

The Watchman and Southron

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REPARATION REDUCTION.

The chief reason for the failure of the Genoa conference was that France refused to permit the discussion of German reparations. France was afraid that if the subject were brought up, there would be proposals made to reduce the reparation payments, and she was determined to prevent that.

The situation has changed. What the powers refrained from at Genoa, though they knew it was fundamental to European reconstruction, the Reparation Commission itself is doing now. It has voted to consider the question of reducing Germany's obligations to the Allies. And while France herself has not altered her attitude, she is placed in a position where she soon may be forced to yield. She cast the only vote against this decision. England, Italy and Belgium voted against her. The desertion of Belgium is significant. France can hardly hold out long against such odds.

Decision to discuss reparation reduction does not necessarily mean that the German payments will be reduced, but it makes such a result seem likely. The present step was taken to meet the wishes of the bankers' conference in Paris, which has been considering a loan to Germany. The loan itself is intended to enable Germany to meet the payments due. The bankers made it clear that the reparation payments now established, which constitute a first mortgage on Germany, are so high that any second mortgage would be worthless. Yet a foreign loan cannot be obtained without giving a second mortgage that will satisfy the lenders.

It seems to be a question, then, of scaling down the reparation payments or letting no loan to pay them. And France may be persuaded eventually to accept this view of the matter, in order to get back three-fourths of an indemnity instead of no indemnity at all.

Always there's one good thing about Russian and German money. Nobody tries to counterfeit it.

A Korean critic complains that America is "desitute of morality and freedom." But surely our morals are free!

Indiana reports that 4 per cent of her school children are feeble-minded. Now, don't go and say that accounts for all the Hoosier poets.

That stuff that girls eat nowadays, says a physician, "leads straight to bow legs, knock knees and flat arches." Never have the effects of a bad diet been so pronounced.

Any communication with the next world, why not ask Sherman whether a labor union is a trust?

That Irish Free State won't be free much longer if it continues in its present state.

CHILD LABOR EDUCATION

A new way of eliminating child labor abuses was suggested and endorsed at the world convention of the Women's Trade Union League. This is to begin very soon after the kindergarten stage to educate the children themselves in their rights. The plan is to prevail upon school authorities to widen the curriculum to contain instruction in ordinances surrounding child labor in every state or locality where they exist. This special teaching is to be supplemented by simple courses in civics, protective labor laws and economics, all adapted to the child's mental grasp and to the special industrial conditions of individual communities.

Children who go to work at 14 years or under—and there are about 300,000 of them in the country now—know practically nothing about their rights, their needs, the wages they should receive, the con-

ditions under which they should work or the laws concerning them in relation to their school or their work. They would gain by learning about these things. There are undoubtedly difficulties in the way of such instruction. But some such courses have already been introduced in many high schools and have been found useful and successful. If they can be suitably adapted to grade teaching as well, without crowding out other important studies, they should be productive of good results. The children who do not go to work, but continue their schooling, will be more intelligent citizens for this early instruction.

VACATION READING.

Vacation reading lists are being made out, perhaps not so universally as lists for other vacation equipment, but at least enough to warrant a little discussion of the subject.

There are those books one has been meaning to read all winter. They might be mastered now. On the other hand, they lack the freshness of untried volumes, and might better wait until one returns from the vacation, keen and eager.

There is always the popular fiction, which is devoured all the year around but which acquires a fresh hold on the public under the guise of "light summer reading." It is easy to read, if one can keep awake over it; some of it is good and deserves reading. But a lot of trash gets mixed up with it, and the result is that the vacation reader loses rather than gains in the time he puts on it.

It might be a happy change to try to adapt the vacation reading to the vacation spot. There are sea tales and verse which will gain in charm if they are interpreted by the nearness to the sea itself. For those who go into the woods or mountains to camp, or into the country, there are books of woodcraft, of nature, stories of outdoor life which will fit into the atmosphere of the outing very happily. Henri Fabre, John Burroughs and Thoreau come to mind readily, but there are numerous others of wide differing purpose and style whose books would make ideal companions on such vacations.

The sympathetic librarian, the bookshop proprietor who would rather rejoice with you over some fine piece of literature than sell you a "best seller," will prove able assistants in selecting the particular volumes to suit your need.

