

### The Barnwell People.

JNO. W. HOLMES, Editor & Prop.

LARGEST COUNTY CIRCULATION

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1911.

#### A WASTE OF WORDS.

Some time ago one of our wisest and most esteemed friends discoursed to us after the following fashion, to the best of our remembrance:

"You have from time to time been liberal and lengthy in your expressions of sympathy with and sorrow for the unfortunate circumstances attending the lives and labors of the cotton mill operatives of the South. As far as I know you have been pretty lone some in pleading their cause, and the chief reason for that is in my opinion that you know less of the real condition and character of the cotton mill people than the other newspaper men of the State know."

I have lived near the mill towns and villages. I have seen the operatives living in them every day, at work, at their homes, on the street, on excursions and sometimes some of them at their churches. That there are good but unfortunate people among them I admit, but this better class is largely in the minority. I am forced by my own observation and experience to tell you. Most of them are to be blamed for being wage earners. They had good starts in better occupations but threw their opportunities to the winds. On the farms and in the work shops they were generally negligent, never do well people, without system in their lives or ambition to get ahead in the world. So they could make a buck and a tongue lout at the end of the year it was all right with them and they took no thought of the morrow. The future was left alone to take care of itself and of them. If they ever thought about it they did so with the blind belief that the world owed them a living and that the debt would be paid some how or other.

Besides they have made themselves a peculiar people. Their lives are not in touch with those of their outside neighbors and they go their own ways. They are a class looking with suspicion on their fellow men and women and the masses of them would not be persuaded even though one should rise from the dead. They do not desire nor do they deserve your sympathy. Eat them alone for, like Ephraim, they are joined to their idols."

If the cotton mill people be as above described then all the greater their need for friendship. It is natural that those who through their aunts or themselves have made shipwreck of old time occupations and have gone into mill employment because driven there by necessity should drift into a class separate from those who have had better fortune and who continue to be masters of themselves, working when and where and how they please and not obedient to the fan of the factory bell.

Living there packed in the mill settlements these people catch from and transmit to each other customs and beliefs in harmony with their personal situations and the daily grind of their regulated work hours. They can not feel happy or at home in association with those who do as they please and as years go by the distance between the two becomes the greater, the more difficult to be bridged.

The mill people and their dependents, merchants and other town dwellers who rely on the mill trade for support and profit already, constitute a very respectable per cent in number certainly, of the population of the State. When they and allies of similar calibre and conditions with such reckless recruits as are ever ready for revolutions of the old order of doing things enter the field of municipal, State or national politics under the leadership of the demagogue there is going to be trouble and a plenty of it. Behind these people are the foreign capitalists who control with infinite business cold bloodedness the work hours and the wages of the unfortunate in their employment. That problem is a sure to come as the toll of death and the payment of taxes, and that anticipation is a strong argument for our championship of cotton mill investigation and control than the sympathy declared useless and wasted by our friends. South Carolina has saved herself in many past periods of peril by the oneness of her people, and when that flow touch is broken the political, business and may be social chaos comes. With the State maintaining a commission to regulate and restrain the rail roads from running rough over the rights and interests of the people, with Congress and the higher courts working day and night to break the iron bands of the trusts that are gathering into their possession all the valuable assets of the nation and nothing being done to make the mills square deal it is no wonder that their operatives become a class to themselves. To an outsider it would seem that the State is tenderfooted and let the mill masters work their own sweet will because their investments build up cities and towns, keep railroads busy and adorn the mill territory with the tinsel signs of a pinch back prosperity. Here is a present fact showing the selfish animus of the absentee cotton capitalists toward their employes, the cotton growers and every body else except themselves: This month and next every cotton mill in South Carolina is to be shut down for two weeks, and there is no assurance that the shut will not be repeated before new year. Such cessation from work can not help at once plucking every man, woman and child in the cotton mill provinces. It is resented

to with the hope, unjustified by former reports to the same remedy for hard times, to boost the price of cotton goods in the far off markets of the world. Should it fall to do that it might, probably would, have the effect of reducing the present real and future speculative prices of cotton and in either event the mill owners and controllers would be winners.

