The Camden Chronicle

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

W. L. McDOWELL.

Business locals, 5 cents per line each insertion.
Candidates' Cards for County offices $5.00. Congressional $10.00.
Communications will be published when of interest to the general public and not of a defamatory nature. No responsibility will be assumed for the views of correspondents.

CAMDEN, S. C., AUG. 13. 1909

Cassett.

Mr. Editor: Please allow me space in your valuable paper to write a few lines on the great question that confronts the good people of our county today—the whiskey question. It has been argued by many. I will say in the beginning that I do not see how a man who claims to have been converted, joined the Church and been baptised can vote for whiskey, and try to get his friends to vote for it too, thereby trying to send his neighbor whom he loves as good as he does himself, to destruction, knowing the harm and danger there is in the abominable stuff. Is this christianity? If so my book does not teach it. I would ask the whiskey advocates to stop and think for a moment. Read the Word of God and see if it teaches to put the bottle to your brother's mouth. I have been told that some have gone so far as to take the bible to prove that it is right to drink whiskey. God help him to see the way in which he is going before it is everlastingly too late. The Good Book teaches us to abstain from all appearance of evil. No drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven. Read Proverbs 20, 21 22 and 23 chapters; Isaiah 5th chapter and 11th verse; Genesis latter port of 19th chapter. Taking the Bible for our guide no christian will vote to keep whiskey for his brother to drink. How many mother's days have been shortened by husband or son drinking! How many homes have been wrecked by whiskey! How many children are there in the orphan home today from whiskey, and how many are there today going to ruin and all on the account of whiskey. Friends don't hear to the pitiful cry of high taxes. Let them come if whiskey is keeping them down. We will be able to pay our taxes with ease. Take the money that we pay for the stuff and pay our taxes and grocery bill. I would venture to say that there is many a little boy or girl who will tell you in a short time they see the effects of push by getting a pair of pants or little dress or something good to eat that they have not been getting. Friends don't listen to the stringency of the times some of our friends make it out to be what was want, but remember it is hard for them to decide when a man can have a dram put or not there will be blind tigers and moonshining in the country. Come on boys and don't listen to such stuff for they are getting pay for their work. Just ask your conscience guide you and not the abominable stuff out of existence.

With best wishes to all and a glorious victory to the prohibitionists.

Yours truly, W. [illegible]

Liberty Hill

Mr. Editor:—

In view of the near approach of the election which shall decide the position our county shall be in regard to the legal sale of liquor, I desire to present a few facts picked up on my recent trip to the annual encampment at Greenville, S. C. I made inquiry of a number of people—some of them I did not learn their names, and with one exception, all of them said conditions were better now than when whiskey was legally sold.

A Mr. Killingsworth who formerly kept a millinery store in Anderson street, said that he did not see any improvement.

Mr. J. B. Bruce who went from Lancaster county to Greenville about 20 years ago (he is a brother of Mr. P. T. Bruce) is now a prominent druggist on Main street, says that a few years back when it was proposed to vote out the dispensaries in Greenville he opposed the plan believing that it would not effect any good, but he can see a great improvement, he thinks the sale of whiskey has been cut 75 per cent. and can give a man at that time spent their week's earnings on Saturday night and Sunday in drinking and debauchery, who now are sober and good citizens with pleasant and happy homes.

Greenville's Chief of Police says that conditions are better as to sobriety and good order.

Street car men informed me that under the old regime of liquor ladies would not ride on outlying lines on Saturday evenings—drinking and disorder were so prevalent.

Sergt. J. L. Smith in charge of the Y. M. C. A. tent and who has worked in that for about ten years in South Carolina, North Carolina and Kentucky, says that great improvement is noticeable where the sale of whiskey is prohibited.

And, Mr. Editor, I, myself have attended five encampments of Military commands and saw less drinking in this—the only dry town—than any of the others, so must conclude that with the passing of the liquor traffic our conditions will be much better, both morally and financially. Let us turn out, vote out the traffic, and see that it stays out.

Next Tuesday is the day.

G. R. Clements.

Finally.

What is the issue on August 17th? It is this: Shall we adopt a law which declares the use of liquor to be immoral, which forbids us to have it or procure it in any way whatever?

Some of us balk at such a proposal. We are told however that we can procure it from other States, and having thus legally attained it may proceed to imbibe it in the very face of the law. We hear that all this talk about not being allowed to make it at home or to get it abroad is but a scarecrow. If so, then the law is a sham, for it prohibits and makes severely punishable the receiving, keeping or manufacture of any beverages strong enough to intoxicate when used to excess. The act speaks for itself, framed no doubt by expert legislators. Were some vital words left out, or did some unlucky words creep in?

