

The Cheraw Chronicle

Successor to the Cheraw Reporter which was established July 9, 1885, and entered as Second Class matter at Cheraw, S. C.

J. N. STRICKLIN,
Editor and Manager.

Published on Thursday
by
STRICKLIN PRINTING CO.
Cheraw, S. C.

JOB PRINTING.—We solicit your orders. Our terms are cash on delivery of work, unless otherwise arranged. No orders accepted from parties not known unless a deposit is made.

ADVERTISING.—We solicit advertising from responsible parties only. No whiskey advertising accepted at any price. Monthly settlements required on all advertising. Transient advertising payable cash with order.

Notice of Enrollment.

Under the rules of the Democratic Party a re-enrollment is required. The enrollment books are now open and will close on the last Tuesday in July (25th).

The Executive Committee respectfully urges every Democrat to enroll. Unless your name is on the roll you cannot vote and you must enroll in the club roll, but if the applicant is not a resident of the county, he must be recommended by the nearest practical route.

You must appear in person and write your full name, age, occupation and postoffice address on the club roll, but if the applicant cannot write he may make his mark upon the roll which must be witnessed by the secretary or any member of the enrolling committee.

Below will be found a list of the voting places and also the committee and place of enrollment.

Courthouse: F. M. Canon, C. L. Huntley and P. A. Murray, Jr. Place: Courthouse.

Cheraw: D. L. Tillman, G. A. Malloy and I. S. Huntly. Place: Town Hall.

Brook's Mill: J. W. Brock, A. B. Parker, and Irven White. Place: Cason's Store.

Grant's Mill: W. T. Rivers, G. F. McBride and W. T. Kirkley. Place: Grant's Mill.

Bethel: D. S. Matheson, J. R. Burns and J. F. Powe. Place: Burns' Store.

Pee Dee: H. K. Linton, William and David McIntosh. Place: H. K. Linton's residence.

Patrick: D. F. Buie, J. W. Winburn and C. P. Polson. Place: Post-office.

Rowe and W. R. Johnson. Place: Depot.

McBee: A. F. Horton, M. A. McPherson and A. W. Atkinson. Place: Atkinson's store.

Odum's Mill: D. A. Smith, J. W. Rosco and W. J. Odum. Place: D. A. Smith's residence.

Angelus: E. R. Knight, W. F. Young and John Lee. Place: Lee Mercantile Co.'s store.

Ousleydale: J. W. Ousley, Theodore Winburn and F. J. Johnson. Place: Ousleydale school house.

Catahri: Jessie Hendrix, W. L. Jordan and C. C. Horton. Place: Funderburk's Store.

Jefferson: Ed Clark, Jr., L. E. Gardner and Irvin Baker. Place: W. J. Hick's store.

Douley: W. C. Jenkins, R. M. Funderburk and R. J. Funderburk. Place: W. C. Jenkins' house.

Pageland: S. A. Sellers, T. E. Cato and D. E. Clark. Place: Carolina Supply Co. store.

Winzo: H. Z. Outen, G. F. Evans, Wm. Jordan. Place: H. Z. Outen's home.

Mt. Croghan: J. H. Rathin, J. C. Rivers and M. A. F. Hancock. Place: Postoffice.

Crossroads: V. B. Waddell, J. P. Allen and G. R. Guleuge. Place: V. B. Waddell's home.

Catpund: J. W. Ruthven, Thomas Sumner and C. G. Wilkes. Place: Ruby Drug store.

Wextford: G. L. Moore, E. B. Sellers and J. A. Guleuge. Place: E. B. Sellers' house.

Douglas Mill: A. A. Douglas, J. T. Dees and J. L. Douglas. Place: J. L. Douglas' house.

It is very important that each club have a secretary and a member of the County Executive Committee.

Please see that all clubs are properly organized and those desiring information as to the rules can see same, which are attached to the club books.

Let the word go out to all the voters, for there is absolutely no reason for any white man in Chesterfield County being deprived of his right to vote, provided he is 21 years of age, or shall have become so before the next general election, and has been in the State for two years and has resided in the county for six months and in the voting precinct 60 days prior to the first primary which will be held on the 25th day of August.

The Executive Committee will be glad to give any further information.

M. J. Hough,
Chm. Ex. Com.

C. L. Prince, Sec'y.

What He Was Counting.

