

"Asking for a Fish and Getting a Whale"

When you call for "Linenwear" Silk Hosiery at 75c a surprise awaits you. You expect the ordinary silk hose, with its thready, coarse mesh and lack lustre texture.

Linenwear Hose special for Friday and Saturday

50c

Made in the U. S. A.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

Colors Black, White, Tan, Putty, Palm Beach, Green and Belgian Red.

D. GEISBERG
Hosiery Department

Amateur Ad-Writers Attention!

All copy for the Amateur Ad Writers Contest must be in the hands of the merchants by NOON TODAY.

This is important, and the rule cannot be broken for anybody. The merchants will have to have time to consider the ads, before deciding which is the best ad, and the copy must be in the printers hands by six o'clock this afternoon, hence the importance of getting the copy to the merchants by noon today.

Please attend to sending, or carrying your copy to the merchants by noon today, sure.

We Have the Most Sanitary Market

IN UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA
RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF OUR STORE

No flies, no dust, no bad odors. All meats are out under fans and put in refrigerator show cases. When sold they are wrapped in moisture proof paper under fans and delivered to your home in a nice clean way without any extra charge for quick delivery service.

This is the truth in a nut shell. The ladies are invited to inspect our store and especially our meat department.

FOR THIS WEEK WE HAVE
Veal Roast and Steaks
Pork Roast and Chops
Beef Brains and Liver
All Pork Sausage
Hamburger and Weiners
Sliced Bacon and Ham
Sliced Boiled Ham

For Saturday, big fat dressed hens, Virginia Shad, Speckled Trout. Try our Ocean Butter Fish. We have all kinds of good trades in Groceries.

7 POUNDS RIO COFFEE FOR \$1.00

W. A. POWER

213 South Main SAM HARPER, Mgr. Phone 132.
We are in the market for good Beef Cattle and Sheep.

"You may love your family, but you might be polite enough to insure for their benefit, that much you owe them."

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

M. M. MATTISON, General Agent
C. W. WEBB, District Agent
J. J. TROWBRIDGE, Special Agent

OAK GROVE.
The Oak Grove school gave an entertainment on Saturday night. May 15. The night was just suitable for an outdoor affair. Mr. Archie Cox's porch was used as a stage. Before the exercises began Mr. Jack Poore entertained the crowd with some splendid, genuine, old-time fiddling that every one enjoyed very much, and the play was a great success.

MISS AMABEL'S DESIRE

(By Bryant L. Rogers.)

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"My greatest desire?" repeated Miss Amabel Walton. "I'm afraid all of my wishes have been gratified."

Miss Walton looked dreamily at the gray old college buildings wearing their ivy green mantles with dignified submission to the passing years, and a tender smile touched her soft lips.

"There is one unfulfilled wish that haunts my hours," she admitted at last.

"I knew it," triumphed Stella. "Do you mind telling us about it?" asked Marlon.

"It is such a simple wish that you will wonder why I have not gratified it—I am dying to wear pink—a soft rosy pink gown—there, am I not perfectly idiotic?"

The little teacher of music at Fenton college looked appealingly at the sympathetic girlish faces of her favorite pupils.

"Why don't you wear it, then?" marvelled Stella Mayse.

Miss Amabel Watson touched her beautiful snowy hair. "Because it would be so absurd—at my age. But now I longed to wear it when I was a child! I lived with a maiden aunt who looked upon pink as a frivolous color and so it was banned from my wardrobe. I've worn black and white and blue and brown and lavender, but never a bit of pink—and there is my ungratified wish!"

Miss Walton's soft blue eyes were very bright when she finished and there were two pink spots in her un-wrinkled cheeks. With her snow white hair she was beautiful and the hair which might have added weight to her years, also lent a freshness and bloom of a youth which was not very distant.

"But that is no reason why you should not wear pink now, dear Miss Walton," insisted Marlon Reeves. "Do, please!"

"And you look very, very young indeed. Won't you wear a pink frock to the October reception?"

"Miss Walton hesitated. 'I must have a new frock,' she admitted.

"Do let us go to town with you and select it," urged the girls, and at last Amabel Walton consented.

The night of the October reception Amabel regarded her reflection in the mirror with mingled distrust and delight.

In this delicate pink creation she looked a slender, girlish figure—like one of those Dresden china bits on her mantelpiece.

There was a murmur of surprise in the room when Amabel entered with Stella and Marlon. Mademoiselle Drouet, the French teacher, elevated her sandy eyebrows and whispered ironically to Professor Hanford.

