

The Manning Times. LOUIS APPELT, Editor. MANNING, S. C., OCT. 15, 1913. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY Publishes All County and Town Official Advertisements.

LET ALL VOTE.

It is time for some of those who are urging the reformation of our primary laws to suggest a practical solution of the trouble. All of them disclaim wanting to disfranchise white citizens, at the same time they admit we have plenty of law upon the statute books to protect the primary elections. The advocates of changing the law contend that while we have plenty of law now upon the books for the protection of the primary, it is not enforced, and thereby frauds are perpetrated. If this is true, we cannot see how a change in the law would help matters, because if enforced, no law the legislature can make will be any better, if not enforced.

Senator Christensen of Beaufort has for the past two years been advocating the reformation of our primary laws, and in a recent issue of his newspaper he suggests, 1. Enrollment 60 days before the primary. 2. Enrollment in person, and only in one club. 3. Identification of the voter at the polls. He says "Let every South Carolina Democrat vote in the primary." There is no objection to the suggestion, except perhaps, that feature where each voter is required to enroll in person. This may be inconvenient, especially, where the voter lives at a distance from the enrolling place.

We do not agree with the often made assertion that frauds are committed in our primaries, but we are satisfied there are many irregularities. If the primary system is as fraudulent as some claim, it does seem strange to us there has been no proof brought forward to substantiate the claim. The last general primary was one of the most exciting the people ever went through, and the cry of fraud went up from the newspapers all over the State, a committee was appointed by the State executive committee to investigate but it only discovered some irregularities which did not affect the election at all. It is easy enough to cry fraud, but when it comes to the proof it calls for something more than the mere assertion from a wrought up or a disappointed imagination.

The primary rules may be improved upon in some particulars, but so far as the State laws are concerned we have never believed the legislature has a right to go any farther than to make laws which will protect such rules as a party promulgates, but those who are wanting to revolutionize our primary are not content to let the party make its rules and regulations, they must have the general assembly to enact laws more far reaching than the party rules; if left to them they would eliminate from the electorate a large portion of the citizenship, by having a property qualification, and other means to disfranchise those who they think should not have a voice in this government, and, because of this disposition on the part of some, there is a general suspicion whenever it is proposed to do anything with the primary. We join the Beaufort Senator in saying "Let every South Carolina Democrat vote in the primary, but do not let him vote but once, and punish him if he sells his vote." It is against the law now for a voter to repeat, and it is against the law now for a voter to sell his vote, it is also against the law to buy votes; what we should like to know is, if we have sufficient laws now, how can more laws help matters unless the people will see to it that the laws are enforced.

The legislature has no authority to make rules governing a political party, any more than it has the right to prohibit a party from making rules, but it is within its rights to make laws that will protect a party's rules from fraudulent practices, and right now there are laws upon the statute books which give ample protection to every rule and regulation a political party may make, therefore we say there is no necessity to do more than to make a few improvements to the present rules, which can be done by the party in its convention without the need of legislation.

Mrs. Emmaline Pankhurst is about ready to start for America, but when she reaches this side there may be objections raised to her landing. Whether they let her land or not we do not believe her starting for America will help the suffrage cause, and especially the militant features represented by Mrs. Pankhurst. There are many women in America who are ardent believers in giving the voting privileges to women, but they want this brought about by education and sane methods. However, should Mrs. Pankhurst make speeches in this country, her first appointment should be in Washington in joint debate with the senior from South Carolina.

THEY WILL NOT INDICT. The action of the grand jury in Charleston in throwing out the liquor cases given to them for indictment, is not surprising, notwithstanding Judge Bowman's charge that the possession of a United States license is sufficient evidence upon which to find a true bill. About 300 persons were reported as being in possession of these licenses, but the jury returned "No Bill" in all of the cases considered by them, leaving the others over until another term. It is not surprising, because, for the well known fact that the sentiment in Charleston county is against the present liquor regulation laws, and has always been from the time the first dispensary law was enacted, nothing short of a license system will satisfy those people.

