

The Times and Democrat.

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One Year (by carrier) 2.00
Six Months75
Three Months40Remittances should be made payable
to The Times and Democrat,
Orangeburg, S. C., by registered letter,
check or money order.If people worried less over real or
imaginary troubles there would be
fewer doctors' bills to pay.Take a healthy view of life. Far
better to do that and be the gainer
thereby than to take a jaundiced
view and be miserable.Self-respect is necessary if one
would have others respect him. Vulgar
and coarseness of speech and
manner always lowers one in the estimation
of others.The time is coming when the good
of each will be the concern of all.
Burns had this in mind when he said
that the world over men shall "brothers
be for a time."It is no more possible for a business
to run itself than a wheelbarrow.
Somebody must be behind it
to push, direct and advertise. The
last is imperative as it gives success
to all the rest.One of the most pleasing things
in this glad summertime is the
absence of any high jinx in Newport.
and Pittsburg society. Is society re-
forming itself or is it only a lull be-
fore the winter storm.What some people call being busy
is nothing but fussiness. They rush,
stew and worry all through the day
and delude themselves with the idea
they are very busy, when, in truth,
they are not as they accomplish
nothing.In doing good it is always well
that the deed be more conspicuous
than the one who does it. The ostentatious
which is sometimes displayed lessens
the beauty and delicacy of the action.
It is always well to remember that the pump handle
is of less value than the water.If dirt is a matter in the wrong
place so weeds are plants for which
as yet no use has been found. Reasoning
from past successes in finding
a beneficial use for many plants previously
classified as pestilent weeds it
is not too much to expect that in time
some good use will be found for everything
that grows.Positive assertions of bribery and
no less positive denials characterize
the Illinois senatorial investigation.
Evidently there is a good deal
of playing fast with the truth, but
ultimately the investigation continues
long enough the truth will be
separated from the false and justice
vindicated with consequent cleaner
politics.If women do not know their proper
place in the household and in society
will not be for lack of advice.
Newspapers, learned judges, advocates
and opponents of the woman
suffrage movement and, in fact, all
sorts and conditions of people are
giving advice plentifully and free. It
might be well, just for a change,
to specify the standing and duties of the
men.Rightly considered work is no burden
but a privilege and joy. It is a
burden only to those who view it
distastefully and labor reluctantly.
It is a mistake to suppose that work
was designed as a curse for man. On
the contrary, work is a blessing. All
honorable work, mental or manual,
makes for the health, contentment
and happiness of the toiler, and in
addition it promotes the well-being of
society.Homes were never meant to be a
cheap hotel or boarding house where
a man might get a good meal at a
small cost and then leave his portals
not to reenter until the next meal-
hour or bedtime. A man is little, if
any better than a hog who so re-
gards his home. Home is the great-
est institution in the world, the most
important actor in the human life,
the place where more than any place
else, the character is being formed
and life receiving its discipline.The cutting of freight rates on
western lines by order of the inter-
state commerce commission will be
welcomed by shippers and by business
men generally who have long
felt that they were paying too heavily
and that the long and short haul
rule has been persistently broken. The
railways at their western terminals
have to meet water competition, it is
true, but it is not fair that shippers
to intermediate points should bear
the cost in higher rates.It is a question with many people
whether the Sherman Act does or
does not fulfill its purpose to prevent
restraint of trade. Certain it is that
the trusts which to date have been
found guilty of violating the law continue
to do business just about the same
as ever and that there is no
prospect that any proposed reorgan-
ization of these same trusts will
change matters to any extent. And
it is equally certain that the mem-
bers of these trusts admitted to have
been guilty of criminal transgression
have not been prosecuted for their
offenses.

What Bryan Said and Why.

A great deal has been said and
written about the speech made on the
floor of the House of Representa-
tives by Congressman Underwood
of the Ways and Means Committee,
in which he denounced a statement
made by William Jennings Bryan
in the Commons. Those newspapers
that have always hated Bryan on the
slightest pretext, tried to make it ap-
pear that Bryan had deliberately
misrepresented Underwood. They
published what Underwood said
about Bryan, but conveniently for-
got to give Bryan's side of the story.
In order that the matter may be
thoroughly understood by our read-
ers, we publish below what Bryan
said that caused Underwood to get so
mad, and the article on which the
charges made by Bryan against Under-
wood were based. Here is what
Bryan said in The Commons about
Underwood:

The action of Chairman Under-
wood in opposing an immediate ef-
fort to reduce the iron and steel
schedule reveals the real Under-
wood. Speaker Clark and other tar-
iff reformers tried to secure the
passage of a resolution instructing
the ways and means committee to
take up other schedules, includ-
ing the iron and steel schedule,
but Underwood and Fitzgerald, of
New York, the Fitzgerald who saved
Cannon in the last Congress—
succeeded in defeating the resolu-
tion.

