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CHARLES STEVENS DWIGHT

Captain Corps Engineers C. S. A
Staff Maj. Gen. J. B. Kershaw

1834-1921

GENTLEMAN SOLDIER
SCHOLAR FRIEND

CAPTAIN CHARLES STEVEN DWIGHT.

A knightly soul has passed, Captain Dwight was a gentle man—a gentleman in the old, the true sense of that—in the later days—much abused word. He was a gentleman, in thought and deed. He was brave—with a courage that knew no fear in war or peace. He met the problems of his long life, looked them straight in the face, and indomitably solved them.

There was something in the stately Episcopal burial service that accorded well with the splendid life that was gone. That life had been nobly lived. It, too, had been splendid and stately. It, too, inspired all who knew it to higher and better things. No man could know Captain Dwight and be quite the same as he was before. "Noblesse oblige" took on a new meaning and a greater urge. Delicate honor became a sturdier plant in his presence; kindness and courtesy became more worth striving for—and more easily attainable. He never forgot to do the considerate things that make life worth while, and others seeing his unflinching thoughtfulness were moved by its simple beauty, and inspired to imitate it. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE
XXXI.—CALIFORNIA



THERE is an atmosphere of romance enveloping the early history of California which even encircles the origin of the name. About 1520 a Spanish love story was published in which there was an imaginary island in the Far East called California. Some fifteen years later a party of Spanish adventurers came upon the peninsula which we now call Lower California. Believing that they had discovered a romantic island similar to the one in the novel, they called it California. Later on, the territory to the north became known as Alta California or High California and when it became a state, it was accordingly called California. The first settlers were the Franciscan monks who came up from Mexico and established missions, and many are the legends woven around these pioneer Padres. There shortly grew up Mexican settlements around the missions which the wonderful climate and fertile soil prospered.

The government, while under Mexican control, was more or less independent, and at the outbreak of the Mexican war, Fremont, who was later defeated for the presidency, occupied California. When peace was made in 1848, California became United States territory. That same year gold was discovered in the Sacramento Valley and the rush of people to California began. The population grew so rapidly that in 1850 California was admitted as the thirty-first state of the Union. With its 158,297 square miles, it is the largest state except Texas. Politically, its power has been rapidly growing. California now has thirteen presidential electors. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

How a man does hate another man who uses perfume.

We are proud of the confidence doctors, druggists and the public have in 566 Chill and Fever Tonic.

DEMAND MADE BY AMERICAN LEGION

CLAIM SEAT IN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS AS MATTER OF RIGHT.

MEMBERSHIP OVER 1,000,000

The Legion Has For Some Time Been Working on Unemployment Problem of the Ex-Service Men.

Washington. — The American Legion demands representation at the international conference on disarmament and the national conference on unemployment.

John Thomas Taylor, vice-chairman of the legislative committee of the legion, announced that he has made personal representations to President Harding concerning the legion's desire to have a part in the disarmament conference.

Taylor informed the President that the American Legion, with an active membership of over a million veterans of the world's war, is most vitally interested in the problems of peace and war, and felt that it was entitled to have something to say on the question of disarmament. Thus far the President has not indicated his stand in the matter, but it is the hope of legion leaders here that he will see fit to name as a member of the American delegation to the disarmament conference either a legion member or someone who can be counted upon to voice the views of the legion membership.

The American Legion has been working on the problem of the unemployment of ex-service men for some time and it is the desire of leaders here to use the results of their efforts in co-operating with the government in the general movement to reduce idleness.

Truce Hangs by Slender Thread.

London.—There is little fresh to report from Ireland except the fighting in Belfast.

Sinn Fein spokesmen are provocative and Belfast is disappointing. Eamonn de Valera's deliverances have little practical bearing on the situation and Sir James Craig's utterances are not hopeful.

Meantime, public opinion here is impatient and getting angry.

The truce hangs by a slender thread.

\$408,729,560 For Candy.

