the credit of savings accounts increased more than \$26,690,000 within the period given above, or 73.60 per cent. There are 426 banks in the Palmetto State. The figures here given are based upon the official reports filed by 302, in the Fifth Federal Reserve District 1,563 of the 2,047 banks reporting, total deposits show an increase of \$438,950,000 or 43.33 per cent, and in the same period the savings deposits increased 32.87 per cent or \$127,631,000.

While many factors, bankers agree, contributed to this condition, there are two principal reasons, it is declared, for the general phenomenal increase in deposits. One of course, is the increased wage which workers received during the war period, this putting an immense volume of money into circulation. The other—and this is considered far more important—is that the people of America began to learn for the first time that they could save regularly and systematically. The millions of dollars worth of bonds bought were paid for from current earnings; that is, those who bought the bonds did not withdraw their money generally from savings accounts to pay for them, and when the bonds were paid for the people by force of their newly acquired economic habit continued to save, piling up millions of dollars in the banks. When the Fifth loan—the Victory Loan—was offered and subscribed the volume of savings suffered but little, if any, this issue also being paid for out of the current earnings of the public which had thoroughly schooled itself in this method of financing the government.

Including the Victory Loan, South Carolina subscribed \$106,830,000 to help the United States win the war, this being exclusive of the large sums invested in War Savings Stamps. South Carolina's Liberty Bond holdings amount to \$67.06 per capita, which ranks well with the holdings of the other States.

Detail figures showing the amount of money saved by the people in South Carolina, within the period named above, are as follows:

- Charleston.**
(14 of the 18 banks reporting.)
Increase of total deposits \$4,038,000 or 20.33 per cent.
Increase of savings deposits \$1,736,000 or 14.98 per cent.
Increase of demand deposits \$3,233,000 or 51.47 per cent.
 - Columbia.**
(8 of the 11 banks reporting.)
Increase of total deposits \$8,536,000 or 73.95 per cent.
Increase of savings deposits \$3,208,000 or 74.77 per cent.
Increase of demand deposits \$6,829,000 or 145.48 per cent.
 - Greenville.**
(13 of the 23 banks reporting.)
Increase of total deposits \$2,523,000 or 73.15 per cent.
Increase of savings deposits \$568,000 or 37.99 per cent.
Increase of demand deposits \$1,622,000 or 99.54 per cent.
 - Spartanburg.**
(19 of the 27 banks reporting.)
Increase of total deposits \$2,959,000 or 64.34 per cent.
Increase of savings deposits \$641,000 or 33.25 per cent.
Increase of demand deposits \$1,743,000 or 91.06 per cent.
 - Sumter.**
(7 of the 10 banks reporting.)
Increase of total deposits \$2,213,000 or 93.93 per cent.
Increase of savings deposits \$803,000 or 70.05 per cent.
Increase of demand deposits \$1,379,000 or 113.22 per cent.
 - Anderson.**
(16 of the 19 banks reporting.)
Increase of total deposits \$2,141,000 or 52.72 per cent.
Increase of savings deposits \$423,000 or 45.68 per cent.
Increase of demand deposits \$1,532,000 or 56.86 per cent.
- In the percentage of total deposits Lee made the highest South Carolina record—181.67 per cent. Colleton holds the record for the highest per cent of increased savings—485.00.
- Figures showing briefly the growth of deposits in the banks of the other parts of the Fifth Federal Reserve District follow:
- Maryland.**
(242 of the 278 banks reporting.)
Increase of total deposits \$97,149,000 or 26.21 per cent.
Increase of savings deposits \$33,059,000 or 29.89 per cent.
 - District of Columbia.**
(42 of the 45 banks reporting.)
Increase of total deposits \$59,941,000 or 59.79 per cent.
Increase of savings deposits \$11,324,900 or 47.46 per cent.
 - Virginia.**
(281 of the 476 banks reporting.)
Increase of total deposits \$117,521,000 or 54.63 per cent.
Increase of savings deposits \$32,701,000 or 42.06 per cent.

701,000 or 42.06 per cent. West Virginia.
(227 of the 285 banks reporting.)
Increase of total deposits \$42,833,000 or 36.19 per cent.
Increase of savings deposits \$9,149,000 or 18.56 per cent.

North Carolina.
(369 of the 537 banks reporting.)
Increase of total deposits \$72,048,000 or 57.15 per cent.
Increase of savings deposits \$14,703,000 or 32.85 per cent.

That the habit of saving is rapidly increasing is also shown by the recent report of John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, who shows that on the last day of June of this year the national banks of the United States had deposits which exceeded those of June 30, 1918 by nearly \$2,000,000,000.