We do not believe a grand jury can be drawn in that county which will return indictments against the violators of the present law, we do not believe officers can be chosen who will attempt to enforce this law; the sentiment is almost unanimous against the dispensary, and the sentiment would be the same against prohibition; unless the people will endorse a law, it is a hopeless undertaking to attempt to enforce it regardless of the earnestness and the activity of conscientious officers, no law can be enforced with the community sentiment opposing it.

The problem to be solved by the legislature is to enact a law which will meet with the endorsement of the people of that community; it has been demonstrated time and again that the present law will not be respected. Law and Order Leagues, the pulpits and the press combined, will not avail against the public sentiment on a question of this kind, then what is to be done? It will not do to sit idly by and allow the present conditions to continue, some way must be found to better them.

The prohibitionists will say state-wide prohibition is the remedy, that with the Webb Act of congress, the state legislature can enact a state-wide prohibition law which can be enforced. As we understand the Webb Act it only provides for the dry states to regulate the liquor traffic. The very same people who now sit upon the juries will sit upon them under the Webb Act; if the cases could be transferred to the federal courts perhaps then the Webb Act would do the work, but if the violations of the law, even with the aid of the Webb Act, are to go before grand jurors made up of the citizens of the community, we cannot see where the law will be any better enforced than it is now.

THE SOUTH'S COTTON CROP. Tentative estimates indicate that the cotton crop of the growth of 1913 at current prices for lint and for seed will be worth over \$1,000,000,000.

The highest value in the ten years of record which the census office has kept of cotton prior to this season was \$963,180,000 for the crop of 1910. Last year's aggregate value stood next to that and was \$920,630,000 including cotton and cotton seed. That the biggest crop does not bring the highest aggregate value is shown by the experience of 1911. There were then grown 16,160,126 running bales equal to 16,250,276 bales of 500 pounds each. These figures all included linters. But the value of the record crop of 1911 was only \$895,840,000, or just \$103,340,000 less than the 1910 crop of 12,022,405 running bales.

This latter crop was remarkable for the price it brought per pound. Its average export price of 14 cents was the highest in twenty five years. There are those who estimate the value of the current season crop on a 14-cent basis. Farmers at Southern railway stations, especially in the east, are getting on the average of 13 cents a pound or \$65 a bale. At these same points the average price for cotton seed is \$22 a ton. At last year's production of lint of 193.2 acres would yield 13,764,000 pounds would yield 13,764,000 bales. This seems conservative in view of the fact that current estimates generally range from 14,000,000 to 14,500,000 bales. At \$65 a bale we should have the following results:

Crop of 13,764,000 bales at \$65 each, \$894,660,000. Seed, 6,000,000 tons at \$22 a ton \$132,000,000. Total value of lint and seed at farms or gins \$1,026,660,000. The value of cotton seed in 1912 was estimated by the census office as \$128,390,000. The quantity of feed itself was 6,104,000 tons, compared with 5,175,000 tons in 1910, which had a total value of \$142,860,000. The above aggregate of \$1,026,660,000 represents the worth of the products, or the price basis assumed at the point at which they pass into market, or where, as in the case of seed, they are consumed on the farm because they are regarded as more valuable for planting or feeding purposes than to be sold to the seed-crushing mills.—Wall Street Journal.

The Law and Order League of Charleston has cut out a lot of work for the Charleston juries, by reporting to the court every holder of revenue license for the sale of liquor, just what the outcome of this crusade will be remains to be seen, but there is much certain the sentiment in the city is not at all unanimous in favor of the violation of the law.

IT HAS NOT OUR APPROVAL. Will those that voted for E. W. Hughes endorse Mr. John P. Grace's action in protesting against the election of Richard S. Whaley? This question has been frequently put to us recently; we thought our position was thoroughly known, but it seems it is not, and requires us to repeat that we are not approving or endorsing the movement which must be so embarrassing to Mr. Whaley. As for the others that voted against Whaley, we are not authorized to speak, they can speak for themselves, but we do not think they have given Mr. Grace any encouragement to bring on the investigation he has asked for.

