

* The People *

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RUSSIANS CROSS YALU.

Guilty of Brutal Warfare.
KOREANS KILLED AND ROBBED

Seoul, March 17.—Korean officials report that the Russian army is now across the Yalu in the northern part of Korea, conducting most brutal and lawless warfare. Officers seem to be as bad as soldiers and the latter show great lack of discipline. The Russians have seized grain and other provisions and refuse to make payment. The inhabitants are in a state of panic. It is believed the Russians have fortified the north banks of the Yalu to make it a second line of defense in case they should be driven back by the Japanese.

Russian Boat Destroyed.
London, March 17.—The Reuter agency reports that the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Skorni at Port Arthur was blown up by floating mines. Only four of the crew were saved.

China Buying Arms.
Washington, March 17.—The government has received official information that China is purchasing great quantities of modern firearms and ammunition. This is considered significant, as it has been known that the period of two years during which China had agreed not to import or manufacture arms or ammunition is now passed.

St. Petersburg, Mar. 17.—The Japanese says that Japan, having lost hope of getting help from America, is now trying to form an alliance with China, counting on the Chinese hatred of foreigners. It believes the Chinese will soon violate the neutrality.

Death of Duke of Cambridge.
London, March 17.—The Duke of Cambridge, cousin of the late Queen Victoria, died at 10.35 this morning. He had been suffering for some weeks past with a serious attack of stomach trouble. He seemed to be improving slightly yesterday, when he had a recurrence of hemorrhages from the stomach. Toward evening he began to stut rapidly, and never rallied. His death will put the court in mourning and postpone all ceremonies for some weeks.

Gen. William Frederick Charles, field marshal and Duke of Cambridge, grandson of King George III, and first cousin of Queen Victoria, was born at Hanover, March 26, 1819. The greater part of his life has been spent in army service. Considerable scandal was caused at the time of the Duke's marriage to Miss Fairbrother, who was but an obscure actress. Although the marriage was legally morganatic, the Queen always referred to the Duchess as her cousin, and their twelve children were always welcomed at the palace. The Duke's private life was one of devotion and scrupulous honor.

Distrust of Monopoly.
All possible allegations and defenses being taken into account, it must be confessed that the prospect of encountering a combination of a perfect labor union and a perfect employers' association, both engaged in providing a necessary of life, and both bent on raising its price, is a formidable one for society at large. Democratic society has

by its legislation and by its public opinion made such a combination possible, and democratic society must stand against dangers which, in its pursuit of liberty, it has endangered. The growing tendencies of labor unions and employers' associations suggest strongly the expediency of establishing over them governmental inspection and control, and this for two reasons. First, that both kinds of associations soon become monopolistic; and, secondly, that they are secret societies. Democratic government, like despotic government, dislikes secret societies, particularly if they are apt to resort to violence for the enforcement of their demands. In all social and industrial strife it is immeasurably best to use the forces of publicity, discussion and fellow feeling before physical conflicts take place, rather than after they have occurred.

Whoever gets a monopoly—be it one man or 100,000 men—invariably tries to keep other people from sharing his exclusive privilege. Any monopolistic classification must cause great abridgments of personal liberty among all sorts and conditions of men. Moreover, since the fundamental object of the labor union or the employers' association is always the pecuniary benefit of its class, these organizations are providing democratic society with exhibitions of class selfishness, which, in other countries, society and government have been manifested by classes quite different from those that now manifest it, as, for example, nobilities, priesthoods, and soldiers. The world has had bitter experience of the evils resulting from the class selfishness of these aristocratic, ecclesiastical and military combinations; and democracy does well to distrust the new developments of class selfishness, different though the classes be that now manifest this dangerous quality.

A New Military Office Created.
At the recent session of the Legislature the new military office of inspector of rifle practice and small arms was created, and Mr. Henry T. Thompson has been appointed to this position, with the rank of Colonel.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.
Par. 1. Owing to the importance of rifle practice, the office of Inspector of Rifle and Small Arms Practice for the organized militia of the State of South Carolina is hereby created.

Par. 2. Henry T. Thompson is hereby appointed Inspector of Rifle and Small Arms Practice for the State of South Carolina with the rank of Colonel, to take effect from March 8d, 1904, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Par. 3. Col. Thompson will make an inspection of all small arms in the hands of the organized militia, reporting by number the condition of each.

Par. 4. He will instruct the companies in the care of the piece; also, in position, aiming and sighting drills, as prescribed in the firing regulations of small arms.

Par. 5. Col. Thompson will communicate with the several commands, arranging dates and details necessary to carry out this order, and will make a detailed report of each inspection as soon as completed.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
John D. Frost, A. & I. G.

The White Knight; no smoke to compare with it. For sale at the Camden Drug Company. Try them, and be convinced.



BROWN LEGHORN.
Chicken Column.

