



1—Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, who will run for President as an Independent, endorsed by Progressives and Socialists. 2—John W. Davis of West Virginia, nominated for President by Democrats. 3—Opening with prayer of National Progressive conference at Cleveland.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Democrats Pick Davis and Bryan—LaFollette Runs as Independent.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

THE Democratic national convention Wednesday afternoon nominated for President John W. Davis of West Virginia and New York city. At 2:30 Thursday morning it nominated for vice president Gov. Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, brother of William Jennings Bryan.

The one hundredth ballot at four o'clock Wednesday morning, following the withdrawal of McAdoo and Smith, saw the beginning of the end of the deadlock. The next ballot, first of Wednesday's day session, scattered the opposing forces. On the one hundred and second the Davis band wagon got started and on the one hundred and third it was a stampede to climb aboard. During the stampede Taggart of Indiana moved the nomination of Davis by acclamation. The convention answered with a roar of approval. Chairman Walsh pronounced the nomination unanimously chosen.

The convention thereupon tried then and there to nominate Walsh for vice president. But he would not have it so and gave through an adjournment to 8:30 p. m. During the recess he sent in a letter heading off the threatened nomination. E. T. Meredith of Iowa, former secretary of agriculture, also asked to be eliminated from consideration.

Twelve candidates for vice president were named at the night session including Mrs. Leroy Springs, national committeewoman from South Carolina; Governor Bryan, Alvin Owsley of Texas, former national commander of the American Legion; Gen. John C. Greengard of Arizona, distinguished soldier and mining engineer; Maj. George L. Berry of Tennessee, president of the International Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, and Bennett Clark of Missouri, son of Champ Clark. But Nominee Davis, who had immediately taken charge of affairs, picked Bryan as a strategic move to bring his brother into camp. The first ballot was marked by almost innumerable changes of vote and by withdrawals, but its result gave Bryan the nomination by this vote: Bryan, 739; Barry, 209; Mrs. Springs, 18; Clark, 51; the rest scattering.

During Wednesday's night session Nominee Davis appeared on the platform and won the crowd with his distinguished personality and his eloquent call to battle. Gov. Al Smith also appeared, said he was grateful, not disappointed, told how he would work for the ticket and received a tremendous tribute from the adoring assemblage.

Thus ended the record-breaking Democratic national convention of 1924 on the fourteenth working day.

MONDAY morning's first ballot, the 78th, gave McAdoo 511, Smith 363 and J. W. Davis 73 as compared with his high-water of 180 on the 23rd ballot, July 1. During Monday the anti-McAdoo forces whittled down his vote until on the 98th Smith passed him, the vote standing, McAdoo, 353; Smith, 360. The six ballots of Tuesday's day session brought McAdoo down to 314 and Smith down to 355 and jumped Ralston up to 196 from 98. Adjournment was then taken after the 98th ballot.

Smith sought out McAdoo at 4 p. m. After a 40-minute talk Smith asked McAdoo, "Will you get out if I do?" McAdoo answered "No."

Tuesday's night session opened with announcement by Taggart of Ralston's unqualified withdrawal. Next, Franklin Roosevelt informed the convention that he had been authorized by Smith to withdraw his name if McAdoo would do the same, otherwise the Smith forces would stick. The immediate result was shown by the 94th ballot which jumped McAdoo's vote 81 points to a total of 395, Smith holding his own at 364, and Davis advancing 8 points to 82. On the 95th ballot Davis jumped to 139 and on the 96th to 210. Then, at 2 a. m. Wednesday, Mc-

Adoo's letter of withdrawal was read. The century ballot, the last of the session, gave McAdoo 190, Smith 357 and Davis 203, with Meredith jumping from 87 to 75.