Query, is it not, for advocates of such a measure to reconcile us by assurances that the contraband may be made or ordered for personal use? Those who claim it may be thus legally procured, are the same who assert that it cannot be consumed as a beverage except to the detriment of public morals. Surely they will not consider liquor from Kentuckey permissible, but the home articles noxious.

What are we to think of those who justify this law by virtually admitting it to be a humbug and not to be seriously treated in all parts? If the law meets with such mockery from its own promoters, it takes no prophet to see it develop "something rotten in Denmark."

If the State or Federal Constitution preserves to the citizen the right to make and procure liquor for personal use, it is idle for the Legislature to try to curtail such a right. If there be no such constitutional right, as high authorities claim, then it will be a violation of the terms of this law to obtain or to have liquor in any way whatever.

If we sustain such law by our votes in August, we may not expect the Legislature to undo it in January. There will be nothing left us except what we demand and maintain at the ballot box or in the Courts.

The result in Kershaw County will interest the whole State. This county has furnished leaders for the Democracy, men of Democratic principles and records, and for the people are recognized as experts in producing, or for shaping, what is regarded as "giving" the right kind of verdicts on election. What they will do at the coming election will be of [illegible]

The result in "Anti-Expectancy" [illegible] will be [illegible] the people have declared that a majority of the county [illegible] Not that [illegible] some of our people [illegible] what was want, but [illegible] hard for them to decide when a man can have a dram put or not there will be blind tigers and moonshining in the country. Come on boys and don't listen to such stuff for they are getting pay for their work. Just ask your conscience guide you and not the abominable stuff out of existence.

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If there is one thing more than another that retards the growth of a people it is a lack of respect for law. Respect for law has made the English speaking people great. In London the policeman doesn't have to carry a club. The uniform which he wears is his protection in the most God forsaken alleys. It represents the majesty of the law of England. And yet our latter day Statesmen (?) are clamoring for a law which will be more honored in the breach than in the observance."

The worst enemy to a family which has borne an honorable name is the member who besmirches this priceless legacy by dishonorable deeds. The worst enemy to the grand old name of gentleman is he who with evil, selfish heart and lascivious nature, masquerades as such. The worst enemy to the Church is the canting hypocritical member who wears his religion to cloak his villany. The worst enemy to law is that statute which brings into ill repute the law under which we live, which pretends to be what it is not.

Therefore, if we pass this law let us observe and respect it. While it may be hard to respect a law which makes it a crime to accept a glass of wine—what our most honored and revered have not hesitated to do—having as they did the example of their Lord and Master. Yet if a majority passes it, under our system of government it is law, and non-observance of law leads to anarchy, and only savages are anarchists. While we disagree with the honest prohibitionists who expect to observe this law, yet they command our respect. We do not believe that the temperate use of wine brings about the evils which are pictured. The wealthiest, healthiest and most highly respected citizens of Kershaw County have used and not abused wine. The intemperate use of wine is against the law as it now stands. We would like to join hands with our honest prohibition friends to curtail this abuse. We do not believe that there are among our people so many weaklings who cannot be made to control themselves as to justify us in taking the last semblance of liberty in this respect from the self-controlled. The Turks tried this, and their history is replete with all that makes life hideous.

Whether we err or not in our views as to present conditions, we are quite sure that we should vote for no law that we do not expect to honor and respect. Let us be honest with ourselves and not pretend. There may have been some wisdom in the idea of our fathers to pass no laws save for the protection of life, liberty and property. It may be that the reason that 30 per cent more of whiskey is drunk per capita in our republic where thirty million people live in so called dry territory than when this prohibition wave began in 1899 is because the laws were mere pretenses—"as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal." Pious laws on the books designed by those who made them to be broken—humbugs which bred hypocrites and drunkards.

In the name of everything we hold dear, don't let us pretend to do what we do not intend to do. A law which falsely pretends to be what it is not saps the very foundation of good government.

B. B. Clarke.

"Kid" in the Messenger of last Tuesday asks where we stand on prohibition. For an answer we refer him to our editorial columns of June 11 1909, and also to the published list which appeared in the Messenger recently. As to 'Kid's' second question "if The Chronicle were asked to distribute whiskey circulars we will say that a number of copies were bought by the dispensary board and we have learned lately that in those papers were inserted circulars of some kind. This was done without our knowledge or consent. For a verification of this we respectfully refer you to the dispensary board. We don't even print the circulars. The price we got for the papers was the same as "Kid" or any other citizen would have to pay—no more. We are with the papers after they leave our office we are no more responsible for them we are for what "Kid" will do with the copy of The Chronicle after he finishes reading this article. Selling copies of the paper was as legitimate as for a furniture house to sell a roller top desk to a dispenser, a Look store to sell a door in which a dispenser keeps liquor or for a grocerymen to sell a dispenser groceries.