MEXICAN BANDITS CAPTURED

Men Who Robbed American Sailors Held at Tampico

Washington, Sept. 6.—The State department is informed from Mexico City that the Mexicans who held up and robbed American sailors from the Cheyenne have been caught and are being held at Tampico.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—The German reply to the allies' note, protesting against Austrian representatives in the German reichstag, stated that Germany could not oppose the Austrian-German desire for union with Germany.

THE HEMPHILL-LEVY DUEL

(Abbeville Press & Banner)
In this day and time when the prevailing fashion is to "shoot him on the spot," the following challenge and rules for governing a duel will be of interest. The papers were found among the effects of the late General Robert R. Hemphill, and the late John Hemphill who sends the challenge was his uncle.

John Hemphill was born in Chester county, the son of Rev. John Hemphill, D. D., for thirty years pastor of Hopewell Church. He practiced law for a while in Sumter, where he took an active part in the discussion of the then burning question of "nullification" and it is probable that this duel was the result of heated arguments then in progress. In later years John Hemphill moved to Austin, Texas, where he became an eminent lawyer, serving for some years as Chief Justice of the State, and as a member of the Confederate States congress. He died in Richmond and his body was carried back to the home of his adoption and buried at Austin.

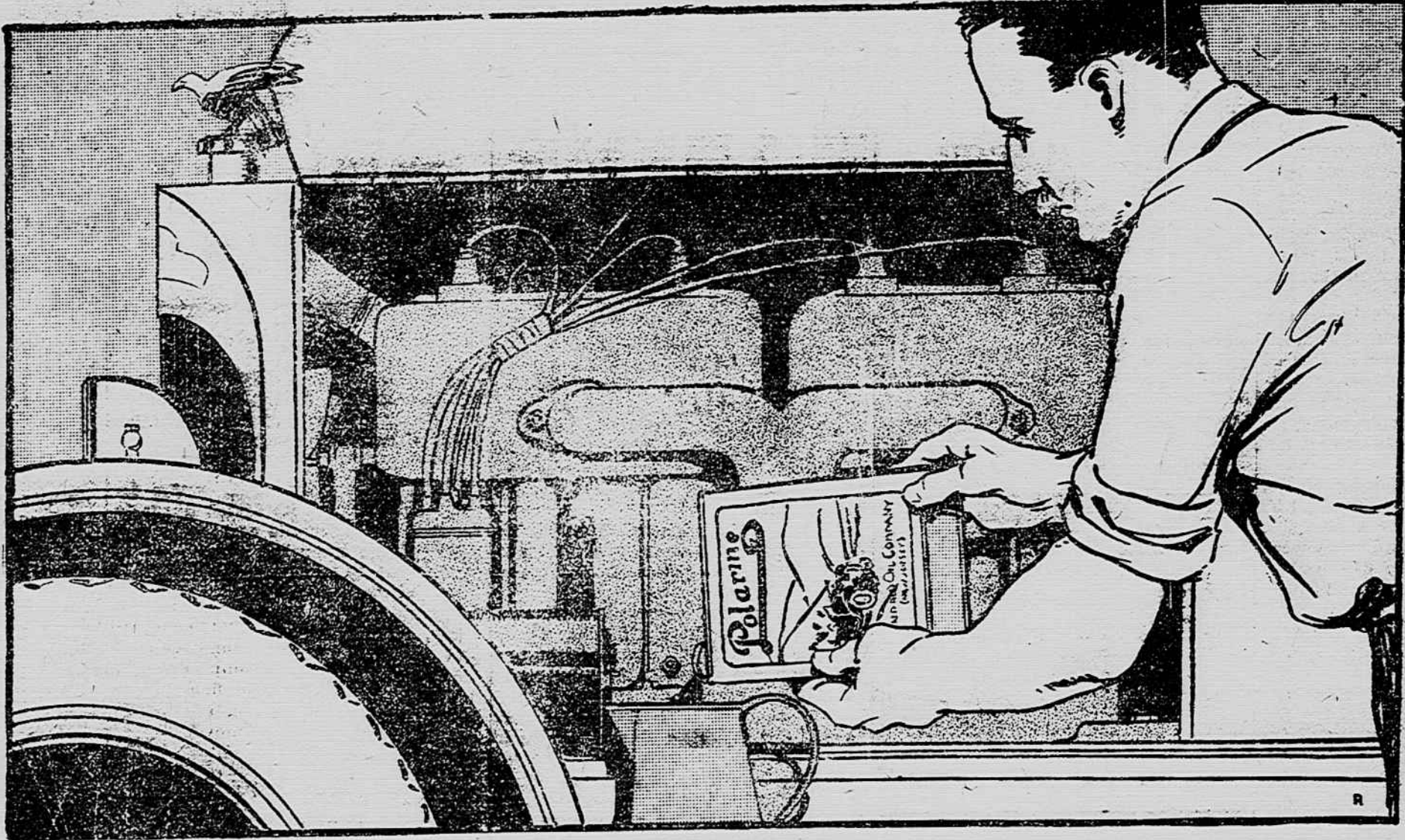
The Challenge.
Camden, Aug. 29, 1833.
M. M. Levy.
Sir: As you are the avowed author of the article over the signature of "A Jew," in the Camden Journal of the 24th instant, of you I demand satisfaction. Mr. J. D. Cooke is authorized on my part, to make the necessary arrangements for our meeting.
Yours, etc.
John Hemphill.

