

The Manning Times.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor.

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Publishes All County and Town Official Advertisements.

Communications must be accompanied by the real name and address of the writer in order to receive attention. No communication of a personal character will be published except as an advertisement. Entered at the Postoffice at Manning as Second Class Matter.

PUBLICITY FOR CANDIDATES.

We agreed to publish the letter which we have in this issue relating to the candidacy of Hon. Richard I Manning before seeing the manuscript, but in the future we shall treat letters of this character as advertising matter. Candidates for political offices ought not to expect to get their publicity free in the newspapers. Newspaper space is valuable, it is for sale the same as the goods in a store, or the counsel of the professional man. The letter referred to, is sent out from Columbia from a news bureau; we presume the sender gets compensation for the service, but the newspapers that give the publicity get nothing but the privilege of paying for the composition, press work, and the other expenses incident thereto. No more of this kind for us, thank you.

It seems that several of the candidates feel called upon to deny the report to the effect, they will not be in the race for governor in 1914. Strange, so many of them seem to be afflicted with the same complaint—a report has been put into circulation, and they feel it is their duty to put a crimp in it, in the meanwhile the newspapers bear the financial burden.

Mr. Manning says he will not recognize the existence of two factions, in this we sincerely hope he will be able to get the public mind to agree with him, but this he will not succeed in unless he can influence both sides to make honest concessions, for one side to make a complete surrender to the other is out of the question. The Indian turkey and buzzard plan will not be accepted by either faction. We realize the harmful effects of factionalism, and will give what we can to doing away with it. This State has been divided into factions ever since the revolution of 1876, and every few years it becomes intensely disagreeable, but the spasm is over and we believe conditions are ripe for bringing the people together upon a sane basis. If Mr. Manning can accomplish this, he will have done good work whether he succeeds in securing the nomination for the office of governor or not, and so far as we are able to aid him to wipe factionalism, we gladly enlist.

What Mr. Manning has to say about the qualifications for the primary is the same old story we have been hearing after almost every primary election, they all want the rules amended so as to insure honest elections, yet, none of them offer a plan that is any better than the present rule. Who is it that does not want honest elections? We assume it is the desire of the candidates as well as the masses to have honest elections, but we do not believe the human mind is capable of making rules or laws which will keep dishonest men from devising schemes to get around existing rules or laws. We have had courts in this country and law-making bodies from time immemorial, but the laws they make are constantly evaded through the ingenuity of man; because of the fact that it is impossible to make human laws perfect, we do not favor hampering the electorate with rules calculated to make the exercise of the voting privilege burdensome or annoying, which a requirement to present the registration certificate and tax receipt will cause—it will not have the effect its advocates are counting on, and it will be resented by the many as an attempt to encroach upon their rights, and, instead of bringing the masses together in harmony, the breach will become more acute, finally resulting in the organization of a new party which will menace the supremacy secured after great sacrifices of the masses. When the call was made for men to secure this supremacy there was no restrictions asked for, every white man was wanted, and now that the government is in the hands of those who rescued it from the enemy, it can continue to go on without attempting to deprive a single white citizen of his privilege to have a voice in the selection of officers.

We think some slight changes in the present rules of the party can be made without offence; our idea is there should be the requirement that every voter cast his vote in the township or ward, and that residence must be at least three months prior to the election, and be otherwise qualified, that is to say, a resident of the State, the necessary length of time to acquire citizenship, etc., that there shall be only one club in the township, or ward, and there shall be no one but the voter allowed at the ballot box. Some amendment like this would put a stop to legging around the

polls; the representation to county conventions should be based upon the number of votes cast in the preceding primary, thus insuring the doing away with false representation in the conventions. If these and simple will adopt these few in control changes, in our opinion, it will have the effect of restoring confidence in the primaries without creating friction and resentment. We do not want this comment to be construed as favoring or opposing Mr. Manning or any of the other announced candidates; as we have said in previous issues, it is too early to make political alignments, but we can say with sincerity the candidates so far announced, regardless of reports of whether they are going to remain in the race, are good men and are not calculated to arouse the bitterness of the last campaign, the fact is, we look forward to a general breaking up of factionalism, because we believe the people are tired of strife, and the easiest and most effective way to stop the bitterness is for a sincere effort on the part of the masses to frown down factionalism wherever the lines are attempted to be drawn.

It is predicted that the price of cotton will reach 15 cents before the 1st, of November, and we are inclined to believe it, but we would not advise the holding of cotton as long as the present prices prevail. It is rather risky to hold after a price has been reached which was beyond expectations, and while the conditions point to a great falling off in the supply of the raw material, the manufacturers have made their contracts for the manufactured goods upon a price basis. When the material reaches a price beyond what the manufacturer's goods was based upon there is danger of depression, therefore we say, it is too great a risk to hold, and especially among those who have obligations to meet. We recall conditions in the past when the farmers were advised to hold, but in nearly every instance they were disappointed, and many lost stacks of money by acting on the advice. The safest plan in nine times out of ten is to market the product as fast as it is put into marketable shape.

