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SUMTER, S. C.

The Manning Times.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor.

MANNING, S. C., DEC. 4, 1912.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

FORCE DOES NOT ACCOMPLISH RESULTS.

The Yorkville Enquirer objects to the parcel post being permitted to convey liquor shipments. The express messengers have had a cinch along this line for many years, now why not give the mail clerks a chance? We cannot understand what has come over our friend Grist, he even wants the people to write congressman Webb letters of encouragement in his fight for the bill to prevent liquor being shipped into dry states. South Carolina is at this time a statutory prohibition State, but if The Enquirer's views are to obtain—per congress to pass an Act which will prohibit liquor being shipped into dry territory the anti-prohibitionists will have to get out of the way to keep the prohibitionists from running over them in the race to the ballot box to bring the State out of the desert in the six counties will not supply the demand for a day, and if congress puts a ban on liquor shipments into prohibition States it will be the means of raising the gates and there will be no dry States. It might be well to let well enough alone, and depend upon moral suasion to make the people see the error of looking at the wine when it is red rather than to resort to legislative clubs to force them.

Take the incident in Columbia where one man had shipped to him seven barrels of beer for personal use, the stuff was seized because it was a clear violation of the law, for as the Governor said, that quantity was too much for one man's use, yet the seizure was not endorsed by those visiting the city, not even some of the brethren who are prohibitionists at home, and to prove that the quantity was too much for one man several volunteered their services to destroy the terrible (?) beverage, even THE TIMES editor when he learned that the beer had been seized was so wrought up that nothing would appease his indignation but several schooners. We mention this to show that force will not accomplish good in bringing results for temperance, and when the law makers undertake to prevent the shipment of liquor into prohibition territory by law the users of liquid refreshments will resent it as an interference with the rights and they will send the

pendulum to swinging the other way. The pulpits, the homes, and the columns of the Enquirer can do more good for the cause of temperance than congress or any other legislative body, and the sooner the advocates of temperance realize this and seek to build up their cause by other means than legislation the quicker will they find results.

There has arrived in Charleston twenty three car loads of horses for the coming races in that city, just how the races are to be conducted has not as yet been made public, but under the law there can be no book making or other forms of betting, and a horse race without betting we imagine would be a very insipid affair. There will be an effort made to get the legislature to extend the time limit fixed in the Act of last year, if this is refused then the racing proposition in Charleston will be knocked into a cocked hat. Our view of this matter is that the races are of local interest entirely and if the people of Charleston desire to have them it is their concern, and it should be left to the local officers to manage. There is no fair anywhere in this State but what there is horse racing and we hear of no complaints about it, then why should Charleston be selected for interference?

Another Lexington bank gone wrong. The Peoples bank of Leesville closed its door last Wednesday, and the president has disappeared. The bank is capitalized at \$25,000 and the liabilities are said to be about \$50,000. The bank has been in a crippled condition for a year and it is stated that the State Bank Examiner has not made an examination of the bank since last February, it is also said that Dr. E. J. Etheridge the president is indebted to the bank about \$20,000. The depositors will get their money is a supposition. Just why a crippled bank was permitted to do business does not appear, and if it is a fact there had been no inspection by the State officer since last February, somebody may be held to account.

If the Gaffney Ledger does not stop picking at the Yorkville Enquirer it will force brother Grist to say something harsh.

Mr. John K. Aull has assumed charge of his work as private secretary to Governor Bleas.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve
The Best Salve In The World.

The agitation for compulsory education is bringing out some strong arguments in favor of such legislation, even grand juries have given the matter their attention, and it would not surprise us if the general assembly at some near future session give this matter serious thought. There is no doubt of the need of the future citizenship being educated, everybody concedes this, but the only draw back is the expense of forcing children into the schools regardless of race. However as long as the institutions of higher learning are permitted to be such a heavy drain upon the public treasury the preparatory schools cannot get enough money to increase the attendance, at the same time pay the teachers a sufficient salary to induce them to make teaching a life time profession.