These magnates have taken the best care they could of themselves in the perplexities of the last few years. To cheapen the price of cotton they have imported and put in competition with American cotton the long staple of Egypt and the short staple of India, both grown by ill paid labor. To reduce the wages of their operatives and improve the quality of subservient immigration has been encouraged, steamers of trained workers having been imported into the United States at the passage expense of the mill.

Wiser by the lessons they have learned in the dear school of experience, smarting perhaps under the remembrances of their disappointed hopes and expectations of abnormal gains, more thoroughly organized than ever their purpose of recouping all their losses and disappointments out of the coming crop may well be suspected, without any violation of the charity that suffereeth long and is kind.

Looking to the future of our agricultural interests and not forgetting the well being of our manufacturing industries I believe I would not feel its conscience clear if it did not give such warning as it has sounded.

It may be, though it is not admitted that the people are wrong in their forecast. If anyone will be happier when that is proven than this newspaper. Its sympathy and business sense will both be gratified.

#### LEARN OVER AN OLD LESSON

"Take heart again," "Don't give up the ship," "Never say die." If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." That's the best comfort and advice that we or history can offer to our farmer friends whose corn crops have been more or less damaged by the long lasting drought. Such misfortunes have happened in the past, for history repeats itself, and people survived and prosperity came again. The books are full of descriptions of such occurrences from the days of Joseph and Pharaoh. Very much nearer to us are the unprinted yet real experiences of some people well remembered and others still living and in the fore front of agricultural activity.

The mood of today and next year should be equal at least to those that went through and won out over worse situations. Contrast the soamed field of that part of South Carolina over which Sherman's vandals passed in the Winter of 1864 and early Spring of 1865—mills, guns, habitations, fences in ashes, railroads torn up, all cotton gone, Confederate money utterly worthless, no banks to lend the help of lended dollars, no merchants to make advances, yet the farmers of 1865 secured fair crops by fencing their work stock on rye and oats that had escaped the ruin of war. With all the deprivations of that year they were as hardy as pioneers and as happy as a defeated, distressed people could possibly be. We remember very distinctly the experience of a trooper of the Third South Carolina Cavalry who in 1865 pastured his charger in his rye field, gave him a bundle of rye for the dinner meal and by the fall he had the barn and smoke house well plenty.

We have heard reliably of how well others have done in years following the occasional dry years of peace. Let us tell you a couple of these all true stories this morning:

There were two beginners in farming, not very near neighbors but both men of sterling qualities, level headed judgment and the courage to face difficulties, who had in the commencement of their careers, in different years, quite similar experiences: The late Capt. W. J. Sanders of honored memory lacked a sufficiency of corn to carry his stock safely through a scarce year. So he sowed rich patches in rye and when it was tall enough for use would have it cut and fed to stock, sparingly until they became accustomed to it, and then more liberally. With a dinner corn feed and night rye rations his mules did their Spring and Summer work to his full satisfaction, keeping unusually sleek and efficient all through the work season.

To many of our readers personally and to all in Barnwell and Bimberg Counties and the adjacent edges of Aiken, Orangeburg, Colleton and Hampton Capt. J. A. Jenkins of Kline is known by his life long reputation as a man of the strictest reliability, with a heart full of sympathy for his fellow men and ever ready to give them the benefit of his well balanced and methodical judgment. After a partial crop failure from disappointing seasons in the early years of his life as a farmer he chose a 60 acre cotton field for this experiment. In the fall he sowed oats in strips three cotton rows wide through the field, leaving between the three row strips two rows in which he planted corn the following Spring. He made a splendid oat crop and after it was cut sowed peas which produced a yield that astonished and delighted a large neighborhood and all passers by. The corn crop was a full one. Had all the field been planted to that grain it would not have produced a larger number of bushels. In the fall he allowed the bands to pull up and thresh out the peas vines. These vines were left on the land with the idea of having them buried in the Spring, but the Winter rains had so filled them with moisture as to render that impossible. So he had the vines hauled into his lot where they were tramped down by stock and laid at the proper time hauled back af-

ter being mixed with cotton seed and compost into the same 65 acre field, which again responded with a royal crop. That was before the fertilizing worth of pea vines had been learned.

