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Augusta, Ga.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
Accounts Solicited.
L. C. HAYNE, CHAS. C. HOWARD,
PRESIDENT, CASHIER.
RESOURCES OVER \$1,000,000.

Edgefield Advertiser

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUGUSTA

AUGUSTA, GA.
L. C. HAYNE, CHAS. R. CLARK,
President, Cashier.
CAPITAL \$250,000.00
Surplus & Profits \$190,000.00

The business of our out-of-town friends receives the same careful attention as that of our local depositors. The accounts of careful conservative people solicited.

VOL. 73. EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1908. NO. 43.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS

News of Interest Gleaned From All Sections of the State and Arranged For Busy Readers

PREPARATIONS FOR STATE FAIR.

The Chamber of Commerce Has Many Details.

Columbia, Special.—The Chamber of Commerce is progressing rapidly with preparations for fair week. The contract for wiring for street lighting has been awarded to the Perry Electric company. The arrangements as to street lighting will be different this year in that the material put up will be the property of the Chamber of Commerce and not rented as has been the custom in the past.

The Johnny Jones shows, which will have the street attractions, carry their own electric lighting plant and are under contract with the Chamber of Commerce to present their full capacity of lights and an equal number of lights will be installed at the side shows by the Chamber of Commerce in addition to the ones used by the carnival.

Fun, But Not Rowdiness. The Johnny Jones Carnival company has arranged for the street shows. Police will not permit the sale of whips, rubber balls, confetti, etc., and will rigidly enforce the ordinance against the practice of throwing these things around the city. Every show that will be presented is represented as a high class attraction and no objectionable shows will be offered.

The Chamber of Commerce will not grant concessions to any one except with the express understanding that there can be none of the objectionable features. The idea of the committee handling this matter in charge is that the fair shall be full of life and ginger with rowdiness eliminated.

Old Nicholas Malcher, a veteran of many fairs, will have charge of the water supply. Barrels will be placed at the corners on Main street and ice water can be had by all desiring it. The barrels will have been scalded and painted and are in readiness to fill the functions required of them. The city has granted the use of the water.

Capt. R. J. Person, Jr., who can be found at the E. C. Electric company, three doors from the transfer stations, in charge of the information bureau, and has perfected arrangements for handling the crowds. Mr. Person in addition to his experience and ability, is a West Point graduate and ex-army officer, and by reason of his military training, being well versed in matters of discipline, is thought to be an ideal man for the position he holds.

The Johnny J. Jones Carnival company has nine shows and is the best carnival that has ever exhibited in Columbia. The management has just secured a new show, "A Trip from New York to the North Pole," which is an entirely new production and will probably show for the first time with the carnival when they open their engagement in Columbia.

They have an animal show that is pronounced the best ever seen in Columbia, and a new trainer, who is in charge of the animals, has few superiors in the animal business, and is no doubt the best with any carnival company. This company is also under contract to secure six other high class shows and they must be stellar attractions.

The band with the carnival was in Columbia last year and gave thorough satisfaction. It consists of 16 pieces and is an all-Italian band. It will give street concerts in the afternoon and night. Two merry-go-rounds will be here, which, with the Ferris wheel, will make things look natural. Three free attractions will be given on Main street. A balloon ascension with a

Resources of the State.

Gov. Ansel has appointed Messrs E. J. Watson and A. C. Moore, of Columbia, Earl Sloan of Charleston and J. E. Sirrine of Greenville as a committee to prepare a statement of facts, figures and tables on the resources of this State. These facts will be presented at the Southern Commercial congress, which meets in Washington in December.

In Receivers Hands.

In the case of Tompkins & Tompkins vs. Edgefield Manufacturing company of Edgefield, Judge Pritchard in the federal court made the temporary receivership permanent and appointed J. D. Allen special master. It was ordered that the receivers be authorized to make a compromise of the Louis Gilchrist \$100,000 claim against the Edgefield Manufacturing company by the entry of a verdict for \$1,000. The receivers were also directed to pay claims aggregating \$1,100.

Military Elect Officers and Adjourn.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The seventeenth annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States came to an end after Washington had been chosen as the next place of meeting. Rear Admiral Presley M. Rixey, surgeon general, United States navy, was elected president; Surgeon Charles Poindeexter Wertenbacher, Norfolk, Va., was elected vice president.

Funeral of Mrs. Zach McGhee.