Washington.—It cost the nation \$54,000,000 less to fill its sweet tooth during the last fiscal year than in the previous year, according to preliminary annual statistics of the internal revenue bureau, \$408,729,560 being spent for candy in the year, as compared with \$462,840,660 in 1920.

Four Aviators Burn to Death.

Charleston, W. Va.—Four army aviators are reported to have been burned to death when an army airplane crashed near Poe, in Nicholas county. Three other planes have crashed without loss of life.

Troops go to West Virginia.

Washington.—Federal troops to the number of more than 2,000 took up positions in the West Virginia coal fields and were reported by Commander Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz to have the situation well in hand.

Not to Dismantle Camp Bragg.

Washington.—Secretary Weeks officially announced that Camp Bragg will not be sold. All of the troops are to be taken away, but the camp, buildings, roads, streets, etc., will be held intact for future war use.

Increase in Public Debt.

Washington.—An increase of \$151,092,658 in the public debt during the month of August was announced by the treasury.

Something New Under the Law.

New York.—Charlie Chaplin was sued for \$10,000 by the attorney of his former wife, Mildred Harris, for services rendered her while she was in California getting the divorce.

Damages Awarded Kenilworth.

Asheville.—The Kenilworth Development company has been awarded \$125,000 by the government for physical and material damages to Kenilworth hotel, which has been operated as an army hospital.

Mill Workers Return to Jobs.

Raleigh, N. C.—All cotton mill workers in Charlotte, Concord and Kannapolis returned to their jobs, thereby bringing to a termination the strike which has been in progress for three months.

Millierand Taking Vacation.

Rambouillet, France.—President Millerand of France has been spending his vacation in the mediaeval castle here built by the kings of France in the fifteenth century. It is surrounded by a wide moat.

Constantine Suffers Relapse.

Athens.—King Constantine, who was stricken with illness while visiting the Greek front in Anatolia, has suffered a relapse.

The Greeks have penetrated Prilik, 30 miles from Angora.

200 EXHIBITORS BUSILY ENGAGED

THE MADE-IN-CAROLINAS SHOW RAPIDLY ASSUMING FINE PHYSICAL FORM.

SCENE OF INTENSE ACTIVITY

From Every Section of the Two Carolinas Come Reports of a Steady Increase in Public Interest.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Made-in-Carolinas Exposition is rapidly assuming the physical form it will have on opening day, September 12. More than 200 exhibitors now are busily engaged in placing their exhibits, which will show for the first time under one roof more than 3,000 different articles of merchandise made by North Carolina and South Carolina plants.

The interior of the great building, now beautifully decorated in black, yellow and white, is a scene of intense and varied activity. Scores of workmen employed by the exhibitors are engaged in uncrating exhibit material, ranging from saw mills to tiny jewels of great value. Many other workmen, members of Building Manager Bryant's staff, are mingling with the others in the discharge of their duties of co-operation and assistance.

While these scenes are re-enacted daily at the building, the up-town offices of the exposition are crowded with exhibitors and business men who come to discuss the multitude of matters pertaining to so great an undertaking. From every section of the two Carolinas come daily reports of a steady increase in public interest, and it is now estimated that the attendance will approach the 100,000 total.

Reorganize Air Service.

Washington.—Reorganization of the army air service at reduced strength was announced by the war department. Twenty-one detachments, including heavier-than-air units, supply and school organizations, were ordered demobilized.

Hickson Made Moderator.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Rev. F. C. Hickson of Gaffney, S. C., who was convicted in the federal court in 1918 of violation of the espionage act and sentenced to six months imprisonment, was elected moderator of the Broad River Baptist association.

Unemployment Assembly Sept. 15.

Washington.—Assembly of President Harding's unemployment conference in Washington by September 15—or by the 20th at the latest—is planned by the administration, Secretary Hoover said.

Sealed Indictment Returned.

New York.—The federal grand jury has returned a sealed indictment against 62 alleged violators of the Sherman anti-trust law in the building trades. Col. William Hayward, United States attorney, announced.

