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The Manning Times.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor.

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A MISCHIEVOUS DOCTRINE.

Among the causes for contention and dissatisfaction between labor and capital—employees and employers, are the utterances of men who hold government positions and imagine they must attract attention to hold to their jobs. These people are usually men who have never had any practical knowledge of business and, if not on mischief bent, the effect of their murmurings is almost as bad as that of the anarchist, who incites his hearers to riot. The most dangerous kind of a fanatic is the dreamer who feels he has a mission to revolutionize for the good of humanity, such an one, is more dangerous than the known agitator of the professional type—the former is honest but misguided, while the latter is not honest and commercializes his profession, making the cost go to those he professes to advocate, as well as those he is prosecuting. But when a man goes forth with the sanction of the government preaching doctrines of discontent, his utterances are calculated to be productive of great harm, because, it is to be presumed the government would not send men out who stir up strife, but that it will extend its protecting care around all of its citizens of whatever degree or calling.

Dr. B. W. Manley, a man of Southern birth, now in the government service, is reported in newspapers as saying that "men working in many mills and factories twelve hours a day are in worse slavery than were the negroes of the South in the days of slavery," for a Southern-born man to utter such a statement is inconceivable, even though he is employed by the government and is expected to earn his pay, his superiors do not expect to earn his pay by misrepresenting the people and the

institutions of the section that gave him birth, and thereby prejudice the rest of the country? Doctor Manley does, or should know, the laboring man in this State is not to be compared with the negro slave of former days, the laws fully protect him from imposition should it be attempted, and that he cannot be forced to work overtime, nor does he do so, except voluntarily, for which, he receives an extra compensation agreed upon between himself and employer. The extravagant utterances attributed to Doctor Manley should receive attention from the government, he is supposed to be representing, because, they are calculated to disturb the harmonious relation which should always exist between employer and employee.

The day for the Dennis Kearney's of San Francisco and lot fame, and the other disturbing elements is fast waning, the people realize that these wind-jammers going over the country fanning up prejudices ought to be squelched for the country's good; those who have their money invested, and are providing the means for honest men to earn their bread, are constantly being menaced by the wild utterances of these long-haired theorists, who never did a day's manual work in their lives, and who obtain their ideas from books written by dreamers, or from an element of professional trouble-makers who leech-like, sustain themselves by sapping those that give heed to their preachments. The idea of a Southern man so ignorant of conditions that he can stand up and compare the laboring man of today with the negro slaves of the days never to return; does not Dr. Manley know the labor employed in our mills and factories is carried on by white men mainly, who would not submit to imposition, and that most of them belong to strong organizations? And too, the State has provided officers whose duty it is to see that labor is protected. Then with this knowledge, how can he go about preaching his doctrine of discontent, and hope to have, or expect harmony between labor and capital?

It is just such wild utterances that brought about the labor troubles of this country, disturbances and demoralization can on-

ly result, and yet it is permitted; when indulged in by labor agitators it is bad enough, and harmful but not nearly so harmful as when a representative of the government makes these harangues; the sooner the government puts its seal of disapproval upon the extravagant mouthings of these impractical theorist-employees, the better it will be for both, the working man and those who provide honest labor. The government noticed and call down a bunch of wine-filled officers who sang an objectionable song at the Carabus dinner; it can with better grace and with more good to result, call down other employees of the service, by giving them to understand it is their duty to prevent rather than to incite labor troubles.

A large per cent of the discontent and labor troubles this country is frequently cursed with, arises out of the speeches made by those who reach conclusions without a proper investigation into the facts. This should not be in this day when every man chooses his employment under such arrangements as he voluntarily makes. He cannot be forced to work, but when he does work, his hours of labor are fixed by law, and, he really has better protection from imposition than his employee.

A BAD PRECEDENT.