If Mr. Grace has the proof to sustain the charges he has made against Mr. Whaley, the congress must either throw Whaley out by declaring his seat vacant, or stultify itself. The law which Grace charges Whaley with violating was enacted by congress to prevent the purchase of seats in that body, under this law seats have been declared vacant in the past; what will be done in the present case depends upon the proof submitted.

We have always submitted without question to the declaration of the authorities of the party, and when it declared Mr. Whaley the party nominee, all of our opposition to him ceased, we voted for him in the general election as free as we voted against him in the primary; what we shall do next summer is not to be considered now, but with the effort to unseat him we have no sympathy and sincerely hope that there will be no proof of corruption.

To say both sides were corrupt in the primary does not help matters, there is only one side on trial, the question is not whether this or that candidate spent as much as another, what congress is called upon to investigate is did the sitting member violate the law to procure his seat, therefore, if the other candidates spent ten times the amount limited by congress, it has nothing to do with it, but if the sitting member exceeded the amount fixed by law, it has all to do with it.

A QUEER DECISION.

A Frenchman was riding on an American train on one occasion, as the train was nearing a tunnel the conductor called out "look out!" the Frenchman stuck his head out of the window, and came near being struck by a stone pillar, in his fright, he turned to his fellow passengers and asked "vat kind of language dis ez, he say look out ven he mean look in." The reader of the statutes of this State finds himself in about the same quandary as the Frenchman. The statute law makes it a misdemeanor to transport liquor for unlawful purposes, and the courts, county as well as municipal, have been punishing the perambulating barrooms who go about with the pocket establishments for doing business, our State supreme court however, in a recent case which was carried up from Anderson, has thrown a different light upon the matter, and we fear they have so construed the law it will make it doubly hard to secure convictions. A party was convicted on the charge of transporting liquor, because the proof was that he was sent by the purchaser, and he bought from the seller the liquor which was delivered by him to the purchaser, the court which originally tried the case said this was in violation of the law, but the highest court says, it is not, and reversed the lower court, thereby sanctioning by its decision, the methods frequently resorted to by the blind tiger, delivering illicit liquor through a go-between. If the statutes do not make it a violation of law to carry liquor from an illicit seller to the purchaser, then it does not make it illegal to sell in any way, and every dollar collected as fines from those convicted for transporting should be returned with apologies from the convicting court.

Friday's State wants Teddy Roosevelt to come to South Carolina when he returns from the South American trip to hunt possum. Teddy's gun would be dangerous about a possum hunting ground at night.

The Herald Publishing Company a recently chartered corporation, has begun the publication of "The Herald" with Mr. J. K. Breedin as editor. Its first issue which reached us last Friday morning contains a number of advertisements and considerable reading matter.

Many of the counties are having fairs this year, and we do not see any reason why Clarendon should lag behind; several years ago a few public spirited men got together and endeavored to have a fair in this county, but the project fell through, mainly because those at the head of the proposition did not get behind it properly, then there were others who would not give it encouragement because they did not occupy a front seat in the scheme, but we do not think such would be the case now. The farmers generally see the advantage of a county fair, and we believe, if a farmer who has the confidence of his fellows will take charge of the project it can be made a success, and we are satisfied that a county fair admeum will be heartily supported by the business men of the town.

INTERVENTION NEEDED. Whenever the Mexicans would rid themselves of a political adversary they assassinate him and do with it. Madero reached the presidency by wading through blood, and was later slain by followers of Huerta, Senator Domingues after making a speech denouncing Huerta was found dead in a suburban city, the victim of assassination, and now one hundred and ten members of the chamber of deputies after signing resolutions relating to the death of Domingues warning Huerta, they were arrested and thrown into the penitentiary by the order of the President. When a country is in such a condition we cannot see how it is possible for it to be pacified unless some strong outside power intervenes with arms. The United States occupies a position which makes this the logical country to take the initiative, at first we did not think armed intervention would be right but the longer the trouble continues the worse it gets and now we think some decided action should be taken.

