

**The Manning Times.**

**LOUIS APPELT, Editor.**

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**CAPITOL CORRESPONDENCE.**

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 28th, 1914.

The calculations of men are not always to be relied upon, they may plan and scheme as they will, but circumstances arise which knock calculations into smithereens, it is thus with lawmaking bodies especially. When I sent my last week's letter I was morally certain the general assembly would finish its labors before the end of this week, but to have done so, would have necessitated the Senate accepting the appropriation bill sent to it by the House with its enormous provisions for the expenditure of the people's money and thus entail upon the people the heaviest tax levy the State has had since the Democratic party secured control of the government. The Senate, which endeavors to be conservative, especially in the matter of finance amended the House bill by reducing the appropriations by, approximately, \$325,000. The bill was then sent back to the House with the amendments, but that body concurred in only a few minor reductions, and it is now in free conference. The conference is composed of Senator P. L. Hardin, chairman of the Finance Committee, Senator Allen Johnston, of Newberry, and Senator Louis Appelt of Clarendon to represent the Senate. Hon. George W. Dick of Sumter, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Hon. D. McQueen, of Marlboro' and Hon. C. N. Sapp, of Lancaster, representing the House, this committee worked all day Friday and Saturday (today) endeavoring to adjust the differences between the two bodies, with but little progress, when we adjourned today it was with the understanding that we would return Monday to continue our labors, notwithstanding the fact, both Houses have adjourned to Tuesday night. The object of the conference committee returning Monday is to be free from interruptions brought on by roll calls, and the constant desire on the part of members to talk with the individuals on the committee. I hope we will be able to adjust the differences by Monday night in time for the two clerks to be able to get the report ready for the opening of the session on Tuesday night, if they can, the report will be acted upon, and if adopted, the appropriation bill will be ready for His Excellency's scrutiny. If he agrees with the action of the conference, there will be no vetoes and the necessary funds will have been provided for the running expenses of the State government for the year 1914, should he however, disapprove of any item in the appropriation budget, it is his right to veto, and knowing his record as I do, he will surely exercise that right and put it up to the general assembly to over-ride or to sustain him, right here I might say the disposition is to sustain the Governor if it is possible to do so. It is conspicuously noticeable that disposition to avoid friction this year, whether this being election year has anything to do with this commendable conservativeness I am unable to say, but the fact remains there is not the disposition, as was the case last year, to oppose any and everything the Governor favored. He has vetoed several measures, giving in each case his reasons therefore, and in all but one or two the veto was sustained, and the measures killed.

When the conference committee adjourned Saturday the difference had been brought down from \$325,000 to \$243,000 thus leaving yet to be fought over the heaviest of the items in the appropriation bill, and they are as follows:

|                                       |          |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Maintaining Militia                   | \$5,000  |
| National encampment                   | \$10,000 |
| Adding machine                        | \$300    |
| Tuberculosis hospital                 | \$25,000 |
| University unusual repairs            | \$2,000  |
| University Law building               | \$40,000 |
| Winthrop gymnasium                    | \$30,000 |
| Winthrop additional auditorium        | \$12,000 |
| Cedar Springs new building            | \$35,000 |
| Cedar Springs home for superintendent | \$5,000  |
| Florence reformatory building         | \$35,000 |
| S. C. Medical College equipment       | \$5,000  |

Among these items it will be noticed that the Senate did not

agree to the provision for a new building, and a new home for the superintendent of the Cedar Springs institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind, but the opposition does not arise because these items lack merit, but solely on account of an honest effort to relieve the taxpayers from burdens that are not absolutely necessary at this particular time. No person with a heart can doubt the worthiness of the Cedar Springs institution, where the afflicted of God's creatures are being cared for in a most wonderful manner; the State could better afford to lose every educational institution it has, rather than for any harm should come to this one. But the senate feels it to be the part of wisdom to cease erecting new buildings for the present, and only to provide what is necessary for that which has been demanded by previous legislatures. I believe however, when the differences between the conferees have ultimately been adjusted, and it is found there is any money left within the provisions for a six mill levy, instead of seven mills as the house would have, we will go back to the items for Cedar Springs, and if possible, give to that institution a new building for its primary department as asked for to relieve its crowded condition. The home wanted for Superintendent Walker is not an extravagant request, it is needed and will be given in time, it is not only needed, but deserved, and I am sure every man woman and child in the State who knows anything at all of this good man's work is desirous of making his retiring days as comfortable as possible—it is all the State can do for him, and I hope it will be done.