Mr. Kitchen, a member of the
committee reminded Mr. Under-
wood that he had told the country
that all his worldly goods were
tied up in the iron and steel indus-
try and that a failure to report a
bill covering that schedule might
be attributed to his connection with
the business, but even this did not
move him.

Some of the Democrats thought
Mr. Bryan did Mr. Underwood an
injustice when he charged him
with being tainted with protection
—what do these democrats think
now—since Mr. Underwood has put
himself at the head of the opposi-
tion to Speaker Clark's tariff re-
duction program?

The tariff on wool was the cam-
el's nose. The animal is trying to
enter the tent. The unmasking of
Chairman Underwood will serve
a useful purpose if it arouses the
Democrats to an understanding
of the mistake made in putting Mr.
Underwood at the head of the com-
mittee—if it solidifies his policy of
delay.

The most effective way to shear
of his power is to change the caucus
rules so as to require a public
record vote on every question af-
fecting the party's policy. Protec-
tion is a nocturnal; it shuns the
light. A record vote, open to the
newspapers would have enabled
Clark to have carried his resolu-
tion. The caucus rules ought to be
changed at once.

The above article appeared in the
Commons of August 4, and was based
on the following special dispatch
from Washington to the Philadelphia
Inquirer, under date of July 25. The
dispatch said:

Champ Kitchen, speaker of the
house, and Oscar W. Underwood,
floor leader of the democrats in
that body, came to the parting of
the ways in the democratic caucus
today, and after a bitter fight the
forces controlled by Underwood
were victorious.

The battle in the caucus was the
most serious the democratic party
has witnessed since it came into
control of the house. Speaker Clark
had introduced a resolution call-
ing on the ways and means com-
mittee, of which Underwood is
chairman, to report bills revising
the steel and iron schedule and
measures revising all the other
schedules; he was completely
bowed over by the Underwood
forces and the sum total of posi-
tive action in the caucus was the
unanimous vote in favor of consid-
ing the cotton bill.

It was decided, as a result of
the vote that dethroned the Clark
resolution, that the democrats of
the house would not pass any more
bills revising the tariff after the
cotton bill has been acted upon.
The vote upon this proposition
was close; though it was taken vi-
va voce, the Underwood victory
was clear.

Claude Kitchen, of North Carolina
made a speech, bitter in which
he said that the chairman of the
ways and means committee, Mr.
Underwood, had proclaimed to the
country the fact that all his money
was tied up in the steel business,
his district including the big mills
at Birmingham, Ala., and that un-
less the steel and iron schedules
were revised the nation would
gather the impression that the
democratic party had been side-
tracked by its floor leader's con-
nections. "The Democrats would
know that such an impression
would not be justified by the fact,"
said Kitchen in an effort to take
the sharp edge off of his remarks,
but the impression would go into
it nevertheless.

The only way we can offset
such an impression," said Kitchen,
"is to revise the steel and iron
schedules at once." The remarks
of Mr. Kitchen did not change the
position of Mr. Underwood. He
made it clear that he was acting in
the best interests of the country,
stating that there was no necessity
for further tariff action at the
present time. He was strongly
supported by Representative Fitz-
gerald, of New York, chairman of
the appropriations committee, who
intimated that the country was be-
coming impatient of so much tar-
riff revision, given in one dose.

Mr. Webb, of North Carolina,
who represents a district contain-
ing 110 cotton mills, also made a
plea for the manufacturers of that
commodity. The stand taken by
Clark was bolder than any he has
yet taken. He has been stating
right along that congress would
remain in session until September
and possibly until next December,
but none knew that he intended to

force the issue in the caucus.