State Bank Examiner B. J. Rhame is sending out a Bill that he is asking the members of the general assembly to vote for, which makes very little change in the present law, except to take the appointment out of the hands of the governor. The Bank Examiner had some trouble shortly after the bank failure at Lexington, the governor sought to fire Mr. Rhame, but the matter was taken into the courts and so far nothing has been done. Mr. Rhame's term will soon expire and the present governor, if the law remains as it is, will have the naming of his successor, we presume it is a proposition understood, if the governor has the appointment of an Examiner, the present incumbent will not be named, therefore the legislature is asked to make a law to fit the case and keep Mr. Rhame in his job. We have no reason to oppose Bank Examiner Rhame, But it

seems to us to be establishing a bad precedent to make a law for the special benefit of an individual who desires to swing on to a position that he knows he cannot get under existing law, if that is done, there will be requests of a similar nature for all offices where the Executive has the appointment. To change a law there should be a better reason advanced than the mere personal advance of it.

Mr. Rhame may or may not make a good Examiner, we do not know, and Gov. Bleasie may or may not have been severe on him when the Lexington bank failure occurred, but those people who had their money entrusted to that bank, evidently endorsed the governor's position, and they certainly felt as if there was dereliction of duty on the part of some official which caused them to lose their hard earnings, and, as it was the duty of the Bank Examiner to know the condition of that bank, steps should have been taken to warn the public of the danger.

If the law relating to the banks of this State was good enough for so many years, the same law under which Mr. Rhame received his commission, ought to be good now, unless conditions have arisen which make it necessary to amend the law for the better security of depositors, but to change the law merely to deprive the appointing power of its present privilege, is not proper legislation in our opinion, especially, as the law requires the officer appointed to be recommended by the State Banking Association.

The press of the country is somewhat disappointed over the recent excursion of President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, Gov. John Lind, from Vera Cruz to Pass Christian, where the President is taking his rest. It was thought his conference with President Wilson would furnish to the world some important light on the Mexican situation, but it did not, and if there was anything of importance discussed between the president and his representative, it has not leaked out so far. Representative Lind went back to Vera Cruz as quietly as he came, and the world is no wiser from the visit.

LEGISLATION DOES NOT GET MONEY.

According to some of the newspapers the currency Act recently adopted will make it easier for the farmers to get financial aid to carry on their business needs. It is our opinion the currency Act will not do all that is claimed for it, those farmers in position to borrow money have been able, and will continue to be able to secure loans as if there had been no currency legislation. What money borrowers want is to find some way of being able to borrow at a less cost. Any business man, whether he be a farmer or a merchant, can get all the money he needs from his local bank if he has the necessary security, but he must pay for it at the usual rate, or in other words, the market price for money in his locality—this price varies according to conditions, but in this State eight per cent discount is the rule and practice, and with the new currency Act in operation it will not likely be any less. Much of this currency and farmers credits legislation, to our mind is political claptrap, held out to the masses to make them feel like the negroes in the days when the forty acre and a mule was promised them; they got the forty acres and the mule alright enough whenever they demonstrated their ability to pay, just so with the present day legislation, whenever the farmer or the other business men demonstrate their ability to pay, money will be forthcoming.

NOT NICE WORDS MONEY IS WANTED.

Information has reached us that when the Bonsel interests complete the work they are engaged in now, which is making for Charleston by way of Andrews, the next work to be started will be in this direction from Timmonsville by way of Olanta. Our informant would not tell us the road would come to Manning, but intimated that it was probable, if the Manning people got busy and offered inducements, which we took to mean the projectors are expecting concessions in the way of money, right of ways and such.

The Seaboard section will come here we have not the least doubt, but it will get here quicker if the money interests,

which will be most benefitted, will get together and put matters in position that something substantial can be offered. The builders of railroads do not accept hot air fulminations as collateral, they want something more than vapor something solid, flub-dub and soft soap may tickle the vanity of brainless men and women, like a red stripped stick of candy pleases a child, but such men as Mr. Bonsel and his associates are from Missouri and must be shown. If Manning wants the railroad it should get busy now, and be prepared to talk business to the projectors of the railroad.