Capt. Jenkins advises the liberal sowing of peas to increase the forage crop for the Winter and Spring to come. While they will not if planted late produce the growth of vines that the earlier sowing will do, they will bear peas generously. In this section of so many ready and reliable resources a crop can be made on a reasonably small corn ration for work stock.

#### TO OUR BOY READERS.

One must go away from home to hear the news. Last week we learned more through a report of a fourth of July speech in Chicago by Vice President W. L. Park of a big Illinois railroad of the raising of 238 bushels of corn on an acre by Jerry Moore, the 19 year old North Carolina immigrant boy to South Carolina than we had found out through the eight months reading of South Carolina newspapers. If Mr. Park tells a plain, unvarnished tale, and we believe he does, Jerry Moore is a genius without a superior in all the history of the United States, or we don't know what the term genius means.

Here is the account as the facts were told by Park: It took Jerry two years to make that crop. The first Winter he hauled out of the swamps two hundred wagon loads of rich earth and spread it over the acre. As an acre contains 4,840 square yards there was a load of this rich earth on each yard of the acre containing 21 1/2 square yards long and four yards broad and who have very nearly the size of each plot that received a wagon load of rich earth.

The second Winter Jerry decided to try for the corn prize. So he divided into the swamp again and hauled out three hundred wagon loads more of rich earth and spread that on the acre—a wagon load on each 10 2 1/2 square yards, or to every part a small fraction larger than four yards on each of its four sides. Then he top dressed the acre with forty-five loads of manure, making a total help of 545 wagon loads of rich earth and manure on the acre, a load to less than each plot of 9 square yards. Then the land was broken 11 inches deep, corn planted and with abundant rain a top notch crop made. Mr. Park praised Jerry as highly as all other people have done. At the bottom of his speech was the suggestion that all swamps should be treated in the same way.

A Washington dispatch published in Friday's dailies gives it as the opinion of Gen. W. M. Bixby, chief of engineers of the United States Army, who has recently returned from Havana, that the battleship Maine, which was sunk in the Cuban harbor thirteen years ago, was destroyed by the explosion of its three boilers and not by force from the outside. The work of raising the wreck is said to have progressed far enough to clear the Spaniards of the commission of that crime.

#### THE YOUNG SPROUT.

(A Devil's Citizen.)

"My son can do no wrong" is the creed of the average father of today and not a few mothers subscribe to the same doctrine. Ergo, when the young hopeful shows the natural traits of every child to stray from the path of rectitude, pater and mater are much surprised, and totally at a loss to understand how such a thing came about. Startling as it may seem to the fond parent, a child is prone to mischief and the child is a sort of traitor which breaks him when left to his own resources at a tender age. Latter day commercialism is responsible for the fact that the distance between father and son grows greater, annually, "boy" and his dad have a sort of speaking acquaintance, but not much beyond that. Father believes that as long as he provides food and clothes he has discharged his obligation to his progeny, while mother, whose time is taken up with a thousand and one different things, satisfies her conscience with the reflection that "boy" has a good girl to look after him, so what more could he want?

A recent writer of letters with this subject declared that all children are bad until they are taught to be good. It will hurt most parents to hear it, but the same authority declared that lying and stealing are natural to every child until the evil and harmful traits thereof are clearly outlined to the growing mind.