Professor Hanford frowned, and his eyes followed Amabel's pink-clad form with such a mixture of admiration and wistfulness in their depths that mademoiselle turned quite yellow with jealousy. She swept away, and Professor Hanford, glad of his release, wandered aimlessly around until he came upon Amabel sitting alone in the deep bay window, a roll of music in her hand and her brown eyes shining with unshed tears.

The professor looked down at her with infinite tenderness in his eyes. "You—you are distressed?" he asked, shyly.

The tears fell. "I am foolish," quivered Amabel. "I have worn this ridiculous frock—"

"Ridiculous!" interrupted the professor. "It is charming. I am wondering why you do not wear it always."

"I am too old to wear pink!" sighed Miss Walton, without coquetry.

"A woman is never too old to wear what is so infinitely becoming," protested the Greek instructor eagerly. "It is a pity that more women do not understand the art of dressing becomingly. Now, pink—pink is my favorite color."

Something in his tone made Amabel blush. "It is mine, too," she said hurriedly, and then she went on and told him the pathetic little story of her drab-colored childhood.

When she had finished he nodded his head sagely. "You are quite right to wear it, and I predict that it will always be charming upon you—it is the color of hope and youth, Miss Walton, and even to a dry old bachelor like myself it seems to brighten a rather dull future; it emboldens me to tell you a secret—about myself—and my love—for you!"

When Marlon Reeves came to find her accompanist, there was no mistaking the situation. The quiet-eyed girl read it in the faces of Amabel and the professor, and a charming smile broke the sweet gravity of her face.

"Can you spare her to play for me, Professor Hanford?" she asked.

"For only a little while," admitted the happy man, as he relinquished Amabel's trembling little hand. "You shall be the first to hear the good news of our engagement—and I would never have found courage to ask her if it had not been for the pretty rose-colored frock!"

"Blessed be pink!" laughed Marlon, and as she went away with her arm around Amabel Walton she smiled over her shoulder at the man.

"I am going to sing 'Roses, Roses Everywhere,' and I am going to sing it for just you two!"

Passengers Who Sailed on Liner Despite Sinking of Lusitania.



This is a group of the passengers who sailed on the White Star liner Cymric from New York, Friday, a

week after the slaughter of more than 1,000 passengers of the Cunard liner Lusitania. They sailed in spite of the advertisements by the

German embassy at Washington that the trip was dangerous. There was high tension on the vessel before she left her pier, but

none of the passengers seemed to fear that German submarines would repeat the exploit of the untersee-bote which sank the Lusitania.

Relief Work in Belgium

London, May 20.—The warehouses of the American commission for the relief of Belgium at Rotterdam and various provincial centers are at last sufficiently well stocked so that the commission can stand the shock of interruptions in the receipt of supplies without fearing that the Belgians will starve over night.

One of the hardest problems with which the commission had to deal, was the fact that belligerent nations refused to permit the purchase within their boundaries of foodstuffs for the Belgian sufferers. It was consequently necessary to obtain all the food overseas. It was found that if purchases were made in the primary centers, and the most economical transport undertaken, it was necessary to have in transit at all times "three months' food supply. The commission, therefore, managed to borrow \$10,000,000 secured upon the goods in transit and the members of the commission pledged their personal credit for the further communitarian to bring up the stock of goods in transit as high as possible as \$20,000,000. In the early days the commission would have to send canal boats first to one part of Belgium and then to another where the supplies were within less than twenty-four hours of exhaustion.

At first the commission endeavored to distribute the actual gift food consigned to them to the actually destitute persons. Within a week they found in enormous amount of difficulty and confusion arising out of this arrangement because it would be necessary to divide a cargo of gift flour, for instance, over 3,000 communes in Belgium, and at the same time to ship parallel with it a large quantity of food stuffs, consisting them for the purposes of sale for those who could pay. This meant a duplication of the entire transport organization and in fact was quite impossible because the gift cargo was sufficient in size to distribute over 3,000 communes; and the next thing the commission found was that it was borrowing from the gift cargoes and was loaning food from the sales department to the business minds of the managers until his knot by a very simple device, by which they sold all of the gift food from the benevolent department to the provisioning department. The benevolent department instead of having foodstuffs, thus had cash in hand. This they proceeded to distribute by weekly subdivisions to the communes, and the communal authorities with this money purchased their required imports from the sales department. The result was an enormous simplification in the work and an actual gain in efficiency, as the communes were then able to buy precisely what they required for each individual and local institution.