Out of the 6,000,000 Democratic votes cast in the recent election, President Wilson will have to consider about 3,000,000 applications for positions, and if he undertakes to run the government on the Andrew Jackson principle that to the victors belong the spoils, how will he manage to supply offices for the thousands of Republicans that voted the Democratic ticket to elect him. President Wilson has a hard task before him in the matter of appointments, and we believe he would rejoice did he not have this part of the work to do. It must be remembered that the democracy won not by having a majority of the voting strength of the country, the government was practically loaned to it for a while to see what it would do, so it behooves the party not to get greedy in making too heavy demands upon the president.

The election of Hon. John L. McLaurin to the senate from Marlboro is significant for the reason that it is an indication the people recognize ability, and whenever it is offered for the public service they are anxious to have it regardless of factional divisions. With Mr. McLaurin in the State Senate we can hope for some practical legislation for the good of the State, such a man after having held higher honors would not come forward to a minor place unless he was prompted by a desire to help the State he loves. We are indeed glad he will be a member of the general assembly, because knowing the man as we do, we are satisfied he will use his ability and influence against the petty politics being repeated that was in that body last year.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
stops the cough and heals lungs

Taking advantage of the criticism of Governor Dix of New York, for his pardon of Patrick, The State in its Monday's issue throws a broad side into the powers of executives as given by the State constitutions, and it would have the pardoning power taken away from the governors. Of course, a reading of its editorial between the lines, will develop its reason for wishing constitutions changed so the governors cannot exercise the pardoning power. If the Governor of this State and The State were on friendly terms we have no doubt that its views on the matter of pardons would be considerably modified.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constant local remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; none can be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

Lawyer Canteys' Complaints

It has been sometime since I have written anything for your valuable paper, and requests have come to me from different sections of the country to write more frequently, since it is claimed I always start the curs barking whenever I go on a hunt; you know Mr. Editor, it is a peculiar characteristic of a cur to bark whenever he is hit, but my time as a citizen is too valuable to waste any time at chasing curs—it is my purpose to make spots for the public upon the happy over.

Matters around this section have been rather of the ordinary during recent days; the elections have come and gone and the people generally have been quite busy with the annual harvest of the crops, which have been all practically gathered and have proved more than usually short, but prices have been good, and I believe at the end of the year, the community as a whole will have gained more than a per in advance of last year, and this is something to be happy over.

The Summerton school district has made an experiment this year by electing a lady principal of the school in the person of Miss Lida Scarborough, and this is as it should be, for the reason that Miss Scarborough is thoroughly competent and besides one of our best girls and will of necessity take more interest in the educational welfare of the community than some imported foreigner. Summerton has been peculiarly unfortunate heretofore in the matter of male school teachers; being a college graduate myself I think I am in a position to say, that with the exception of Professor Lanham, who many years ago had a good school here, the male school teachers were thoroughly unfit and incompetent.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Editor, the entire school system of this State is suffering from hardening of the arteries or what medical men are pleased to call sclerosis; we are not producing thinkers, but children are taught memory

lessons and are not made to understand the reason of things. Did you ever stop to think, Mr. Editor, that every single college president in this State is a damn foreigner, having absolutely no interest in the educational uplift of the masses, and whose interests are limited and confined to the taking of fat salaries out of the State?