Comptroller General Jones has had a great deal of trouble trying to have the income tax law of this State enforced, but now that the federal government is going to collect from those who have an income over \$3,000 a year, it will make it much easier for the State authorities. There are many who will take a chance with the local authorities, but when it comes to having business Uncle Sam they are more careful.

STATE POLITICAL NEWS.

There are persistent rumors afloat that Senator B. R. Tillman is going to take some active part in the next campaign in South Carolina. The most plausible of these rumors, although confirmation is lacking at the time, is that he is seeking to induce A. F. Lever, congressman from the seventh district to enter the senatorial race against Governor Bleas and Senator E. D. Smith. For some time this possibility has been mentioned. It is almost definitely known that Mr. Lever has been approached upon the subject of entering the senatorial contest from even as high a source as the senior senator, but, except for Mr. Lever's published statement some weeks ago, nothing is now known at this end as to whether he is seriously himself considering entering the fight. Aside from Smith and Bleas the only other candidate whose announcement is regarded as practically positive, according to published reports, is E. P. McCravy, of Pickens, author of the local option compulsory education bill that was introduced by him and passed at the last session of the general assembly, but failed of passage on being returned vetoed.

Along with the rumor as to Tillman's wish for Mr. Lever to run for the senate is the rumor that the senior senator has already picked his candidate in the gubernatorial contest. It is not known whether or not he will make a fight for that possible candidate, in fact, much of the senator's plans as to the political fight in the next campaign are little short of vague rumors at this time. Some folks are of the opinion that Senator Tillman will profit by last year's experience so far as the gubernatorial contest is concerned.

Opinions differ widely as to a third man's chance in the senatorial contest. Most everyone admits, however, that a third man would get a large number of votes, but all qualify the assertion by saying "That depends upon who the third man shall be."

Of course no one can forecast what effect a third man or additional candidates of Frank Lever's strong calibre would have in the senatorial race.

Talks with hundreds of men in politics have convinced the writer that most of them would not like to take the chance of running for the senate and giving up what Mr. Lever has in Washington. They regard him an important man in the house and in his own district folks would like to see him remain in the house generally speaking. There is no getting around the fact that whether he wou or lost in the senatorial race, the people of the state would know that Lever was in the battle. He is a fine campaigner, a good stump speaker, and more over has a splendid record in the house. My only recollection of an attack being made on him was in connection with his lumber vote, I believe.

This would make a battle royal; Cole L. Bleas, E. D. Smith, A. F. Lever and W. F. Stevenson, the last mentioned having been sometime ago brought out as a probability in the senatorial race. Should these four run it would be a fiery race. Even should no one else enter the contest it is highly probable things will be interesting with Governor Bleas and Senator Smith the main ones in the big fight; Mr. McCravy is regarded a strong man in his immediate section in the Piedmont, but to be a factor in the fight he would have to gather strength in the campaign, after it reached the stump stage. Chas. Carroll Sims, of Barnwell, is now regarded almost a certainty in the gubernatorial race. Sometime ago it was announced that he would run and later on little mention was made

of his candidacy. He has been regarded a strong factor in the Bleas ranks. The recent illness of Mr. Rembert has caused a revival of the Sims' candidacy among his friends. Mr. Rembert has not yet made any statement as to whether he will continue in the race. As soon as possible a statement will be obtained from him. News has reached Columbia that Lieut. Gov. Smith who was sick at his home in Timmonsville, is well and out again. Major John Richards, railroad commissioner, has just returned from his home at Liberty Hill, where it was reported in one of the papers, a conference was held. This was said to have had reference to Mr. Richards' candidacy for governor.

The primary matter is daily growing more and more important as a factor in the next legislative and in the next state convention. Men from other sections of the state who have come to this city lately say that the real fight will be with regard to the primary. Thus far R. I. Manning, of Sumter, is the only candidate for governor who has tackled the primary question. Mr. Manning announced that he favored every white man, not disqualified by constitutional or statutory provisions, voting and such regulations as will prevent any man voting more than once.