Pure Breeds Are Best.
As to breeds, most any hen will lay if properly cared for, but pure breeds certainly must be the best to keep, as you have a standard to go by. If your fowls are not up to the standard, you know they are not at their best; besides, you have the pleasure of having something special to show your friends.

Setting Hens.
Proper Way to Care for Henny When She Becomes Broody.

As spring draws near we are reminded that the time is at hand for arranging the nests and getting everything in readiness for hatching out the broods of little chicks. First of all the nest must be made in a room or shed apart from the house devoted to laying hens. Any out of the way room, closed shed or loft will answer for the purpose, and there the nest should be made. A large, roomy box eighteen inches deep, with an opening in the side large enough to allow the hen to pass in and out at will, should be used. First put a few shovelful of dry dirt or sifted coal ashes in the bottom of the box and hollow out in the shape of a nest; then cover with straw or hay and shape it so that the eggs will not roll over on each other. After the hen has shown a desire to set for a few days gently carry her to the new nest, in which you have already placed a few china nest eggs.

Cover the top of the box and close the opening in front and let her remain confined for a full day. The next night you may remove the covering, place food and water in front of the box and gently lift her off and let her eat and drink. When satisfied, she will return to the nest and will then be ready for the eggs which you intend to put under her.

Should she refuse to return to the nest, as a hen will sometimes, it is useless to try farther, and it is better to let her return to the yard and wait until another one gets broody. Setting hens should be fed on whole corn exclusively. This, together with grit, water and a dust box, should be placed near the nest, and she will need no further care. After the first week she should be dusted well with insect powder and then again about the eighteenth day. If an egg gets broken and the others become fouled, wash them in lukewarm water and replace them in nest.

It is better to set two on the same day, and when they hatch give all the chicks to one hen and reset the other. The second batch is usually the more successful, as the hens become more faithful after the first weeks. When the eggs begin to pip do not disturb the hen by lifting her up. Let her remain quiet until the shells begin to crowd the chicks; then reach under her and remove them. Do not take her, with the chicks, off the nest until twenty-four hours after they hatch. Nature has supplied

them with food, so that what they need most is warmth. More young chicks die from being chilled than from any other cause, and many of those that do not die are stunted and never grow as they should.—Home and Farm.

Foot Notes.
Do you wish to get good winter laying hens? Then hatch your pullets in February and March and at latest April. Early hatch chicks mature early and begin laying in December at farthest, and lay all winter.

Some years ago the question of profit in fowl raising deterred many persons from engaging in the pursuit, as there were good grounds for doubting the profitable side owing to the low prices of eggs and poultry flesh. There is no longer any doubt about profit, as eggs command almost double their former price and chicken flesh is a third higher. The obstacles and disappointments which were sure to follow poultry raising on a large scale begin to assume a favorable turn, and poultry farming in a few decades will not be put down among the impossibilities, but among the most thriving industries, if rightly managed.

The Jew as a Patriot.
The temporary persecution, massacre or risk of the disorderly element among Russians will not induce the American Jew to take sides one way or the other in a struggle that is international and seems about to become even broader.

"The worst feature of anti-Semitism is the charge made that the Jew is a stranger in the country in which he resides, that he is not an integral part of the people and can't be a true patriot."

"This charge has often been refuted, but still requires an answer, because the Jew is not a stranger and though he will not mean to the truth and who still in different countries, reiterate the charge with vehement emphasis."

"The fact is that the Jew is a patriot by nature, training, and by virtue of his religion. The Jew is so constituted that he becomes the best patriot of all nations, and there is sufficient evidence a history to bear out this statement."

Moral Standard in Politics.
No political campaign can be carried on without an appeal to the moral sense of the community that cannot be ignored. It is the duty of democracy to see that the highest standard of morality is maintained in political matters. Great political parties are of influence and value just so long as they maintain a high moral standard. The question is how to keep that sense alive. Consideration for another's views is just what we want. The most radical of men has a lesson for civilization, and it must be considered.

We need disinterested men in political affairs, men who are willing to forget self in the desire to be of benefit to the whole people. We have lived too long on the spoils system, and too many men look upon politics as a remunerative profession rather than as a patriotic duty. The kind of men needed in office are those with altruistic ideals, and of the highest moral standard.

What to Do.
Here is a verse the Mail Order Monthly would like for every boy to read and revolve in his mind:

If you would take a job that's risky, by all means keep away from whiskey. If you from danger points would steer, be sure to keep away from beer. Whenever you take a drink of gin, you swallow down a dose of sin. When tempted to a glass of rum, remember that it rhymes with bum. Wherever there's a glass of brandy, be sure you'll find the devil handy. He also hands you out his card whenever your order waxes hard. White Knight sign, a splendid smoke, call for them at the Camden Drug Company, and take no other.

FARM CLIPPINGS.

