

# Don't Forget Your Garden!

PLANT NOW—

- Turnips,
- Beans,
- Corn,
- Peas,
- Soy Beans,
- Mustard, Etc.

As usual, we are on hand with the right kind of Seeds and, we urge our friends to provide against a vegetable famine by planting the above before it gets too late.

## The Manning Grocery Co.

Service Seedsmen.



**A**MBITION demands reward. A man can't work without the hope of something for his labor. And it is equally hard to save without an incentive. But no man, woman or child in all this great land can say today, "I have no incentive." Your country is your incentive to save—what greater, what more inspiring object! Victory! peace are your incentives. What more glorious ambition than the ambition to help bring these about. No saving is too small to help. No man or woman or child is unimportant in this great national plan.

### Save and Invest in U.S. Government WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

They are the active expression of your desire for victory. They are the first principle of service to your country. They are the answer to your good intentions. Make your country's victory your incentive, and your savings will become a part of the power to bring peace with honor and prosperity.

There are two kinds of Stamps. Thrift and War Savings Stamps. Thrift Stamps are issued in denominations of 1 cent. Go to any bank, post office or most any store and buy one or more stamps at 25 cents. A Thrift Card will be given you. As you buy stamps, paste them on this card. It holds sixteen—and they will have cost you 16 times 25 cents, or \$4.00. Then take the filled Thrift Card to any bank, post office or store where stamps are on sale, and if during February

add 13 cents and you will receive a \$5.00 U. S. War Savings Stamp. Each month adds a cent to the final cash payment when you trade Thrift Stamps for War Savings Stamps. War Savings Stamps can also be purchased outright—total cost in February \$4.13; in March \$4.14, and each month thereafter another penny. War Savings Stamps may be redeemed at any time prior to January 2nd, 1923, at the post office for full cash value plus earned interest.

## United States Government War Savings Stamps

PAY 4 PER CENT INTEREST COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY

This space paid for and donated by  
**BY A PATRIOT FROM SUMMERTON**

### FEARED HAT WOULD GO OUT OF STYLE, SO SPEEDED CAR AND IS ARRESTED

Albany, N. Y., July 22.—A local attorney pleaded earnestly before Police Magistrate Brady for a young married woman who had been arrested for speeding her automobile through the business district here at 40 miles an hour, but he could make no visible impression upon the court. "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?" asked Judge Brady of the woman.

"Well, you see, it was this way, Your Honor," she replied. "I had just bought a \$40 hat and I was trying to get home before it went out of style."

Where the attorney failed she succeeded and went free.

### MEXICAN BANDITS HOLD AMERICANS

Eagle Pass, Texas, July 22.—Two Americans have been captured by Mexican bandits headed by Felipe Musquiz, and are being held for ransom in the Sierra mountains, it was made known here today. One of the men is Naw Malone, foreman of Peder de Blanca ranch, for whom \$5,000 is asked. The other is Sam Barksdale, taken at Macienda, San Miguel, 45 miles from Las Vavas. Mexican troops are in pursuit of the bandits.

### 71 PER CENT JUMP IN BRITISH SHIPBUILDING

London, July 22.—The German wireless of July 21 discovered a decline in British merchant shipbuilding and expressed belief that the desired production for 1918 could not be reached. It gave some figures to "prove" that "there has been no extension of the production."

### A REMARKABLE MOTOR

Copenhagen, June 10.—The Dutch inventor, Ellehammer, recently sold his patent rights in a new motor engine to Norway and Sweden. The sum he received is reported to be greater than has ever been paid in Scandinavia for an invention. The feature of the new motor is steam. It is claimed that it will supersede the ordinary explosion engine, that it is neither heavier nor bulkier, than the benzine motor in common usage and can use the cheapest raw oils.

### GOVERNMENT NOT TO CONTROL COTTON NOW

Washington, July 19.—Neither fixing of cotton prices nor the formation of a cotton corporation by the government to take over the entire cotton crop, as the United States food administration grain corporation is handling the wheat crop, is likely at the present time, according to Asbury F. Lever, chairman of the House Committee on agriculture and himself a representative of a cotton state, South Carolina.

### MERE TRACE OF BELGIUM FREE

Paris, July 22.—Less than 2 1-2 per cent of Belgian territory is still free from the invader. All the unoccupied communities are within range of the German heavy artillery, which has fired upon Dunkirk, but all are inhabited.