"Who is that man over there—the one counting his fingers?" "That's Dobbles, the poet. But he isn't counting his fingers; he's counting his feet."—Boston Record.

MUSTER ROLL CHERAW GUARDS

The following officers and men have been passed physically and mustered into the U. S. service.

Company "I", 1st S. C. Infantry, Cheraw, S. C.

Captain—W. L. Gillespie.
1st Lieutenant—Wilson M. McCreight
2nd Lieutenant—William A. Mulloy
tts. Sergeant—William H. Laughridge
Quarter Master Sergeant—John F. Davidson.

Sergeants:
Charles I. Pegues
John H. Harris
William C. Coward
Herbert F. Jones

Corporals:
William E. Sellers
Harvell, James W.
Hill, John Loyd.
Hancock, Edward M.
Tracy, John J.

Bugler—
William Edward Reid

Cooks:
Robert H. White
Dewey H. Burch

PRIVATES

Baker, Wm. C.
Baker, James H.
Baker, John E.
Bell, Parrott W.
Blackmon, John H.
Blackwell, Alger.
Brasington, Walter M.
Bryant, Harry H.
Burnette, Clyde A.
Burnette, Harvey L.
Camlin, William G.
Cato, John D.
Cato, Samuel H.
Caulder, Allie.
Crawley, Arthur F.
Cotman, Lee.
Davis, Paul.
Douglass, John S.
Driggers, Maston C.
Driggers, Birch.
Freeman, Perry L.
Gibson, William V.
Graves, Lenson C.
Hatfield, Harrison H.
Hendrix, Carl.
Holton, John.
Hunneycutt, Fred.
Jenkins, Thomas H.
Kirkley, Levy.
Kirkley, Robert J.
Liles, William.
Linton, Lonnie.
Linton, John H.
McAllister, W. Bly.
McDonald, Hugh D.
McDonald, Zebulon B.
McDonald, Robert M.
Melton, Roy L.
Odum, Ben L.
Palmer, Roland A.
Peters, W. K.
Quick, Everett.
Quick, Cary.
Quick, Belvin C.
Sanford, Rueben W.

Smith, Henry F.
Smith, Marter B.
Rivers, Henry M.
Seegars, Richard W.
Vaughn, Evans D.
Vaughn, Franklin, P.
White, Theodore A.
White, Will.

The following note received by The Chronicle speaks for itself:

"We lost quite a number of men, 44 in all, a good many of them due to illiteracy, but not a one from Chesterfield County was thrown out due to that."

We are being worked rather hard but most of the men are in good spirits and seem to be enjoying Camp Life."

With best wishes,
W. M. McCreight.

SCHEDULE OF ITINERARY OF STATE CAMPAIGN

The following is the schedule of the itinerary, which opened at Spartanburg and will close at Winnsboro on August 26.

Saluda, Thursday, July 6.
Edgefield, Friday, July 7.
Aiken, Saturday, July 8.
Barnwell, Tuesday, July 18.
Hampton, Wednesday, July 19.
Beaufort, Thursday, July 20.
Ridgeland, Friday, July 21.
Walterboro, Saturday, July 22.
Charleston, Tuesday, July 25.
St. George, Wednesday, July 26.
Bamberg, Thursday, July 27.
Orangeburg, Friday, July 28.
St. Matthews, Saturday, July 29.
Sumter, Tuesday, August 1.
Manning, Wednesday, August 2.
Moncks Corner, Thursday, Aug. 3.
Georgetown, Friday, August 4.
Kingstree, Saturday, August 5.
Florence, Tuesday, August 8.
Marion, Wednesday, August 9.
Conway, Thursday, August 10.
Dillon, Friday, August 11.
Darlington, Saturday, August 12.
Bishopville, Tuesday, August 15.
Bennettsville, Wednesday, Aug. 16.
Chesterfield, Thursday, August 17.
Camden, Friday, August 18.
Lancaster, Saturday, August 19.
Union, Tuesday, August 22.
Gaffney, Wednesday, August 23.
York, Thursday, August 24.
Chester, Friday, August 25.
Winnsboro, Saturday, August 26.

Big Fire in Norfolk.

