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Hart Schaffner & Marx

Clothes are always a bargain at regular prices; at the figures we sell now you'd better buy all you've got money for; they'll be good for several seasons.

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THE D. J. CHANDLER CLOTHING COMPANY.

PHONE 166,

SUMTER, S. C.

The Manning Times.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor.

MANNING, S. C., JUNE 28, 1911.

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MR. CANTLEY'S INFORMATION WRONG.

It is always refreshing to read the letters from J. J. Cantley, even when they might get the publisher in a pickle and have him suspected of being a party to his criticisms, when in fact, he is as innocent as the modest Chinese ladies he writes of in the beginning of his trip around the world to come back to take a crack at the senator from Clarendon. But in his criticism of the senator he is somewhat misleading, in that he makes a general charge of "cussedness" without specifying wherein the senator has used his position "as State Senator to obstruct all good legislation." The drainage Act Mr. Cantley refers to, Clarendon was exempted along with twenty two other counties, but, he alone is not responsible for this exemption, there are three members from Clarendon in the House, and the exemption could not have gone through had the House members objected. The reason the Senator asked for this county to be exempted, was explained in one of his letters from Columbia at the time.

A reading of the Act shows a very great power sought to be given including the condemnation of private property, surveys, the creation of new offices, and a whole lot of red tape which at the time the bill was pending it was impossible to thoroughly digest, and feeling that it was a matter which should be well thought out, and perhaps have a conference with those most interested, he concluded it would be safer to join those who wanted more time to investigate rather than force legislation upon his constituents which may not suit their conditions.

tions which arose in the minds of those who had their counties exempted was, shall we subject our people to being forced to aid these syndicates in the draining of their lands? Would it not be best to put this matter off until we can ascertain the needs and the wishes of those likely to be affected? It was this desire to be careful and to protect the interests of the masses which prompted the senator from this county to ask for the exemption. The whole measure could have been defeated by those who had their counties exempted, because, a majority of the membership came into the exemption, not, as Mr. Cantley would have his readers think, that Clarendon alone is exempted.

If after the Act is put into operation elsewhere it proves beneficial it will then be time to have the exemption of this county removed, but at present it would be subjecting the people owning lands close to that owned by the great corporations to a heavy taxation against their wills.

The reference to the \$10,000 appropriation for the South Carolina Medical College which was passed by the assembly and vetoed by the governor, the records should show that Clarendon's senator voted originally, both in committee, and in the senate against this appropriation, the reason for it was, the medical college is not a state institution, and to appropriate money from the public treasury to it, is a misappropriation of the people's taxes. The legislature has no right to do so, it is a violation of the constitution. The governor was absolutely right in his veto. There is no question about the sanitary benefit drainage would be in our lowlands, all agree if the owners of these lands could afford it there would be a fine investment for them but under this Act from which twenty three counties are exempted including Clarendon the writer cannot see where he would have been justified in putting his constituents in a position where they might have the great swamp land owners force them into a taxation they are not as yet willing to bear.

Who is it that has given Mr. Cantley the information that the senator from this county uses his position to obstruct all good legislation certainly cannot be in a position to know the senator's record, for if he has any record at all in about ten years of service it is that of being conservative, at the same time giving his support to those measures which appeal to his judgment as in the interests of the masses. He may have in his long career made mistakes, who is it that is perfect? but the charge of obstructing all good legislation is not borne out

by the facts nor the records. Mr. Cantley must have received his information from some hookworm friend of his who thinks the senator from this county should have jumped into the drainage wagon on faith without giving its provisions thorough study. It was a matter of impossibility to study out the provisions of that long bill during the last session, and the proponents of it would not consent to its going over so the bill was permitted to pass with twenty three counties exempted from its provisions. These are Abbeville, Aiken, Anderson, Bamberg, Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Edgefield, Fairfield, Greenville, Greenwood, Laurens, Lee, Lexington, Marlboro, Newberry, Oconee, Pickens, Saluda, Spartanburg, Union and York. So it will be seen by Mr. Cantley, and the person "in a position to know" that while the Act does in its last section repeat the exemption for Clarendon, the first section of the Act exempts Clarendon along with twenty three other counties, a majority.

A MISLEADING CRITICISM.

Summerton, S. C., June 22, 1911. I have had recently the pleasure of reading two articles, which I desire to discuss through your paper in connection with two Acts of the last Legislature of this State. One of the articles, to which I refer, appeared in the Outlook of New York, and had to do with the establishment of a medical college in China for the women of China; the reason for the establishment of this college is due primarily to the fact that the women of China will not expose their person to the male physician nor permit the male physician to enter their bedrooms; and the article further relates to the fine work which the scientifically trained woman physician is doing for the physical uplift and for the betterment of the health conditions and surroundings of the women of China.

