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Telephone 166,

"THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES."

Sumter, S. C.

The Manning Times.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor

MANNING, S. C., DEC. 30, 1914.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

REACTIONARY RATHER THAN A JOB BREEDER.

There seems to be an idea in the minds of certain newspaper editors, that unless you fall in line and help agitate questions which meet with their approval it is a sign of a reactionary spirit, and to be progressive one must take his cue from certain editors who are self constituted to set the pace. So far as we are concerned, we permit no one to set a pace for us unless that pace is set to our liking, and when we are charged with being a reactionary because we do not take to the idea of an enforced medical inspection law, or other measures now being urged in the name of progress, but to our mind, it is for the purpose of creating new positions for persons unwilling to labor for their livelihood, then we must give a reason.

The measure most frequently urged at this time is a medical inspection Act for the public schools, and of course, the Inspector must be a doctor and he must get pay out of the school funds, already inadequate to run the schools on full time, even tho' the pay of the teachers is not a sufficient inducement to encourage young men and women to qualify themselves for this important work. Where is the money to come from to pay inspecting physicians, and if the money is at hand what good will the inspection do if there is no way provided to treat the diseases these inspecting physicians discover. Will not this create a lot of misery and discontent?

The Acts that were adopted in the past two legislature were vetoed and, in our opinion they were properly vetoed. A reading of them will convince any reasonable man, the Acts had they become law, would have amounted to nothing more than the providing of jobs for doctors without a practice, and the bleeding of the school fund. In those Acts there was absolutely no provision for the treat-

ment of the trouble usually found with children, and the most that the inspecting physician could do would be to tell the parent of the child, that in his opinion, it was suffering from a defective eyesight, nose or throat trouble or something else, and advise that it be treated by a specialist. It would be very much like the case of a merchant who went to a snide lawyer for advice, the lawyer after a pretence of thinking advised him to go to another lawyer, which he did, and secured the information and advice he was seeking, but to his surprise several months later he received a bill from the first lawyer, when he asked him to explain he was told the bill was for advising him where he could get the information he was seeking, so it will be with the school medical inspection; the inspection officer will advise where the child can be treated and the parents will have to pay the bill, and the school fund will have to supply the pay for the officer, perhaps a man who has a diploma but the people have no confidence in his ability or skill, or he may be so distasteful that he would not be called to administer to the wants of a sick cat.

They talk of having doctors to inspect school children, as if the parents are not to be consulted, but whether they will or not, their children must undergo an inspection by a doctor not of their choosing, but one appointed by the powers that be. In our judgment, such a measure is impractical in the rural schools; it may work in the public schools of large cities, but it cannot be a success in the smaller communities, but it can bring on a condition that will arouse a resentment which will do more to destroy our school system than all the good its advocates think it will accomplish. We are opposed to a compulsory medical school inspection, and if ever the law is put into operation in small communities, the people will see that it is a fraud with no practical good effect, other than to give some broken down doctor a job, or provide a newly hatched M. D., with some material to practice on at the public expense.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Soothe the cough and heal the lungs

THE GOVERNMENT CAN, BUT WILL NOT HELP.

The war situation grows worse every day, and the indications are that peace will not be declared for a long time to come. It was our opinion from the beginning that the United States could be an influential factor towards terminating the war, and we believe yet, the government will have to take drastic action by congress adopting legislation that will prohibit the shipment of foodstuffs, horses and war material from this country to the belligerent nations at war. If congress adopts such legislation their food supply will be cut off and the effect will be immediate, but as long as munitions of war are furnished from this country the conflict will continue, and the south will continue depressed.