Furthermore, we have as State Superintendent of Education, a blind boy, whose intellectual outlook is exceedingly narrow and whose educational advantages are exceedingly limited; now, I have profound sympathy for blind people, but it has always been true that whenever the blind lead the blind, then both are bound to fall into the ditch. The people of Summerton are still dissatisfied with their railroad facilities; we have now a passenger train each way per day and in addition thereto a freight train each way per day; the progressive citizens of the community wish to keep what we have and add thereto another passenger train every morning from Summerton to Wilson Mill, in order to give us an outlet to Manning and Charleston and other points every morning on the eleventh day of September, the railroad commission decided that we should have this additional train, but after some invisible influence was brought to bear, the commission rescinded the order of September the eleventh. The but-meat merchants of this community wish to go back to the old mixed train regime, since they claim a passenger train takes more time to Sumter, but the trouble with the but-meat merchants of this community is their lack of intelligence—for instance, I know a lady who searched every but-meat store in this town for some diaper linen for her babies and none could be found and consequently she was compelled to go to Manning or Sumter. Then there are the bookworm sufferers of this community who claim that a passenger train makes them dizzy and they too wish to go back to the old mixed system. What the people of Summerton need, Mr. Editor, is a hookworm dispensary; I have wrestled with the Lord and day by day prayed unto the God of civilization in behalf of the people of this community, but they will not.

A very interesting action was brought and tried before the Magistrate at this point sometime ago, and my reason for writing about the case is because it involves a public question. The plaintiff consisted of several bales, made by said farm hand on the lands of the plaintiff; the but-meat merchant had a chattel mortgage over the crop of said farm hand; the plaintiff brought an action against the but-meat merchant for the cotton or the value of same; the Magistrate decided as usual with the but-meat merchant, to the effect that a landlord has not a prior and preferred lien for advances made during the year to a tenant or farm hand without reducing the lien to writing.

Now, Mr. Editor, if this be the law, which I do not believe, then the farmers of this State are in a worse condition than they were before the repeal of the so-called agricultural lien law; it has always been my opinion that since

the repeal of section 3059 of the Code of 1902, commonly known as the lien law, that a landlord has a lien for both rent and advances made during the year without any writing. Major John G. Richards, Railroad Commissioner, who was the author of the Act of 1909 which repealed section 3059 of the Code of 1902, and who agrees with me that a landlord under existing law has a prior lien for advances made during the year without any writing, has addressed a letter to me upon the subject in the following words, to wit: "I was the author of the repeal bill—my purpose briefly stated was to place the land owners where they could control their labor and wrest that control from the hands of the merchants—my purpose was also to aid our farmers to get upon a cash basis—I did not disturb existing conditions in regard to farmers and landlords lien for supplies or rent."

Now, Mr. Editor, it is up to the members of the legislature from this county to look into this matter, and if the aforesaid decision of the Magistrate is correct as a matter of law, then the law should be amended and it made a crime for a misdeemeanor for a but-meat merchant to purchase or take a mortgage over the crops of a farm hand, without the consent of the farmer or landlord.

J. J. CANTEY.

LABOR SAVING
Farm Implements are Needed in the South
[By G. H. Alford, I H C Service Bureau]

The demand of the times is for improvement along every line; for building better roads, better homes, churches and school houses. We desire better equipment on our farms and in our homes. The teachers and ministers must have expensive educations and hence demand better salaries. Telephones, rural deliveries of mail, libraries, etc., are becoming necessities. It is the desire of every parent to educate the children at colleges or seed schools.

Apparently the key to agricultural improvement in the south is more power and labor-saving farm implements on the farm. The average farm worker toils with a small mule or horse and his total annual income is about \$145.00. In Iowa the average farm worker uses nearly four large horses and produces \$611.11 annually exclusive of stock. Investigators show a much smaller use of power on the southern farms than in other sections of the country, and consequently, less use of labor-saving farm implements and a correspondingly lower earning capacity of the farmers.

The power must come first and then the labor-saving implements. Every farmer in the south can easily raise the necessary horses. He can better afford to buy extra horses than to attempt to farm with one or two small mules. By the use of strong teams and labor-saving implements, the wages of one, and sometimes two men, can be saved, and this will soon pay for an extra animal. However, every farmer should raise his own horses. A good team of mares will do more work than several small mules, such as are largely used, and the colts raised will be a handsome profit, or furnish the additional power needed to handle larger farm machines.