The other article, to which I refer, was prepared by a woman physician of this State, Dr. Sophia Brunson, and appeared recently in an issue of the Charleston News and Courier; in this article, Dr. Brunson undertakes to state what the woman physician has accomplished and can accomplish and the very great need of the woman physician in the homes and the female schools and colleges of this State; Dr. Brunson argues that women generally are modest, and the young lady especially, and are not inclined to reveal their special ills to the ordinary male physician, until those special ills have developed and resulted acutely and very frequently end in insanity or death. My reason for referring to these two articles, is because of the fact, that during the last session of the Legislature of this State, the small sum of \$10,000 was appropriated to the Charleston Medical College, and this item was vetoed by the Governor; now I think the aforesaid was an exceedingly modest sum for the Legislature to have appropriated in the direction of advancing medical research and I am satisfied that the Governor made a great mistake when he vetoed same.

the object of said medical college being the education and training of women physicians, who can supply the very need so ably presented by Dr. Brunson in the article previously referred to; further, I understand the establishment of such a medical school for women would meet the approval of all the leading medical authorities in this State. The other Act of the Legislature to which I have previously referred was designed to "promote the public health, convenience and welfare by leveeing, ditching and draining the wet, swamp and overflowed lands of the State," and was passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor; this Act did not propose or provide for an additional tax on the people of the State as a whole or upon the people of any individual county; it simply provided that the majority of the resident land owners in a proposed drainage district may by proper petition, if they so elect, establish a drainage district as provided in this country.

This Act, as everybody knows, had the support of all the leading health authorities of the State and was enacted for the benefit of the individual farmers of the State, who desire to drain their lands, and who previous to the passage of this Act were bottled up with respect to the drainage of their individual farms; I might say further, this Act was carefully prepared and the supporters of same had the advice and experience of the leading drainage authorities of this country. But alas, Mr. Editor, the last section of this much desired Act provides as follows, to wit: "The provisions of this Act shall not apply to Clarendon county." I am reliably informed that the Senator of this county is responsible for the fact that Clarendon county was excepted from the operation of this splendid drainage Act; now, Mr. Editor, I have no fault to find of you personally and you have been exceedingly courteous to me in the matter of the use of the columns of your newspaper, but I am informed by parties in a position to know that you invariably do all you can in your capacity as State Senator to obstruct all good legislation, and I should like for you to publish this article in the next issue of your paper, over my signature, and explain to your constituents, why Clarendon county has been excepted from the provisions of the drainage Act in question, especially in view of the fact that said Act in no manner increases State or county taxes and in view of the fact that possibly no section of the State is so much in need of drainage and freedom from malaria and hookworm as the county of Clarendon.

The supreme court has the three principal hotels in Charleston enjoined from keeping wines, beer or liquor, and should this injunction be disobeyed the proprietors of these establishments would be liable to imprisonment for contempt, without the right to have their cases reviewed by a jury, yet it is known of all men that liquor is being sold almost openly in that city in perhaps a couple of hundred places. It does seem to us that it would be to the interest of the State, and especially in the interest of good morals and law enforcement, for the court to withdraw the injunction against these respectable places, and for the legislature to make some provision for them so the travelling public may not be forced to patronize those who will not obey the law.

IT IS ENDED.

Some of the newspapers of the State have commented on the Hub Evar's case being dismissed at Newberry last week, a few are disposed to criticize the court for granting the nol pros, and some are disposed to grumble because the Attorney General did not press the case. Our view of this matter is, Attorney General Lyon knows his business far better than some who would question his acts, there is no use to waste the time of a court when circumstances over which the State's officers had no control removed the most material evidence the State had to offer, and until this evidence can be supplied from some other source not a thing towards conviction can be done, therefore, when the Attorney General saw that he could not get a further continuance of the case there was nothing else to do but to consent to a nol pros and leave the charge standing in a condition so that it may be renewed should he feel justified in doing so. Had he gone on with the case the State could not have produced evidence to warrant a jury in convicting, and once set free, the case would be at an end forever. We doubt if the case will ever again be brought before the courts.

The correspondence between the governor and the county officials relating to the matter of sending detectives to a county to enforce the liquor laws does not show up very encouraging for that class of citizens who are desirous of obtaining these positions. In nearly every instance the sheriffs and the supervisors have informed the governor that they can get along as well if not better without them. So far as Clarendon is concerned, we are satisfied the employment of sleuths to go over the county to ferret out liquor sellers would amount to but little more than providing a soft job for some fellow who does not want to make his living by the sweat of his brow. There is some illicit selling of liquor in Clarendon but in our opinion it is very slight compared to the amount drunk; nearly every fellow who drinks the stuff finds it cheaper and better to send a money order to Richmond or Jacksonville, and with the rapid transportation these days he can get his whiskey quick. If there were some way to keep the transportation companies from hauling booze it would be much easier to force people to ride on the water wagon, but not until then do we expect to see the liquor drinking diminished in this "dry" county.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

SOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

The first report of rainfall in Texas last week turned out to be a mistake, and the cotton growers as well as the cattle raisers are suffering badly.