There appears to be little interest shown in candidate for other state offices at this time.

Aside from one or two announcements for railroad commissioner and one or two mentioned for adjutant general, there has been practically no talk of candidates making any strenuous fight for offices other than the governorship. Adjutant General Moore it is announced, will offer for re-election and it is believed all the other state officials will. For lieutenant governor, B. Frank Kelly of Bishopville, is the only announced candidate so far. J. Arthur Banks of St. Matthews, has been urged to run but he has not decided to do so. For comptroller general, veteran A. W. Jones will undoubtedly be a candidate although he does not believe in announcing so far ahead. Mr. R. M. McCown another who has held office for some time, will be in the race for secretary of state; so will J. E. Swearingen, for superintendent of education; E. J. Watson, for a commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries. Thos. H. Peebles for attorney general. Formal announcements have been made only in one or two instances. L. M. Green.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the senses in men and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles derive from them, Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine, it is sealed in a glass bottle, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Testimonials free. Sufferers Druggists, price 50c per bottle. Make Hall's Family Pills for consumption.

Plant Oats.

While we have been blessed in this State with an average cotton crop in many sections, and with a price that is remunerative, I fear that the financial relief that is coming to many of our farmers will make them forget the grain crop, especially oats, and I would add, some wheat. I am calling the attention to the advisability of seeding these two grain crops from the fact that the corn crop in many of the great crop producing sections of the West is a failure. In many sections it is an absolute failure, and the present prices of corn in the western markets, and reflected in our local markets, should make us realize the necessity of seeding a large crop of oats, and in many cases, wheat in order to supplement the crop of corn that we are now harvesting. It is not too much to expect that corn next spring and summer will sell for \$1.50 cash, and \$1.50 on credit, per bushel. Surely, the possibilities of such prices is enough to make us stop and think, and the farmer who has not produced a sufficient supply of corn for man and beast, certainly will by very much in his own light if he does not seed as large a crop of grain as it is possible for him to do. I have mentioned the seeding of wheat, not from the fact that it is a paying market crop on our State, but I am of those who believe that every farmer should make all of his supplies at home, for it is my observation that those who practice this method of agriculture are generally the men who are prosperous. It would take only a few acres on each farm to supply every family with flour enough for home consumption. W. W. LONG, State Agent & Sup'l. of Ext.

MISSIONS.

MANNING AUXILIARY

Woman's Missionary Society meeting Friday 15th inst., Methodist church at 4 o'clock p. m. PROGRAM. "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Scripture lesson, The Divine Commandment Gen. 6: 9; Micah 6: 1-3. Prayer. Duet—Mrs. O'Bryan and Mrs. Orvin. Address—Mexico Present, Past and Future. Rev. G. P. Watson. Hymn—"A charge to keep I have." Benediction.

Notice of Incorporation.

The undersigned officers of Westminister Presbyterian church hereby give notice of application to the Secretary of State for a charter for an eleemosynary corporation of the above named church. S. T. FRANCIS President. W. J. TAYLOR, Secretary. Aicola, S. C., Oct. 13, 1913.

RUB-MY-TISM

Will cure your Rheumatism Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Burns, Old Sores, Stings of Insects Etc. Antiseptic Anodyne, used internally and externally. Price 25c.

Special Correspondence. Columbia, S. C., October 10.—T. R. Browder was given executive clemency by the governor, having the sentence of two years imposed for assault and battery with intent to kill reduced to an alternative of \$50.00 fine or imprisonment upon the public works of Clarendon county for two years. There was the further condition that the defendant do not engage in the drinking of alcoholic beverages. The official commutation follows: Browder, T. R. (white). Convicted at the September, 1913, term of court for Clarendon county of assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to two years imprisonment upon the public works of Clarendon county.