THE LAW IS GOOD ENOUGH.

The State of Monday in its leading editorial, urges the reformation of our primary system, but it does not give any intimation how it is to be done without disfranchising a large proportion of the white vote. We hardly think there are any who object to having the rules of the party changed to prevent frauds, all want the honest expression of the white voters, but there is serious objection to hampering these voters with tantalizing conditions which in effect, will discourage many from going to the polls. So far as the use of money is concerned, we cannot conceive of any law that can be enacted which can be stronger than the present law upon our statute books; it is in violation of law now to buy votes, and a purchasable voter can ply his trade with a registration certificate as well as without one.

It is our judgment we have enough law, what is needed most is to enforce the law existing, and too, we do think the legislature should undertake to make rules to govern a political party, this should be left entirely with the party convention; that there is looseness and laxity in our party rules is true, this can be remedied without burdening the statute books with laws that will not be enforced.

Representative Rittenberg of Charleston will urge his primary reform bill in the general assembly which will convene next week, but a reading of its provisions does not appeal to us be-

cause there are a number of features in it most too drastic, and, while they may work in a city, it will not be operative in the country. However, Mr. Rittenberg may be able to convince the legislature of the merit of his measure, even though it has to be amended considerably.

As the time approaches for the convening of the legislature, suggestions are made for the reformation of the primary system, but none of the suggestions we have seen, seem to get at the kernel of the trouble. All that is needed, is to require the voter to cast his vote in the township in which he resides. Any law which forces a man to exhibit his registration certificate in a primary can only bring about the disfranchisement of many voters, and when this is accomplished party solidarity is menaced.

The election to recall or a councilman in Charleston resulted in a discomfiture for the party to be recalled. There is in the law which will hamper the circulation of any petition, and if the number of signers are of governor is compelled to call for the election. Under the commission form of government a city can be kept in continual broil, and we hope will be an amendment coming session.

Col. W. J. Bryan is to be contemplating the purchase of a site, and erecting a North Carolina newspaper in ecstasies over the distinguished citizen it is hard to live upon a year salary that he is windjamming tours of it, must have found way to lay aside a little rainy day after all.

How's This?
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P. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprietors, 150 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.
We, the undersigned, have known P. J. CHENEY & CO. for many years, and believe their Catarrh Cure to be the only medicine that can be safely used in all cases of Catarrh of the bladder, throat, or lungs. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and does not contain any opium or other dangerous drugs. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Clarendon School News.

Miss Ida Epling of Newberry, the principal teacher of Clarendon School District No. 29, has returned to take up her school work.

Miss Epling is very much admired by both young and old in this section and is classed as one of the best teachers that Clarendon school ever had.

There was a delightful dance given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Morris Friday evening January 2nd, in honor of the Misses Haddon of Due West.

Mr. Julius and Ernest McIntosh after spending the holidays with their parents Mr. and Mrs. H. M. McIntosh have returned back to college, the former to the University and the latter to Clemson.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hodge of Savannah spent the holidays with their parents Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Morris.

Miss Lallah Haddon, after spending the holidays with her sister Mrs. D. A. McIntosh has returned to Nickols to take up her school work.

Mr. and Mrs. Press Morris went to Atlanta especially for Santa Claus, as he could not be found in this section.

Mr. L. J. Morris of this place will leave for Charleston Friday to spend a few days.

Miss Ida Epling is preparing her higher grades for college.

We notice that a patron of the Barrow school said that Miss Epling had only sixteen scholars, but we want the public to know that is all a mistake, she has twenty one scholars attending, regular and she can gladly say she has leisure hours, and her motto seems to be "work until the eyes grow dim."

Miss Epling also can proudly boast that she has more than the average of the children in her school, she has five boys and six girls.

Clarendon School News.