It will be noticed that the article
on which Bryan based his comments
on Underwood was published in the
Philadelphia Inquirer ten days be-
fore Bryan's comments appeared in
The Commons. Underwood not hav-
ing denied the article in the Inquirer
Bryan had a perfect right to assume
that it was true, and so believing
had a perfect right to comment on
it as he did in the Commons. Up-
derwood did not deny the charges
publicly until Bryan noticed it in The
Commons and then he made the
bitter speech which we published last
week denouncing Bryan for repub-
lishing a charge that had been pub-
lished ten days before in a reputa-
ble newspaper published less than
100 miles from Washington. As soon
as Underwood denied the charge,
Bryan withdrew it, and gave his au-
thority for it as above stated. As
usual Bryan was right in the position
he took.

Adopt a Civic Creed.

Why not adopt a civic creed for
Orangeburg and strive to attain to
it. Is it not possible for Orange-
burg, as a community, to have a civic
creed in which nothing shall hurt
or destroy but in which everything
shall bless and build up? Below we
paraphrase an article published in
the Augusta Herald sometime ago
and suggest that we adopt it as our
civic creed.

1. A community of high private
and public morals, where all insti-
tutions and agencies that degrade
individual and community life are
excluded, and where boys and girls
may grow to strong and true man-
hood and womanhood.

2. A community where every citi-
zen receives an education which will
fit him physically mentally and mor-
ally for the work he is to perform,
and for the sacred duties of parenth-
hood and citizenship.

3. A community whose govern-
ment is strong and beneficent, built
on the intelligence, integrity and
co-operation of its citizens, free from
every taint of corruption, whose of-
ficers serve not for private gain, but
for the public good.

4. A community of business pros-
perity where leadership and capital
find full opportunity for profitable
investment, where business is broth-
erhood, conducted for the service of
the many rather than the profit of
the few.

5. A community of opportunity
for every man—and every woman who
must—to labor under conditions of
physical and moral safety, and rea-
sonable hours, with a living wage as
the minimum and the maximum the
highest wage that each industry can
afford, and where there is the wisest
restriction of child labor.

6. A community where there are
adequate facilities provided and the
leisure secured for every man, woman
and child to enjoy wholesome
recreation and to obtain the most
thorough physical development.

7. A community where the health
of the people is carefully guarded
by public inspection, securing pure
food, water, proper sanitation and
hygienic housing.

8. A community where the strong
bear the infirmities of the weak, the
aged, and the sick, and where
thoughtful provision is made for those
who suffer from the hardship of in-
dustrial change or accident.

9. A community where welcome
waits every visitor and where none
shall long remain a stranger within
its gates; where there shall be no
class spirit, but where all the people
shall mingle in friendly interest
and association.

10. A community where the highest
manhood is fostered by faith in
God and devotion to man, where the
institutions of religion which pro-
mote and accompany the highest civi-
lization are cherished, and where
the public worship of God with its
fruition of service to man is main-
tained in spiritual power.

11. Conscious of our shortcomings
humbled by our obligation, trusting
in Almighty God, we dedicate our-
selves to labor together to make Or-
angeburg a city beautiful and right-
eous, a city of God among men.

Recall of Judges.

Senator Owens, of Oklahoma, in
an able speech the other day on the
floor of the United States Senate,
advocated the recall of federal and
state judges. He says their elec-
tions are largely secured by corpora-
tions and individuals whose interests
are more or less before the courts.
He finds that in most states the term
of judges are longer than those of
other officials and argues that they
have been made so by corporations
and individuals for the purpose of
retaining them in office against popu-
lar demand for their retirement.
Senator Owens cites many peculiar-
ities of our judicial system in sup-
port of his idea.

But Senator Owen, as Grit views
the matter, has not gotten to the
root of the evil, if one exists. The
President may appoint federal judges
and governors state judges, but if
the President and the governors were
more considerate of the wishes of
the people themselves; they might
select justices who would be the ser-
vants of the people rather than of
corporations and individuals. To go
a step farther, if appointments of
judges were superseded by popular
election of justices to shorter terms,
there might not be the necessity for
the recall that Senator Owens thinks
there is.

There are many who agree with
Grit in this. As it points out, the
trouble lies with the people, if any-
where. They have delegated too
much power to party leaders and po-
litical bosses. They have given them
too much latitude and have yielded
to them too much privilege. The
people themselves have been derelict
in duty to themselves, and to their
states and the nation. They have
confirmed in too large a measure the
criticism of European statesmen re-
garding our form of government.
They should take more interest in
all matters pertaining to government
and not allow themselves deceived
by interested parties.

