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Wednesday, November 9.

"Shoot to Kill."

While America is a Christian nation, nominally and by profession, at least, and too, we believe our native born citizenship averages higher than that of any other nation, yet there is an element among our population who are not one whit better than the Bolshevick element of Russia. This is unmistakably evidenced by the many bold and daring crimes which are committed, apparently with increasing frequency.

For some time the United States mails have been robbed in different parts of the country of enormous sums. Not only are mail cars entered but mail trucks are held up and robbed in the principal thoroughfares of some of the large cities, while transporting mail pouches to and fro postoffices. The aggregate losses have been so heavy and the outrages have increased to such an extent that the Postmaster General has stationed marines on numerous mail cars and on mail trucks in fifteen of the large cities, Atlanta being among them.

The government means business and will protect the mail at all costs, having instructed the marines to "shoot to kill." It is believed that such a preventive measure will at least drive this daring class of robbers into other fields of pillage. This new departure on the part of the government will have a wholesome effect. There has been a laxness on the part of the constituted authority over the country which has in a large measure been conducive to a spirit of lawlessness. Officers of the law everywhere should "shoot to kill" in the discharge of duty. First they should be sure they are right then assert their might. Were such a policy practiced from the humblest justice of the peace on up to the highest authority in the land it would have a deterrent effect upon the criminal class.

The Country Doctor Becoming Scarcer and Scarcer.

The country doctor is becoming scarcer and scarcer. At least that is the statement of Dr. George Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation. He declares that there are fewer of them than ten years ago, and that the outlook is that they will still be scarcer in the next ten years.

The Savannah Press, discussing Dr. Vincent's statement, says that that gentleman is correct and holds that the reason is that the doctors do not like to live in the country. They object to being isolated from the communities where there are laboratories, and hospitals and research bureaus and things of that character. It is very hard for a man to be a specialist along medical lines in the country and the tendency now is toward specializing in some branch of surgery or medicine. The doctors are getting away from general practice and the old practitioner of a small town seems to be disappearing.

There are probably many reasons for this and Dr. Vincent says one of them is that discoveries in the use of serums and vaccines, the rapid development of bio-chemistry, the advancement in surgery and the constant multiplication of diagnostic resources and other products of the last half century, have made it necessary, he says, for medical education to be completely revised.

Dr. Vincent declares that one of the most disquieting results of the raising of standards in medical training is the reluctance of young doctors to settle in rural communities. This is sometimes attributed wholly to the hardships of country life and the small income of the rural doctor. These influences are doubtless potent, but they alone cannot explain the situation. A doctor who has had modern training is unwilling to be exiled from laboratory and hospital. He wants to be where he can command their resources and enjoy the comradeship of his professional colleague. He wants to keep in contact with the newer developments in his own special field. The large town and city offer him a congenial and stimulating environment, so he is leaving

the small town and the isolated community without proper medical assistance.

Further discussing the matter the Press declares that it is certainly unfortunate if the country doctor is disappearing, for the doctor in the country is an institution. He must know how to do a great many things and the community is very dependent upon him. As a rule he is a man who has grown up among his patients and he is ever ready to drive a long distance to save a life or give attention to those who are ill and to practice his skill whether he receives a large or a small fee, or no fee at all. He is the neighborhood benefactor. Those of us who have lived in the country will recall the kindly face and the marked patience and genius of the family doctor. If the country communities are to lose him they will lose one of their most interesting characters and one of the best.

"We trust," concludes the Press, "that in these days of automobiles and rapid communications between the small towns and the cities that there will be worked out some plan by which the family physician can continue to serve his patients in the country and yet have access to the laboratories and hospitals of the larger cities."—Augusta Chronicle.

You Can't Afford to Neglect Your Fruit Trees.

Clemson College, Nov. 14.—In conjunction with the county agents throughout the state a campaign of winter pruning, spraying and other orchard work is being put on in the various counties by the extension horticulturists, who are now carrying out a schedule by which they will spend from one to three days with each county agent. All farmers who are interested in growing fruit either on a small or a large scale, should seek information from the county agent concerning the "Orchard Week" to be held in each county and should arrange to attend some of the demonstrations that will be given in the various orchards of the county during the time designated as "Orchard Week."

Even under normal conditions the importance of the home orchard in supplementing the family food supply is too great to need argument, and under the abnormal conditions now existing, with the boll weevil a menace to the South's chief money crop, a good home orchard is a necessity for right country living and at least a few trees should be planted about each home.