Spartanburg, Special.—The funeral of Mrs. Zach McGhee, formerly Miss Helen Irwin, whose death occurred in Washington Sunday night, took place at the Church of the Advent here last week. The service being conducted by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, rector of the Episcopal church in Greenville. The church was filled with the friends of Mrs. McGhee and their floral offerings were most beautiful. Interment was made in the church yard cemetery.

AUGUST FLOOD BULLETIN

Interesting Figures Given on Precipitation During That Month.

In the monthly weather bulletin on conditions in August, just issued, Section Director Bauer gives some interesting figures on the rainfall, especially at the time of the great flood. The report says:

"The average precipitation was 9.11 inches, which is 4.91 inches above the normal. The greatest local monthly amount was 19.52 inches, at Greenville; the least was 3.16 inches, at Yemassee. The greatest 24-hour fall was 11.65 inches, at Anderson, on the 24th-25th. The average number of days with rain was 10, ranging from six days at Blairs and Jacksonboro to 15 days at Effingham and Winthrop college.

"Excessive Precipitation.—At Anderson on the 24th-26th, 14.31 inches in 34 hours; at Blairs on the 24th-26th, 8.64 inches in 60 hours; at Calhoun Falls on the 23d-26th, 9.62 inches in 63 hours; at Camden in 23 hours; at Catawba on the 23d-26th, 10.12 inches in 65 hours; at Cheraw on the 24th-26th, 6.54 inches in 62 hours; at Clemson College on the 25th, 2.81 inches in 24 hours; at Columbia on the 19th, 3.15 inches in 9 hours; at Conaway on the 26th, 2.83 inches in 14 hours; at Dillon on the 19th, 3.69 inches in 24 hours; at Greenville on the 23d-26th, 16.94 inches in 78 hours; at Greenwood on the 24th-26th, 7.06 inches in 60 hours; at Jacksonboro on the 20th, 4.00 inches in 24 hours; at Kingstree on the 27, 2.60 inches in about 14 hours; at Liberty on the 24th-26th, 11.12 inches in 24 hours; at Little Mountaintop on the 19th, 3.21 inches in 24 hours; at Mt. Holly, N. C., on the 23d-26th, 11.19 inches in 53 hours; at Pelzer on the 24th-26th, 5.14 inches in 27 hours; at St. George on the 20th, 2.60 inches in 4 hours; at Saluda on the 6th 2.60 inches in 24 hours; at Santree on the 23d-25th, 10.83 inches in 58 hours; at Spartanburg on the 24th-26th, 9.33 inches in 72 hours; at Fergusson on the 26th, 2.59 inches in 24 hours; at Walterboro on the 19th, 2.51 inches in 16 hours; at Winstboro on the 24th-25th, 7.85 inches in 43 hours; at Winthrop college on the 24th-25th, 7.10 inches in 43 hours.

Report on Tobacco.

Columbia, Special.—Corrisoner Watson has received a summary of the tobacco situation in this State, prepared specially for the department by Hartwell M. Ayer, as follows:

"Amount produced in 1905, 24,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds.

"Of this 75 per cent is bought by the American Tobacco Company and the Imperial Company. The former's grades consist of cigarette and granulators (for smoking) and wrappers for American trade.

"The latter company's grades consist of cigarette and plug tobacco, which are all shipped to England.

"We have a very small per cent of twist and plug tobacco grown in our State. We have about 20 per cent of a crop of semi-bright strips that are shipped to European markets, mainly to England by independent buyers. The remainder, 5 per cent of the crop, consists of scrap tobacco, that are manufactured by the American trade into smoking tobaccos. The independents buy from ten to fifteen per cent of the crop of wrappers for American trade, principally shipped West. This is as near the information as we can give it, as all tobacco are manufactured in Virginia and the West. What per cent of our grades and kinds goes into the different outputs we cannot give you."

Edisto County is on the Way.

Columbia, Special.—Governor Ansel Saturday issued a proclamation for an election on the question of the formation of Edisto county to be held December 15. There has been considerable contest over this matter, the area of the proposed county being formed out of portions of Lexington, Aiken and Orangeburg.

Killed by Fall From Tree.

Monek's Corner, Special.—Mr. Geo. Mims, a well known mechanic, met with an accident which resulted in his death a few hours later. He was at a baptizing at Canal Bridge and had climbed up a tree to get some berries for the children, when a limb broke and he fell a distance of 30 feet. Dr. W. K. Fishborne was hastily summoned, who used all medical skill to revive him, but without avail. His death is very much regretted.