Norfolk, Va., July 6.—Fire early today destroyed the coach shed of the Seaboard Air Line with an estimated loss of more than \$100,000. Ten new coaches were burned. The fire for a time threatened the entire plant.

COUNTY CAMPAIGN OPENS TUESDAY, AUGUST 8

Following are the dates for the campaign meetings at which the candidates for the various county offices will appear and address the voters.

Brook's Mill—August 8th, at night.
Cheraw—August 8th, at night.
Grant's Mill—August 9th.
Patrick—August 10th.
Ousleydale—August 11th.
McBee—August 12th.
Angelus—August 13th.
Jefferson—August 22nd.
Pageland—August 23rd.
Mt. Croghan—August 24th.
Ruby—August 24th, at night.
Odum's Mill—August 25th.
Chesterfield—August 26th.

The Primary election will be held on the 29th of August. All candidates must file their pledges and pay their assessments with the secretary of the committee, Mr. C. L. Prince, or the county chairman, Mr. M. J. Hough.

The initial assessment of candidates remains the same this year as last, \$2.00 when you file your pledge.

**FATHER AND CHILD
DIE IN QUICKSAND**

Mother and Three Little Sons Stand by Helpless and Witness Tragedy

Spartanburg, July 4.—Special R. H. Barrow, prominent throughout the State in U. C. T. circles, and his little daughter, Miss Jennie Sue, 13 years of age, were the victims of quicksand, when they were drowned in Pearsin's Pond, near the Country Club, east of the city, this afternoon, while Mrs. Barrow and three little sons stood near the edge of the water and were unable to give any assistance. The accident occurred in a small body of water, near which just the members of the Barrow family had spent the afternoon on a quiet family picnic.

Miss Jennie Sue Barrow had gone into the pond to wade, when she was seen to be sinking beyond her height, and Mr. Barrow, with his clothing on, entered the water to go to her assistance. When he approached her he began to sink and the child disappeared. In her struggles she seized her father about the neck, which carried him below the water for a moment. His head, however, reappeared above the water, but, imbedded in the sand above his knees, he was never able to extricate himself and was drowned standing up with the top of his head showing above the surface of the pond.

To release Men Needed At Home.

Washington, July 6.—All army deserters from the United States are authorized by Secretary Baker to discharge enlisted men of the National Guard in the federal service who have one or more dependent relatives.

HOW THE ICE WAS BROKEN

By ALAN HINSDALE

I had seen hundreds, thousands of young women, but until I saw a certain lady on a steamer on my way from New York to Naples I had not seen the one to absorb me. I would have given much for an introduction, but there was no one to introduce me. As soon as we reached port I made a detective of myself in order to learn where she was going, with a view to following her. She was traveling with an elderly lady and a girl of twelve. The lady I presumed to be her mother, the girl her sister. On reaching Naples I was obliged to lose sight of the family, but went the rounds of the hotels until I found them. Then, too, I had the good fortune to be on the same train with them on a trip to Pompeii.

Usually Americans traveling abroad make one another's acquaintance without formality, but in this case nothing occurred to warrant my opening conversation with them. The older woman seemed to be very oddish, the girl retiring, and I was fearful of intruding. So there we were—I wishing to be on social terms with the girl, she doubtless wishing for the companionship of a young man, but kept apart by conventions.

When they had left Naples I learned from the clerk of the hotel where they had stopped that they had expressed their trunks to a certain hotel in Rome. A day or two later I went to Rome and put up at that same hotel. The morning after my arrival I breakfasted in the same dining room with them. But they did not appear to notice me. And I refrained from looking their way when they were looking mine.

Their next stopping place was Florence, and, having learned that it was their policy to express their trunks, I did not find it difficult to trace them. But this time an over-consciousness of guilt sent me to a different hotel. Florence is contracted, and I was sure to meet them in the picture galleries. And so I did. The mother passed me with a high head, but the girl I admired showed signs of consciousness.

And so I dogged the footsteps of these persons till I cornered them in an inn in Switzerland so small that our rooms were very near together. Each one of their party had a sleeping room. At the end of the hall was the mother's; opposite was the older daughter's; next to the mother was the little girl's, and next to the little girl was my apartment.

In the middle of the night I was awakened by a soft hand laid on my forehead.

"Feel better, dearie?"