It is of some interest to follow the actual course of a cargo of foodstuffs through the commission. Take the case of Argentine wheat. One of the largest firms of grain buyers in the Argentine undertook to make purchases on behalf of the commission without profit to themselves. This grain would be purchased in one of the central Argentine provinces, transported to Buenos Aires, and a freight paid on it, less than the usual rates by virtue of arrangements by the commission with the railway companies at Buenos Aires. A cargo would be taken up by one of the regular steamers of the commission. Inasmuch as the commission had negotiated an arrangement with all of the belligerent governments that ships flying the commission's flag would be immune from attack at sea, they were able to charter ships and obtain rates at less than normal. This cargo, in due time arrived at Rotterdam and was there discharged into lighters which are under time charter to the commission. These lighters are towed down the canals from Rotterdam into Belgium and discharged into one of the five milling centers in Belgium. The flour mills in these five cities are operated on behalf of the commission, whereby the commission agrees to pay for the labor and actual cost of operation. The wheat is milled into 80 per cent flour and 20 per cent brand and the bran is sold to the municipal dairies to feed the cattle and thereby maintain the cycle of milk supply for the baby cantons. The flour is again loaded into lighters and is distributed into provincial warehouses of the commission. From these warehouses it is again distributed into "arrondissement warehouses." The communal authorities come to the arrondissement warehouses for their supplies. The communes pay in cash to the arrondissement managers the stipulated price of flour, and having removed it to the communal warehouses there begins one of the most interesting phenomena in the detailed measures taken to secure absolute economy and justice in the method of distribution. In the case of flour, in the first instance, the joint organizations required the communes to secure from all of the bakers a complete list of their customers. These lists were compared with the communal record and a definite number of portions are assigned to each baker for him to supply with bread. The baker is put in bond to supply 325 grammes of good bread made from no other material than that of the commission (in order to prevent adulteration) daily to each adult customer, and at a price fixed by the commission. For this purpose he received daily from the communal warehouse 250 grammes of flour per adult. The communes sell the flour to the baker at the same price which they pay for it. The baker is compelled to sell the bread to his customers for the same price that he pays for the flour, but, inasmuch, as bread made from 250 grammes of flour increases to 325 grammes of bread, by

virtue of the water incorporated in baking, the baker thus obtains a small margin of profit with which to pay his workmen. Any contravention by the baker of the minute rule set down means the punishment of having his list of customers assigned to some competitor.

The same system applies to the handling of other materials. On the benevolent side, those who cannot afford to buy their bread from the baker or their groceries from the grocer, apply to the communal authorities, and, on investigation, are given tickets on the communal store. These tickets equal a certain ration per head in each family per diem. The communal store is stocked with foodstuffs partly imported and as stated above, partly purchased locally by the communes from the cash partially supplied to them by the communes. In addition to the handling of the imported food supplies the commission now handles a considerable amount of internal food produce, as it has been necessary to buy potatoes in some portions of Belgium and send them to other parts aside from the very large quantity of potatoes now being imported. The commission recently purchased 5,000 tons of coffee from the stores commandeered at Antwerp and has re-sold this throughout the country.

TOWNVILLE

On Saturday evening from 5:00 to 8:00, Miss Fannie Broyles, teacher of the 7th and 8th grades in the high school here, entertained in honor of these two grades at her pretty home east of town. She was assisted in the entertaining by Misses Carrie Stewart, Marie Gaine and Nell Kellie. Delicious punch was served on the grounds by Miss Wilhelmina Broyles.

The contests were held, a penny contest and telegram contest. Miss Olive Dobbs and Mr. Paul Smith were the winners in the first and Miss Janet Bolt and Johnnie Hatcher in the second. The prizes, a box of stationery and box of candy were presented by Miss Marie Gaine.

After the contests the guests were ushered into the dining room where a delightful sweet course was served. The table was artistically decorated with sweet peas. Dainty souvenirs were pinned on by Misses Olive Dobbs and Josephine Whitefield. Music was furnished throughout the evening by several young ladies present.

This was one of the most enjoyable occasions given here recently. Every one present seemed to enter wholeheartedly into the merriment.

Those present were: Misses Carrie Stewart, Marie Gaine, Nell Kellie, Janet Bolt, Annie Earle, Macy Gaine, Mamie Fant, Alline Nicholson, Ruby Grubbs, Olive Dobbs, Sara Routh, Josephine Whitefield, Marie Woolbright, Fannie and Wilhelmina Broyles, Messrs. Paul Smith, Joe Thrasher, Max Hunt, Maryin Brown, Eyr and Guy Woolbright, Hoyt and Thurston Whitefield, Virgil and Edward Tedbetter, Harry Hanks, Charles Snipes, Ithamer Galloway, James Price and Otis Bolt.