Abe Dill Shot to Death.

Greenville, Special.—Abe Dill, a well known and highly respected farmer of Saluda township, this county, was shot and almost instantly killed Saturday by Posey Barton, according to a report received in this city. Barton is said to be at large. No cause has been assigned for the killing. No particulars of the killing could be obtained.

Missionary to China Dies.

Laurens, Special.—The Rev. S. Charlton Todd, who was on a visit here from China, where he had been engaged in missionary work for five years, died in this city last week at the home of his mother, Mrs. Junie Todd Clarke, after a three-weeks' attack of typhoid fever. He was 35 years old and is survived by his wife, who remained in China during her husband's visit home. The funeral and interment took place here.

Killing in Greenville.

Greenville, Special.—Fred Ruby, an Englishman, engineer of the merry-go-round of the Johnny Jones Carnival company, was shot and killed here by Jesse Harris in a jail charged with the crime. There was no quarrel and no reason is known. Harris had been drinking.

A. G. Kirkendall Shot.

Spartanburg, Special.—A telephone message from Moore's Station, a few miles south of this city, says that that Elmore Wright, a well known farmer in that section shot and fatally wounded A. G. Kirkendall here late Thursday afternoon. The trouble is said to have grown out of the arrest of Kirkendall a day or so ago on the charge of making illicit liquor. It is said Kirkendall shot at Wright Wednesday. No arrests have been made.

OUR SCHOOLS

By PROF. WILLIAM H. HAND,
University of South Carolina.
Paper Number Six.

Change of Teachers.—The frequent change of teachers is a constant break and clog in the progress of the schools. It robs them of anything like an unbroken course of work and fixedness of policy. Every new teacher introduces some new feature into the work of the school, perhaps a good feature in itself, yet no better than what it displaces. It requires readjustment to install anything new, and the time and friction are a loss, unless the change is decidedly for better.

Generally speaking, our best schools are those which have the fewest changes in the teaching force. It requires at least one full session for a teacher to become acquainted with his patrons. By becoming acquainted with patrons for more than mere social knowledge of them. I mean an appreciation of the tastes and their ideals and their ambitions, and a knowledge of their peculiarities, if you please. Until he understands these he is not in a position to serve them and to lead them and a teacher who can not lead is of but little force.

Now until after a teacher has taught from four to six years in a community he is prepared to give it his best services. Yet how few teachers remain in one school three years.

Some places change teachers every year simply because they have acquired the habit of doing so. Like any other bad habit, this one grows upon people. The trustees and the patrons frequently realize that their school is far inferior to some other school, and rush to the conclusion that they need a change of teachers, when the truth is that they have already injured their school by too many changes. Have any of my readers ever seen a pupil, or an entire class set to work in the same place, in arithmetic for instance, at the beginning of each of three successive sessions—each time by a new teacher? Is it probable that this would have been done by any one reasonable teacher teaching the school the three sessions?

This evil of change reigns in the town and country schools alike. I have in mind one town in this State which had six principals in eight years. Change was the only remedy it knew, and it believed in heroic doses. A great many rural schools rarely have the same teacher two years in succession. Many of these changes, in both town and country schools, are due to the neighborhood jealousies and quarrels already discussed. Many a community has its chronic critics of the schools, who are despicable by nature and sour by habit. A teacher never satisfies them longer than one year. They know all about schools, and their own children are paragons of perfection. If any teacher finds one of these children anything but a paragon, straightway there is trouble. To listen to these disgruntled fathers and mothers with their tales of woes requires patience and grace. In their eyes there is but one remedy—change teachers. Not two months ago I heard a man not far from sixty years of age declare that he intended to "break up" the only school in his district, unless the trustees dismissed the present teacher. It had never occurred to him that perhaps a man is in a small way an anarchist.

In some instances fault finding and dissatisfaction are unwittingly encouraged by the board of trustees. The board, either ignorant of its function or disposed to dodge an unpleasant duty, asks the patrons to elect the teacher. Such a course is an invitation to division and the dis-appointment consequent to defeat, and will inevitably bring about discord. What is the board appointed for, if not to manage the school by lessening the occasions for discord?