JOHN WILLIAM DAVIS of West Virginia since 1921 has been a New York lawyer whose practice is largely among corporations and banks, because of which William Jennings Bryan persistently opposed him as a "representative of Wall street." He is fifty-one years of age and was born in Clarksburg, W. Va., the son of John J. and Anna (Kennedy) Davis. He took from Washington and Lee university his A. B. in 1892 and his LL. B. in 1895. He has been awarded the degree of LL. D. by half a dozen universities at home and abroad. He also enjoys the honor, rare among American lawyers, of being a member of Middle Temple, London. He practiced law in Clarksburg from 1897 to 1913, took a hand in state and national politics and was elected to congress in 1911. President Wilson made him solicitor general in 1913 and in 1918 appointed him ambassador to Great Britain. He was president of the American Bar association two years ago. He is a Phi Beta Kappa and a Phi Kappa Psi, a Mason and a Presbyterian. His first wife died in 1900. He married January 2, 1912, Ellen G. Bassel. He has one daughter.

CHARLES W. BRYAN was born in Salem, Ill., February 10, 1897. He was educated at the old Chicago university and as a young man went to Lincoln, Neb., where William Jennings Bryan had preceded him. He became identified with his brother in politics in 1899. He was associate editor of Bryan's publication, The Commoner. He was selected in 1915 as mayor by the city commissioners of Lincoln. He established a municipal coal yard from which he retailed all over the state. He was elected governor after truck had been declared between the Nebraska Democratic factions headed by his brother and by former Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock. He claims to have effected a saving of \$1,000,000 in operating expenses of the state government. He married in 1892 Miss Elizabeth Brokaw of Salem. There are two grown-up children. Governor Bryan is not a member of any church; his wife and children are Baptists.

ROBERT MARION LAFOLLETTE, since 1905 United States Republican senator from Wisconsin, invites the dissatisfied voters of the country to register their disapproval of existing conditions by voting for him as an independent candidate for the Presidency. He has been endorsed by the Progressive national conference and by the Socialist national convention. He and a committee will select a running mate. A convention is to be held in January of 1925 to organize a permanent and independent new party. The Socialist national convention condemned the Ku Klux Klan by name and elected Eugene V. Debs national chairman.

Duncan McDonald and William Bouck, named for President and vice president by the new national Farmer-Labor party at its St. Paul convention, have been asked to resign in favor of LaFollette and his unknown running mate. The Workers' party, of which William Z. Foster is the head, announces that it will fight LaFollette. The National Independent party refused to accept LaFollette and Wednesday nominated a President and vice president.

Representative John M. Nelson of Wisconsin, "Republican," insurgent leader in the house and LaFollette's campaign manager, says that if they cannot win a majority of the electoral college they stand a good chance of throwing the election of the next President into the house and that they will take an active part in the congressional elections of next fall with the purpose of maintaining their balance of power in both houses.

CALVIN COOLIDGE, JR., aged sixteen, younger son of President Coolidge, died Monday night in Walter Reed hospital, Washington, from blood poisoning resulting from blistering his foot while playing tennis with his brother, John, on the White House grounds. The boy made a heroic fight for life and medical science did its best for him.

President Coolidge forbade all official pomp and ceremony. Wednesday afternoon there was a simple service in the White House. Thursday morning there was a formal church service in Northampton, Mass., the boy's birthplace. Thursday afternoon he was laid to rest in the family burial lot at Plymouth, Vt., the home of his ancestors.

Official messages of condolence came from all the world. The vast assemblage in Madison Square garden heard the news with a groan and the convention adjourned. Washington city kept silence for five minutes during the White House service. The heart of the nation went out—not to the "President and First Lady of the Land," but to his father and mother. For to the American people the Coolidges are "folks." And young Cal was a real American boy.

ARKANSAS, in which 19 per cent of the total child population is employed contrary to the standards set by the federal government, is first of the states to ratify the constitutional amendment submitted to congress. The vote was close, 45 to 40 in the house and 15 to 13 in the senate. The amendment reads:

"Section 1. The congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

"Section 2. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article, except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the congress."