MARKETS

LOCAL QUOTATIONS

Grain and Seeds.
Ear corn, per bushel... 90c to \$1.00
Mixed peas... \$1.50 to \$1.60
Cane seed, per bushel... \$1.25
Soy beans, per bushel... \$2.50
California black eye peas, per bushel... \$2.75 to \$3.00
Dwarf Essex Rape, per pound... 15c

Seed Cotton.
Cleveland, per bushel... 75c to \$1.00
Cocks, per bushel... \$1.00 to \$1.25
Toole, per bushel... 75c to \$1.00
Mitchell's Prolific, per bushel... \$1.50
Texas Riordan, per bu... \$1.00 to \$1.25
Culpepper, per bushel... \$1.00

Poultry.
Hens, each... 35c to 50c
Friers, each... 30c to 45c

Fresh Meats.
Porkers dressed, per lb. 12c to 12 1/2c
Hogs dressed, per lb... 11c
Mutton dressed, per lb. 10c to 11 1/2c

Live Stock.
Beef cattle, per lb... 4 to 4 1/2c
Veal calf, per lb... 4 to 5 1/2c
Hogs, per lb... 8 to 8c
Sheep, per lb... 4 1/2 to 5 1/2c

Provisions.
Country ham, per lb. 15c to 17 1/2c
Eggs, per doz... 17 1/2c
Butter, per lb... 20 to 25c
Sweet potatoes, per bu... \$1.00 to \$1.10
Turnips, per bu... 60c to 85c
Turnip Greens, per bu... 60c to 75c
Spring onions, per bunch 3c to 3 1/2c

COTTON
Local Cotton... 3c

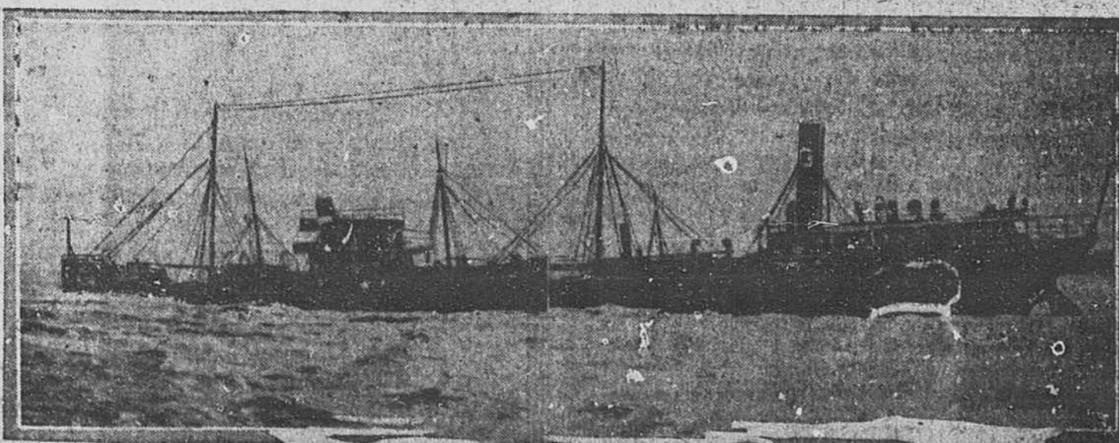
New York Markets.
Open high/low close
May... 9.22 9.39 9.18 9.30
July... 9.41 9.58 9.40 9.58
Oct... 9.77 9.94 9.76 9.94
Dec... 9.98 10.18 9.98 10.18
Spots 9.55.

Liverpool Cotton.
Open Close
May-June... 5.11 5.17
July-Aug... 5.23 5.28
Oct-Nov... 5.47 5.51
Spots 5.27.
Sales 7,000.
Receipts 12,000.

New York, May 20.—Moderate Wall street buying proved sufficient to send prices cotton market here today from 10 to 12 points above yesterday's closing prices, but general business remained quiet. Market was dull right after midday, although prices held within a point, or two of the best.

Probably Col. Roosevelt will be a little disappointed when it's all over, if the jury doesn't rise as one man and cheer him wildly for one hour and 29 minutes by the clock.—Ohio State Journal.

Tugs Picking Up Gulfight Just After She Was Torpedoed.



This is a photograph of the Gulf Refining Company tanker, Gulfight, off the Scilly Islands, just after she was torpedoed by a German submarine, May 1. The trouble which has arisen between Germany and the

United States, causing President Wilson to send his note to the Kaiser, was brought about largely by the attack on this American vessel. The Gulfight, which is now in St. Mary's where she will be repaired, is owned by the Gulf Refining company of

Pittsburgh. This is the largest independent oil refining company in the world, controlled by the Mellon interests in Pittsburgh. President Wilson has asked reparations for the loss of the vessel and for the lives of three men lost when she was at-

tacked. Captain Gunter died of shock. Charles C. Short, the wireless operator, whose home was in Chicago, and Eugene Capaneta of Port Arthur, Texas, were drowned before they could be rescued by British patrol boats.