MERGERS

A new tobacco merger has been announced, involving \$157,000,000 of capital. The Tobacco Products Corporation is being wedded to the United Retail Stores Corporation, which controls the stock ownership of the United Cigar Stores Company. All who use tobacco should be interested in this.

Not the least interesting fact connected with the merger is that it will be controlled by James B. Duke, founder of the American Tobacco Company and the British-American Tobacco Corporation. Mr. Duke has been out of the game since the government dissolved the "tobacco trust"—the American Tobacco Company—a few years ago. Evidently he judges business conditions favorable to his return.

There has been a notable steel merger lately, with other steel independents arranging to combine. There are plans completed or going forward for mergers in meat, oil, rubber, automobiles, coal and various other things. Indeed, mergers are coming so thick, it is hard to keep track of them. They affect nearly all the principal necessities of life.

The public shows signs of concern about this merger movement, and would like to know more about it. Is it purely economic, in the interest of efficiency, or is it intended to evade the letter and spirit of the anti-trust laws under a guise of legitimacy? The public has been pretty friendly to "big business" in recent years, and is now; but big business must be careful, lest old fears and animosities be aroused.

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question of authorizing their leaders to call a strike, as a result of the wage cut ordered by the Railroad Labor Commission.

If any railroad strike is called, it may provide the first application of this ruling. The nature of the "damages" whose infliction must be paid for by the striking organization is not altogether clear, although it seems to contemplate losses due to violence. If this interpretation is correct, a peaceful strike would be immune in this respect. If it covers business losses suffered by employers through the mere suspension of work in their plants, that is a different matter, and any body of strikers might be sued. That would make the ruling amount to a virtual prohibition of strikes, and is therefore hardly thinkable.

It is evident, however, that any railroad strike is bound to interfere with interstate commerce. That would seem to amount to a prohibition of railroad strikes, although Congress has always refused to enact any such prohibition. For this reason the issue will be awaited with unusual interest.

ON WITH PROSPERITY

The director general of the employment service of the department of labor says, "The broadening out of industry in almost all lines of activity for May clearly emphasizes the fact that the business depression is behind us."

If this is really true, it certainly gives a grand and glorious feeling. Facts, moreover, seem to be behind the statement.

May was the biggest month the automotive industry has yet known. Building construction has boomed to the stage where in 231 principal industrial centers there is an actual shortage of carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers. Texas has already started cutting wheat, and large numbers of men will soon be needed for harvest fields. Wisconsin wants laborers for north woods and sawmills; Alabama, laborers all over the state; Butte, Mont., experienced metal miners for copper; California, experienced lumber workers; Detroit, skilled automotive labor.

Certain observations on these facts occur. Most of the demand, where there is a shortage, is for skilled labor. The skilled man is the last to be fired and the first to be taken on again, and always the best paid. This would indicate that more technical schools were desirable and that letting children stay in school long enough to learn useful trades is better than letting them go to work at dead-end occupations at an early age.

Also, now that business is on the upgrade, if everybody who owes somebody else a bill will release enough of his hoarded savings to pay his bill with, everybody's business will be better sooner.

An eminent volcanologist says that one of the Hawaiian volcanoes is getting ready to erupt. And probably nobody will pay any attention to him until after the disaster is over, and then the inhabitants of the neighboring country—what there are left of them—will go right back and begin to rebuild their devastated homes.

Max says he "refutes these sordid suggestions of commercialism" and "nobody would be more glad than he if Miss McCormick should suddenly be relieved of the weight of gold which is crushing her." Suggestion to disapproving relatives—relieve her of it and see what happens.

Is there any joy on earth to compare with that of a child on a ten-cent-a-week allowance when he finds that ice cream cones which used to be six cents apiece are now reduced to five?

It's going to take more than a generation to eliminate all the grade crossings, and even then neither city nor country roads will be entirely fool-proof. Why not try using a little ordinary caution in the meantime?

What women want more than anything else, wrote the poet Chaucer, is authority. And yet English peresses are sore because they can't get into the House of Lords. Lady Astor knew better, and ran for the House of Commons.

President Melton Receives L.L. D. Degree. Columbia, June 15.—Dr. W. D. Melton, president-elect of the University, will become president of the institution July 1, according to announcement made today by the trustees, following the close yesterday of the institution's most successful year. The trustees yesterday gave Mr. Melton the degree of L.L. D.

To-day's Best Jokes and Stories

A Short Story. Once upon a time there was a married man who liked to stay at home nights and take his family everywhere he went. He's dead.