We fully agree with Grit that if
the people desire selfgovernment they
must administer it themselves. If
they delegate powers they must hold
it accountability. They will never
remedy their shortcomings by pun-
ishing a judge for the treachery of
their leaders. They must get after
the leaders. They must destroy the
political bosses. When they have
done this they will secure a judi-
ciary that will serve the public as a
whole, not a part of it. Don't
vote for a man simply because he
pretends to be your friend about elec-
tion times, but vote for the candidate
who most nearly represents your
views on public questions.

The Booster Trip.

The purpose of the Booster Trip
of the business men of our little city
is simply to call attention of those
who think they would be benefited
by doing their trading with our mer-
chants, to the advantages Orange-
burg offers as a trade center, and to
assist the merchants of Orangeburg
to the stern necessity of reaching out
for more trade by meeting all compe-
tition from any and all quarters,
both as to price and quality of goods.
In other words Orangeburg wants to
get better acquainted with the peo-
ple in the country.

There is no better business town
in the South than Orangeburg. Goods
are sold here at a small margin of
profit, and her business men are able
to meet all the needs of the people.
We do not mean to reflect upon any
of the other, busy, live towns in the
county, but in every section there
must be a common center, and that
common center in this section is the
hustling city of Orangeburg, and this
fact has given her a good lead in all
directions over other towns in this
section for South Carolina.

All our business men ask is an
opportunity to make good what they
claim to be able to do, and thus all
doubting Thomases will be convinced
that Orangeburg is one of the best
trading centers in the State. So if
you have never given Orangeburg
merchants and business men a
chance to demonstrate to you that
they can save you money on all goods
you have to buy, come and let them
do so when you go to buy your next
bill of goods of any kind. Then you
will not fail to come back as we
know you will be pleased.

The merchants and business men
of this city carry all line of goods
from a toothpick to an automobile,
so you need not fear of not getting
what you want, and that too, at
prices that will induce you to come
back and become a permanent cus-
tomer. Do not stand in your own
light any longer, but join the pro-
cession of contented, happy people
who do their trading with the mer-
chants of Orangeburg. They are al-
ways ready to serve you with the
best goods at the lowest prices.

Doing a Genuine Service.

Grit, which is more of a Republi-
can than a Democratic newspaper,
says it is the easiest thing in the
world to ridicule the Democratic in-
vestigations of governmental depart-
ments; and it is the most natural
thing in the world for the Republican
press to do. But ridicule is often
resorted to when there is necessity
of diverting public attention, and the
extent to which the Republican press
is now carrying it would indicate that
necessity exists. The Republican
press is certainly overdoing the
thing.

As a matter of fact the Democrats
are doing the country a genuine ser-
vice by overhauling the departments
and cleaning up matters about which
there has been more or less doubt in
the public mind. They have dragged
from pigeon holes important reports
buried there for years, and got to the
bottom of controversies that have
dragged along without prospect of
termination. They have cut red tape
stirred officials to activity, secured
results, and given the public a vast
amount of information which it
ought to have had long ago.

Those investigations are not to be
laughed at. They may not show
Republican officials to be rascals, but
they certainly are showing some of
them to have been derelict in their
duties, and are giving the people
more exactly their money's worth of
service. So let the investigations
proceed, however much ridicule un-
til the housecleaning is completed,
for the people will certainly approve
of all that is honestly done in their
interest. There is no telling what
could be unearthed in the way of
official rascality by the Democrats if
they had control of all the branches
of the government, when we con-
sider what they are bringing to light
with only a small fraction of the
government controlled by them.

Socialistic England.

Socialism grows apace in England
notwithstanding she has a limited
monarchical form of government. A
striking advance in government own-
ership of public utilities is about to
be made by Great Britain taking over
the entire telephone system of the
country capitalized at \$50,000,000
and with half a million instruments
and 18,000 employees. What a chance
it would offer for plunder and gov-
ernment coercion but for the strict
civil service that prevails in England.
As the operation of a principle on a
large scale it is enough to strike
dumb with horror and amazement
the few individualists that still sur-
vive, but this is an age of collectivism,
and municipal and state owner-
ship and control of public utilities
is becoming quite common. On this
continent some of the States in the
Union and some of the Canadian
provinces have taken advanced
ground and collectivism seems to have
a congenial soil in Australia and New
Zealand.

