

# Camden Chronicle

Published Weekly.  
CAMDEN, S. C.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

### LATE NEWS OF THE WORLD

TERSELY TOLD.

### SOUTH, EAST, NORTH AND WEST

Notes From Foreign Lands, Throughout the Nation and Particularly the Great South.

#### Southern.

The first of the season's cotton crop reports from correspondents of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal of date of May 23 and 24, indicate that there is an increase in the area planted to cotton in 1911 over that planted in 1910, of approximately 4.6 per cent, which is in round figures 35,000,000 acres in all. Over 80 per cent of this area the cotton has come up to a stand. Planting is practically completed, save in western Oklahoma, where, if rains fall soon, oats land will be put in cotton.

Universal peace among the nations of the world is only a question of time. War is a relic of barbarism; it is no longer essential either to repel invasion, to achieve liberty or to further conquests. In the light of a greater and nobler civilization arbitration is the only acceptable method for settling disputes that may arise in future between the nations of the world. Such, in brief, was the substance of a striking address delivered in Atlanta by Senator Theodore Burton of Ohio, chairman of the American Peace Society, and one of the most ardent supporters of the world-wide movement to secure the abolition of war and the substitution of arbitration in the settlement of all differences that may arise in future between the powers of the earth.

The Florida senate passed the Angle bill, abolishing the convict lease system by the vote of 21 to 7. The bill was recently passed by the house, and now it only remains for Governor Gilchrist to sign the measure to sound the death-knell of the lease system in this state. The bill was passed by the senate only after a long and hard fight. Only one change was made in the bill as it passed the house, and this in nowise affects the sense of the measure as it was originally drafted. The bill has been placed in the hands of Governor Gilchrist, and it is expected that he will take some action in regard to it within the next few days. Speculation is rife as to whether the governor will sign the measure, although there are enough votes in favor of the bill to carry it over the governor's veto.

President Taft, in Washington, touched an electric button and signaled the start of the parade in Mobile, Ala., to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Mobile by the French. The marchers went around the old limits of the city as marked out by the maps drawn by Blenville and Aberville. Included in the parade were 300 bluejackets and marines from the fleet at Pensacola. They were under Rear Admiral Ward and Rear Admiral Lucien Young.

The executive committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen voted unanimously for a strike of the firemen on the Southern railway should the company refuse to accede to their demand for a 20 per cent increase in wages. The committee will confer again with President Finley, and if he refuses the demand will at once order a strike. When informed of the action President Finley declined to make any statement. A strike will affect 2,400 men on 9,000 miles of road.

#### General.

Pierre Vedrine, the French aviator, arrived at Madrid, Spain, being the first contestant to complete the third stage of the Paris-to-Madrid aviation race. The Paris-to-Madrid race was begun on May 21 under the auspices of the Petit-Parietal, which offered a prize of \$20,000. In addition the Spanish Aero Club gave prizes amounting to \$10,000 and King Alfonso offered a special prize for the fastest speed over the Spanish section. Twenty machines were entered.

What is looked on by Francisco I. Madero as a well-laid plan to prevent his reaching Mexico City, to overthrow his leadership and to start a counter revolution against him, was revealed in the arrest of Daniel De Villiers of Mexico City. The alleged plot involves certain sums of money which were to have been paid out to Madero's military leaders. Madero, according to details given out by him, was fully advised of the scheme and allowed it to be encouraged.

No effort is made now to disguise the fact that President Diaz of Mexico will leave the country at an early date. It is expected that he will spend several months visiting different countries in Europe.

The Mexican chamber of deputies passed the bill providing general amnesty to political prisoners.

A ban was placed on tipping at a mass meeting of barbers in St. Louis. The action comes as the result of investigation by the International Union of Journeymen Barbers of America, representing the United States, Canada and Porto Rico.

On notification that peace had been agreed to, the management of the National railway of Mexico began reconstruction. It is estimated that the rebels have put 2,472 miles of railroads out of commission.

That the big lumber companies of the country agreed on the curtailment of production, that prices were fixed by a committee and that printed price lists were sent to all the firms as a means of controlling the market, were facts established in the initial hearing of the state's trustee suit against the alleged lumber trust in St. Louis, Missouri.