Today is our birthday, but we haven't noticed that any of the banks are closed. Banks, will please take notice and don't overlook this again.

The Piping Costs. The colored minister had just concluded a powerful sermon on "Salvation is Free," and was announcing that a collection would be taken up. Up jumped a brother in the back of the church. "If salvation is free," he interrupted, "what's the use paying for it? I'm not going to give you nothing till I find out. Now—"

"Patience, brother, patience," said the parson. "I'll illustrate. Suppose you were thirsty and came to a river. You could kneel right down and drink, couldn't you? And it would cost you nothing, would it?"

"Of course not, that's just what I—"

"That water would be free," continued the parson. "But supposing you were to have that water piped to your house, you would have to pay, would you not?"

"Yes, sir, but—"

"Well, brother, salvation is free, but it is having it piped to you that you got to pay for. Pass the hat, sexton."

Think This One Over. A rut is only a small sized grave.—Exchange.

They say the road at the end of Manning avenue extension shows slight signs of improvement.

"Daughter," said the Old Man sternly, "I positively forbid your marrying this young scapgrace! He is an inveterate poker player!"

"But, papa," tearfully protested Alice Hortense, "poker playing is not such an awful habit. Why, at your own club—"

"That's where I got my information, daughter. I'll have no daughter of mine bringing home a man that I can't beat with a flush, a full house, and fours."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

His Wife: "I do wish I had a new evening frock. Every one will recognize this old one."

Mr. Nickleby: "Oh, just cut a little off each end, and they'll think it's brand new."—Detroit News.

Keen Tennis Player (to partner, after winning stubbornly contested game): "You were absolutely topping, Miss Lovebird. Why, you played just like a thwarted woman."—Punch.

"Who's going to look after this country while young Rockefeller is in China?"

"Otto Kahn."—Life.

Brown: "Smith's new novel, 'The Horrors of Wedlock,' has made a big fortune, hasn't it? It's the season's success."

Jones: "Yes, he claims he's made enough out of it to get married now."—Smart Set.

Singleton: "What's the matter with your face? Homebrewers' picnic?"

Homecrapper: "You know, I bought my wife a glass rollingpin, thinking she'd be careful not to break it."

Singleton: "Yes?"

Homecrapper: "She broke it."—Judge.

Retaliation. A father and mother wishing to punish their child for disobedience told him he could not eat with them and must have a table for himself in the corner of the room. At meal time, when the parents were seated at the table and the boy was in the corner, they heard the little fellow saying grace: "O Lord I am thankful to Thee for preparing a table before me in the presence of my enemies."

The other morning the steno entered the office, stamped her feet and said: "Gee, my feet are cold."

"No wonder," said I, "wearing those thin kid shoes."

"Thin kid? How do you get that way?" she retorted, lifting her skirt. "Look at that heavy calf!"—Tobacco.

Who Surveyed the Ocean?

The news that the South is planning a memorial to Matthew Fontaine Maury may give rise to the question on many lips, "Who is Maury?"

"We honor the railroad builders who tracked the wilderness for our easy travel; we take the oceans for granted. An observation car passenger, conscious of bridges, tunnels, cuts and fills realizes that the civil engineer preceded the one in the cab. But many a trans-Atlantic traveler considers that Columbus found the way—and that's that," remarks a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

A Famous Trivia. "In point of fact the observation of winds and currents, the marking of areas and sounding for temperatures constitute a preliminary work without which the safe and swift ocean travel of today would be impossible. The pioneer in this work was Matthew Fontaine Maury, whose name is as familiar to the navigator as is that of Darwin to the naturalist. In the early annals of the American navy he is linked with Charles Wilkes and Matthew Calbraith Perry."

The bulletin then quotes from a communication of Josephus Daniels which relates the fascinating narrative of Maury's career as follows: "Maury early heard the call to the sea. His elder brother had lost his life in the naval service, and his father opposed Maury's ambition to follow the profession that had robbed him of his first-born, even though the appointment came from Sam Houston, then Congressman from Tennessee. What romantic history hangs around the association of Houston and Maury—fighters both and American pioneers and statesmen, too!"

"The consuming passion, which made him always follow the path of duty, did not permit even parental objection to dissuade Maury from the high calling in which he was to win primacy."