Since fall and winter are the best months for orchard work, farmers and others who have available land are urged to begin at once to plant a home orchard and those who have already any fruit on the place should plan to give better care in pruning, spraying, and cultivating such orchards as already exist.

Attention is called to the shortage of good trees and vines and consequent high prices, but stress is laid upon the fact that trees for a one-fourth-acre home orchard (approximately 30 trees and vines) is sufficient to supply the average family with abundant fruit and will cost probably not more than \$10 to \$15, which is a sum unimportant in comparison with the value of fruit to be derived from such an orchard.

It has been well said that "Man never plants a tree for himself alone." This is particularly true of fruit trees and all who can possibly do so should get behind the "Orchard Week" movement and help put more home-grown fruit into South Carolina homes.

Four Orphanages Appeal for Help.

The four orphanages of the state, supported by four strong denominations, are sending for help, and it is being suggested that offerings be taken in the churches on Thanksgiving Day for this purpose, each contributor being asked to give the equivalent of one day's earnings.

There are in the four church orphanages of the state 988 fatherless children who must be cared for. They are divided as follows: 100 in the Church Home, Episcopal, York, S. C., 233 in Epworth Orphanage, Methodist, Columbia, S. C., 350 in Connie Maxwell, Baptist, Greenwood, S. C., and 315 in Thornwell Orphanage, Presbyterian, Clinton, S. C. These bright, sweet children must be fed, clothed, trained and educated. The support for their maintenance must be provided entirely by the church and individual gifts. All of the institutions, due to the financial depression of the past few months, have suffered from a lack of fund and their needs at the present are urgent.

The Methodists in South Carolina are asked to turn their help to Epworth Orphanage, the Baptists to Connie Maxwell, the Episcopalians to the Church Home, while the Presbyterians will give their aid to the Thornwell Orphanage.

Death of Mr. B. L. Abney in Columbia.

Benjamin Lindsey Abney, one of the ablest and best known members of the South Carolina bar, died yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock following an illness of a little over a week. Mr. Abney died at the home of C. L. Blease on Washington street where he had resided for a number of years.

His only immediate relatives, Col. John R. Abney of New York, a brother, and Mrs. J. C. Hunter, a sister, were at his bedside when the end came. Colonel Abney has been here since last week and Mrs. Hunter arrived from her home in Atlanta early yesterday morning.

Mr. Abney had not been in the best of health for some time and the last week was taken seriously sick. He had rallied earlier in the week, but Thursday grew worse and was unconscious all Thursday night and until his death yesterday afternoon. Diabetes and pneumonia were given as causes of his death.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at Trinity Episcopal church and the interment will be in Elmwood cemetery. The Rev. Henry D. Phillips, newly chosen rector of Trinity, will probably conduct the services.

Was Able Lawyer.

Benjamin Lindsey Abney was recognized not only by fellow members of his profession, but by laymen as well as one of the ablest lawyers in the state, having few, if any, peers among the South Carolina bar. In addition to being learned in the law he was a deep student otherwise. He had one of the finest private libraries in South Carolina.

Mr. Abney had handled some of the largest cases ever carried before South Carolina courts, included among these being the famous Southern railway merger suit in which he gained wide distinction for his work. In this case some of the most prominent attorneys in the country were engaged, including A. P. Thom, then general counsel for the Southern railway. Mr. Abney was division counsel for the Southern at that time and had charge of the entire case, being assisted by a number of other attorneys. Another important case he was engaged in was the Seminole suit and the last case of importance in which he appeared in court was the Columbia canal case. He was engaged by the state of South Carolina for this case, the commonwealth winning in the court of common pleas.

He was division counsel in charge of South Carolina for the Southern railway for a quarter of a century, resigning in 1917.

Mr. Abney practiced law in Columbia for 39 years, coming here January 1, 1882 from Edgefield. He practiced with his brother, John R. Abney, until the latter went to New York in 1883 and then formed a partnership with John P. Thomas, Jr., which continued for many years.

Mr. Abney was born in the old Ninety Six district in what is now Edgefield county February 25, 1859, and was therefore 63 years old at the time of his death. He was educated at the common schools of his district and attended Newberry college when this institution was located at Walhalla, his father owning a summer home there. He later went to the University of Virginia where he was graduated in 1879.

Family From England.

Following his graduation at the University of Virginia Mr. Abney read law under his brother and other leading attorneys in the district. He was admitted to the bar December 13, 1880, and had been practicing his profession since that date, a little over a year in Edgefield and the remainder of the period in Columbia.