A good many towns make it a rule to employ only young inexperienced teachers, and at the end of each year drop those who have failed, keeping the place for successful ones until they have become really serviceable. They let them go because the trustees and the people are unwilling to pay for good teaching at par value. Some places boast that their schools are the gateway to the promotion of their teachers. This may be a credit to the school, and a discredit to the people. It is not creditable, if the people are simply letting efficient teachers pass out from their schools in exchange for crude, inexperienced, because the latter is cheap.

A few town school boards are given to the indefensible habit of advertising every year for applicants for position in the school, when the board does not intend to elect a single new teacher. The king who marched his army up the hill, then marched it down again, did no more foolish thing than these boards do. The thing is not only indefensible, but it is harmful to the school, unjust to the teachers and dishonest to possible applicants. What meaning does such advertisement convey to every teacher in that school, no matter how efficient she may be? When the teachers ask for its meaning, they are told that it is only a matter of form, and that they need not be concerned. Great big grown business men playing like children! Then what about the innocent strangers who make bona fide applications in answer to what they suppose is a bona fide advertisement, only to be informed that it is a mere form? What teacher with any regard for ethics would apply for one of these places, if he knew that no vacancy existed, and that the incumbent expected re-election? Is the board playing a game in diplomacy? Does it intend to see if it can secure better teachers, but if not, re-elect the incumbent? Such a school board wishes to change teachers for any legitimate reason, it has a perfect legal and moral right to do so. But the change should be made in a manly straightforward manner. Let the board frankly tell the teacher not to ask for re-election, declare a vacancy, then advertise for appli-

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Greensboro, N. C., Special.—Hon. William Howard Taft, Republican candidate for President, closed his tour of North Carolina here Saturday. He was cordially received at all points where he spoke and his speeches were attentively listened to by Republicans and Democrats.

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Mr. Taft was up bright and early Saturday morning. His first speech was made at Statesville at 7:30 o'clock. Several hundred people heard him there. Being presented by Mr. J. Elwood Cox, he said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to come into the State of North Carolina this beautiful October morning and to receive this cordial reception. Complaint is very often heard on the part of your people that North Carolina is not given her part in the administration of the government. She is not. She has able men, but as long as you are going to vote for the Democratic ticket and the Republican party is in power, I don't see how these gentlemen who do the voting can expect to share in the power. In other words, let them vote as they think and then we will wipe out sectional lines. It is a great pleasure for me to come here because I think I am the first Republican candidate for President that ever came into North Carolina on a campaign for the presidency, and I am here for the purpose of testifying to the South my interest in that section, my earnest desire to unite it with the North, and my hope that the Republican party will be built up in North Carolina, so that it may well have its full representation in the executive councils of the nation. I thank you for your kindness in coming here and I appreciate your Southern courtesies."

At Salisbury and Greensboro Mr. Taft said in part:

"It is a great pleasure to come into North Carolina. I have studied the statistics of North Carolina and her marvelous growth with intense interest. I know a good many of your North Carolinians, and every time a man from North Carolina came into my office was Secretary of War. There were more than 400,000 acres of what he called of the great Carolina, so I put upon me. I produce in five years to the \$152,000,000. In 1905 you had employed 36,000 persons in your cotton mills. Your cotton manufactures had increased from \$9,000,000 in 1890 to \$28,000,000 in 1900, to \$47,000,000 in 1905; also that you are second in rank of manufacture of tobacco; you are third in the rank of manufacturers of lumber and timber products. You make in one of your cities in this State nearly as much as they make in Grand Rapids, Mich., in furniture. I am giving you these figures merely to point out that unless we continue to have a protective tariff, most of these industries will be destroyed and the wealth that you have accumulated has been accumulated by reason of the policy insisted upon by the Republican party in respect to the tariff. And yet how many electoral votes have you cast in North Carolina for the Republican party? Somebody may have a better memory than I have, but I don't recall a single one. I ask you, my friends, whether there is any reason under the existing circumstances why, if you believe in Republican policies, you ought not to vote the Republican ticket? You have a State ticket and a congressional ticket that is unexceptional. I am not going to speak about the national ticket because I have a personal relation to it. But the national ticket is a Republican ticket and pledged to carry out Republican policies. I submit to those who have stood in the Democratic party in North Carolina that there is absolutely no reason now why if they favor Republican policies in the nation they should not vote as they think. Now it is a great pleasure and honor to me to be the first Republican candidate for the presidency who has come to North Carolina in a campaign for that great office. I have come here because I deeply sympathize with the South. I am anxious that it should take its place at the council board of the nation. I am anxious that you should exercise the influence through your able and great men, of whom you have many, in the same way that Ohio and Indiana and New York and Massachusetts do. But, my dear friends, if you are going simply from historic tradition to keep voting the Democratic ticket because you think that your fathers voted that way, then you are bound to stay on the outside and look in at others enjoying the power in the executive councils of the nation. It is not possible otherwise.