As to the other items it is different, they can wait for some time to come. The law building for the university is not a necessity, and I have grave doubts, even if the State could spare the money, if it would be wise to burden the taxpayers to provide a profession to the state. It cannot be put on a parity with the school to make teachers, or to preach the gospel, nor can it be classed along with the school of medicine; law is a profession made necessary by the lawmaking bodies, but in the application or operation of that profession it bears no relation to the interests of the general taxpayers. An institution for teachers gives, although paid, a service in building up the civilization of the State. One for the preparation of men for the ministry is along the same line, for medicine it is necessary that we should have an intelligent censorship upon the health conditions, and those who engage in this noble work bear the closest relation to the general public, but when it comes to the law it is altogether different, and should not be regarded in any other light than an ornament. I should like to see a magnificent law building on the university campus, but not at the expense of the taxpayers generally.

The item relating to the militia, \$5,000 is only a part of what is demanded, the head of the militia asked for \$25,000 the house decided to give \$20,000, but when the Finance Committee of the senate looked into it \$15,000 was allowed, therefore we stand apart \$5,000 on this item, as it is the militia will get, if the senate is sustained, \$3,000 more than last year. Then too, the head of the militia asks for \$10,000 and was allowed it by the house, but refused by the senate, for a National encampment. The argument is that this encampment will probably be held at Greenville, and if the State will give this \$10,000 the federal government will contribute liberally, and the city of Greenville will do so also. I took the position it would be silly to provide for the militia to have several weeks of frolic at the partial expense of the taxpayers at a time when we feel forced to withhold the enlarging of quarters for the afflicted of God's children. The inducement held out that the government will make a liberal contribution, perhaps twice or three more than the State may be enticed to some, but it does not appeal to me, nor to my fellow members of the senate committee. Greenville has sent delegations to capture this appropriation, they were chaperoned by one of the house members Hon. H. Bolin Tindal, formerly of Clarendon, and while I am fond of my former fellow citizen, who always carries a smile that will not rub off, I prefer considering the expenditure of the people's money, as Mr. Tindal

considers the expenditure of his private funds, and, which has made him one of those whom poverty cannot pinch. I say South Carolina has no money to spare for such purposes, whenever it finds itself with money to spare it can be rapidly absorbed by the public schools, many of which are sadly in need of help—help them and you will make a citizenship that will not have to be held in subjection by the point of the bayonet.

A tuberculosis hospital is demanded and it too, was allowed by the house. Possibly \$25,000 can be well spent for this matter, and because of the fact that the lamented George R. Rembert was the author of the measure, and died with his heart set upon having such an institution established by the State, I would like to give it my support, but it is impossible at this time. I feel that this disease can be treated at home as well as at a hospital, because, the main treatment is out of door living and careful diet, those upon whom this affliction has been placed can with more comfort to themselves and to their loved ones adopt the tent life at home for the present any way. This question was discussed before the Finance Committee by the head of the state board of health and he gave it as his opinion a hospital building was not needed, but said the health department would be glad to have this appropriation to erect tents and shacks for those who desired to be treated by the State. I asked him if there was an imperative need for this appropriation, his answer was "I cannot say it is, but we should like to have a special place for the treatment of this terrible disease."

Winthrop college has been the recipient of many favors from the legislature, and properly so, we cannot do too much for the future womanhood of this State, and so far as I know this is the first year the persuasive eloquence of Dr. D. B. Johnson has failed to arrest immediate compliance with his demands for Winthrop. The house allowed him \$30,000 for a gymnasium and \$12,000 for additional dormitory; it was nice and generous on the part of the house, and if the exchequer of the State was able I should unhesitatingly support the proposition; we are where the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak, and therefore must make our rations supply our present needs or we will find ourselves without rations for the rest of the journey—"you can't eat your cake and keep it too." If our public institutions would profit by the experience of old soldiers who won great victories by forced marches and short rations, they would not harass the legislature at this time for additional buildings, and other matters they can wait with but little inconvenience do without for a while. There is no doubt about it, our educational institutions are costing a whole lot of money, comparing them with other institutions the cost per capita varies against us, therefore, we would urge the heads of these institutions to take their "feet out of the treasury trough," before the people in their wrath rise up and drive them away altogether. How many of the women in this State were given the advantage of a gymnasium when they were growing up, I have no objection to such an adjunct but until we are able I think the dear girls can do as they have been doing—jumping the rope and using dumb-bells out of doors, skinning the cat and playing circus indoors with the present very good equipment—a far better equipment for acrobatic and other exercises than is seen in some of the traveling circuses. If the women continue improving in physical culture, in the name of goodness what will become of "Little Willie" when she ropes him in? The demand is fast approaching for "Votes for Women," give them this concession and let it be coupled with the physical power to enforce their rights I can already see man's fish as a political factor; imagine a man's wife with hardened muscles begging her husband to vote with her, don't you know the fellow, out of the softness of his heart and gentleness of his spirit when he remembers her strong right arm, will surrender his inalienable rights—the rights handed down to him from his ancestors at the cost of blood and poverty? He will do more than become her adoring slave, he will, when he thinks of that same right arm, go to bed with the baby with

pink ribbons in his night gown to make it believe it is mother, while she is out hustling and haranguing at public meetings. Ladies do not rush us to our finish so fast.

