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The Manning Times.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor.

MANNING, S. C. APRIL 30, 1913.

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WHY NOT HON. JOHN C. SHEPPERD.

The appointment of Justice C. A. Woods to the circuit federal bench by President Wilson, is indeed gratifying to the people of South Carolina, and elsewhere where that great lawyer and scholar is known, it is a recognition of merit. This elevation to the federal bench which is a life appointment necessitates a vacancy upon our State supreme bench, and it behooves the members of the general assembly to look about them to find a man who can measure up equally with the man who is about to leave it. We have in mind a gentleman who we should be delighted to see elevated to this exalted place, but inasmuch as there is already a member of the supreme court from the same county it would be next to useless to urge him to offer, as the custom has always been to elect lawyers from different sections of the State. Judge R. O. Purdy of Sumter is our ideal of a man to go on the supreme bench, but as there is one from Sumter on the bench it is not likely that he would permit the use of his name under the circumstances.

In filling this place the Governor has announced that he has no authority to nominate a man for the position, the constitution makes no provision for such a vacancy in the event Judge Woods accepts the appointment from the President, therefore it will be up to the members of the general assembly to fill the vacancy.

not do better than to invite Governor John C. Shepperd to assume the judicial robe; we know of no man in the State who is better qualified in every way to follow and take up the work of the scholarly Woods. Governor Shepperd on the bench would bring confidence to that department of our government, and it would also be a recognition of a long deferred merit. Those of us who are old enough to remember the trying days of long ago, cannot forget the great service John C. Shepperd rendered this State, and, although he has not been rewarded, but others have received recognition who bore no burden, he has uncomplainingly contented himself with giving to the State such service as he could; we feel the opportunity is at hand for the general assembly to rise up against factional and political differences, and too, personal aspirations, to do justice to a patriot, a scholar, and a profound lawyer, by placing the judicial ermine upon the shoulders of John C. Shepperd of Edgefield.

TROUBLE BEGINS EARLY.

The South Carolina Senators are being urged by the friends of the several candidates for the position of Collector of the Port of Charleston to recommend their favorites for the place. Mr. W. J. Storen had been endorsed by them but after the election of Mr. Whaley there has been a hitch to the extent that Storen's name was temporarily withdrawn. It seems from what we can gather from the newspapers that the position is regarded by Mr. Whaley's friends as local in its character, and that he is entitled to name the Collector. Heretofore this place has been left for the Senators to recommend but what the administration's policy is with regard to an office of this kind has not yet been determined, should it be decided that the Collectorship is local there is no doubt but that the Congressmen will have the naming of the man, but on the other hand if it is decided to be of State-wide importance the Senators will in all probability be the ones the administration will look to for guidance. We presume the only objection Mr. Whaley has to the appointment of Mr. Storen is that he was not one of his supporters, and as this is a day for the successful candidate to look out for those who voted for him, Whaley will probably want to give this plum to one of his friends. So far as the rest of the State is concerned it makes but little difference who is put in charge of the big house on East Bay, because the interior of the State has very little business in that building, however,

if Mr. Whaley adopts the to the victor belongs the spoils, system in the recent contest will have to wait until some other day for preferment.

The Waterboro postmaster-ship has also become a bone of contention. Mr. P. M. Murray had been recommended for this position by the late Congressman George S. Legare, and was also endorsed by Senator Tillman, but after Mr. Whaley was nominated he went to Washington and had this appointment held up Monday Messrs. Padgett and Moore appeared in Washington to urge the appointment of Mr. Murray, while Solicitor Pearis opposed the appointment. Senator Tillman said he had endorsed Mr. Murray and saw no reason why he should change his position now. Thus it is with a newly elected Congressman, if he made campaign promises to his friends he is anxious to carry them out, but in this case the appointment for the Waterboro postoffice was recommended by Mr. Whaley's predecessor, therefore he can be relieved from any embarrassment by letting his predecessor's recommendation stand.

The job of Congressman is not a bed of roses when the party he is a member of is in power, because, those who lagged it for him expect to be rewarded and there are not enough offices to go around, some of his friends must censure the end of disappointment, and when he again becomes a candidate they will not be as enthusiastic for his re-election. He is bound to alienate some of his supporters matters not who gets the plum, especially, if he, in the eagerness of his election, was liberal with his tacit promises.

A MYSTERIOUS GET AWAY.

