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BARNWELL RACER

WINS ALL EVENTS

Berthea Shows Some Class in Holiday Speed Tests.

J. D. Bethea, of Barnwell, driving a Chalmers labeled "Victory Special" won first place in all events of the Labor day auto races at the State fairgrounds Monday afternoon and thereby carried \$700 of good Columbia money to his home town. Mr. Bethea made the best time seen here in amateur races in several years and won hands down above all competitors. In the 15 and 30 mile test he lapped all contestants one or more times and several so many times that it was hard to tell whether they were coming in on the same race or winning in the next start.

The one mile run was won by Mr. Bethea in 59 seconds, which is fast time considering the bad track. R. J. Burkett came second in one minute flat in his National. Burkett would have given the winner trouble in succeeding races had he not been forced out when Mr. Brice, driving a Chalmers, ran into the National.

Berthea won the five mile race in 5 minutes and 27 seconds. During this speed contest Burkett's National and Brice's Chalmers crashed into each other sidewise and both were forced to quit. Drivers of the machines were only slightly injured, but the cars were damaged considerably. Prize \$75.

In the 15 mile get-away Bethea was easy winner in 16 minutes 4 2-5 seconds. Robert Norton won second money in his Studebaker. Willie Wiles came third in a Studebaker. First place winner received \$200; second, \$75; and third, \$25.

The last event, 30 mile endurance run, was copped by Bethea with time to spare. He made the 30 miles in 32 minutes and 27 seconds. Norton came second with a Studebaker and Turner with a Ford third. Prizes first, \$400; second, \$150; third, \$50.

A large holiday crowd saw the event and left well pleased with the afternoon's pastime.

Bubbles From Boiling Springs.

The old sport of fox hunting which has not been indulged in for some years about here seems to be quite popular of late, and quite a number of foxes have been caught. This is an ideal country for the sport with a dozen good hounds and about as many mounted men, the fox hardly has a sporting chance and the chase nearly always ends disastrously from the stand point of the fox.

Cotton picking is on, but the crop, generally speaking, is not up to the average. The excessive rains have been very disastrous. The pea crop however is the most promising in years.

Miss Lizzie Glover and Miss Emily Caldwell, of McPhersonville, have returned after a visit to the family of Mr. R. M. Hay.

Miss Lizzie Gantt is visiting relatives in Beaufort.

Miss Elizabeth Alfred, of Cleveland, Ohio, is on a visit to her uncle, Mr. Joseph Alfred.

Mr. L. G. Hay, who has been spending some time in Hendersonville the stone at the grave of Mr. summer visitors are as thick as peas in a pod and automobiles are so numerous that it is hard to cross the street.

The W. O. W., from up in the neighborhood of Beach Island unveiled the stone at the grave of Mr. C. D. Fowke on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Gantt and Dick and Frederick, of Allendale, were here on Sunday.

Mr. Paul Dunbar, of Spartanburg, spent a night here recently with friends. Mr. Dunbar has many friends here who are always pleased to give him the glad hand.

Whistling Rufus.

NOTICE.

Dr. J. G. Wooley announces the removal of his office to the second floor of the Lancaster Building. Office hours, 9 A. M., to 12 M. Afternoon by appointment.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Smith, of Columbia, spent last week-end with Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. J. O. Paterson.

MANY DUE MONEY

FOR BOARD WORK

Government Will Pay Gladly if Bills Are Presented.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Strange as it may seem, there are many persons throughout the country who are due money by the United States government and who do not know it. It has already been earned and is awaiting payment. Perhaps some of it may belong to you.

Letters which have been received by Congressman Drane of Florida from some of his constituents ask him whether members of the draft boards who served are entitled to any pay. Mr. Drane has advised them that they are entitled to such payment at the rate of \$1 an hour under the national defense act.

Why there should be an impression that there is no pay attached to these places or that there should have been any delay in presenting bills for this time put in for the government is not known.

Investigation of the situation reveals that not only in Mr. Drane's district, but in many others there are persons who served on the draft boards and are entitled to their compensation as above stated.

Mr. Drane has advised the people in his district that if they will give him their names and make the required affidavits he will see that they get their money and the same thing it is understood, is being done by other congressmen.