The too, Winthrop wants \$12,000 for an additional dormitory, for the past several years this institution has been receiving appropriations for dormitories, true, the college is growing, there are about 800 girls that must be provided for, but if each girl cannot have a room then let them double up for the present year, after a while it would not surprise me for Dr. Johnson to take it into his head the girls should have a parlor attached to their bedroom and if he should reach such a conclusion, all that he would have to do would be to go up north have a few words with some multi-millionaire, get the promise of a large amount of money with the understanding the State would supplement it with an appropriation, then he would come down to Columbia with his trustees, and have the graduates of the institution, and their friends to work upon the several delegations for this money, with the result, that another grab is made at the treasury. The gymnasium proposition is on that line, Winthrop will get a large donation, the donor unknown to the legislature, if the State will cough up the little sum of \$30,000 for this play house for sister. Well, I doubt the appropriation being made now.

A few years ago the people of Florence offered the State a piece of land outside the city of Florence for an Industrial or Reformatory school, the State accepted, and from the day it took it, calls have been made for money for its support; it is a good institution, and it should be supported, but not satisfied with maintenance, here they come and ask for \$25,000 for an additional building and equipment, with characteristic liberalism the house gave it to them, what's the difference it is the people's money why not? But the senate held differently and said NAY. Because, it is the people's money we must the better guard it, and we refused to give this little amount along with a number of other little amounts which does not make the aggregate grow smaller, this item has us dead-locked along with the others mentioned. I could go on with more on this line to show my readers what must be contended with by those who are earnestly endeavoring to prevent extravagance to the cost of the taxpayers.

The best piece of legislation for the masses in my opinion, is the result of the Finance Committee's efforts for the public schools. The schools will get, unless something unforeseen happens between now and the adoption of the appropriation Act, the public rural schools, especially the needy rural schools will get more money than at any time in the history of the State, but it was not accomplished without a struggle. The rich counties objected strenuously to the method of distribution of the contingent fund, because, as they truly claim, it forces them to contribute to schools in other counties, whereas, as per former arrangements the money collected would remain in the county whether their schools needed all of it or not. Now however the school fund from all over the State goes into the State treasury, subject to, and for certain specified purposes, and that portion that is not specially placed goes into a fund that is for the purpose of helping "especially needy rural schools." The schools fund as fixed by the Senate, and the conference committee has agreed upon, is as follows:

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Libraries       | \$ 5,000  |
| Term Extension  | \$60,000  |
| High Schools    | \$60,000  |
| Buildings       | \$20,000  |
| Contingent Fund | \$45,000  |
| Rural Schools   | \$60,000  |
| Total           | \$250,000 |

I regard this the best and most important of all legislation; exceedingly more of practical value than providing for encampments, gymnasiums, peace victory celebrations and many other demands that have been made; this appropriation gives to the people something for their money directly.

The railroad question has not been settled yet, and when the senate adjourned it was still being debated, not so still either, as the proponents of the measure was speaking, and of course, as long as the question is being de-

bated a vote cannot be reached. It is real funny, whenever one of the advocates of the legislation they demand without giving any reason for it run out of coherent talk, he immediately howls at the other side and charges it with filibustering. The fact is, the proponents of the two cent rate bill have taken up more time in talking than the opposition. I do not mean to say by that the opposition is not endeavoring to prevent a vote, they do not do so, however, by wind-jamming, when they do talk they present facts and figures to show the unreasonableness of the demand for the lower rate, and how it will harm the masses rather than help them, they also show the demand for this attempt to cripple the earnings of the railroads does not come from the masses, but from political agitators who want an issue in the coming campaign to harangue the voters with. An issue of this sort can be used splendidly to keep the buggers off by an adroit politician. Whenever some unpopular act of his is presented to him he can hurl it aside with an argument for the two cent railroad rate; in other words, when confronted to give a reason for doing certain things, or casting certain votes he can raise the cry that the corporations are trying to divert the minds of the masses from the issue he has made—it is a part of the political game. The status of the rate bill is that it still on its second reading with an amendment to exempt roads of less than 125 miles in length, with a pending amendment that the exemption shall also apply to branch lines of a main line of less than 150 miles in length. Should this latter amendment be adopted I do not believe it will receive the support of the extreme clamorers for the two cent rate, but they will vote to kill the bill on its final passage, that is to say, when it reaches a stage for final passage.