Genesis of the Cotton Plant.
Visitors at the Cotton Exposition in Atlanta, six years ago, may remember having seen growing near the Fair grounds several specimens of the Asiatic cotton plant. There were many varieties, but all belonged to one general species, quite distinct from any then generally known in the United States. The plant was very peculiar in its general appearance, being small and scrubby, with small notched leaves, and a remarkably bright yellow flower. The seeds were thickly covered with a fuzzy looking greenish down. And the staple produced was very short, though very fine.

This was the gossypium peruvianum of the botanist, and its varieties the Surat, the Madras, and the short Egyptian staple of the same species is the celebrated nankeen, so called from the circumstance that is supposed to have originated in the great valley of the Yangtze, near the ancient capital of the Chinese Empire. All these varieties have subsequently been introduced in the United States, but it is apprehended they will soon degenerate into a coarse staple of comparatively little commercial value.

Botanists tell us there are but four distinct primary species of the cotton plant, although there are constantly increasing varieties of the same species, brought about by climatic and other causes. Three of these species seem to be indigenous to the American continent; and, strange to say, neither of them have ever been successfully introduced in southern Asia, and more than the distinctive Asiatic species has ever been successfully reproduced in the United States.

At the head of the list, as having greater commercial value than any of the others, is the gossypium barbadense, or the Sea Island cotton of commerce. It has never been successfully cultivated outside the three States of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida; nor even in these states very far from the coast. Its home is upon the islands and small portions of the main land of the three States named. Efforts have failed to naturalize it in Asia. And when transplanted to the uplands of Georgia it soon degenerates and loses its distinctive qualities. The saline ingredients of soil and atmosphere, peculiar to certain districts on our southern coast, are indispensable elements of its growth.

The species of the next highest importance had its origin on the Pacific slopes of South America, and is known to botanists as Gossypium Peruvianum. Notwithstanding its name, it seems to be of Chilean origin, though it will be remembered that the present territory of Chili was first known to Europeans as Peru. The green seed cotton now so common in all our cotton producing States is a variety of this species, just as the black seed is a variety of the barbadense.

The third species is that of Asia, already noticed, and known as Gossypium Nerbaecum. There are several varieties of it now grown in the United States; but even a superficial comparison of the staple produced from it here, with that produced from it in the land of its nativity, will show a very marked degeneration, especially after the first crop. Just why this should be so, I pretend not to know; I merely state a fact falling under my

own observation. The fourth and last species is the Gossypium Arboreum. It is, as the name implies, a large tree like plant and produces a fine yellowish white wool, but of so very short a staple as to be practically worthless in commerce. It is a perennial, and is found all the way from the Isthmus of Panama to the deep valleys of the remote interior of Columbia, some six hundred miles from the coast. Its usual height is from eight to twelve feet, though I have frequently seen it as high as twenty. It has something been confounded with what is vulgarly known as the "wool tree" of New Granada, which is however a very different thing.

I have always had the impression that the arboreum might, by proper cultivation and care, in latitudes south of the frost line, be developed into a long staple, and thus made valuable in commerce. But this, so far as I am aware, has never been attempted in the land of its nativity, and there are no places in the United States, unless it be in Florida and southern California, where the experiment could be made with any reasonable prospect of success.

William L. Scruggs.
Atlanta, Ga.

Do Note.
The Mail Order Monthly thinks that the following "Do Note" ought to be printed in big, great big, letters and pasted in stables all over the country:

Up hill—whip me not.
Down hill—hurry me not.
On level road—spur me not.
Loose in stable—forget me not.
Of hay and corn—rob me not.
With sponge and brush neglect me not.
Of soft, dry bed—deprive me not.
Tired or hot—leave me not.
Sick or cold—chill me not.
With bit and reins—oh, jerk me not.
When you are angry—strike me not.

Doubtless Definitions.
Nobody—A prominent woman's husband.
Paregoric—The crying need of the midnight hour.
Divorce—An epitaph carved on love's tombstone.
Lovetaker—A man who follows the medical profession.
Hammock—An article used as a spoonholder at a love feast.
Marriage—The fatal termination of the disease called love.
Thunder—The only reliable weather report yet discovered.
Secret—Something a woman is in a hurry to tell her friends.
Truth—The things women say to each other when they quarrel.
Matrimony—A sort of trust for the protection of the infant industry.
Because—Eve's legacy to her daughters as an excuse for any old thing.
Hope—The untiring efforts of an old maid to discover a man under the bed.

How Soon Forgotten.
In a lonesome country graveyard, five miles from Louisville, Ky., there is an old vault upon whose rusty door may be seen the words: "Zachery Taylor, 1850." Here in this lonely spot, overgrown with vines and weeds, and visited by less than a dozen people a year, is the tomb of a President of the United States, neglected, almost forgotten, yet there are men living who remember the time when his name was heard as frequently as Roosevelt's is heard now. He was the hero of the Mexican war, commanding the American army from its entry into Mexico, and in all the fights between the Texas border and Monterey, including the bloodiest battles of the war—Buena Vista and Resaca de LaPalma. He came home the idol of the country.