In some instances the amount due the men who served on the draft boards amounts to as much as \$50 or \$100. P. H. McG.

BOYS CORN CLUB PRIZES

Clemson College, Aug. 29.—The premium list of the Boy's Corn Club Department of the State Fair has been announced by Mr. L. L. Baker, Supervising Agent of Boy's Club Work, who hopes to make this department larger and better this year than ever before.

There are two classes of prizes, A and B. In class A, prizes are offered for the best 10 ears of corn, any variety, on the merits of the corn. In this class there are 6 prizes, namely, \$6, \$5, \$4, \$3, \$2 and \$1.50. In class B, there will be 6 prizes for the best single ear of corn, any variety. These prizes are \$3.50, \$2.75, \$2.25, \$1.75 and \$1.00. Attention is called to the fact that separate entries will be required for each of these classes, so that a member who exhibits 10 ears in class A cannot select one ear from this number and place it in class B. He must have 10 ears for class A and one ear for class B if he wishes to exhibit in both classes.

These prizes are offered by the State Fair Association, and are separate and distinct from all other state and county prizes, having therefore nothing whatever to do with the regular prizes offered and awarded in accordance with the rules governing the Boy's Corn Club Work.

RED CROSS DEPARTMENT.

Third Red Cross Roll Call To Be Held, November 3rd to 11th.

In announcing the date of the Third Red Cross Roll Call which will take place during the week beginning November 3rd and ending on Armistice Day, November 11th, Dr. Livingston Farrand, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross, has outlined the plans and purposes of the organization in its permanent work as follows:

"It is believed that the end of our foregoing obligations is in sight and, accordingly, the Red Cross is turning its chief attention and energy to the development of a clearly defined home program, which already includes systematic preparedness for Disaster Relief, a widespread Nursing Plan, continuing Home Service operations, First Aid Instruction and a Junior Red Cross program, all of which will depend for their success upon large and vigorous Chapters. For these reasons, the enrollment of members is the chief purpose of the November campaign. It is the primary ambition of the American Red Cross to be of service to Americans. The first task of the American Red Cross is, of course, to complete

BRYAN FAVORS LEAGUE

On March 11th, at Washington, D. C., William Jennings Bryan issued a statement endorsing the League of Nations but suggesting amendments to the proposed Constitution. In his statement he expressed the view that the Constitution should be amended so as to preserve specifically the Monroe Doctrine, enlarge the proportionate voting power of the United States, and make it clear that each member nation may decide for itself whether or not it will support the decrees of the Executive Council of the League. Although Mr. Bryan suggested that the Constitution should be amended, if possible, he declared that the risks to be run in accepting the League plan as it now stands are far less than those involved in rejecting it.

While stating that the League idea is the greatest step toward peace in a thousand years, he claims that the plan closely follows the lines of the third arbitration treaties negotiated while he was Secretary of State.

Mr. Bryan's statement, which was dictated from his sick bed at the home of friends, where he was indisposed for nearly three weeks, is in part as follows:

"The idea of substituting reason for force in the settlement of international disputes is, in itself, an epoch-making advance.

The Constitution of the League as announced, provides for three things which constitute in themselves an advantage, the importance of which can scarcely be estimated. First, deliberation before war. . . . Second, the reduction of armaments. . . . Third, the abolition of secret treaties. . . .

"It is not to be expected that so great an idea as the League of Nations would be perfect in detail in so short a time. There are details that should be corrected, and the fullest discussion of proposed amendments should be invited.

The newspapers of England, France and Italy are not backward in expressing their views as to changes that should be made. Why should the American people be silent?

Second, the terms of admission to nations that may desire to join hereafter are not fair. To require a two-thirds vote to admit a new nation suggests the social club, where a few blackballs may keep out an uncongenial applicant. Under no circumstances should the consent of more than a majority be required for the admission of any qualified nation.

"The faults of the Constitution are found in its indefiniteness rather than in the things positively objectionable. For instance, it is not stated with sufficient clearness that our Monroe Doctrine is preserved. Our nation is not asking to be permitted to assist in the settlement of European disputes and therefore it ought not to be asked to give up its paramount influence in the western hemisphere as a condition precedent to its entry into the league. Then, too it is not stated with sufficient clearness that a League member is not required to become a mandatory. . . . Again, it should be

its obligations to American soldiers and sailors. The organization plans, as its future policy, to concentrate its efforts upon peace programs at home, unless America should again be involved in war or confronted by great disasters creating special emergencies.