Money-making farmers have fully proved that summer and winter res-

tures and well-cured hays should be the main reliance for feed. The feeding of horses and mules on pulled corn fodder and corn is so expensive and out of date that the practice should be abandoned. I saw seventeen fine mules that were raised on good pasture and pea vine hay. The mule colts obtained their living entirely in pastures from March 1 until December 1. The pastures were not brush patches or fields of weeds and briars, but tracts of fertile soil, well set in Bermuda grass, lespedeza, white and buff clover. Plenty of pea vine hay was kept in large racks for them, from December 1 until March 1.

High-priced labor makes it imperative that more and better farm implements be used. On every farm there should be at least a reversible disk plow or a large turning plow or disk harrow, two sections of steel harrow, combination planter, single row cultivator, grain drill mower and rake, or a binder and a hay press. The above are essential, and if the means of the farmer will allow, many other convenient labor-saving implements, such as a two-row planter, thresher, gasoline engine, feed grinder, feed cutter, manure spreader, cream separator and an auto wagon could be added.

Yours very truly,
I H C SERVICE BUREAU.

FARM CROPS

Stable Manure Supplies Many Plant Food Elements and Adds Humus to the Soil—Calcium Should be Applied

Howard Eldridge, Porterville, New York, writes as follows: "I am a farmer living in Erie county, New York. The soil raises very good crops in everything excepting wheat and oats. The average yield of this grain for the past few years has been fifteen or twenty bushels to the acre, as compared to fifty bushels to an acre a few years ago. How can this land be improved?"

The principal plant food elements are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and calcium. These are necessary for the production of crops. If any one of these elements is deficient, it will mean that the crop production will be lessened. Continuous cropping without rotation, combined with poor cultivation, is bound to result in decreased yields.

The nitrogen can be replenished by growing leguminous crops, such as clovers, cowpeas, soy beans, vetches, etc. Also, by applying stable manure, or plowing under a legume as a green manuring crop. By doing this you not only supply nitrogen to your soil, but you improve its physical condition by adding vegetable matter.

Very few soils require potassium. This is especially so of sandy soils, although if the soil is not in good physical condition, the potassium may not be available, but if you supply the vegetable matter either in the form of green manure or stable manure, it will tend to make the potassium available. It may be necessary to supply phosphorus in the form of a commercial fertilizer, which may be done by using finely ground phosphate rock, providing the soil is in the proper physical condition. The phosphate rock will cost you only about half as much and contains practically twice as much phosphorus as acid phosphate. The

best way of handling rock phosphate is to spread it in the stables with the bedding or to scatter it on the manure pile. The decaying of the stable manure will tend to render the phosphorus available.

The other principle element, which is especially important if you expect to grow leguminous crops such as clover and alfalfa, is calcium. This may be supplied by the use of finely ground limestone rock. The need of calcium is shown by the presence of horse sorrel, and the failure of legumes to grow.

There is another way of determining the acidity of the soil or the lack of calcium by the use of litmus paper, which may be purchased at any drug store. Place the moist soil around the litmus paper for ten or fifteen minutes. If the blue paper is turned to a pinkish or reddish color, it will indicate that your soil requires lime. Finely ground limestone may be applied at the rate of from one to eight tons to the acre.

When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder in the stack

depending upon how badly your soil needs calcium, but the usual application varies from one to four tons.

The other factors which enter into crop production are the selecting of good seed and the preparing of the soil. It is possible that the seed that you are using has become somewhat run out and needs to be replaced by pure seed. Combine with this the preparation of a good seed bed—which is very important in order to obtain a satisfactory yield of small grain.

Yours very truly,
I H C SERVICE BUREAU.

Geometrical.

"Don't know her? Why, she lives in the same square with you."

"Yes, but she's not in the same circle."—Cleveland Leader.

Each one sees what he carries in his heart.—Goethe.

Not Always Loaded.

Gabbbleh—They say that language is the vehicle of thought, you know.

Keene—Yes, but a lot of times it travels empty.—Boston Transcript.