Two acts passed by congress with the purpose of prohibiting child labor have been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme court. The act of 1910 prohibited transportation in interstate commerce of goods made in factories using child labor. The act of 1919 imposed a tax of 10 per cent of the net profits of the year upon an employer using child labor. Should the amendment be ratified by three-fourths of the states, congress will then enact enforcing legislation.

OUR Latin-America neighbors are displaying their usual pep. Haiti is trying to get the League of Nations to oust our marines from the republic. There is some sort of "revolution" on in Brazil, which is apparently of enough importance to keep the censor busy and to make President Bernardes declare a state of siege, etc.

Mexico is trying to count the returns of the Presidential election of last Sunday. The rival candidates, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, radical, and Gen. Angel Flores, less radical, are meanwhile accusing each other of election irregularities of all sorts. And of course both leaders claim complete and overwhelming victory.

Mexico is preparing to make claims for big damages for the Vera Cruz occupation and the Pershing expedition before the general claims commission which is soon to try to adjudicate claims between the two countries. We mused up Vera Cruz in a vain effort to make the Mexicans salute the flag. We got mused up when we tried to get Villa for raiding the border town of Columbus. And now the piper wants his pay.

ALIENISTS and psychiatrists to the number of twelve from various parts of the country have conducted on behalf of the defense exhaustive mental and physical tests of Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., and Richard Loeb, confessed slayers of Bobby Franks. Four have examined the two boys for the state. It is stated that the defense will ask an insanity hearing in advance of the trial. The state holds this to be legally impossible, as the two are already under indictment, and that a plea of insanity can be used only as part of the defense.

SEVERAL scientists agree that the three "white Indian" children brought to New York from Panama are not "white" and not albinos, but are simply Indians affected by pathological conditions.

Awards to the number of 439, aggregating more than \$14,500,000, have been made in favor of Americans against Germany for World war losses by the German-American mixed claims commission. Claims to the number of 12,416, aggregating \$500,000,000, are still pending.

## NORTH AND EAST DAMAGED BY RAIN

TOBACCO AND COTTON CROPS LATE; POTATO CROP ONE OF BIGGEST IN HISTORY.

Raleigh. Frank Parker, State Agricultural Statistician, issued his semi-monthly farm notes in which he states of the reported various weather conditions and crop situation throughout the state.

"Reports from all parts of the state indicate rainfall and warm weather. The eastern part of the state particularly in the third district reports to much rain. The first and second districts have reported favorable weather. The fifth and the western part of the sixth districts have conditions favorable for crop growth. Crops are suffering most from rainfall in the tier of counties next to Virginia, from Caswell county eastward and those counties on the Atlantic coast.

"The prevalence of grassy fields is conspicuous in the remarks by reporters. Many fields are reported as fairly clean.

"All small grain appears to be unusually good except the fall sown oats. The clover crop is quite variable. It stands both poor and good. It has been difficult to harvest clover in several counties, due to the frequent rainfall.

The tobacco crop is late and irregular in growth in many counties. Very few reports of buttoning have been received. The prevalence of the reports are fair to a good outlook. The acreage is considerably reduced.

"The cotton crop is unusually late and many sections of the northwest and the eastern counties have plants still small and the soil wet and grassy. The weevils are not yet causing any damage to an appreciable extent. However, the farmers are anticipating serious results during the summer. Hardly any blooms have been found at this date.

"The fruit as a whole is unusually good. Peaches are moving rapidly from the Sand Hills section. The dewberry is larger than usual, but prices are becoming unsatisfactory.

"One of the largest Irish potato crops in the history of the state, is being moved to northern markets. The general truck outlook is good. A very large shipment of May peas, cucumbers, squashes, beans, corn, and huckleberries has been made in eastern counties.

Potatoes have maintained fairly favorable prices despite the large crops, while cucumbers are being sold at only 40 cents to 50 cents per crate F. O. B. point of shipment.