Petition was presented by Hon. Harvey W. Mitchell, State Dispensary Auditor to which it is stated: "That the facts in the case are as follows: That the father of your petitioner got in a difficulty with Ollie Flud on the morning of the 12th day of May, 1913. First in the afternoon of the same day the difficulty was renewed whereupon your petitioner happened up and seeing the said Flud going at the father of your petitioner with an open knife in his hand, told him to stop, whereupon the said Ollie Flud turned and made at the petitioner shot at him in self defense. That the said Ollie Flud had got entirely over the effects of the wound. Whereupon your petitioner asked your Exo-lesity to grant him a pardon or parole as in the judgment of Your Exo-lesity seems best." It seems that this was a general fight, and that the other parties engaged in it were each fined fifty dollars. The petition is signed by one hundred and thirty-four of the good citizens of Clarendon county. Upon the showing made, and in view of the fact that the other parties mixed up in the row were fined fifty dollars, the sentence of the defendant was commuted to a fine of fifty dollars, or two years imprisonment upon the public works of Clarendon county; and upon the further condition that he refrain from the use of alcoholic beverages or liquors. Commutation dated October 10th, 1913.

Home-Keeping women Need Health and Strength.

The work of home-keeping women makes a constant call upon their strength. Kidney and bladder troubles threaten their kidneys and bladder otherwise they are well. Foley Kidney Pills invigorate and restore her, and weak back, nervousness, aching joints and irritable bladder actions will all disappear when Foley Kidney Pills are used. For sale by all dealers everywhere. Advrt.

Gilt Report.

Harvin, S. C., Oct. 13, 1913. The Manning Times—Please publish the following, which is a direct request of the U. S. government; To wit: The tabulation of the Gilt Report, made from the winners for the September 25 report shows the telegraphic summary to be correct. There were 9,324 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, ginned in Clarendon county, from the section of the State, to be \$25, as compared with 6,633 bales ginned prior to September 25, 1912. JOSEPH D. McFADDIN, Special Agent Clarendon County.

BABY MIDSHIPMEN.

In the Old Days When Children Were Sent to War. Among other improvements in the art of war as attained by the world in these later days is the abolition of the practice of sending children to sea, as was the case when the midshipmen of the old "sail walls" of England often were boys of less than fourteen years.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava in telling about the siege of Bomarsund, in the Crimean war, which he witnessed on the frigate Penelope, related this story of one of these little fellows. "What pleased me most during the whole business," he says, "was the gallant behavior of a little midshipman, a mere child, thirteen or fourteen years of age. About the time when the fire became pretty hot I happened to come across him, and, as he seemed to be as much out of a job as myself, I touched my cap and took the liberty of observing that it was a fine day, to which he politely replied that it was.

"Encouraged by his urbanity, I ventured to ask him how long he had been at sea, to which he answered, 'I have only left my mamma six weeks, but I ain't going to cry on her majesty's quarterdeck,' a remark which I think is worth recording as many a one made by more illustrious heroes. Soon after this, however, a man was killed close to him, and the little fellow fainted and was taken below."

OUR USELESS BUFFALOES.

They Have Passed Away Because They Were Economically Unfit. As a typical species of American fauna the buffalo had his place in our history, but take him by and large he was a rather useless beast, with no adaptability for civilization. He served his purpose on the plains when men led a nomadic life there and existed on his hide. But as soon as the range land, over which the buffalo "roamed in countless thousands," became fit for settlement the buffalo was decidedly de trop. Very little of him was fit to eat. He was worth a bullet when there was no other meat to be had, but people accustomed to modern steaks and roasts would find him not overappetizing once the novelty wore off. In a word, the buffalo was economically unfit, and he went the way of the unfit. Had he been conserved he might now be affording opportunity for big game hunters to enjoy themselves in moderation. They are really the only persons who have suffered by his disappearance. To preserve the buffalo as a specimen in our zoos is proper. He is a curiosity and has a historical value. But even had he not been hunted or been shot over his destruction, one steer was and still is worth a dozen bison.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Plenty of Overcoats, too—

the nifty short models and the long ones—shawl collars—belt backs. The fabrics are chinchillas, fancy cassimeres, meltons and kerseys. In short, we've got everything that Dame Fashion says you can wear. That's why it's easy picking. The man who comes first gets first choice.