An Anonymous Sensation.

An unforgettable romance that
first startled, then fascinated, the
fiction-reading world. You can't af-
ford to go without it. "The Inner
Shrine," by ? Formerly published
at \$1.50; now FIFTY CENTS, at
Sims Book Store.

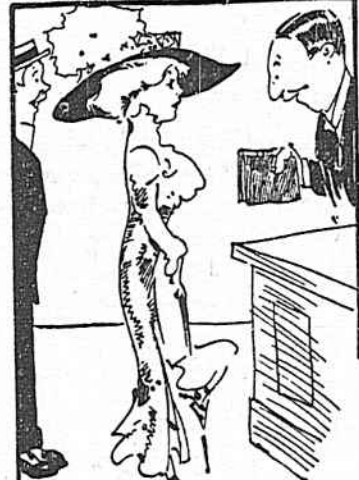
SKETCH-BOOK NOTES.

George O. Baker.



BOTH UNCERTAIN.

"What's the difference between plain
bridge and auction bridge?"
"About a hundred dollars an hour."



DIDN'T MATTER.

"I want a summer book."
"Something light?"
"Oh! no. I have a young man here to
carry it home."



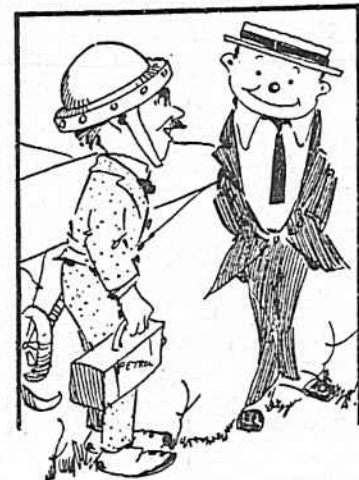
DROVE HIM INSANE.

"What affected this man's mind?"
"He was the manager of an all-star
theatrical troupe and went crazy trying
to give every member a stage floor
dressing-room and the best billboard
prominence."



THE MODERN WAY.

"Yes, I had ten children. They all
grew up and married off."
"I suppose it is lonesome now at
home?"
"Oh! no. Every once in awhile one of
them gets a divorce and wanders back."



WHAT SCARED HIM MOST.

Friend—Are you never frightened when
you make a flight?
Aviator—I had one good scare. Some-
one told me the money they were put-
ting up for the exhibition was counter-
feit.



AN EXPLANATION.

"How much the baby looks like its
father!"
"It's only the warm weather. The child
is usually bright, cheerful and hand-
some."

INDUSTRIAL ORANGEBURG.

Business Firms Pushing Orangeburg
to the Front.

Orangeburg is one of the most
promising of the smaller cities of
South Carolina. Her leading busi-
ness men and merchants are of that
progressive and enterprising class,
who, believing in their city, are ever
to the forefront in earnest effort to
make Orangeburg the Metropolis of
this section of South Carolina. Be-
low we present the names and in
another place brief mention of their
businesses of the individuals who
are leading the movement for
greater Orangeburg.

Marchant Music Co.
Ziegler and Dibble.
J. G. Wannamaker.
W. L. Mosley.
J. C. Ransdale.
John T. Wise.
J. A. Craig.
R. C. King.
M. O. Dantzler.
F. F. Malpass.
Von Oshen and Smoak.
The Times and Democrat.
Orangeburg Bank.
Renneker and Riggs.
Star Theatre.
Sims Book Store.
Bolen Bros.
Wannamaker Smoak and Co.
R. Lewis Berry and Co.
Edisto Savings Bank.
Culler and Salley.
Livingston and Co.
J. E. Glover.
Fairley and Weeks.
Stiles R. Mellichamp.
Orangeburg Repair Shop.
E. N. Scoville.
J. H. Schacte.
Orangeburg Furniture Co.
E. E. Culler.
L. Bennett.
Atkinson Furniture Company.
Orangeburg Steam Bakery.
S. A. Blackmon.
H. W. Stoudenmire.
R. J. Greene.
Theodore Kohn.
H. Spahr and Son.
Orangeburg Lumber & Supply Co.
Home Fertilizer Co.
Joe McNamara.
Liles and Liles.
Ayers and Williams.
Boswell Shoe Company.
Dixie Lumber Co.
George V. Ziegler.
Dantzler and Funderburk.
Farmers' Union Bank and Trust
Company.
John McNamara.
J. W. Smoak.
W. S. Peterson.
Dodenhoff Electric Co.
Edisto Dry Goods Co.