### HOW MAJ. ROOSEVELT WAS WOUNDED

With the Americans at the Marne, July 22.—Details are now available regarding the wounding of Major Theodore Roosevelt. He received a machine gun bullet in the left leg Thursday morning, during the initial phase of the Franco-American counter-offensive.

Roosevelt went over the top with his battalion, following a creeping barrage, across a wheat field, when an enemy machine gun knocked him down.

The German artillery was making it hot for the American storm troops. Several privates dropped at the same time Major Roosevelt did. Roosevelt confided the command of his battalion to a captain. When stretcher bearers appeared to take him away, Roosevelt insisted that the enlisted men be carried back first.

Reaching a field dressing station, Roosevelt bound up his own wound, telling the surgeons he didn't want to take up their time.

Then he rode to the evacuation hospital on the front seat beside the chauffeur, insisting that the more seriously wounded be accommodated inside.

### —W—S—S— IN WATER FOR 19 HOURS SAVED BY HOLD ON COFFIN

Indiana, Pa., July 20.—In the water for nineteen hours, and a portion of the time clinging to a rough box which contained the casket of an American soldier who had died at sea, was the experience of Frank S. Kepple of Advance, near here, following the sinking of the steamer President Lincoln, according to a letter from Kepple to his folks here.

### —W—S—S— SINN FEIN OBJECTOR GETS 15-YEAR SENTENCE

Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., July 21.—Patrick J. Connolly, the first Sinn Fein objector tried before an American courtmartial for refusal to wear the uniform of the United States army, has been sentenced by the general board at Camp Dix to 15 years' confinement at hard labor in Fort Jay, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances and dishonorable discharge from the service of at the end of his term.

The case has been attracting wide interest in military circles because Connolly was defended by William Francis Doyle, who was counsel for Sir Roger Casement, condemned to death for treason in connection with German plots in Ireland. Major Gen. Scott approved the courtmartial's findings.

### —W—S—S— CIVIL WAR "VETS" DO BIT

Vineland, N. J., July 21.—Civil War here have greatly aided in the present war. From June 1917, to June, 1918, they estimate they have paid \$321 in dues to the Red Cross, bought \$15,600 worth of Liberty bonds, given \$60 to the Y. M. C. A. and \$71 to the Knights of Columbus, filled sixty pairs of socks for soldiers at a cost of \$32.45, paid \$147.90 for Red Cross materials and contributed \$1,288 to the war chest.

The women knitted 82 sweaters, 16 pairs of socks, 16 wristlets, three mufflers, and made 76 wash rags, one helmet, 15 sponge bags and twelve hospital shirts.

### —W—S—S— MORALE OF CENTRAL EMPIRES CRUMBLING

Washington, July 21.—Astounding proof that the foundations of the central powers are now rapidly crumbling and the morale of their civilian populations cannot withstand the ravages of war more than two years longer was disclosed today by Dr. Raymond Pearl, statistician of the food administration. Through comparison of data gathered by agents of the allied governments and the United States, scientists have established the following conclusions:

The net decrease in birth rates in 1917 was 48 per cent in Germany and 54 per cent in Hungary.

The net decrease in England and France was 24 per cent.

Germany's loss in population was 40,000 per million, Hungary's 70,000 per million, and England's 10,000 per million.

The marriage rate in England showed a marked increase but the rate in the central powers declined sharply.

A great decrease in the mortality rate in England coupled with the increased marriage rate will result in a net increase in population in the British Isles as a result of the war.

War recently increases the death rate among all persons of 70 years or over, due to work and nervous excitement.

The marriage rate of any country is the surest indication of the morale of the nation.

### State of South Carolina, County of Clarendon

The David Levi Company, Plaintiff,  
against  
W. M. Hudson, Defendant.

Under and by Virtue of a Warrant of Attachment, in the above stated case, I have levied upon and will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House at Manning, in Clarendon County, on Monday, the 5th day of August, 1918, within the legal hours for judicial sales, the following personal property:

About twenty thousand feet of lumber. The lumber is located at the railroad station at St. Paul's, S. C.

E. B. GAMBLE,  
Sheriff, Clarendon County.

### GERMAN IS A POOR LOSER AND A POOR SPORT

His Press Is Either Angry or Mournfully Shakes Its Head, But the Local Anzeiger Still Has the Nerve to Say the American Army Lacks the Will to Fight

London, July 22.—German press comments upon the fighting on the western front are peculiarly interesting. Some of the journals are frankly lachrymose while others undertake the uphill task of cheering up the disappointed German public.