Jos. M. Chandler, 16 South Main. SUMTER, S. C. The Store of Clothing Economy—The STYLEPLUS Store

Image of a man and a woman, with text: "Here We Have It!" "The Best Medicine Made for Kidney and Bladder Troubles" FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS For Backache, Rheumatism, Kidneys and Bladder.

BRING YOUR JOB WORK TO THE TIMES OFFICE.

Clarendon County Schools' Fair

The School Improvement Association in cooperation with the County Board of Education has decided to hold a County school fair at Manning Friday, December 12th. At 10:30 o'clock, there will be a parade of the future citizens of the county, the school children, beginning at the school house and ending at the fair grounds.

Each school in the county is expected to have as many booths at the fair grounds as there are teachers in the school. The exhibits in these will consist of any articles made, raised, or owned by the children.

These will be judged according to Quality, Quantity, Variety Attractiveness, by men and women from other parts of the state. Each school is expected to decorate its own booth, and to bear the expenses of constructing it. This will be only a small amount and the boys and girls will be allowed to sell any of their articles to defray all or a part of such expense. I suggest the following things as suitable for the booths, but this by no means limits the display, as we want originality, and are anxious to see just what our boys and girls can do.

Examination papers, compositions, maps, drawings, paintings, problems in arithmetic, algebra, geometry. Exercises in grammar, paper cutting, paper folding, posters, sand table work, sewing, fancy aprons, plain aprons, dresses, shirt waists, embroidery, crochet, knitting, samples in button hole making, in putting on patches, in mending clothes, in darning stockings, quilts, sofa pillows, work bags, dressed dolls, bought dolls, paper dolls, baby caps, sun bonnets, shuck and raffia hats, doll hats.

Eatables such as jellies, preserves, catsups, pickles, cooked meats, ham, chicken, turkey, beef, pork, sausage, loaf bread, rolls, biscuits, muffins, corn bread, pies of all kinds, cakes of all kinds, candies of all kinds, sandwiches, peanuts, pop corn, crackcr-jacks, cheese straws, butter, etc.

Articles made, such as axe handles, chicken coops, book cases, picture frames, screens, bread boards, wood boxes, shirt waist boxes, brooms, kites, rakes, jumping jacks, etc.

Articles raised, such as corn, potatoes, chickens, hogs, goats, calves, nuts, vegetables, fruit, sugar cane, flowers, etc.

We expect to offer \$5.00 in gold each, for the best exhibit by a one teacher school, by a two teacher school, by a three teacher school, and by those with more than one teacher, making twenty dollars in prizes.

Immediately after the parade, and while things are humming on the fair grounds, we expect to have a "Better Babies Contest" in the school house.

These contests have taken root wherever thinking men and women are found. They are practical, because they arouse parental pride, creates a desire to study child life, and help humanity, by teaching each parent to help himself.

The better babies contest consists of a competitive examination of children of three years of age, or under, by physicians, with prizes for the high scoring babies. Mere beauty does not count, but the intrinsic value of the baby as a human machine, well proportioned, properly nourished, does.

The Woman's Home Companion is behind the movement. I have received from them instructions as to the conduct of the contest. They will contribute to handsome better babies, medals in bronze, to be awarded to the farm baby, and the town baby scoring the highest average. To each first prize winner in any class, they will present a handsome certificate, printed in three colors. There will be other better babies prizes announced later.

We will make other announcements from time to time. Our plans are not complete, but are growing rapidly. We expect this to be the BIGGEST DAY Clarendon has ever had. Meet me at the Fair Grounds December 12th, is to be our slogan. I shall be glad to give further information to those desiring it.

KATHERINE RICHARDSON, President School Improvement Association.

Large advertisement for Styleplus Clothes, featuring the text "Easy picking. All of the season's novelty effects in suits and overcoats are now here. We never had such a comprehensive range of styles and fabrics to offer you and by coming early, you can get your pick of those beautiful" and an image of a man in a suit.