No Naval Academy Then. "There was no naval academy when Maury entered the navy. He had been so proficient in mathematics in the country school in Annapolis that he was called upon by his teacher to instruct the young boys, and on shipboard he conjoined the methodical study which made him the first scholar and scientist in the navy."

"Using a Spanish work on navigation, he acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language along with a mastery of a subject essential to a seafaring man. In his watches he drilled into his mind the formulas from notes made below decks. "Laying broad foundations, it was not until his voyage around Cape Horn, when he sought in vain for reliable information as to the winds and currents to be encountered and the best paths for the vessel to follow, that this need determined the particular study to which he would devote himself. When but 23 years old he published his treatise on navigation. It attracted favorable attention in this country and abroad and became the textbook of the navy."

"Patches of Knowledge." "Incapacitated for active service by a broken leg, his ambition for command afloat had to be abandoned, though while on crutches he applied for sea service, which was denied him. Writing to a friend at this time, he said: 'I'll content myself with cultivating a few little patches of knowledge. What shall they be? Shall they be light and heat, storms or currents? Ship-building or ship-sailing? Steam or projectiles? Hollow shot or gravitation? Gases or fluids? Winds or tides—or?'"

"His 'patches of knowledge' grew until they almost covered the geography of the world and all navigable lore, as the waters cover the sea. In his famous 'Seagrams from a Lucky Bag,' he advocated the adoption of steam as a motive power and predicted a new era in naval warfare of big guns. Did he dream of a gun that could shoot an hundred miles?"

"He advocated a naval school for midshipmen, that they might be instructed in the higher duties of their profession, and urged the use of regular textbooks. His new ideas fairly startled old sea dogs, who basked in the glories of tradition and regarded new things as revolutionary. But the reforms that he proposed delighted the thoughtful and ambitious, and stimulated study and exploration and science in the navy."

Other Scientific Work. "In 1843, he read to a distinguished audience in Washington, composed of the president and envoys and congressmen, a paper, 'The Gulf Stream and Its Causes,' and later a paper on the connection of terrestrial magnetism with the circulation of the atmosphere."

"Merely to state the varied achievements of this master naval scientist attests his many-sided service. In addition to his purely maritime discoveries and accomplishments, Senator Vest declared the whole signal-service system of this country originated with the navy, and the man in whose brain it first had existence was M. F. Maury. His system of weather reports has been extended so that on land as well as on sea he was a benefactor, whose ideas have not only made for safety in navigation, but have been of inestimable value to agriculture."

The man who doesn't know what he is talking about usually talks about an hour too long.

Another good way to save daylight is to depend on the products of a farm for a living.

After watching Genoa, the Germans doubtless are glad there were no Russians at Versailles.

Queensland: A State Without a Senate

Queensland, Australia, which has entered the limelight by becoming the first "two chambered democracy" of the world to abolish its upper house, is the subject of the following bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

Australia began its independent career long after the launching of the United States, yet it has set some examples in the past in the creation of political machinery, such as the Australian ballot and universal suffrage, that America has followed. But the commonwealth and its states have tried other political experiments which the great republic of the west has so far merely watched from afar. Perhaps the 'no senate' plan of Queensland may be grouped, in so far as the United States is concerned, with the Australian federal constitutional referendum and proportional representation.

Queensland Dwarfs Texas. Queensland—and Australia, too, for that matter—loses in apparent size because of its great distance from us. In reality it is a huge state, completely dwarfing Texas, our largest commonwealth. Its coast-line is more than 2,500 miles long and is equivalent to that of the eastern United States from northern Massachusetts down the Atlantic, around Florida and to Mobile.

"Since Queensland is located in the southern hemisphere, its hot regions are to the north, its cooler regions to the south. Its northernmost projection, Cape York Peninsula, may, then, be compared roughly to Florida, though Cape York is much closer to the equator. To be as close to the equator as Queensland, Florida would have to be shoved some 1200 miles farther south until Key West touched the isthmus of Panama. If Australia could be towed to our part of the world, where we could compare it with the regions we know, it would have to be turned about so that the warm regions would correspond. If it can be imagined that this were done and Cape York placed near the Canal zone, so extensive is the State of Queensland that it would cover most of the vast expanse of the Gulf of Mexico."

"Queensland's area is 670,000 square miles. It is almost as great as the combined areas of all States east of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and the western line of Pennsylvania, extending from Maine to Florida."