A cotton buyer in Spartanburg created a sensation Saturday by buying the staple for export, as a result, the price went up from 13½ to 14 cents. Spartanburg is the center of the cotton mills where it is to be supposed the price for the staple would be more than where there are no mills. Manning without a cotton mill near, paid as high as 14½ on Saturday and it did not create a sensation either. The farmers of this county have been fortunate this season. They received a top-notch price for tobacco, and now the cotton buyers are giving the top-notch price for cotton, as a consequence, cotton is being sold on this market that we have never seen here before. When a cotton mill center like Spartanburg pays less for cotton than is being paid in a market many miles away, it is time for our cotton growers to appreciate what is being done for them at home.

The controversy over the manner in which congressman Whaley was nominated in the last primary to congress, was, we had hope dropped, but Mayor John P. Grace of Charleston insists upon an investigation, and he has forwarded a petition to Speaker Clark for that purpose, the matter has been referred to a committee to undertake the task. We deplore the determination of Mayor Grace, even though he succeeds in unseating Mr. Whaley. As is well known we did not support Whaley for congress, and have no reason to become a partisan of his at this time, but we have always taken the position after a nomination has been declared by the authority of the party, to let it stand. We cannot see any good to be derived from the investigation, but we can see how such an investigation may engender ill feeling among neighbors, which should be avoided whenever possible to do so.

A Marvelous Escape.

"My little boy had a marvelous escape," writes P. F. Bastians of Prince Albert, Cape of Good Hope. "It occurred in the middle of the night. He got a very severe attack of croup. As luck would have it, I had a large bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. After following the directions for an hour and twenty minutes he was through all danger." Sold by all dealers.

The nice words of commendation from the editor of The Orangeburg Times and Democrat in his issue of yesterday, relating to last week's issue of The Manning Times, is sincerely appreciated, and coming from such a high source it gives us encouragement to strive the harder to make this paper second to none. We have labored long and hard in the newspaper field to give to the readers a readable paper, and we believe the reading masses appreciate our efforts.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of sight and completely derange the whole system when absorbed through the mucous surface of the eye. The only safe and effective remedy for Catarrh of the Eye is Chamberlain's Catarrh Cure, which is made of pure vegetable ingredients and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 50c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

TO THE FARMERS.

I enjoyed Mr. J. H. Lesesne's articles, and would be pleased to see more from his pen. There is so much good reading in these days that one could spend all of his time in profitable reading, but then, there are other claims for time.

I hope every cotton planter in the cotton belt has read the article in the Progressive Farmer, of September 6th, by Mr. W. R. Meadows, on "Losses in Cotton Marketing." Mr. Meadows taught cotton grading at Clemson College, before taking his present position with the Department of Agriculture as Cotton Technologist.

I read with pleasure two articles in your issue of August 6th, by "Farmer" and by L. B. McFaddin. These articles are shooting close to the target of some of the things in hopes to see realized in the next few years.

In speaking of picking cotton, I want to agree with "Farmer" when he says, "Some of us are very careful when picking, or having it picked, no wet cotton or trash allowed, others do not care, and we do not like to have ginned cut, trashy and stained cotton mixed in a nice clean bale."

One of the largest merchants and cotton buyers in our town, in explaining the course of the local daily cotton market said in substance: "The Cotton brought here from some of the large plantations is so badly gathered and handled, that it makes poor samples, or grades, causing the average price paid through the day to compare unfavorably with that paid by the smaller towns on the same day, when most of the cotton sold was gathered and handled by the owner, with more care."

There is much room for better management at the gins, by intelligent and reliable men. It is a common thing to see cotton push from the press in a shameful condition. I would be glad to see Mr. McFaddin's suggestion for smaller bales put into practice, then one man could handle his cotton, now, as a rule it takes two men.

In this connection let me say, it would be a good plan to have all fertilizer put up in 100 pound sacks, and I believe this should be brought about, either by united petition to the manufacturers or by legislation.

We know the inconvenience of always having to send men to haul fertilizer, unless there are two or more wagons hauling at the same time. We know also the position of the older and stronger men to put this work off on the young men or boys.

This change would be in the general interest and sympathy for young humanity, white and black.

What Mr. McFadden says about a smaller bale is in direct line with what Prof. Meadows says about "Gin Compression and Direct Selling," as follows: "There are both round and square gin Compresses now in use, which make satisfactory bales of the required density, and their general use is advocated." See how these writers come close together again, Mr. McFadden says:

"The ginners should be able to grade cotton as it comes from his condenser very easily, he being in position to see all of the cotton that goes into the bale; with his stencils and platform scales he could weigh and stamp the cotton with grade, weight and his name, so he would be responsible for grade, etc."

That bales of cotton would be accepted by the world by the brand it wears and be sampled and weighed by every Tom Dick and Harry. When that cotton is put on the market, it could be handled in transit without being torn to pieces by hooks."