The indications are a heavy wheat crop in the West and in Canada. This should mean a boon to the masses who must have bread. Flour and its products will be very much cheapened if the speculators do not buy it up and get it out of the ordinary channel of trade.

Mayor Rhett of Charleston representing his city attended the silver wedding of President Taft, and he carried with him a handsome gift from Charleston. This was a most graceful tribute from the city-by-the-sea, and one no doubt the president appreciates. When it comes to doing the graceful there is no city on earth that excels Charleston.

The News and Courier says: "A lady with thirteen crabs, thirteen clams and thirteen dollars and thirteen cents was walking along the trolley track at Atlantic City the other day. There was a third rail there. Can anybody guess what happened to her?" Yes.—A Manning banker is at Atlantic City for the summer. He relieved the lady of the thirteen dollars to make the statement of his bank show an increase for the past quarter.

Governor Brown of Georgia, has postponed the hearing in the matter of requisition in the case of the State of South Carolina, against T. B. Felder for whom a warrant was issued to be taken to Newberry until tomorrow. The requisition will be fought hard by Felder's friends in Atlanta and it would not surprise us if the governor of Georgia refused to honor the requisition in this case. So far as the general public is concerned there is very little faith to convict Felder even if he is brought back to stand trial; the probability is that he would fight being tried in Newberry, and if the case was taken to some other county the public sentiment is in such a mixed condition, we doubt that twelve men could be empaneled who would agree. We regard the whole thing a waste of time, and the Newberry grand jury would do well to throw it out.

Since the government has taken an active stand against the trusts, the monied magnates will go slow in the matter of combinations of restraining trade. The result must be the cheapening of those things which have for the past several years been in the power of a few men who fix the price regardless of actual value; it is a well known fact that many articles of necessity are in the hands of these combinations, and the masses who use them must pay a heavy tribute to these money kings. Not only is this the case with the products grown or manufactured abroad, but the same condition exists with the products of the local grower or manufacturer, the consumer is the goat for them all, but if the government succeeds in smashing these merciless trusts or combinations so that legitimate competition can have a part in the market then we look forward to the time when there will be a live and let live condition in this country.

HOME MISSIONS.

MANNING AUXILIARY

"What Is Bad Housing?" We quote from a pamphlet written for Home Mission workers. Any condition of housing that in itself tends to impair the physical or moral health of the tenant is bad housing. Any condition of housing which is unsafe or unsanitary or in any way unfit for living or home-making is bad housing. Any condition of housing which is damaging to the community is bad housing.

Judging from a pamphlet written by Mr. Nettleford, an Englishman, the movement for sanitary and attractive homes for wage-earners has gone much farther in England than with us. This writer deals especially with the development of suburban districts for working men's families, with the methods of counting the city slums and with the development of town planning and copartnership of the village movement in the same direction. We learn from different sources the wonderful development beyond the initial stage of giving relief in distress. By degrees the obligation, "Christ Lift Us," has attained a new vision and a wider service. The example of the Good Samaritan fifty years ago did just what he of the parable did. The Good Samaritan of today does that and more too. The road to Jericho is made safe for travellers by notifying authorities, taking out warrants, etc. The idea of prevention from threatening disease

and other dangers has taken hold of the people.

This is the idea that moved Mrs. Sage to give ten million dollars, not to relieve poverty and suffering only, but to study their causes and to find ways not only to palliate, but to prevent them. This Sage Foundation appeals to us as Home Missionary women to see the possibilities of this noble branch of work and we are seeing and acting upon the knowledge of the fact. Many years ago the extermination of prostitution was an impossible dream, though abroad in the land today we are grateful to say that our Vashi Home is saving many a one by preventing the evil to come at least those who go there.

The fight against the awful evil of drink is waged against us never before. The white plague prevalent among the ill nourished, poorly housed and overworked is no longer a helpless fight. Of the cities, more especially, is this housing condition applied, but it is timely for thought in as small a town as Manning is. If proper appreciation was given to the necessity of having some conditions bettered conscience would cry out; then things ought not to be, may not be so. So much is at the command of the number of the well thinking educated women if they would come together in unity and practical organization, not only to beautify, but to improve the sanitary condition to some extent at least. We are glad for the improvement noted in houses for tenants, where room enough is considered at least to preserve the modesty of the inmates. This housing matter is being recognized in many countries as of national importance. If the family is the basis of government, the home is the basis of the family.

Our women should all be Home Missionaries. If nothing they see to be done here, their money can go into the treasury, and sent where practical work can be done. For illustration, read Mrs. McDonnell's article in the March number of Missionary Voice on Wesley Homes and the Social Works of the Womens' Mission Society.

MEMBER OF HOME MISSIONS.

How's This:
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.
WEST & THURAX, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINSAS & MARVIN, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.