"The Red Cross programs are primarily within the field of public health and will aim particularly at co-operation with officers activities, Federal, state and local. The Red Cross will seek not to duplicate the work of establishing organizations but will endeavor to supplement other agencies where they already exist or to stimulate and organize work where none such exists.

To complete the war obligations of the organization both at home and abroad, which include meeting the needs of the soldiers still in the camps and in foreign service and carrying on the necessary relief work in connection with the distribution to the needy people of Europe of the supplies turned over to the Red Cross by the government, a supplementary campaign for \$15,000,000 will be carried on in connection with the Roll Call. "We must remember," said Dr. Farrand, "that our Allies were much

made clear that the League is not to interfere in the internal affairs of the nations belonging to the League. The League is for the settlement of international disputes, not for the adjustment of difficulties between a nation and its own people.

"Another matter that should be made clear, and nothing can be more important than this, is that each nation has a right to decide for itself whether it will undertake a thing advised by the general council. The language of the Constitution, while not definite, would seem to indicate that no nation is required to furnish force to back up a decision of the council, but no doubt should be left on this subject. This nation cannot afford to allow a council in which it has so small a vote to carry it into war against its will. Our people will have as much sense when the time comes to act as they have now, and they will have more light to guide them. When the emergency arises, and they understand all the circumstances and conditions, they may be willing to assist by force; but they cannot decide in advance and allow a council to decide for them.

"The Constitution of the League would seem to imply the right of the council to compel the declaration of an economic boycott by the members of the league. This is not quite so serious as the declaration of war, but economic boycott is likely to develop into war and may be peculiarly advantageous to the nations that want to declare it. Our interests may not be identical in this respect, and we ought to have a right to say at the time whether we would declare such a boycott. . . .

"One of the most fruitful causes of war has been the necessity for expansion. . . . A nation feeling a need for more territory should be able to go before the League and present its claims, and point out the territory which it can use to advantage. The council should consider the claim and advise upon it, and the force of public opinion should be used to secure such an adjustment of equities as would afford a peaceable means of securing needed territory. . . . The resident does not go with the land. . . . If, against his will, he is brought under new sovereignty, he ought to be able to sell his property without loss and choose a sovereignty of his own liking.

"I have suggested what seems to me to be desirable changes. . . . I conclude as I began, that while we should endeavor to make the League as nearly perfect as possible, we should not allow its imperfections to lead to its rejection. We must take risks, no matter whether we accept the league or reject it. The risks that we take in accepting it are less than the risks we take if we reject it and turn back to the old ways of blood and slaughter. God grant that those who are entrusted with the launching of this great work may have the wisdom to so purge it of selfishness and greed and so infuse into it the spirit of the Prince of Peace as to make it the end of War."

harder hit by the war than we were and that we have incurred obligations to them which honor demands shall be discharged. In naming the sum of \$15,000,000 the Red Cross has tried to determine the smallest amount which will enable it to round out its work and make effective the appropriation of Army goods rather than to estimate the generosity of the American people."

PLANT OATS EARLY.

Tests Shows Yields of Plantings at Different Times.

The following article was prepared by R. R. Childs, of the Georgia State College of Agriculture:

"The experience that most farmers have had with oats the last few years has tended to discourage somewhat the growing of this crop. But stop and think: Do you remember that from 1898 to 1917 the oat crop came through the winter without serious damage?"

"Good crops of oats can be grown in Georgia if the oat is given a chance but late planting, poor seed, poor preparation and poor land will always

SENATE FIDDLING

WHILE ROME BURNS

Senator McCumber of North Dakota Scores Senate Committee.

History says that Nero fiddled while Rome burned. The United States Senate is indulging in a similar pastime.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, Republican, scored the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate last week for playing politics with the treaty of peace and the league of nations. Everyone knows that the delay in ratifying the treaty is causing unrest and disturbance throughout the country and the world, as well as keeping up the high cost of living.