I have submitted quietly for several years to the periodical outbreaks from Senator Tillman on this subject, without a word, because, I recall the grouch he has of some trouble with a railroad on account of his not having complied with the requirements of the road with regard to exchanging his ticket, ever since then he has, when opportunity would offer, put in his oar to muddy the waters and to arouse prejudice; therefore I paid no attention to him, not only so, I also recall how he abused men for accepting free passes, and at the first opportunity to get one he grabbed it so quick it startled the person who offered it to him, he snatched so quick—it was rude. I suppose he thought the man might change his mind and go off without leaving it. He has been inconsistent along this line as well as many others, but when he undertakes to apply the lash to the members of the State senate and threatens them if they do not cringe to his bidding, for one will not stand for it, nor bite my tongue to keep from expressing an opinion of him, and his conduct. I did say just what the newspapers quoted. "United States Senator B. R. Tillman has for the past two years continuously slandered the Senate of South Carolina in his remarks about the failure to pass the rate bill." Tillman, when he uttered the remarks which reflected upon the integrity of the members of the Senate knew that he was slandering them, but is willing to cast suspicion upon the characters of these gentlemen, if by doing so, he can accomplish a purpose. I am equally impatient with the attitude of Governor Blease on this matter. He has sent a number of messages urging the passage of this bill, he has not slandered anybody, but his numerous messages are little short of an attempt at coercion, which to my temperament is not calculated to be pleasing. I am a representative under a constitutional oath the same as the Governor, the department that I am to look after is altogether legislative, his is executive, my department makes the law, his department executes such as we make, therefore it will be coming in him to "shinney on his own side," and let the senate solve the problems before it without the aid of his little whip.

The Fortner bill was given its second reading with an amendment which has taken the poison out of it, and makes it so that in order to teach in any school in this State permission in writing must first be obtained from the county board of education. If the house accepts the amendment it will be the law, but I cannot see for the life of me what effect it will have. In my opinion, as amended it is harmless and has only accomplished what its author intended, viz: notoriety, and watch the prediction, Mr. Fortner will be a candidate for some state office, just as others have done before him, raised an impossible issue about the "nigger" and ride him to the place where an office can be jumped off into, then he turns the "nigger" to go his unmoled way for a season.

The past week there has been much political talk in the hotels and in the capital lobbies. Propositions have been made with a view to having a strong candidate to run in the First Congressional District this summer, and the outlook is good for such an one from one of the counties outside of Charleston. I know of many who supported the present incumbent that will not support him again, while I know of none that voted against him who will support him now. It is the opinion of many, I among the number, that if Richard S. Whaley is opposed by a good man from the country he will have the fight of his life to retain his seat in congress.

The talk of John Gary Evans entering the race for United States Senator is looked upon by many as an indication of a weakness on E. D. Smith's; it is argued the opposition to Cole L. Blease did not want the race complicated with a multiplicity of candidates, they wanted it to be a clear cut tussle between Smith and Blease, but Tillman came to South Carolina and went back with a story which sent cold chills down the spine of Blease's opposition—He is quoted as saying that Blease will win; the opposition got busy to connect with another who has a longing for the place, with the result that John Gary Evans is temporarily disinterred and placed in the limelight. How long he will stay cannot be said, it depends upon the quality of the embalming fluid his friends injected into him when Blease mortally hit him in the solar plexus two years ago.

The candidates for Governor, like the poor, are always with us, every day I see them about the capitol, and they are the nicest lot of fellows one would care to meet. Some of them are so radiant in their smiles that when the snow storm was at its heaviest, and the clouds had darkened the city; there suddenly appeared a light as if the sun had penetrated the snowy mist, but it was not the sun, it was a candidate for Governor, cordially greeting a stranger whom he had never seen before, but nevertheless "delighted to see him again," and to have an opportunity to inquire about "the health of the family," and the material "welfare of the people" of the stranger's county. The stranger happened to be from North Carolina, the smile disappeared and the clouds again wrapped the city in darkness.