Many children "go wrong" because they have nothing to do. Satan's chief stock-in-trade for idle hands is mischief and the child let loose on itself is a willing victim to satanic will. It is difficult for maturity today to realize that childhood has certain rights. It has the right to the full protection of parenthood, and it can justify claim to be guarded from the evils from which it cannot protect itself. More than all, childhood has the right to live a clean and wholesome life, to be given a home with all the refining influences of home life. The growing boy or girl should actually expect the advantages of motherhood and fatherhood, and we believe that in that day when father and son shall come to know each other better, there will be laid the foundation for a better race of men.

#### CORN WHISKEY—PELLAGRA.

According to Dr. A. D. Cadd, director of a hospital in Spartanburg, there are at least forty cases of pellagra in that city. In the last 5 months there have been only 8 deaths there from that dread disease, while in the previous 12 months there were 21 burials from that cause.

One of the most recent theories is that whiskey made from spoiled corn is one of the most prolific causes of pellagra.

The doctors are uncertain in Spartanburg whether pellagra is catching. In the same family several cases have occurred and that fact gives strength to the theory that it is contagious or infectious. The undertakers take no chances. In preparing bodies for burial they wear rubber gloves. Some Spartan physicians have used, with good results in the early stage of the disease, the new arsenical compound discovered by Dr. Ehrlich, the German scientist, and which is known as "606."

#### UNION MEETINGS.

Union meetings will be conducted at Joyce Branch, Bethel and Hunter's Chapel Churches, Saturday and Sunday, July 29 and 30.

#### PROGRAM.

11 a. m. Devotional exercise, pastor  
11 15 a. m. Enrollment of delegates and report from churches  
11 45 a. m. Introductory sermon.  
Dinner.  
Topic, Missions  
2 30 p. m. (1) General Fields or Soups.

3 p. m. (2) Obedience to Christ the Missionary Obligation  
3 30 p. m. (3) Our organized plan to meet the missionary obligation  
Sunday, 10 a. m. Sunday school lesson.

Topic, (4) 10 30 a. m. Laymen's movement  
11 a. m. Missionary Sermon.  
Joyce Branch.

Introductory Sermon, W. M. Jones  
Topic 1. W. C. Baxter.  
Topic 2. George Hopkins.  
Topic 3. W. M. Jones.  
Topic 4. R. M. Mixson and Jeff Hall.  
Missionary Sermon, J. K. Goude.  
Bethel.

Introductory Sermon, W. G. Bolton.  
Topic 1. J. D. Timmons.  
Topic 2. W. G. Bolton.  
Topic 3. J. A. Jenkins, H. C. Creech  
Missionary Sermon, T. G. Phillips.  
Hunter's Chapel

Introductory Sermon, F. M. Hauser.  
Topic 1. E. A. Brumwell.  
Topic 2. W. P. Martin.  
Topic 3. O. J. Frier.  
Topic 4. J. A. Hunter and Norman Fender.

Missionary Sermon, B. F. Allen.  
It is hoped that every church will send a full delegation.  
Dinner is expected on the grounds.  
Your committee would recommend that all collections be given to State Missions.

O. J. Frier,  
B. F. Allen,  
W. G. Bolton.

Wheat bran at Moultrie. Prices right.  
ENGLISH QUEEN'S YOUTH.

The secret of Queen Alexandra's wonderful youthful appearance never ceases to interest feminine English and some details of her diet have been imparted to the curious.

Queen Alexandra never touches red meat. She eats only chicken, turkey, duck and game. The vegetables she has served to her are cabbage, spinach, peas and beans. She does not eat pudding or pastry and for dessert has simply fruit cooked or uncooked and out-of-season.

She is particularly fond of nuts and has been known to make an entire luncheon of almonds and walnuts, dressed in salt. She eats toast rather than bread and very little butter, but quantities of cream.