Prof. Meadows says: "Another advantage of gin compression is that sampling is done before baling, and the necessity for cutting numerous holes in the bagging in order to draw out samples is obviated."

Then by putting the grower's name, the gross weight, amount of tare and net weight on each bale in indelible ink, we could greatly simplify the question of tare and pave the way for dealing on a net weight basis.

Warehouse and ship loss would be reduced to a minimum, and the City Crop largely curtailed.

Fellow farmers one of our great troubles in selling our cotton, is that we don't know our cotton. We know white corn and yellow corn, we know yam potatoes and a spanish potato, but we do not know "middling" cotton, the basis per all price quotations.

I have just passed my half century in years, and until last January when I took the cotton grading course at Clemson, did not know one grade from another, not even the basis on which cotton is graded, and don't claim to know much now, for it takes large experience to know cotton.



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For Well-Dressed Men!

There's no doubt that there are more men fooled in buying clothes than in any other thing they buy. Take the one question of style--the thing most men are very critical about. Lots of cloths are called stylish which are so only in name. Style is an art, not just simply a word.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX

Are Style creators; when you get into one of their suits or overcoats, you know just where you stand in that regard.

The question of good fit is another matter of high importance; but that's something you judge for yourself. The point we want to make and have you remember is that you can be successfully fitted in these clothes, ready.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX designing is done scientifically, and for so many different figures that even the

man who is hard to fit, the stout man, the fat man, the tall big chested man, can be fitted well in many cases made to look 20 to 50 pounds better than usual.

You can be sure of being dressed in the latest, smartest style, in quality such as you ought to have with a fit such as you want, if you buy Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes.

Whatever you may want in the way of weave, color, pattern you'll find here.

Greys, browns, blues in mixtures and plain serges; imported and American cloths; the new models are particularly striking and smart.

We ought to get these clothes on you for your sake. Suits and Overcoats \$20 \$35.

Suits and Overcoats of other good makes from \$10 to \$30. Hart Schaffner & Marx also have a special order department and make Suits and Overcoats to measure at a small advance over this regular made goods. We also have the Sole Agency for the well known Custom Tailors, Ed. V. Price & Co. of Chicago.

Young men want these clothes.

You young men who are keen for the latest styles in suits and overcoats will find here the things you want. The new models in sack suits, with lapels and shoulders just right for the most fashionable appearance; the smart new ideas in beltback, shawl collar overcoats; all here and ready.

THE D. J. CHANDLER CLOTHING CO.,

Sumter, S. C.

This Store is the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes.

as short cotton.

Prof. Meadows gave this classification; 1½ to 2½ in. is Sea Island cotton. 1½ to 1½ in. is long staple cotton. 1-1-16 in. and shorter is upland cotton. 1 to 1-1-16 in. is Texas, or Texas upland cotton. 1½ in. is Gulf cotton. 1-3-16 in. and longer is staple or peeler cotton. Peeler being a general term per long cotton.

Upland cotton stapling over 1 inch should get a premium on price of .01c. for each 1-16 in. and should be penalized .01c. for each ½ in. below 1 in. It cost the Mills to get the trash out, and to bleach the stains and mildews, and we cotton growers must not forget this side of the question.

cost your expense going and coming, and only \$10.00 for four weeks board and lodging in the barracks. You may take the full short course, or may specialize on cotton grading. There is no tuition charge, could they do it for less?

There were only four of us specializing on cotton grading last January, from the whole State of South Carolina. Throw off that big wad of conceit, pride, and bigotry and go to Clemson next January and learn something about the greatest commercial product the world has ever known. This will not necessarily make you a cotton buyer, but will make you a better cotton seller.

fixed nine standard grades of cotton, and send them out in boxes carrying twelve types of each grade. They may be had for about \$30.00, and every cotton market should be supplied with full sets of either these or the New York cotton exchange grades. The cotton seller of each market should request their buyers to secure these grades and have them on exhibition.

It appears to me that every Farmer's Union would do well to send several members to Clemson to take the grading course each January and I advise each Union to secure a full set of Government grades for their own local benefit.

prominent and very successful planter of Summerton, that cotton men market their cotton in the way that tobacco men are doing, i. e., get a quantity of cotton together and have competent men grade and bid on the lot. This suggestion is in line with what Prof. Meadows says, as follows:

"As a matter of fact it is at the gin house that cotton first reaches the commercial world, and it would be desirable to purchase it there if possible. If the ginner is a responsible man, handling sufficiently large quantities of cotton, there is no good reason why the spinner should not deal directly with him, to their mutual advantage.

considered in this connection are, first, how can sufficient cotton be bought under one contract to make its sale at the gin house worth while? second, how can the responsibility, financial and otherwise, of the ginner be fully established?

It seems that the best answer to both questions is; the farmers organize and cooperate in the ginning and marketing of their cotton."

May my gray hairs live to see some of these things materialize. Respectfully
Jas. H. Burgess.

Acquies the Liver and Purifies the Blood
The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, acquires the liver to action, drives Malaria out of the blood and builds up the system. For adults and children. 50c.



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