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First Stop at Statesville.
Mr. Taft was up bright and early Saturday morning. His first speech was made at Statesville at 7:30 o'clock. Several hundred people heard him there. Being presented by Mr. J. Elwood Cox, he said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to come into the State of North Carolina this beautiful October morning and to receive this cordial reception. Complaint is very often heard on the part of your people that North Carolina is not given her part in the administration of the government. She is not. She has able men, but as long as you are going to vote for the Democratic ticket and the Republican party is in power, I don't see how these gentlemen who do the voting can expect to share in the power. In other words, let them vote as they think and then we will wipe out sectional lines. It is a great pleasure for me to come here because I think I am the first Republican candidate for President that ever came into North Carolina on a campaign for the presidency, and I am here for the purpose of testifying to the South my interest in that section, my earnest desire to unite it with the North, and my hope that the Republican party will be built up in North Carolina, so that it may well have its full representation in the executive councils of the nation. I thank you for your kindness in coming here and I appreciate your Southern courtesies."

At Salisbury and Greensboro Mr. Taft said in part:

"It is a great pleasure to come into North Carolina. I have studied the statistics of North Carolina and her marvelous growth with intense interest. I know a good many of your North Carolinians, and every time a man from North Carolina came into my office was Secretary of War. There were more than 400,000 acres of what he called of the great Carolina, so I put upon me. I produce in five years to the \$152,000,000. In 1905 you had employed 36,000 persons in your cotton mills. Your cotton manufactures had increased from \$9,000,000 in 1890 to \$28,000,000 in 1900, to \$47,000,000 in 1905; also that you are second in rank of manufacture of tobacco; you are third in the rank of manufacturers of lumber and timber products. You make in one of your cities in this State nearly as much as they make in Grand Rapids, Mich., in furniture. I am giving you these figures merely to point out that unless we continue to have a protective tariff, most of these industries will be destroyed and the wealth that you have accumulated has been accumulated by reason of the policy insisted upon by the Republican party in respect to the tariff. And yet how many electoral votes have you cast in North Carolina for the Republican party? Somebody may have a better memory than I have, but I don't recall a single one. I ask you, my friends, whether there is any reason under the existing circumstances why, if you believe in Republican policies, you ought not to vote the Republican ticket? You have a State ticket and a congressional ticket that is unexceptional. I am not going to speak about the national ticket because I have a personal relation to it. But the national ticket is a Republican ticket and pledged to carry out Republican policies. I submit to those who have stood in the Democratic party in North Carolina that there is absolutely no reason now why if they favor Republican policies in the nation they should not vote as they think. Now it is a great pleasure and honor to me to be the first Republican candidate for the presidency who has come to North Carolina in a campaign for that great office. I have come here because I deeply sympathize with the South. I am anxious that it should take its place at the council board of the nation. I am anxious that you should exercise the influence through your able and great men, of whom you have many, in the same way that Ohio and Indiana and New York and Massachusetts do. But, my dear friends, if you are going simply from historic tradition to keep voting the Democratic ticket because you think that your fathers voted that way, then you are bound to stay on the outside and look in at others enjoying the power in the executive councils of the nation. It is not possible otherwise.

Roosevelt to Go Abroad

The London Times learns that the President Will Lecture at Oxford and Receive a Degree After His African Trip—Will Also Visit Paris.

London, By Cable.—The Times is informed that President Roosevelt will visit England after his African trip early in 1910. He will deliver the Rompage lecture at Oxford, and, on the occasion of the university commemoration, will receive the honorary degree of D. C. L., which Oxford already has bestowed upon Emperor William.

According to The Times President Roosevelt will visit Paris and deliver an address at the Sorbonne. Neither the dates nor the subjects of the lectures are yet known.

The Times further states that according to the present plans Mrs. Roosevelt will join the President at Kharطوم on the journey northward.

Alleged Lynchers Dismissed.