The voice was feminine, and, since I had heard it before, I knew it to be that of my charmer. Realizing that my masculine tones would not be mistaken for a child's, I simply made no reply. The girl took my hand, and I knew that she was surprised at its size, for she had never before felt it. Indeed, she had made a mistake, for without a word she hastily left the room.

The next morning while dressing I noticed on the floor a little gold pin of the safety kind. Picking it up, I put it in my portmanteau. I knew very well that my visitor of the night before had dropped it. I knew also that it was my bounden duty to return her property, though it was of very little value, but at the same time that to return it would be embarrassing to her. I therefore took no action in the matter.

It was evident in the morning that the little girl was indisposed, for she was not in the breakfast room with her mother and sister. It was also evident from that sister's appearance that she was much embarrassed by a consciousness of having the night before got into the wrong room. I knew that if I returned what she had dropped I would make a mistake. I thought over various methods of returning it that might not appear indecent, but none of them satisfied me. Besides, I wished to keep it for a souvenir.

I wondered if the girl was not in some such position as I. Did she not wish to apologize for her intrusion, and was she not prevented by delicacy?

I am ashamed to confess that it was she who solved the problem between us. One morning she came out of her room at the same time that I came out of mine. She paused, hesitated, then said to me:

"I owe you an explanation. The other—"

"Don't give yourself any concern as to that," I said. "I understood at once you had made a mistake. In the morning I found a pin on the floor that you had dropped."

I took the article from my pocket and handed it to her. She received it, smiled, half poutingly, half amusedly, and went her way.

But the ice was broken. The next time she met me in the hotel she nodded to me and I dropped a passing remark. Before very long I was hand and glove with the party and attending to the thousand and one things in which a man is useful to women, especially when they are traveling abroad. It is perhaps not necessary to add that I improved the time and before any of us returned to America I had achieved an engagement conditional upon my credentials being satisfactory. They were found to be so, and now when we two travel abroad we go together. One of our favorite tours is over the route we traveled when we were angling for an acquaintance.

Candidates Cards

Announcements or candidates for County offices will be printed under the above heading until the close of the campaign for \$3.00; for State and Congressional offices the charge will be \$5.00.

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER

I am a candidate for Railroad Commissioner and solicit the support of every Chesterfield County voter.

W. T. THROWER.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

I hereby announce that I am a candidate for re-election to the office of County Superintendent of Education, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

R. A. ROUSE.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Education for Chesterfield County, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary.

J. ARTHUR KNIGHT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Education, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

ROBERT TURNER

FOR SHERIFF

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for reappointment to the office of Sheriff of Chesterfield county subject to the rules governing the Democratic primary.

D. P. DOUGLASS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Sheriff of Chesterfield County, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary election to be held in August next.

EMS G. INGRAM.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Auditor of Chesterfield County, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary election, to be held in August next.

ARTHUR C. COWARD

FOR AUDITOR

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Auditor of Chesterfield County, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary election, to be held in August next.

JOHN CASTON BLACKWELL

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Auditor of Chesterfield County, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

JOHN CASTON BLACKWELL

With thanks for past favors, I hereby announce myself a candidate for reappointment to the office of County Auditor, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

T. W. EDDINS

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Representative, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

A. F. FUNDERBURK

FOR CLERK OF COURT

To the Voters of Chesterfield County: I thank you for electing me Clerk of Court. I am a candidate for re-election and will appreciate your support.

I. P. MANGUM.

I am a candidate for the office of Clerk of Court subject to the action of the Democratic Primary Election.

W. P. ODOM

FOR SUPERVISOR

I want to thank the many voters of Chesterfield County for their past support, and I offer myself for reelection to the office of County Supervisor of Chesterfield County, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary.

H. F. KING.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Supervisor for Chesterfield County, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary.

P. H. ARANT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Supervisor for Chesterfield County, subject to the rules of the Democratic primary.

E. R. KNIGHT

At the earnest request of many friends in different parts of the county I announce myself a candidate for Supervisor, subject to rules of the Democratic primary.

F. W. RIVERS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Supervisor for Chesterfield County, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary.

H. W. CROWSWELL.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic primary election.

W. A. DOUGLASS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

J. FRANK CRAWLEY.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Chesterfield County, and pledge myself to abide by the result of the Democratic Primary election.

M. S. WATSON.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Treasurer of Chesterfield County, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the approaching primary election.