She drinks nothing but hot milk, having given up tea, coffee and wine years ago. On this diet Queen Alexandra keeps wonderful well and preserves a girlish symmetry of figure and softness of skin which makes it difficult to realize that she is well past sixty.

HOME HEALTH.  
Every man, woman and child can help improve health matters by keeping the home in a sanitary condition. Don't let vegetable matter decay about the house and papers stay around the table, and occasionally sprinkle lime. More than all, don't let water stand, see that every tin can and every old bucket and barrel is turned up. There is no one to buy and sell quinine when it is just as easy not to have them—Sunset Herald.

A TREAT FOR ALL.  
A speaker at a meeting of British engineers said: "I congratulate you upon your work in uniting the remote portions of the British Kingdom and bringing together its diverse peoples—the Englishman, who lives his life on his Bible, the Scotsman, who prays on his knees on Sunday and the Scotchman who takes communion and every thing else he can lay his hands on, and the Irishman who doesn't know what he wants and won't be satisfied until he gets it."

NOTICE OF FINAL DISCHARGE.  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will on Saturday, August 5, 1911, file with Hon. John K. Snelling, Judge of Probate for Barnwell County, his final return as Guardian of the Estate of Ellen Wilson and apply for Letters of Dismissal.  
J. T. Wilson,  
Guardian.

NOTICE OF FINAL DISCHARGE.  
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will on Wednesday, July 26, 1911, file with Hon. John K. Snelling, Judge of Probate for Barnwell County, his final return as Administrator of the Estate of Loved Greatheart, deceased, and apply for Letters of Dismissal.  
P. J. Zeigler,  
Administrator.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.  
The Town of Snelling will hold an election on July 23rd 1911, to elect one warden. Managers are J. E. Sanders, J. J. Snelling and J. R. Simmons.  
J. M. Hill, Clerk.

#### ORDER OF NOTICE THREKON.

DISTRICT OF S. C.—58:  
On this 15th day of June, A. D. 1911, on filing the petition of E. G. Craddock for discharge in bankruptcy, it is Ordered by the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1911, before said Court at Charleston, S. C., in said District, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and that notice thereof be published in The Barnwell Herald, a newspaper printed in said District, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further Ordered by the Court, that the Clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable H. A. M. Smith, Judge of the said Court, and the Seal thereof at Charleston, S. C., in said District (Seal of the Court) on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1911.  
Richard W. Hutson,  
Clerk, U. S. D. C. S. C.

## Home Bank of Barnwell

"Organized by the People for the People"

### Identified with the Farmers' Union

Deposit your Money and receive 4 per cent in Savings Department

#### OFFICERS:

Harry D. Calhoun, President  
William L. Cave, Vice President  
N. G. W. Walker, Cashier  
R. C. Carroll, Asst. Cashier  
G. Miller Greene, Attorney

## HENRY D. STILL

The Specialty Store  
RAILROAD AVENUE, BLACKVILLE, S. C.

### Shoes Hosiery Hats

The time of the specialist comes in business as in professional life. The merchant who devotes his every effort and energy to handling certain specific lines of goods can best know what, when and where to buy, can best understand qualities and prices and give the completest satisfaction to his customers.

In keeping with this spirit of progress and forgetting the lessons and principles learned and established during many years of successful mercantile experience I have opened a business devoted to the three specialties of Shoes, Hosiery and Hats, with the supreme confidence that I shall retain the long and valued confidence of all old friends and win the approval of scores of new customers in the counties of Aiken, Orangeburg, Bamberg and Barnwell.

My stocks have all been selected with the most patient care, bought from the best manufacturers and wholesale dealers in the United States. All are new goods, of the best quality, up to date in style, perfect in workmanship and surprisingly moderate in price.

#### SHOES

For all occasions and occupations, to make life's walk and work easy for the toiler and graceful and delightful for days of leisure and nights of pleasure.

#### HOSIERY

For all ages, from the laughing infant to the old folks resting from the labors of well spent lives, a Mammoth Stock, long lasting in quality, exquisite in style, appealing to the comfort and good taste of every wearer.