If I were asked, who in my opinion, is the most talked of man for governor in Columbia, I would say John L. McLaurin. He sits just in front of me, and I have an opportunity to observe what is going on, there is not a day, but that he is being urged to run for governor, many of those who are urging him the strongest are those who, when he first retired from the United States Senate, were among his bitter opponents, they now admit he was misunderstood, and they were misled, and now they want him to represent the masses in the coming contest for governor. I am very close to McLaurin in a personal as well as a political way, but just at this time I am not at liberty to say more than that I believe he will consent to make the race, which of course, means that if he should enter, I will in my feeble way, endeavor to urge my friends to make him the governor of this State. If he is elected I honestly believe South Carolina will have an executive whose administration will do much for the material development of the State. It will bring millions of dollars for investment, and it will also solidify our people and heal up the scores of past factional strife.

Coming down to our local affairs, I am frequently asked about the gentlemen composing our county delegation; how they voted on that measure, but it is with regret my time at this session has been so taken up with my own duties I have not attempted to keep up with the do-

ing of the House. I rarely ever see our delegation unless I go over to speak to them about some county matter, or unless they come over to the Senate to see me on business. I will say this much, all three of them are daily at their post of duty, and the two older members Kennedy and White have learned much from their experience. Dr. Burgess was not expected to become an expert at one session of the legislature, but my information is that he has caught on with unusual rapidity. I have been in the Senate twelve years, with much to learn yet, and if I stay there twelve years more. I will never learn as much as some think they know.

I think I am safe in saying we will finish up and close up shop the latter part of next week, March 6th. I hope my prediction will be verified.

**\$100 Reward, \$100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patients strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

**Composer's Moods.**

Those who imagine that a creative artist can, through the medium of his art, express his feelings at the moment when he is moved, make the greatest mistake. Emotions, sad or joyful, can only be expressed retrospectively, so to speak. Without any special reason for rejoicing, I may be moved by the same cheerful creative mood, and vice versa, a work composed amid the happiest surroundings may be touched with dark and gloomy colors.—Tschalkowski.

**Smoked When Making Laws.**

In the seventeenth century smoking was allowed in the British house of commons.

**Timber Carried by Tornado.**

A tornado transported timber a distance of about six miles in Wales, recently. The timber and other debris were found by a farmer, on top of a mountain in Brecknockshire, where it must have been carried by the severe storm that swept through the country a short time ago.

**Philosophical.**

The philosophical proprietor of a seaside hotel ended his rules bulletin for men thus: "Remember, 'Time and tide wait for no man.' For ladies' rules, see other bulletin."—Judge.

**Convincing.**

Many people complain that they are not appreciated at their true worth; and the numerous empty prison cells seem to bear them out.

**Easily Explained.**

Grinn—"What's happened to disturb the friendship between Nupop and Cutup? Each one says the other is an intolerable bore." Barrett—"Nupop's recently become the father of a first-born and Cutup's just had a surgical operation."

**Sweetest Words.**

"Are there any sweeter words in the English language," musingly inquired Professor Swiggs, "than 'I love you?'" "Well," grimly remarked the pessimistic hearer, "I understand that some authorities regard 'There's that money I owe you,' as about the epitome of satisfactory sentences."

**Courteous to the Last.**

When on the scaffold Robert Bamford, who was hanged at Nottingham, England, several years ago, politely asked the hangman if he could have more rope. On his request being granted, he endeavored to shake hands with the hangman, but being unable to do so with his pinioned arms he gave him a courtly bow and smile of thanks.

**Spank-Power Motor.**

A West Virginia schoolm'am has installed a small isolated plant in an anteroom of the schoolhouse. It is necessarily a heating plant because it is an electric "spanker." This engine delivers 1 s. h. p. a. (5 sharp blows per second). The lady engineer says that while the run is short it is long on efficiency. Central stations might adopt the "spanker," says Power, as a means of building up a day load.

**OLD TIME**

**Sun Dried Peaches**

**9c. Lb.**

**These Peaches have no looks to commend them, but the Quality is There**

They are free from grit, perfectly dry and of delicious flavor.

**THE CHEAPEST FRUIT TO EAT**

Makes fine pies, dumplings, and are equally nice stewed.

**Manning Grocery Co**

**As The**

**Spring Time Comes**

on we want the Ladies to come in and see our

**PERFECTION**

**Oil Cook Stoves and Bakers.**

The Stove needed for warm weather. We have sold more of these Stoves the last year than any other retail firm in the State.

We want our Farmer friends to see our

**One and Two-Horse Plows, Subsoilers, Cultivators, Planters, Distributors.**

And a great many other things which go to make farming easy.

**PLOWDEN HARDWARE COMP'Y**

When You Want the Best Meat, See or Ring

**JAMES' MARKET.**

He will Sell it for Less. All Meats At 12-1c. Per Pound!

He does his own work—That is why he can sell it for less.

**Wm. JAMES.**