At present there is a good deal of
speculation as to whether churches
have or have not lost ground
throughout the country. While that
question may not be conclusively
answered the average man has an idea
that in many communities there is a
superabundance of church organiza-
tions; and that if some of these or-
ganizations could be merged the re-
ligious life and interest of the com-
munity would be increased. Certain
it is that an oversupply of churches
in any one place means inefficient
service, weakness and unnecessary
expenditure of time, money and tal-
ent.

In the matter of population it is
undeniably true that "westward
the star of Empire wends its way." Since
1790 when the center of population
was 23 miles east of Baltimore, the
stream of migration has been so
steady that the census shows that
the center of population is 41-2 miles
west of Unionville, Indiana. In that
time the center has moved some 540
miles and through the states of
Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia
and Ohio into Indiana. This west-
ward movement indicates that polit-
ical power as represented in Congress
is being transferred from the east-
ern states to the west and south.

The City of Orangeburg.

Orangeburg, the county seat of Orangeburg County,
is situated on the Edisto River in the very heart of the
rich cotton belt, about 75 miles from the coast. The
1910 census shows that Orangeburg is the fourth cotton
county of South Carolina and one of the leading counties
of the South. Statistics show Orangeburg county to be
second in the United States in the number of individual
farms and it has stood second in the number of bales of
cotton produced annually. The soil, however, is suited
for a variety of crops other than cotton and diversified
farming is very extensively practiced in this section.

Orangeburg is in the centre of the county with a popu-
lation of 6,000, according to the 1910 census. This figure,
however, does not include the suburbs and residents living
beyond the one mile city limit, neither does it include 1,500
college students.

Orangeburg is the supply centre for a population of at
least 100,000, who trade here regularly because of its
superior advantages. Her business men are wide-awake,
active, energetic and progressive, and the Chamber of
Commerce urges business enterprises and manufacturing
interests to investigate our advantages when seeking loca-
tions.

FACTS ABOUT ORANGEBURG.

Number of cotton mills 2
Number of spindles (both mills) 20,500
Number of pounds produced annually 2,216,000
Value of annual product \$783,520
Oil Mills, 1, value of annual product \$150,000
Fertilizer Factories, two, value of product \$400,000
Wholesale Drugs, 1, value of annual product \$12,000
Ice Factories, 1, value of annual product \$11,000
Banks 6
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$503,000
Average amount of deposits daily \$1,500,000
Number of bales of cotton received annually 20,000
Value at present prices \$1,500,000
Value of Cotton Seed marketed annually \$135,000
Value of Cow Peas marketed annually \$50,000
Value of Hay, Corn and Oats marketed annually \$100,000
Value of finished Lumber annually manufactured \$200,000
Value of Live Stock annually received \$200,000
Postal receipts for 1910 \$15,683.30
Number of Newspapers 4

Orangeburg is on the main line of the Atlantic Coast
Line Railroad and on the Charleston-Asheville Division
of the Southern. There is now being constructed through
local enterprise a railroad from Orangeburg to the Sea-
board, seventeen miles distant. When this is completed,
the city will enjoy the advantages of the three big Southern
Systems. Another connecting railroad is being projected.

"The city has a healthful climate, artesian water, an
appropriation for a \$60,000 Government building, an ap-
propriation for a survey of the Edisto River with a view
of making it navigable. Orangeburg owns its water works,
sewerage system, Electric light plant, fire alarm system,
and equipment for four efficient fire companies. Her pub-
lic schools are the best and she has ten churches within
her limits. The city has free mail delivery and there are
nine rural routes reaching out in various directions. Or-
angeburg has the best hotel accommodations in the State.

Business enterprises investing \$5,000 or more, are ex-
empted from taxation for a period of five years.

Millions of feet of timber are in the section around
Orangeburg, awaiting the opening of the Edisto for nav-
igation to be marketed.