Yes, we have always voted for prohibition and expect to vote for it next Tuesday, but the unkind insinuations as printed last Tuesday is not conducive to swelling the prohibition ranks. Over zealousness has injured many a good cause. "Kid," however, is to be congratulated upon his article. Upon the whole it is a hopeful one, and would reflect credit not only upon a Kid but a full grown William Goat.

When the election is over let every one who can urge and strive to make for Camden and Kershaw county than they have ever done before. We have the best road county in the State, and have made great strides in the past, and now is not the time for any harsh words which will wound feelings of others.

Before we go to press again the dispensary election will have been held. As a parting word of admonition we would urge ALL to keep cool. "Let all things be done decently and in order."

Vote it in or vote it out, but vote without treading on each other's toes and leaving marks that will not wear off in many a day.

Notice of Election.

State of South Carolina, County of Kershaw.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the voting precincts prescribed by law in said county, on Tuesday, August 17, 1909, as provided in the following act.

No. 42.

An Act to Prohibit the Manufacture, Sale, Barter, Exchange, Giving Away to Induce Trade, the Furnishing at Public Places or Otherwise Disposing of Alcohol, Spirituous, Vinous or Malt Liquors or Beverages, or Other Liquors or Beverages by Whatsoever Name Called, Which if Drunk to Excess will Produce Intoxication, Except for Sale of Alcohol in Certain Cases Upon Certain Conditions, and Except the Sale of Wines for Sacramental Purposes, and to Provide Penalties for the Violation Thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of South Carolina, That all alcoholic liquors and beverages, whether manufactured within this State or elsewhere, or any mixture by whatsoever name called, which if drunk to excess will produce intoxication, are hereby declared to be detrimental, and their use and consumption to be against the morals, good health and safety of the State, and contraband. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or association within this State to manufacture, sell, barter, exchange, receive, accept, give away to induce trade, deliver, store, keep in possession in this State, furnish at public places or otherwise dispose of any spirituous, malt, vinous, fermented, brewed or other liquors and beverages, or any compound or mixture thereof which contains alcohol and is used as a beverage, and which if drunk to excess will produce intoxication, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That wholesale druggists may lawfully sell in wholesale quantities to retail druggists and to public or charitable hospitals or to medical or pharmaceutical colleges, and in no other way, pure alcohol for medical purposes only, or grain alcohol to be used by chemists or bacteriologists actually engaged in scientific work and for such purposes only, and such wholesale druggist shall at the end of each month in which any such sales have been made, file with the clerk of the court of the county in which they do business, a statement in writing under oath, giving the name of the purchaser, the price paid, the date of sale, and the quantity and character of the alcohol sold. That if said wholesale druggist making such sale is not a resident of the State of South Carolina, then such statement shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court of the county in which the purchaser resides.

Sec. 3. That any retail druggist whose place of business is located in any of the incorporated towns or cities of this State, who is himself a registered or licensed pharmacist, or who regularly employs a registered or licensed pharmacist, may sell, in the manner herein set out, upon filing a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, to be approved by the clerk of the court, in which such druggist does business, conditioned for a faithful observance of the provisions of this act, such bond to be approved by the clerk of the court, pure alcohol for medical purposes only, grain alcohol to chemists and bacteriologists actually engaged in scientific work, and for such purposes only, and wine to be used for sacramental or religious purposes only. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent said druggists from using alcohol in the compounding of prescriptions or other medicines, the sale of which would not subject him to the payment of a special tax required of liquor dealers by the government of the United States. Provided, further, That nothing herein contained shall prevent such druggists from compounding or selling medicinal preparations manufactured in accordance with formulas prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary which contain no more alcohol than is necessary to extract the medicinal properties of the drugs contained in such preparations and no more alcohol than is necessary to hold the medicinal agents in solution, and which are manufactured and sold as medicine, and not as a beverage.

Sec. 4. That no sale of pure alcohol for medicinal purposes, shall be made by any retail druggist, except upon the prescription of a regular practicing physician of this State, who, before writing such prescriptions, shall make an actual examination of the person for whom the prescription is issued and the said prescription shall be substantially in the following form:

State of South Carolina.....
County. To.....Druggist:
.....a regular licensed and practicing physician under the laws of this State, do hereby certify that I have examined.....and I do hereby prescribe for the use of said patient.....alcohol, and I further certify that the use of such alcohol is, in my judgment absolutely necessary to alleviate or cure the illness or disease from which said patient is now suffering, and that I am not interested in the drug store to which this prescription is directed nor in the profits on the drugs herein prescribed. Dated.....