Congress is made up of politicians who fear the loss of prestige, if they take any action which will cut off the shipment of grain and horses from the west that section will harbor resentment against the party in power; the south is so situated that it must continue its alliance with the present party in power, hence its condition is not taken into consideration. If the south was made up politically of two strong parties as is the west, we have not the slightest doubt but that efforts would be made by our national lawmakers to relieve the present financial stress. The most the south has been able to get from the congress, is a promise of relief in the shape of currency legislation, but so far nothing available has come of it; nothing whatever has been done so far as we can see which enables the farmers of the south to get their principal product into the countries in need of it; our shipping is tied up at the wharves, and our cotton is locked up in the warehouses, all for the lack of transportation facilities, and yet, day after day our representatives in congress do nothing towards loading these ships to carry our product across the ocean where it is needed, and where the money is offered for it, but the crop of the western farmers and the horses from the ranches, and the munitions of war from the steel trust goes abroad right along.

It does seem to us that if the government would secure the

merchant marine of this country now lying idle, load it up with American cotton, and if necessary, convoy these vessels with our battle ships, the congestion in the south would get relieved, and our people would again enter upon the new year with brighter hopes.

What good is the Wade plan and the currency legislation of this government to the average farmer, if his product must remain in warehouses eating itself up in expenses? What is needed now is an open market for his product, and this can only be obtained by the aid of the government opening a passage into the countries now at war.

The Federal authorities have in the past devised ways and means to relieve conditions of stress, and it can do so again if they will forget party politics and give attention to statesmanship; lay aside sectionalism and provide for the good of the whole country. By permitting the exportation of foodstuffs from the United States the necessities of life are soaring in price beyond the reach of the wage earner in this country; the means of earning a livelihood is gradually becoming more contracted; thousands are being thrown out of employment, and in every city there is destitution and the bread line is getting longer every day, whereas, if the guardians of the nation will act on the principle that "the who does not take care of his own is worse than an infidel" and will provide a remedy to relieve the stress in this country first; then when our own are made content, beneficence can be extended to those abroad. By doing this the nation will be doing what other countries have done in the past when their people were in the grip of adversity.

CONGRESSMAN WHALEY HEARD FROM!

The Times editor has received a package of seed from Congressman R. S. Whaley, who must be in Washington attending the session of congress: We hope that his constituents will get more results from his attendance, now that he has had time to get harness broke, and that he will not regard our acknowledgement of the package of seed, as a spirit of antagonism to him, for who could have the heart to antagonize a statesman who is alert enough to be able to secure

some garden seed for the voters of the rural sections of his district, even tho' we do not get the machinery of the Panama Canal to drain our lowlands that was promised in the campaign, nor the appropriation for the drainage for which he introduced a bill just before the last primary, and which seems to have been overlooked in the rush of business, but we got the seed all right, and that is something. The Times editor did not support Mr. Whaley, but if he keeps on seeding him packages of seed there is no telling what may happen, whether he will vote for him, or sue him for damages.

A DISCORDANT NOTE FROM TEXAS

Governor Colquitt of Texas in The New York American reads the riot act to the Wilson administration. He charges it with being a failure, excoriates it from start to finish, and declares the administration has weakly submitted to England and betrayed the cotton growing states; its foreign policy is imbecile, and that the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption law was in violation of the party's national platform, and a weak surrender to England. He criticizes Wilson's Mexican policy, and charges it with being responsible for failing to protect American interests in that country. The Texas governor says "The administration valorized twenty billion dollars worth of corporate securities owned in the north and east by a Treasury Department order to national banks to loan money on listed securities, but the same administration when asked to allow the people to use a quarter of a billion dollars of their collective credit for two or three years to save them from losing five hundred million dollars on their cotton crop, was regarded valorization and violative of sound government.

Governor Colquitt predicts the national election of 1916 will end the Democratic regime. The policies of the party in power he says has failed to curb monopolies or lower the cost of living for the people, and it has materially contributed to deprive millions of wage earners of employment. He says the President stood in the road and condemned the south that made him, to heavier loss and more widespread misery

than it has had in three generations. He has vindicated an obsolete theory of political economy, but he might have ruined the country doing it.

This arraignment coming as it does from a southern governor will be received by the opposition as a sweet morsel, it will be used as a campaign document in the campaign of 1916. Just what answer will be made to the indictment of the governor of the Lone State State remains to be seen, but there is this much certain, the charges made cannot be indifferently received, as it puts the administration on the defensive.