Working for a "White Australia." "Naturally, colonization in Queensland began along its southern coast, its mildest region climatically. Thanks to its mountains which parallel the coast, the climate of the state is not as hot as its latitude would indicate. The far northern section, however, is truly tropical and has not been developed to any great extent. In the southern and middle sections are thriving ports and cities. Brisbane, the capital is about the size of Bridgeport, Connecticut, or Houston, Texas, the state's population of a million—approximately that of Oregon—is almost wholly of British origin."

"The development of the tropical portions of Queensland has been slower than that of similar regions in other parts of the world because of the determination of the citizens of the state and of the entire Commonwealth to maintain a 'white Australia.' The black and yellow races have been excluded in recent years, some being deported. Not more than 20,000 of the black aborigines remain in the state and they are steadily decreasing in numbers."

"To help the development toward a 'white Australia' the federal government grants a bounty on sugar-cane raised by white labor, and a considerable sugar industry has been built up in the fertile coast valleys of Queensland. Over behind its mountains the state has a great plains region like that of the United States. There and on the lower hills are raised the vast herds which make Queensland the premier cattle state of Australia and among the leaders in sheep raising."

Had "Senate" Appointed for Life. "The six states which make up the commonwealth of Australia were colonies before federation in 1901 and had governments differing somewhat from each other. States' right were jealously guarded when the federal constitution was adopted, the several states keeping their original political machinery. All of the states had parliaments of two houses corresponding to the senate and house representatives of American States. In four states both houses were elected, but in two, New South Wales and Queensland, the 'senators' were appointed for life by the king of England. The members of the single chamber which remains in Queensland are elected, and the state without a 'conservative balance wheel' becomes the most democratic of the Commonwealth's units."

Much of "higher criticism" is done by people who think Deuteronomy was a prophet.

The pessimist wonders what the world is coming to; the optimist wonders when it is coming to.

Our idea of an efficient man is one who can find a use for all his vest pockets.

After all, the division is fair enough. The bride gets the showers and the groom catches thunder.

A bribe a day keeps prohibition away.

666 quickly relieves Colds, Constipation, Biliousness and Headaches. A Fine Tonic.

SOY BEANS POPULAR NEW CROP

New Extension Circular Gives Timely Information. Clemson College, June 10.—"Many farmers are finding soy beans a very satisfactory substitute cash crop as the ravages of the boll weevil increase," says Prof. C. P. Blackwell in Extension Circular 36, "Soy Beans," which has just been published to meet the demands for information on this new crop for South Carolina farmers. The circular, which was prepared by Prof. C. P. Blackwell, Agronomist, and S. L. Jeffords, Specialist in Pastures and Forage Crops, discusses briefly varieties, soil adaptation, soil preparation, methods of planting, inoculation, fertilizers, limiting time of planting, rate of seeding, methods of cultivation, time and methods of harvesting, harvesters, etc.

The soy bean is a safe crop, says the circular, because it is easily cultivated, and is subject to few insect pests. It has many uses, and if there is no market for the seed, it can be fed to any kind of livestock, is a good crop to plow under for soil building, and can even be used as food for people. Finally, it is an inexpensive crop to grow and not a difficult crop to handle. Hence the fact that it is gradually growing in popularity in this state.

Copies of Extension Circular 36 may be had free upon request from the Extension Service, Clemson College, S. C., or from the County Agents.

Weekly Meeting of Sumter Rotary Club

The weekly meeting of the Sumter Rotary Club was held Monday at 2:45 at the Claremont Hotel. After enjoying the delightful dinner, which was served, business matters of the club were discussed. After the business matters were settled, Dr. J. A. Mood gave a delightful and very inspiring talk. He spoke of how their influence would be for the good or for the bad. The theme of his talk was, "What you should live such lives that the young boys of the city would be influenced and in turn would become citizens which any community would be proud of."

He spoke of social service and showed how it is the real motto of the twentieth century. In short he said that they did not live for selfish gains alone, but that they were in the struggle for Sumter, the state and the nation. His plan was to help the young boys. He emphasized the fact again that they could not tell them how to live; but must show them. It seems to the writer that his entire talk was based on the following quotation from Emerson: "What you speak so loud I can not hear, what you say."

Eighty-two percent of the members were present and also several visitors. They enjoyed the meeting very much and were struck with Dr. Mood's talk. If ever in need of a good, helpful speaker call on Rotarian Mood.