.....M. D."

Sec. 5. That no prescription shall be filled herein except upon the day upon which it is issued or the following day, and no more than one half pint of alcohol shall be sold and delivered on any one prescription, and when such prescription is filled, it shall not be refilled, but shall be delivered to the druggist filling same, and at the end of the month in which the same is filled, it shall be filed by such druggist in the office of the clerk of the court of the county in which said druggist is engaged in business: Provided, No druggist, who is also a practicing physician, shall fill his own prescriptions hereunder, nor shall they be filled at any drug store in which the said physician is financially interested. Provided, further, That the delivery of such alcohol sold under such prescription shall be made only directly to the person for whom such prescription is issued or to the physician, or to some one authorized by the physician, or in case of a minor, to his parent or guardian or physician or some one authorized by said physician.

Sec. 6. That any retail druggist whose place of business is located in any of the incorporated towns or cities of the State may lawfully sell alcohol in quantities not greater than five (5) gallons to be used in the arts or for scientific or mechanical purposes, and such druggist may sell, in like quantities, to chemists and bacteriologists engaged in scientific work, and for such purposes only, and such druggists may sell in quantities, not greater than one-half gallon wine used for sacramental or religious purposes only. That any person desiring to purchase alcohol for the purpose set out in this section shall sign a written or printed statement, giving his name, residence, occupation and the purpose for which he intends to use said alcohol, and he shall certify that said alcohol is purchased in good faith for such purpose and no other, and that said druggist shall, at the end of each month, file, with the clerk of court of the county in which he is engaged in business, all such statements, with a certificate under oath, that said statements contain a true statement of all such sales.

Sec. 7. That it shall be unlawful to sell wine for sacramental purposes except to a minister, pastor, priest or regularly constituted officer or a regular organized religious congregation or church. Any person, desiring to make such purchase, shall sign a written or printed statement, giving his name and residence and the name and location of the church for which such wine is purchased, and he shall certify that said wine is purchased in good faith, to be used for sacramental or religious purposes, and no other. That such statement shall be filed, as provided for in the next preceding section, in the office of the clerk of the court.

Sec. 8. That all statements or prescriptions required by this act to be filed in the office of the clerk of the court shall be recorded and properly indexed by him in a book kept for that purpose, which shall at all times be opened for public inspection, and a certified copy of such record, or the original statement or prescription, with the certificate of the clerk of the court indorsed thereon, showing that it has been recorded, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts recited therein. For making such record, the clerk of the court shall be entitled to charge and collect for each prescription a fee of five cents, and for each statement, other than prescription, a fee of fifteen cents, which shall be paid by the party filing the same.

Sec. 9. That in addition to the requirements hereinbefore prescribed, all licensed and registered druggists selling alcohol by prescription shall keep a record thereof, which shall bear the name of the person to whom sold and by what physician prescribed, with the chief of police and the mayor or intendant of the municipality, and post one copy in some public place in such municipality.

Sec. 10. That nothing in this act shall prevent the sale of wood or denatured alcohol.

Sec. 11. That any person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor for a period of not less than three months, nor for more than one year; and for the second or any subsequent offense, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than one year nor more than five years.

Sec. 12. That any druggist or physician who violates in any way the provisions of this act shall, in addition to the punishment herein provided, have their license revoked for a period of not more than one year for each offense.

Sec. 13. That this act shall not have the effect of preventing the indictment, prosecution and conviction of any person who has been guilty of the violation of the present criminal law relating to the dispensary or punishment therefor, as now provided by law for offences heretofore committed.

Sec. 14. This act shall take effect on the first Tuesday in August, 1909: Provided, That in the counties then having dispensaries an election shall be held on the third Tuesday in August, 1909, for the purpose of determining whether the dispensaries located therein shall be reopened, and such election in each of said counties shall be held and conducted by the same officers and under the rules and regulations provided by law for general elections.

Sec. 15. At such election the election commissioners for such county shall at each voting precinct therein provide one ballot box, in which the ballots must be cast. Any person who is a qualified elector of such county may vote in said election. Every voter who may be in favor of the sale of liquors and beverages in such counties shall cast a ballot in the box provided herefor, on which shall be printed the words, "For sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors and beverages," and every voter opposed shall cast a ballot upon which shall be printed the words, "Against sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors and beverages." If a majority of the ballots cast in such election be "For sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors and beverages," it shall be lawful for such liquors and beverages to be sold in said county as hereinafter provided: Provided, That expense of these elections shall be borne by the State.