The escape of "Portland Ned" the convict paroled by Governor Blease is creating a lot of comment from all sources. The Governor communicated with the United States authorities before the prisoner was allowed to leave the penitentiary, and they informed him there were no charges against the man, but it seems after he was paroled a warrant was issued by the commissioner, and while the officer deputized to execute it was waiting for the man to leave the Governor's office he escaped leaving the officer in the lurch. The blame for this prisoner getting away will be charged up to the Governor, even though he did all that could be done to ascertain whether or not the Federal government wanted him, and after its officers said they had nothing against him there was nothing for the Governor to hold him for after he had granted

ed the man his freedom. The only question is, was the Governor justified in paroling this notorious character? "Portland Ned" belonged to a gang of safe crackers that had committed depredations in this and other States, for which he served a number of years in the Atlanta penitentiary, but after having served a federal sentence he was brought to South Carolina and again tried for the same offense and sentenced to the South Carolina penitentiary, after serving a large part of this sentence upon a strong petition from Spartanburg the Governor decided he had been sufficiently punished and therefore paroled him giving him a chance to carry out his promise to lead a better life.

It does seem to us that if there were other charges against this man, those who had them in their charge were derelict in their duty in not informing the State authorities, so they could have prevented his getting out of the penitentiary even though the Governor was of the opinion the punishment was sufficient for which the prisoner was serving sentence. Had they done this we doubt if he would have been paroled.

Secretary Daniels' visit to Charleston has been so arranged that he will not be in that city long enough to be entertained as those people would like. He arrives on Sunday and leaves Monday, which will prevent the giving of a banquet or a smoker in his honor. The Secretary of the Navy does not know what he is going to miss by his present schedule. He had better change it so as to keep the "grape juice" from souring.

The situation in California is so serious that Secretary of State Bryan felt called upon to go in person to discuss the legislation contemplated by the legislature. Mr. Bryan arranged for a conference with Governor Johnson in order to lay before him the international complication that antagonistic legislation may bring on, and if California persists in adopting laws which will prevent the Japanese from owning lands in that State treaty obligations will be violated and it will be a sword which may cut both ways, at any rate, the national administration is greatly concerned about the matter. If California alone was affected it would not be so serious, but as we understand the proposition, the whole Pacific coast is involved, and antagonistic laws may bring on a relation with the Japanese government that will force other foreign governments to become involved.

The grape juice dinner given by Secretary Bryan to the diplomatic corps has been the subject of considerable newspaper jest, and also the subject of serious endorsement by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Bryan has always been a white ribboner and his not serving wine to his foreign guests was not surprising, however, we think there is much ado about nothing with this whole affair. If Mr. Bryan saw fit to entertain his guests with grape juice it was his affair, or if he had furnished them with red lemonade nobody else need be concerned; we presume the guests could find drinkables to their liking even if they had to wait until they reached home, or their clubs.

There is a spirit of harmony existing among the Democrats at Washington which to our mind means that the party will carry out its pledges unhampered by opposition in its own household, and the opposition from the Republicans and the Progressive parties will not amount to more than those parties putting themselves on record. We have never observed such submission to leadership as is now apparent in the Democratic party. President Wilson has the reins and he is holding them with a grip that must put all of the responsibility upon his party; if he makes good as it is confidently hoped, there will be a long tenure for his party, but should his policies fail to prove beneficial to the country disaster will follow.

The Supreme Court is having a time to get at the facts in the case of disbarment proceedings against B. B. Evans. It does appear to us that the language used by Evans in a heated political debate ought not to be considered as a just cause to disbar a man from practicing law; if the court is going to go into such matter for evidence to disqualify a member of the bar, it will find plenty of room for its operations if it will look into the methods some lawyers employ in their practice. What Evans said about other lawyers should have no weight in considering whether or not he has so conducted himself as a lawyer as to make him unfit to practice in the courts. It is shown however, that Evans robbed somebody, or by trickery deprived them of their just dues, that would be good cause to take his license from him, but what he said on certain occasions, especially when the man was laboring under the stress of hot opposition in politics is another matter that has no place in such a proceeding, if it has any place it is in the trial courts where he could be held accountable either in monetary damages or by imprisonment.

Petitions are in circulation in Sumter county for the re-establishment of the dispensary, and in Tuesday's Item there is a strong editorial rather encouraging the movement. Should Senator vote back the dispensary it will place Clarendon in an awkward financial fix. The trade movement from this county to Sumter is already large, but if the dispensary is established there many who do not now go to that city will go there.

The Sumter Item heretofore leaned towards prohibition, but its utterances in yesterday's issue would lead the reader to believe that it has given up all hope of having practical prohibition under existing State and Federal laws, and therefore would welcome the return of a legalized sale of liquor. The out-come in Sumter will be watched with a great deal of interest in this county, and in the event that the system is established the question is, will it not, from a business view, force Clarendon to ask for it also?

COTTON SMITH ON HIS JOB.