J. A. WELSH.

BEST PAID MEN ARE NOW ASKING FOR HIGHER PAY

Government Officials Fail To Find Any Justice in Demands of Train Service Employees.

By Judson C. Welliver in The Washington Times.

Administrative and legislative authorities in Washington are taking a distinctly different view of the present effort of railway trainmen to compel an advancement in their wages, from any that has been taken on former occasions.

It is very apparent that the case for the employees seeking higher wages is viewed with less amiability than ordinarily. In legislative circles there has recently been serious talk of legislation to prohibit strikes by employees of interstate carriers, and to provide a procedure for compulsory arbitration.

The impression has gained a good deal of ground, that certain favored classes of employees have for a long time been systematically aggregating to themselves most of the increases in wages.

Highest Paid Class Of Men

On behalf of the engineers and trainmen who are making the demand for a large wage increase, it is urged that the higher cost of living justifies their demand. Yet these men, the engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen, are the highest paid classes of railroad labor.

The question being asked why an engineer getting an average wage in 1913 of \$5.20, should require an increase, while trackmen, who were getting \$1.53 per day, should be left out?

Again, the average wage of conductors in 1913 is shown by the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission to have been \$4.89 per day. At the same time, telegraph operators and dispatchers were getting an average wage of \$2.52 per day.

If the increased cost of living for the \$4.89 conductor necessitates a large increase in his compensation, where does the \$2.52 dispatcher come in?

No demand is being urged on behalf of the operators and dispatchers, and some of the railroads have lately been intimating vigorously that if a big additional burden must be laid on their labor funds they would like to give the benefit to the poorer paid classes of employees.

The truth of the whole business is that, as a whole, the railroad employees of the country are not very highly paid as compared to other people. A few classes of railroad men are paid very high wages. The most fortunate of all these classes are the engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen.

Rate Rising Rapidly

Not only are these four classes paid much more liberally than other employees, but the figures show that their rate of wages has been rising more rapidly than that of any other classes.

In 1914 the Interstate Commerce Commission's report showed the number of railroad employees for the entire country to be 1,710,286. Out of this number there were 62,021 engineers, 64,959 firemen, 48,201 conductors, and 136,809 other trainmen; a total of 311,990, or just about one-sixth of the entire number.

At that same date, the number of trackmen, exclusive of foremen, was 337,451. That is, the number of common laborers on the section was greater than the entire roll of engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen. Yet this huge army of trackmen was working for an average wage of \$1.53 per day, while engineers were getting \$5.20, firemen were getting \$2.13, conductors were getting \$4.89, and other trainmen were getting \$3.04. These figures are the commission's averages for the entire country.

Condition Bettered

Largely because they are the best organized classes or railway workers and have been unremitting in their demands for better wages, these four classes have succeeded in bettering their condition rapidly and regularly, at the expense of the other classes, which are not so highly organized.

The trainmen, whenever they insist on a wage increase, have, on their side, the tremendously potent argument that if they don't get what they ask, they can walk out and tie up the whole railroad system. No other class of employees could do this, because no other is so instantly indispensable.

How effectively the four favored classes have used their power is shown by the cold figures. In the ten years from 1903 to 1912, inclusive, the salaries of general officers increased an average of 17 per cent.

In that same ten-year period the salaries of engineers increased 24 per cent.

During those same ten years the wages of general office clerks increased 13 per cent, while the wages of firemen increased 32 per cent.

During those same ten years the wages of telegraph operators and dispatchers increased 14 per cent, while those of trainmen other than conductors increased 38 per cent.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY

Sworn to before me and subscribed in presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1915. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Federal Inquiry or Railroad Strike?

Faced by demands from the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen that would impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of \$100,000,000 a year, the railroads propose that this wage problem be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal.

With these employees, whose efficient service is acknowledged, the railroads have no differences that could not be considered fairly and decided justly by such a public body.

Railroads Urge Public Inquiry and Arbitration

The formal proposal of the railroads to the employees for the settlement of the controversy is as follows:

"Our conferences have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences of opinion and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals and the proposition of the railroads be disposed of by one or the other of the following methods:

1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railroads, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, set in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved; or

2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law" (The Newlands Act).

Leaders Refuse Offer and Take Strike Vote