#### HATS

In vast variety, of best makes, most popular shapes and styles, ranging in usefulness and fitness from the work field to the bridal tour.

Remember that no man can be well dressed unless the head that guides and the feet that carry him are cared for comfortably and becomingly.

Remember that my stocks are the largest in the lines carried in lower South Carolina, that they do not contain a single shoddy article, that they challenge all competition in every particular and are sold strictly on quality and merit and that prices are in harmony with the golden rule.

Travelers from the North, East, West or South of Blackville waiting trains are most cordially invited to call at the specialty store. They will find there surprises as great and welcome as the traveler through the desert realizes on reaching the trees and waters of the glad oasis.

And do not forget that any citizen in the counties above named needing for self and family goods in my lines will find a visit to Blackville's Specialty store one of surprising pleasure and sure saving.

## HENRY D. STILL,

BLACKVILLE, S. C.

## SUMMER SCHEDULE OF THE HILL TOP STABLES

Acclimated Mules for finishing crop cultivation and best wagons in America for hauling the yields of the fields. All right horses for driving purposes and unequalled buggies and surreys, the easiest riding and longest lasting in the world.



Harness—single and double, separate pieces, strongest leathers and most thoroughly dependable making, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Lap Robes and all horse equipment. Prices as always in favor of buyers. More so than ever in Summer.

## Charlie Brown Barnwell, S. C.

## Southern States Lumber Co.

Dunbarton, S. C.  
—MANUFACTURERS OF—  
YELLOW PINE AND POPLAR  
ROUGH & DRESSED LUMBER  
Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Mouldings, Lath, etc.  
Can furnish complete House Bilt  
Saw Mills, Dry Kilns and  
Planing Mill

#### NOTICE OF FINAL DISCHARGE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will on Wednesday, July 26, 1911, file with Hon. John K. Snelling, Judge of Probate for Barnwell County, her final return as Executrix of the last will and testament of C. T. Johnson, deceased, and apply for Letters of Dismissal.  
Elizabeth Ann Johnson,  
Executrix.

## Wheelwright and Blacksmith Work Done Here.

Horse shoeing a Specialty; also repairing rubber tired buggies.  
M. W. HITT,  
—At Johnson's Old Stand—  
Blackville, S. C.

## Wm. McNAB,

Insurance—all kinds  
Life, Live  
Stock, Accident and Health

Office in Harrison Block, Main St.  
BARNWELL, S. C.

## Money to Loan

On Improved Farming Lands. Long Time! Easy Payments! Borrower pays actual cost of perfecting loans. No commission charged.

## John B. Palmer & Son

875 1/2 Building—P. O. Box 282  
Columbia, S. C.

## DR. J. H. E. MILHOUS,

DENTIST.  
BLACKVILLE, S. C.  
Office days Thursday, Friday and Saturday.  
Well equipped office.  
Operations made as painless as consistent with safety.  
Prices reasonable. Term cash.

## DR. W. C. MILHOUS,

DENTIST,  
Barnwell, S. C.  
OFFICE HOURS:  
8.30 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
Persons living away from Barnwell will please make appointments before coming. By so doing they will be sure of immediate service and avoid disappointments.

## T. B. ELLIS, JR.

SURVEYING AND TERRACING.  
A postal card addressed to me at Lyndhurst, S. C. will receive prompt attention.

## MONEY TO LEND.

Money to lend on first mortgage on real estate, 8 per cent interest on amounts under \$1000.00, 7 per cent on amounts over \$1000.00.  
J. O. Patterson & Son.

## Calhoun & Co.

FIRE, Life, Accident, CYCLONE LIGHTNING AND Live Stock INSURANCE.  
—At Lowest Rates in—  
STRONGEST COMPANIES  
—OFFICES AT—  
THE BANK OF BARNWELL