"An increase in the use of fertilizers has been made this year. This is practically true of the increased usage of higher grades of fertilizers. The frequent rainfall, however, is reported to have washed out much of the plant food.

"Livestock is generally in good condition. Pasturage has been fine.

Want Branch Bank For State. A committee appointed by the Raleigh Clearing House Association with reference to the location of a proposed branch of the Richmond Federal Reserve bank has addressed a communication to the member banks in North Carolina advocating the establishment of a branch bank for this state, rather than one to serve North and South Carolina in the event one is decided upon by the Federal Reserve Board for this district.

Charlotte, Greensboro, Greenville and Columbia are making a fight as the proper location for the two-state institution. The position of the Raleigh bankers is that this state is entitled to a branch rather than a combined bank to serve the two states and they are calling upon the members of the Federal Reserve system in this state to express their view of the situation.

To Erect New Buildings. A new animal husbandry building at State College, to cost, fully equipped, more than \$200,000, has been authorized by the building committee of the board of trustees. Hobart Upjohn, college architect, of New York city, is preparing the plans and the contract will be awarded late in the summer. The committee also authorized the expenditure of about \$10,000 to remodel and refinish the interior of Patterson hall.

The new building will be located on the southwestern corner of "Ag Hill" forming the west side of the rear quadrangle in the group of agricultural buildings in this section of the campus. It will house all husbandry workers, including the college instructional staff and the division of extension and experimentation in animal industry.

New Corporations. Amendment to certificate of incorporation of the Interstate Motor Equipment Co., Raleigh, increasing its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$250,000.

Hedrick and Wade, Inc., Lilesville, dealers in gravel, building stone, rock, sand, clay, minerals and metals of all kinds, a general merchandise store, etc., with authorized capital \$250,000 and \$41,000 subscribed by B. V. and Daisy H. Hedrick of Salisbury; E. E. and Iowa Wade of Lilesville.

## HOW TO KEEP WELL

Dr. Frederick R. Green, Editor of "Health."

### PREVENT DISEASE BY CARE OF TEETH

DO YOU want to protect your children against sickness and death? Of course you do. Every parent does.

Then have their teeth cared for from early childhood.

In a recent address before a scientific body, Dr. Charles Mayo of Rochester, Minn., said that infections of the mouth, nose and throat were responsible for 80 per cent of all diseases and 90 per cent of all deaths among children.

Better care of the mouth and throat will prevent four out of every five illnesses and nine out of every ten deaths among children.

That's worth while, isn't it? The most important factor in keeping the mouth free from infection is regular visits to the dentist.

Our grandfathers never went to the dentist until their teeth began to ache. By that time it was too late to do anything except to pull the tooth.

Our fathers and mothers went to the dentist when their teeth began to decay.

Now the dentist says, "Bring the child to see me early enough and often enough, and I can prevent any infection and decay of the teeth."

It's better to keep the teeth whole than to let them decay and then pay for having them filled.

The old idea was that the baby teeth would decay anyhow. They don't. If a child's teeth are properly cared for and if the child is early taught to keep them clean, there will be no decay. If the baby teeth are kept straight and sound, the permanent teeth will come in evenly and regularly. There is no reason why every child shouldn't reach maturity with a sound, straight, perfect set of teeth.

This would be a tremendous advantage in after life. Perfect teeth prevent mouth infections and root abscesses, which cause "rheumatism," neuralgia, sciatica and many other painful conditions. They also make it possible for you to chew your food thoroughly and so avoid many of the common troubles of digestion.

If your teeth are not in good condition, have them attended to at once.

If your child's teeth are defective, have them put in good shape and kept that way. There is no present you could give him that would be worth as much to him as sound, perfect teeth.

Expensive? Not at all. It costs less to keep the teeth sound than it does to have them repaired.

The child who grows up with a perfect set of teeth probably won't have to spend more than a few dollars a year for dental bills for the rest of his life.

Visit the dentist every six months and save money and greatly increase your health and happiness.