Not alone is there defection in Texas but throughout the country there is a feeling of discontent, because of the failure of the tariff bringing to the masses the relief promised. The cost of living has not been reduced, and the industries which afforded employment for the millions have in many instances shut down or reduced wages. Whenever the dinner pail becomes empty the laboring element is ready to accept the theories of those who lay the blame on the party in power, and unless this administration can show it is not responsible for the depression now prevailing, it will have to defend itself against the onslaughts of the opposition. And if there are many Colquitts in the south, there may be a break in the political solidarity of this section.

The south is Democratic mainly because of its environment, but if that party does nothing to help sustain its civilization and industries, the chains now binding it will become unfettered and a spirit of political independence will break out; with leaders of ability and nerve there is no telling the result of such teachings as are now being promulgated by men of the Colquitt type, especially at a time when the people have been expecting their conditions to be bettered by the party of their choice, but so far have been unable to realize their hopes,

ENFORCED SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Compulsory school attendance will be one of the features of the coming session of the Legislature, and we have no doubt that its advocates will succeed in getting a bill in some form through

but whether it will be statewide or county option there is a difference of opinion. There is no question about the good of having the children of the State attending the schools, and if it can be made practical it will bring down illiteracy to a large extent, the only thing we fear is the lack of means to put such a law into practical operation. There will have to be truant officers appointed to enforce a compulsory attendance law, and free books will have to be furnished those who are unable to buy them can this be done without impairing the present fund for school purposes? It must be remembered the average school districts are now without sufficient means to run a full term of nine months, notwithstanding the fact that the taxpayers have voted upon themselves special taxes for school purposes. It is all very well to demand these improvements but it is also very well to consider the cost, but when the people demand progressive legislation they must not complain if the taxes are increased to meet these demands.

We can see how compulsory attendance can be made effective in the towns and thickly settled communities, but how it can be enforced in the remote sections where it is sparsely settled, without eating up the school fund in expense, is a problem which must be solved. Take a case where children are living several miles from a school house, there will have to be means provided to convey them back and forth, and if this means is not provided how can the law be enforced, and, if provided, the expenses must come out of the already inadequate school fund.

Those who advocate these progressive measures are prompted by the best of motives, but they do not seem to look any farther than their immediate surroundings. Most of these advocates live in towns or communities where the necessary funds are obtainable without much discomfort, but when they go out into communities not so fortunately situated conditions are different, and other conditions must be given thought.

Dr. King's New Life Pills
The best in the world.

The Charleston Evening Post has sent us in book form its "Greater Charleston Edition," and it is indeed a splendid get up, worthy of being placed in the public libraries of the country. It shows with remarkable detail the spirit of go forwardness in the City-By-The-Sea, how the city after all of its setbacks has developed, the vast amount of railroad construction, public improvements, the shipping facilities, and it is a fine advertisement for investors, home seekers and tourists. The edition is not only a credit to the publishers but it is a valuable book of information to be sent broadcast as an advertisement. We congratulate The Post on its public spirited enterprise.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CLEGG & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Clegg for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.
WEST & THURMAN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Rather a Neat Rebuke.
"We will now take up our annual collection for the benefit of the heathen," announced the Rev. Dr. Fourthly at the close of his sermon, "and I hope those young men making so much noise all through this service will be especially liberal in their contribution. They are in duty bound to help their brother heathens."

State of South Carolina

County of Clarendon.

By James M. Windham, Esq., Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, Ozias Mathis made suit to me to grant him Letters of administration, with the Will annexed, of the Estate and effects of Annie Eliza Mathis.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said Annie Eliza Mathis, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate to be held at Manning on the 31st day of Dec. next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1914.

JAMES M. WINDHAM,
Judge of Probate.

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The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless
chill Tonic is equally valuable as a
General Tonic because it contains the
well known tonic properties of QUININE
and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives
out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and
Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.