Sec. 16. In case an election as herein provided shall result in favor of the sale of liquors and beverages, the dispensaries in each county so voting shall be regulated and conducted under the provisions of an act entitled "an act to declare the law in reference to, and to regulate the manufacture, sale, use, consumption, possession, transportation and disposition of alcoholic liquors and beverages within the State, and to police the same," approved the 16th day of February, 1907, and acts amendatory thereof: Provided, That all of the provisions and limitations of the said act not inconsistent with this act shall remain in full force and effect in all of the counties of this State: Provided, further, That in counties which shall reopen dispensaries therein, the county dispensary board and dispensers in office on June 30, 1909, shall continue to discharge their several duties as if such dispensary or dispensaries had not been closed: Provided, That in the counties which have heretofore voted upon the question of dispensary or no dispensary under existing or previous acts and have no dispensary at this time, shall have the right at any time after the expiration of four years from the last election on the liquor question to hold an election upon the question of dispensary or no dispensary, as provided in an act entitled "an act to declare the law in reference to, and to regulate the manufacture, sale, use, consumption, possession, transportation and disposition of alcoholic liquors and beverages within this State, and to police the same," approved February 16, 1907.

Sec. 17. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved the 2d day of March, A. D. 1909.

Before the hour fixed for opening the polls managers and clerks must take and subscribe the constitutional oath. The chairman of the board of managers an administer the oath to the other members and to the clerk; a notary public must administer the oath to the chairman. The managers elect their chairman and clerk.

Polls at each voting place must be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and close at 4 o'clock p. m., except in the city of Charleston, where they shall be opened at 7 a. m. and closed at 6 p. m.

The managers have the power to fill a vacancy, and if none of the managers attend, the citizens can appoint from among the qualified voters, the managers, who, after being sworn, can conduct the election.

At the close of the election the managers and clerks must proceed publicly to open the ballot boxes and count the ballots therein, and continue without adjournment until the same is completed, and make a statement of the result for each office and sign the same. Within three days thereafter the chairman of the board, or some one designated by the board, must deliver to the commissioners of election the poll list, the boxes containing the ballots and written statements of the results of the election.

Managers of Election.—The following managers of election have been appointed to hold the election at the various precincts in the said county

Camden Opera House—G S Higgins, J E Alexander, W F Russell.

Bethune—S T Gardner, J A Shaw, W S Marshall.

Westville—D F Owens, J A McDowell, E J Gaskins.

Buffalo School House—J M Sowell, J L Catoe, R F Mungo

Kukley's Store—S A West, T R Kukley, H T Horton.

Brewer's Store—B H Truesdell, T J Williams, J G Rowell.

McLean's Branch—T A Spears, R K West, Alex Shaw.

Mount Zion Church—W W Horton, C B Spradley, E T McCoy.

Stockton—J C Humphreys, G W Ammons, J E Pearce.

Hanging Rock—N B Taylor, R N Jones, J T Welsh.

Liberty Hill—J B Cureton, W A Cunningham, E L Jones.

Rebon's X Roads—R A Jackson, R T Mickle, A B Raton.

Lang's Mill—A L C Kinard, George Arledge, J M Porter.

Blaney—J W Wood, S E Ross, Arthur Simpson.

Shaylor's Hill—R L Smyrl, R M Drakeford, S W Hornsby.

Raley's Mill—Moses Hough, M L Raley, E L Catoe.

Stokes' School House—R L Pate, Jno W Catoe, W W McCaskill.

One of the above named managers at each precinct is requested to call on the Commissioners at the Court House on Saturday, the 14th day of August, and secure the boxes, tickets, etc.

J. S. BROWN,
W. C. CUNNINGHAM,
D. G. FLETCHER,
Commissioners of State and County Elections for Kershaw County, S. C.

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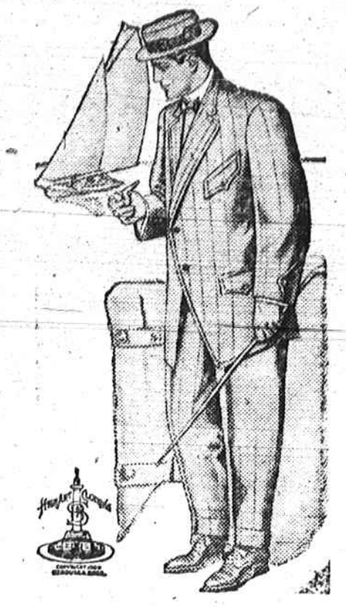

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