WRIGLEYS  
Chew it after every meal  
It stimulates appetite and aids digestion. It makes your food do you more good. Note how it relieves that stuffy feeling after hearty eating.

SEAL in its Purity Package  
WRIGLEYS DOUBLEMINT  
CHAMBERLAIN'S

When Century Begins  
The year 1900 was the last year of the Nineteenth century. Theoretically the Christian era began with the birth of Christ. Since a century is 100 years the first century of our era must have ended with the year 100 A. D. Therefore the second century began with the first day in 101. The first century consisted of the years 1 to 100 inclusive. We are now living in the 24th year of the Twentieth century which began January 1, 1901.

## SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation, send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing, be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

### Chile's Labor University

At Santiago, Chile, a labor university has been founded at a cost of \$100,000. The aims of the institution will be to educate working men and women in trades most suitable for their abilities. The sections for men and women will be separate. The municipal authorities headed by the mayor are responsible for the new venture in education. A great deal of attention will be given to vocational guidance and specific trade training and, of course, technical courses will be featured.

Don't check if you put over a substitute when an advertised product is called for. Maybe your customer will never come back.  
Ben Malford, Jr.

## BREAD

BREAD is the staff of life.

When Christ taught his disciples the Lord's Prayer, he taught them to say "Give us this day our daily bread." Not meat nor milk, vegetables nor fruits, pies nor cakes, desserts nor sweets, but bread.

Bread in some form is the principal article of diet of the human race.

Up to fifty years ago most of man's knowledge regarding bread and its importance was based on experience alone. The housewife added yeast to her dough to make it rise. She didn't know why it rose or how the yeast worked.

Pasteur in 1850 found out all about yeast and fermentation. Osborne in recent years has done equally important work on the chemistry of wheat proteins.

Millers and bakers today try to get for bread-making the flour that has the highest percentage of protein and the smallest amount of mineral matter, or ash, in it.

Our wheat crop last year was 800,000,000 bushels, only 80,000,000 bushels of which, or about one-thirteenth, was suitable for the production of the highest grade flour.

The consumption of bread in this country requires at least 100,000,000 bushels of wheat a year.

The bread on which our forefathers were raised was not as fine or as white as what we have today. The wheat was ground in the handmill or in the small water-power mill with rough stones instead of by the steam roller process of today.

As the flour was not as finely screened or as carefully bleached, we eat more beautiful bread than our grandparents did, but it is not as nutritious or as wholesome as the nutbrown loaf our mothers used to make.

Whole wheat flour and graham flour, which contain more of the mineral and nutritive substances of the wheat, make better bread than the highly-refined white flour, so commonly used.

Give your children brown bread or whole wheat bread and they will have better bones and better teeth.

Eat it yourself and you'll have better digestion and better elimination.

## Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION  
6 BELLANS Hot Water Sure Relief  
BELLANS  
25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

TOMATO and CABBAGE PLANTS  
Stone and Red Rock tomato; Early Jersey and Charleston Wakenfield, Succession and First Dutch cabbage; Cabbage Heading Georgia and Pomeroy collard; Giant Pascal and White Plume celery; Big Boston, Iceberg, New York lettuce; White Bermuda and Pringle taker onion; Kale, Brussels sprouts, beets, scallion-rabi plants. Parcel post paid, 10¢, 20¢, 30¢, 40¢, 50¢, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00. Charge collect, 1.00; \$1.00; 5.00; \$4.00; 10.00; \$5.00. Rise, full count and delivery guaranteed.  
D. F. JAMISON, SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

Retain the Charm Of Girlhood A Clear Sweet Skin Cuticura Will Help You Use Cuticura Soap Every Day

CORNMEAL—Plain, unbleached, \$1.19 in 45¢ delivered. Prompt delivery. Write ten to a thousand bushels. The price for under price corn today. Hay, No. 1 timothy, \$10.00 delivered. R. L. GADSDY, Woodruff, S. C.

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