Articles of Combat.
Articles on which the combat is to be conducted between John Hemphill Esq. and Capt. M. M. Levy:
Article 1. Distances twelve yards.
2. Weapons, smooth-bore pistols.
3. The parties may hold their pistols with the muzzles directly up or directly down, with the variation of an inch either way.
4. In firing to take place between the words fire and the count of six beginning at one.
5. The party winning the word, his second, shall before the pistols are put into the hands of the combatants, pronounce audibly the words as they are to be given in the combat, and shall not afterwards vary from them.
6. The first word shall be "ready (C)" and after the pause of about a second, the word "fire" shall be given, and then the words "one, two, three, four, five, six, Halt"—allowing about a second between each count. At the word "Halt" the firing shall cease.
7. If, when the word is given, "ready" either party shall say "No" a suspension shall take place until he is prepared to receive the word again.
8. The choice of positions and the word to be determined by lot.
9. Besides the combatants and one second each, and the surgeons, either party may have four friends on the ground. And the honor of each party is pledged that the time and place of combat shall be kept secret from all but those specially invited or concerned in the combat.
10. Any gentleman invited under the above arrangement is to be so invited under the pledge of his honor that he will keep secret the time and place of the combat.

11. The combat to take place this evening (Friday, 30th August, 1833) at half past 5 o'clock.
12. The friends making the arrangements for the combat shall meet at half past 3 o'clock p. m., at Carter's Upper Mill to select a spot and lay off the ground.
13. The second winning the word shall enquire of the opposing second if he is ready, and upon receiving an affirmative answer, shall call the parties to their stations by the words "Gentlemen, take your stations."
14. When the stations are assumed by the parties each second shall hand his friend a pistol ready for use.
15. The second of each shall be armed with a pistol to shoot down, at discretion, either of the parties violating any of the rules.
16. There shall be no conversation between the principals on the ground—nor between the seconds of one party with the principals of the other—nor between the seconds in the presence or hearing of either principal.
17. A snap or flash shall be considered a fire.
18. The parties shall be required to stand erect, and not to change this position until the combat has ceased.
19. The pistols shall be loaded by the friends who shall be appointed for that purpose in the presence of each other.
Accepted by us, as the friends of the parties.
James D. Cooke,
Chapman Levy.

Adjustment.
Capt. M. M. Levy and John Hemphill, Esq., having met and exchanged a shot and Mr. Hemphill having received a wound, and the combat thereby ceasing, in consequence of his inability to further prosecute it, Capt. Levy now withdraws all offensive expressions in relation to Mr. Hemphill as contained in his reply to Mr. Hemphill's observations in the Sumter Gazette, and Mr. Hemphill therefore withdraws the offensive expressions which gave rise to Capt. Levy's attack on him. (Mt. Hemphill).
—C. Levy.
J. D. Cooke.
We consider the above adjustment of the affair between Capt. Levy and J. Hemphill, Esq., honorable to both parties.
James Blair,
J. W. Cantey.

I do not know what this duel was about, but the cold-blooded dignity with which two men arranged to kill each other has a fascinating sound to me.
The last duel fought in South Carolina was between two Camden men, Col. E. B. C. Cash and the Hon. William Shannon, who lost his life in the combat. Col. Cash was interviewed shortly after by Major J. C. Hemphill, then a young reporter on the News and Courier.
Mary Hemphill Greene.
Denver, Sept. 5.—Honorary membership in the Western Union Employees' Association was denied Postmaster General Burleson in the convention today on the grounds that he denied employees "benefit of retroactive pay."



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