The Koelnische-Volkeszeitung is angry and says there is no ground for concealing the fact "that in the ranks of the German troops were deserters who utilized their knowledge for base treachery to the fatherland."

But the newspaper endeavors to reassure its readers, by saying that further severe battles are impending, adding that not only in the region east of Rheims, but also on the Marne, the Germans are confronted by new tasks. It urges them not to allow the small tests made of their patience to give rise to all kinds of wrong conceptions.

In the Vossische Zeitung, which is famous for its previous insistence that that England should be beaten to her knees, Capt. von Salzmann is allowed to say that the general prospects and the enemy's determination are such that he can only shake his head mournfully and hope for a settlement "as between equals." It is, he declares, "the moment of reckoning," which has come, and he endeavors to comfort his readers by saying that this war "for the fatherland, freedom, honor and independence," can only be won if dark days strengthen the determination to hold out. "That is how it affects me," he declares, setting himself up as a noble example for the fatherland to follow. But he is frankly afraid of "the fresh Americans with their unbroken nerve."

On the other hand the Lokal Anzeiger professes not to be one little bit afraid of the American menace. It knows how carefully the authorities have kept the German people in the dark upon the size and quality of the United States army in France, and, therefore, it reverts to the old-fashioned dodge of stimulating contempt for it. It says:

"The American army is evidently lacking in the one essential—the will to fight. In any case the American army will not be numerous enough to play an important part till 1920 and then only provided the transport difficulty is got over and the munition industry developed from its present nursery stage. Our submarines will see to the transports and America will find it impossible to create a gigantic industry and a gigantic army at the same time. Ammunition, perhaps—but guns cannot be cast in sewing machine factories. At present the American soldiers are without rifles or artillery."

The Rheinisch West Faelische Zeitung, looking for help, turns angrily on Austria. "It is all very well," it declares, "for Count Czernin to declare that there is a war between Austria

and Italy," and spitefully reminds Austria of her indebtedness to Germany and of the need of Austria to do her bit. The Austrians, however, are becoming weary of shedding their blood in the cause of German aggrandizement.

### —W—S—S— ONLY FIVE GENERALS OF CONFEDERACY LEFT

Gordonsville, Va., July 22.—The death at his home here yesterday of Brig. Gen. William McComb leaves only five surviving general officers of the Army of the Confederacy. They are Gen. William Ruffin Cox, of Richmond; Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of New York; Gen. Marcus J. Wright, of Washington; Gen. Felix H. Robertson, of Waco, Tex., and Gen. E. Melvor Law, of Bartow, Fla.

Gen. McComb was a native of Pennsylvania. He went to Montgomery county, Tenn., about 1856, to engage in superintending the construction of a large flouring mill at Price's Landing, on the Cumberland river.

At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in one of the companies of the Fourteenth Tennessee regiment. He was promoted to lieutenant soon afterward, and was made adjutant of the regiment by Col. W. A. Forbes. This regiment was part of the brigade of Gen. S. R. Anderson in the Cheat Mountain campaign in northwest Virginia, and with the rest of Loring's division shared in the hardships of Stonewall Jackson's winter campaign in Bath, Hancock and Romney.

At the reorganization of the regiment at Yorktown in the winter of 1862, William McComb was elected major. As such he took part in the battle of Seven Pines, where the brigade commander, Gen. Hatton, was killed. Gen. James Archer was then placed in command of this brigade. At the battle of Cedar Run, Lieut. Col. George Harrell was mortally wounded and McComb succeeded him.

In the second battle of Manassas, Col. Forbes was killed and McComb became colonel of the Fourteenth Tennessee September 2, 1862. At the battle of Chancellorsville, Col. McComb was wounded and did not recover in time to take part in the battle of Gettysburg.

On the death of Gen. Archer, his brigade was consolidated with that of Gen. Bushrod Johnson. Col. McComb was placed in command, receiving his commission as brigadier general on January 20, 1865.

### —W—S—S— CARPATHIA SUNK BY SUBMARINE

New York, July 19.—The British transport Carpathia, 13,603 tons gross has been sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast, while outward bound from a British port, it was learned here today. So far as known here no lives were lost.

The Carpathia was owned by the Cunard line. Prior to the war she was engaged in trans-Atlantic service. She rendered notable service in rescuing survivors of the Titanic disaster.

Another Transport Sunk  
London, July 19.—The British transport Barunga has been sunk by a submarine, the admiralty announces this afternoon.

There were no casualties.