Senator E. D. Smith is hard at work in an effort to interest the government for the cotton growers, and has had already a bill passed providing for the testing of cotton grades to determine their value one to the other, this bill carries with it an appropriation to defray the expense, and he has also introduced a bill "to regulate trading in cotton future, and provide for the standardization of up land and gulf cottons separately." With regard to these measures we have a letter in reply to one we wrote him, he says:

United States Senate,
Committee on Immigration.
April 25, 1913.

Hon. Louis Appelt,
Editor Manning Times,
Manning, S. C.

Dear Appelt:
By the way, I think the provision that I have had passed in testing all the grades of cotton to determine their relative value each to the other, is of vastly more importance than our papers have seemed to appreciate. As you know, I have had passed a provision which an appropriation sufficient to defray all expenses, to test the tensile strength, that is, the yarn-making quality of each and every grade of cotton; to bleach every grade, whether in the form of yarn or cloth, in order to determine the cost and result of the bleaching; to carefully estimate the amount of waste in each grade incident to converting it into yarn and cloth; to estimate carefully the value of this waste. Now this will give the farmer the requisite knowledge from an impartial official source of the real con-

mercial value of every grade of cotton. As you know, both the expert and domestic buyers have made a difference between middling and the lower grades of anywhere from \$2.50 to \$15 per bale. The producer had no way of knowing whether this was right, just or not. He had to take the word of the trade. By virtue of this provision of mine, he will be furnished a bulletin giving full knowledge of all these facts, so that when he comes to market he will in formed, he will know the value of every grade in reference to its manufacturing value. We have had the grades standardized and I have begun a campaign to have every shipping point where there is a sworn weigher or any competent official that may take charge of these samples a full set of the standardized scales given them. Now you can readily see that in the knowledge furnished by the provision which is already law, as to the value of each grade, that if each shipping point is furnished with a set of samples the farmer is equipped to thoroughly protect himself from being outwitted or deceived as to what grade his cotton is and the value of that grade. To put it in its political form, with these two provisions enacted into law, when a farmer comes to market and a cotton buyer samples his cotton a set of standardized samples being on hand, all the farmer has to do is just to compare his sample with the grades furnished by the government and can determine what his grade is. When he has determined what the grade is by reference to the government test as to the value of the grade as compared with each other or with middling, he can determine what is the value of the grade, that his particular bale of cotton is.

As an illustration, suppose the market quotation for middling is 12 cents and the particular bale the farmer has for sale is low middling. Suppose the buyer offers him that or three-quarters of a cent less for this low middling bale than the quotation for middling. Suppose the farmer by reference to his bulletin finds that, according to government test, low middling for manufacturing purposes is as valuable as middling. With this knowledge he can demand the same price for his low middling as he does for middling, and it would be up to him whether he will take less or demand the same. In a word, he will be in possession of all the knowledge available to the mill man and buyer and can govern himself accordingly.

In my opinion this is the most important legislation ever enacted in behalf of the cotton grower.

I have introduced and am pushing my bill looking to the exchanges. This is the same bill that came so near passing last session. This bill provides that in each and every contract for the future delivery of cotton the grade or grades contracted for shall be specifically named in the contract and such grade or grades as are named shall be according to government standardization. This will legalize the standardized grades in interstate commerce and give the sanction of law to the use of the standard grades in every State. For the interest of the farmers, I should be delighted for you to emphasize the facts herein contained.

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Very sincerely your friend,
E. D. SMITH.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Watch, a String and an Altimeter.
Suppose you were in an open boat on the ocean with a number of altimeters, a piece of string and a watch that had run down and were entirely ignorant of your whereabouts. How could you find out where you were?

The question may seem silly, but don't put forward an answer as only as the following reply to the question as to how many miles you can sub-travel 19 from 1,000,000. "As often as you like."

But to return to the boat, the watch, the string and the altimeter, set the watch going. With the piece of string measure at arm's length the distance between the sun and the horizon and ascertain its ratio to the length of the arms. This will give the sun's altitude at various times by the watch, and the latitude and moment of noon can be found approximately in the same way.
New York Sun

Holy Wars by Moslems.

There has been no universal war by Moslems on unbelievers since the early days of Mohammedanism. It has been supposed that only the empire of Turkey, and a general war of Jihad, but as the Persians and the Moslems, who are Mohammedans, do not acknowledge the spiritual authority of the Ottoman sultan and look to their own rulers for their cue in such cases, it is not at all likely that there will ever again be a Jihad. Holy wars have been proclaimed by the Mahdists, as was the case in the Sudan in 1882, when "the Chinese" Gordon was murdered at Khartoum, but there has been no general war between the followers of the prophet and the infidel dogs since the early times when Mohammed was establishing his power.—Argonaut.