Pan-American Postal Rates.

Buenos Aires.—Argentina's proposition granting various countries freedom of action regarding postal rates between American nations has been approved by the commission of the Pan-American postal congress.

Greeks Condemn Spy to Death.

Smyrna, Asia Minor.—An Italian merchant named Alberto Penzo, has been condemned to death by a Greek court martial for acting as a spy for the Turks.

Hardings Will Attend.

Washington.—President and Mrs. Harding will attend memorial services for the late King Peter, of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, to be held here at St. Alban's Church.

General Wood Accepts Post.

Manilla.—Major General Leonard Wood announced his acceptance of the post of Governor General of the Philippines, tendered to him by President Harding.

Nine Ships Offered for Sale.

Washington.—The nine ships temporarily allocated to the United States Mail Steamship company were offered for sale or charter in one lot as "a going concern." It was said at the shipping board.

Eight Communist Leaders Killed.

Riga.—Eight Russian communist leaders at Petrograd have been assassinated within the last two months, in connection with the "white terrorist" plot, it was revealed by Leon Trotzky in a speech.

Obregon Opposed to Treaty.

Mexico City.—The signing of a treaty with the United States is contrary to Mexican constitutional precepts in that it creates special privileges for America, according to Obregon's message to congress.

Weeks Studying Ford's Offer.

Washington.—Reports by experts as to the operation of the Muscle Shoals, Alabama, nitrate plant and dams under the proposal submitted by Henry Ford were placed before Secretary Weeks for study.

ON MAKING MISTAKES.

The business world abounds in big winners. But it is conspicuously short in winners who can boast of an errorless record in their playing the game of life. Ask any one of those who have won to the top, and it is almost a certainty you will be told:

"Mistakes? Of course I have made mistakes. My career is peppered with them. Every man is bound to make mistakes who keeps trying hard to get on."

Or you may be informed more elaborately, after the manner of Wayland:

"Show me the man who never makes a mistake and I will show you one who never makes anything. The capacity for occasional blundering is inseparable from the capacity to bring things to pass."

For the matter of that, wise or foolish we all of us are sure to make mistakes some time or other. The only people who make no mistakes are "dead people."

"I saw a man last week who has not made a mistake for 4,000 years. He was a mummy in the Egyptian department of the museum."

There is, however, this great difference between the mistake making of the wise and of the foolish:

The foolish do not appreciate the mistakes they make, hence many go on making the same mistakes to the end of their days. The wise recognize their mistakes, profit from the recognition, and are careful not to repeat them.

It is, for example, a serious mistake to give way to anger in one's dealings. Anger not merely breeds hostility and antagonism in others, but because of its damaging effects on mind and body it impairs the efficiency of the one who indulges in it.

The wise man, noting the evil products of anger, irritability, sullessness, and the like, will not long remain a slave to ill temper. He will control his feelings, if only to safeguard his bread and butter interests. "Keep cool" is his constant admonition and by so doing loses nothing and may lose a great deal by flying into a passion. So why do it?

The foolish man, on the opposite, will let his feelings govern him year after year. He may even feel proud of his hair trigger readiness to react wrathfully to whatever displeases him.

"Nobody can bulldoze me," he boasts. "Nobody can tread on my toes and get away with it. I'll show 'em what's what."

He does show them, all too plainly. And though he thereby hurts himself far more than he does those who give him offense, he continues through life an ill-natured boor simply because he is too foolish to inquire into the cause of the painful consequences his incessant irritability brings upon him.

So with other failures inviting mistakes.

The wise, however prone to make them, quickly learn the lesson's they teach. The foolish never learn, yet wonder why they founder all their days in the morasses of adversity.

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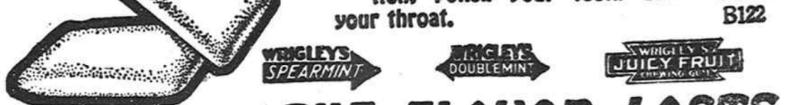
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