White: Mr. Arthur P. Perry of New Bedford, Mass., and Miss Gladys Fitzgerald of Columbia.

"Marie to Wed King With Pomp"—headline. That's about all the modern king has.

Our idea of a rich man is one who gets his ties made to measure.

We would hate to be making a lot of money and have to keep it up or be a failure.

The hard thing about driving a nail with a hammer is missing your finger every lick.

Somehow or other, the emanations from swivel-chair government experts remind us of Sitting Bull.

W. Banks. Dove also filed his pledge to succeed himself as secretary of state.

Candidates for all state offices and congress have until noon June 19 to file their pledges and pay the assessments. The state campaign will open in Columbia a week from today.

666 Cures Malaria, Chills, Fever, Biliousness, Colds and LaGrippe.

NOTICE

Books of Enrollment For Democratic Clubs Now Open

Books of enrollment for the several Democratic clubs of Sumter county are now in the possession of the secretaries of the respective clubs and have been opened for the enrollment of all Democrats who desire to qualify to vote in the party primary. The rules require that the books be opened on the first Tuesday of June and to remain open until the last Tuesday in July. Each applicant for enrollment shall personally sign the roll book, and shall enter thereon his name, occupation and residence of the applicant. The rules require every applicant for enrollment as a voter to be 21 years of age, or to become so before the succeeding general election and be a white Democrat, or she shall be a citizen of the United States and of this state. No person shall belong to any club or vote in any primary unless he or she has resided in the state two years and in the county six months prior to the succeeding general election and in the club district 60 days prior to the first primary following his offer to enroll. Provided, That public school teachers and ministers of the gospel in charge of a regularly organized church shall be exempt from the provisions of this section as to residence, if otherwise qualified.

The enrollment books are in the custody of the secretaries and enrollment committees of the respective clubs, and said books are kept at the usual places for the convenience of the voters of the respective districts. The clubs of Sumter county and the secretaries of the same are as herewith enumerated: Ward 1—R. S. Hood, at Clerk of Court's office. Ward 2—R. J. Bland at Harby, Nash & Hodges' office. Ward 3—P. J. Gallagher, at O'Donnell Dry Goods Co. Ward 4—E. I. Reardon at DeLorme's Pharmacy. Concord—Albert Brogdon. Dalzell—J. B. Raffield. DuBois—M. R. Rivers. Earle—A. E. Elliott. Farmers—James Bradford. Hagedorn—W. J. Sanders. Manchester—E. R. Williams. Myrtleville—R. J. Mayo, Sr. Orange—M. H. Brown. Pisgah—Leon Stuckey. Pinewood—Howard Scott. Pleasant Grove—J. R. Goodman. Privateer—J. M. Kolb. Ruffing Creek—J. A. Reames. Salem—R. P. Skinner. Stateburg—Kinloch Bull. Shiloh—W. T. Green. Taylor—J. E. Truluck. Trinity—T. R. Mims. Reids—L. E. Avin. Wedgefield—E. E. Aycock. Zoar—R. G. Jones.

H. G. OSTEN, County Chairman. John B. Duffie, Secretary.

MRS. DRAKE FILES PLEDGE

Will Run For Superintendent of Education. Columbia, June 13.—Mrs. Beattie Rogers Drake of Bennettsville yesterday filed her pledge and paid the assessment for state superintendent of education. Mrs. Drake is the first woman in the history of South Carolina to offer for a state office. Gen. Willie Jones, with whom Mrs. Drake filed her pledge said yesterday. General Jones wrote Mrs. Drake to this effect during the day.

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The National Bank of South Carolina of Sumter, S. C. The Most Painstaking SERVICE with COURTESY. Capital \$300,000 Surplus and Profits \$300,000. STRONG AND PROGRESSIVE. Give us the Pleasure of Serving YOU. The Bank With the Chime Clock. C. G. ROWLAND, Pres. EARLE ROWLAND, Cashier.

DO YOU REALIZE IT. There are so many people who keep their money at home or carry it about on their person, without the least thought of the risk they are taking, not only of losing their money, but their lives as well. Murders are almost of daily occurrence, the object in nearly every case being robbery. Banks are established not only to make money for their stockholders, but are a protection to the public. We not only guarantee you 100 per cent safety but we will allow you interest on your deposit. Is this not worth your serious consideration? Think it over and bring in what you have. It matters not how little. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SUMTER, S. C.