President Wilson has stated that the league of nations is only binding on us morally, and it in no way limits or interferes with our sovereign power or any of our rights.

There are great moral forces embodied in the league of nations, each of which alone will prevent wars in the future.

The first is, that the league binds every nation to give three months notice before starting a war. In three months time the power of public opinion will be able to prevent the commencement of that war. The second point is that no nation will be allowed to build up a traffic in arms, such as the great Krupp works of Germany did, and without which Germany would never have started the war. The third point is that every nation signing the league has agreed to impose a commercial boycott on whichever nation willfully attempts to start a war.

These three great principles will be more than ample to prevent another terrible war.

While the Senate has been dilly-dallying with the treaty and talking as if they were going to reject it, the Hapsburgs of Austria have been getting busy, and one of the grand dukes of the old dynasty actually got possession of the Hungarian government for a few days, and there are powerful influences at work in Germany endeavoring to place the Kaiser back on the throne. All these evil developments have resulted from the hostile attitude of certain senators in regard to the league of nations. If there is no league of nations there will be nothing to prevent the old bloody warriors and savages of Germany and Austria from plunging Europe into war again, and finally drawing us into it as they did before. Every Senator who votes against the league or who delays it by offering useless amendments is working in the interest of future wars and future slaughter of the human race. It is said that every Senator is receiving piles of letters from his constituents urging prompt ratification of the league which will not only prevent future wars, but will speedily restore the country to normal and peaceful conditions. Every citizen who believes in ending wars for all time should write to his senator urging him to vote for the ratification of the treaty.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

It is gratifying to those working for the advancement of education, to note the active interest that the press of the country is now taking in this subject which is of the most vital importance to the future welfare of the nation.

The members of the teaching profession are especially grateful to the editors who have so staunchly advocated an adequate salary for those having the education of their children in charge.

At this season, when the schools are reopening, I would like to call special attention to the need for additional kindergarten classes, and to suggest to the parents of young children that they take advantage of these classes in the communities where they have been inaugurated. In the larger proportion of localities where this educational advantage has not been provided, I suggest that parents acquaint the school authorities with their desire to have this grade established for their little ones.

In a country which stands for equal privileges for all every child should have this early training in loyalty, integrity, industry and the social virtues, which at present only one child in eight is receiving. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner.

The County Board of Commissioners met in the Commissioners office in regular session on Tuesday with Senator, A. M. Kennedy, of Wilton, Representatives G. W. Hutson, of Elko, and James E. Davis, of Barnwell, in attendance. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss various matters of interest to the County.

Mr. T. J. Grubb's Rosemary, was in Barnwell Monday.

BARNWELL HIGH SCHOOL

DOTS.

Lulie Moore, Edith.

Again we call the attention of the parents from the school districts near Barnwell, that they can send their children to the Barnwell High School the coming season, and it will not cost them a penny tuition.

We are very glad to mention that Miss Sallie Britton has decided to handle the school books for the school children. She has received from the State Educational Department the necessary books that will be used and the children can call and get them as they did in the past.

The colored school will not open until Monday, October 24th. This was decided on by the board and those colored people who were directly interested.

Marie and Albert Cornell, who with their mother has been spending some time in North Carolina, have returned home.

The board of trustees wish to engage board in the homes of the people of Barnwell for seven Young Lady school teachers. The price that will be paid will be about \$30.00 per month. Those that wish companions or wish to embark in the enterprise will kindly notify the secretary of the board at the Home Bank.

The following are the names of the teachers and the grades that will be taught by them the coming season which opens Friday September 26th: Mr. J. D. Robinson, Supt., High School Department.

Miss Rebekah Calhoun, High School Department.

Miss Maude E. Maroney, High School Department.

Miss Viola Mimms, First Grade.

Miss Maude Bredon, Second and Third Grades.

Miss Nellie Ray, Fourth and Fifth Grades.

Miss Carrie Stroman, Sixth Grade.

Miss Myrtle Martin, Seventh Grade.

higher yield than where seeded after corn. Then, too, if you have velvet beans in your corn, they can not be grazed off in time to sow oats.

"Use from six to eight pecks of seed per acre and be sure they are good, pure seed. Many of the so-called seed oats offered for sale are a mixture of several different types.

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