Mr. Abney inherited his talent from a long line of distinguished ancestors in England. The family moved from England to Virginia and then William Abney, the paternal ancestor of Ben L. Abney, was granted lands on the Saluda river in the old Ninety Six district. The family is of Norman-French ancestry. Chapman's history of Edgefield and McKenzie's "Colonial Families" give a full account of the history of the family as does Burke's "Landed Gentry" and "American Families."

James M. Abney, planter and physician, was the father of Ben L. Abney, and his mother was Martha Livingston Abney. Both died a number of years ago.

Mr. Abney was never married. He was devoted to his profession and the study of literature. He was widely read and preferred to occupy his time in this manner rather than in clubs or societies. He was content to devote his time to his profession and books, never turning aside for political honors.—The State.

To Prevent Blood Poisoning

Apply at once the wonderful old reliable Dr. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL, a surgical dressing that relieves pain and heals at the same time. Not a liniment. 25c. 50c. \$1.00.

Timely Wants

are receiving more attention now during "Scarce Money" than at any other time. A financier is supposed to be one who has a plenty of money, but it seems to us one who can make ends meet and continue to live these days is a financier.

Here are a few items mentioned that we can save you money on, and which you certainly need when you are in need of them—Bath Robes, Dress Goods, Sweaters, Wool Skirts, Dresses, Cloaks, Corsets, Hosiery, Shoes, Shoe Laces, Polish, Comforts, Byrd Eye Rubber Sheeting and Towels.

Get your Pictorial Review for December. You get good articles, short stories and serials, besides the latest styles are shown in the fashion section. Only a few left.

Remember that small profits and quick sales means goods at less price to all

THE CORNER STORE

I will re-cover your Ford top, back curtain included and bows painted, roadster \$9 and touring car \$10.50. Better have this done before bad weather.

G. V. CROUCH.

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last Saturday was 582. The holder will call and get a Fisk inner tube absolutely free. It pays to trade with us.

YONCE & MOONEY.

Insist on genuine Ford parts.

Notice of Master's Sale.

Pursuant to Decree of Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield County, S. C., in case of I. K. Heywood, Plaintiff, Against J. D. Garren, et al, Defendants.

I shall offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder before the Court House at Edgefield, S. C., on Salesday in December next, being 6th day thereof, between the legal hours of sale, the following realty:

All and singular that tract of land situate in Edgefield County, S. C., containing 232 1/2 acres, more or less, and bounded North by lands of Mrs. L. H. Nicholson; East by lands of Mrs. H. N. Greneker; South by Abbeville public road and West by lands of Turner (formerly Wallace Holston).

TERMS OF SALE: Costs, and one third of the purchase money in cash, balance in two equal annual installments, interest payable semi-annually, or all cash at purchaser's option; the credit portion, if any, to be secured by bonds of purchaser, and mortgage of premises sold, with interest from date of sale at 8 per cent per annum, and 10 per cent Attorney's fees, if so collected after maturity. If purchaser shall fail to comply with terms of sale within one hour thereafter, said premises will be resold at risk of former purchaser. Purchaser to pay for stamps and papers.

J. H. CANTELOU,

Master E. Co., S. C.

Edgefield, S. C., Nov. 8, 1921.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.



You'll feel better as soon as you swallow the first one. Two or three pills usually stop all the pain. DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS are absolutely free from all narcotics and habit-forming drugs. They relieve without danger and without bad after effects. Your druggist sells them.



Columbia Dry Batteries work better and last longer

- for bells and buzzers
- for thermostats
- for gas engines
- for dry battery lighting in closet, cellar, garret, barn, etc.
- for ignition on the Ford while starting. Put an end to cold weather "balks"

How many uses you have for Columbians!

FOR bells, buzzers, thermostats, alarms, etc., use Columbia "Bell Ringer." Little package of big power. You need but one.

For gas engine ignition; for tractor ignition; for ignition on the Ford while starting; always Columbia "Hot Shot" Ignition Battery No. 1461. Starts quick, regardless of cold weather. Solid package of 4 cell power (6 volts). Fits under the front seat of the Ford.

Sold by electricians, auto supply shops and garages, hardware and general stores, and implement dealers. Look for the name Columbia on the label.

The world's most famous dry battery, used where group of individual cells is needed. Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Posts at no extra charge



Columbia Dry Batteries
—they last longer