Conroy Island, the playground of New York, suffered the worst fire disaster of its history. Dreamland, the largest of the amusement parks adjoining covered with booths, restaurants, hotels, moving picture theaters and resorts of varied types were destroyed. The loss will amount to between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. In all, about 200 buildings were burned down and perhaps 2,000 persons—concessionaries and employees—were turned into the streets homeless and penniless. No lives were lost.

General Diaz himself took command of the Federal soldiers who repulsed a large force of rebels, while the former president of Mexico was on his way from Mexico City to Vera Cruz. General Diaz ordered his special car to proceed nearer to the scene of the engagement, and as it drew up he alighted, and with pistol in hand ran forward to aid his defenders. The Federal's quick action with the rapid-firers, however, had taken the rebels by surprise and they soon were in full retreat.

Francisco Leon de la Barra, the Mexican foreign minister and former ambassador at Washington, took the oath of office as provisional president of Mexico. He will act as the chief executive in succession to Porfirio Diaz, who resigned, until a general election can be held. Order prevailed throughout the capital, Porfirio Diaz, for whom during 30 years all Mexico has stood to one side, had in hand, stole from the capital with great secrecy. Only a few devoted friends whom he dared to trust followed him to the station. He was bound for Vera Cruz to take ship for Spain. General Diaz undoubtedly will make his home in Spain, probably in Madrid.

The Revolution in Mexico will hit the till of that country to the tune of more than \$20,000,000 (American), according to Policarpo Bonillo, former president of Honduras, who arrived in New Orleans from Mexico City. "It looks as though peace will come to Mexico," said he, "but I doubt that it will be permanent. I fear the nasty give rise to many rival ambitions when the Mexicans find themselves relieved of the restraint to which they were subjected by the former chief executive."

#### Washington.

John W. Gates gave to the house "steel trust" investigating committees the history of the United States Steel Corporation. Present at the birth of the greatest steel manufacturing concern in the world, he described how it was the natural outcome of what he described as the refusal of Andrew Carnegie to be bound by the "gentlemen's agreements" that marked the early days of open competition in the steel business. He told also of millions lost and created almost in a breath.

Negotiations looking to a final adjustment of the controversy between the Southern Railway and its 2,400 firemen, caused by the demands of the latter for a 20 per cent increase in wages, will begin before Judge Martin A. Knapp of the court of commerce and Dr. Charles P. Neill commissioner of labor. Both sides agreed to submit the matter to mediation. If terms satisfactory to both sides cannot be arranged by the mediators, a board of arbitrators will be appointed.

For the first time in the history of the postoffice department, has been entirely wiped out and \$7,000,000 surplus for the current fiscal year ending June 30 next in the treasury to the department's credit. Postmaster General Hitchcock signed a warrant returning to the secretary of the treasury \$3,000,000, the fund to assist in defraying expenses of the postal service. Reforms in the financial system have made the refund possible.

Unless otherwise directed by congress all that remains of the ill-fated battleship Maine, after it has been raised from Havana harbor and stripped of parts of value, will be towed out to sea and sunk in deep water. The board of engineers engaged in raising the vessel, so recommended in their report which the war department submitted to congress. Secretary Dickinson has approved the recommendation and says: "Action will be taken accordingly unless congress directs otherwise."

President Taft denied the applications for the pardon of Charles W. Morse of New York and John R. Walsh of Chicago, the two most prominent bankers ever convicted and sent to Federal penitentiaries under the national banking laws.

Senator Borah of Idaho, author of the resolution providing for the direct election of senators, which is now the unfinished business of the senate, announced that he would press the consideration of the resolution without interruption to its conclusion. Senator Heyburn of Idaho predicted dire consequences which might befall the country if the direct election amendment to the constitution were made in the form and manner provided for in the Borah resolution.

The state department replied to the criticism of the general press on the arbitration treaty between the United States and France by saying that Germany had herself to blame for not being included in the proposed convention. It was stated that the treaty as now drafted was simply a basis indicating the terms of arbitration which the United States was disposed to discuss with any of the powers entered. In other words the German government may be included in the pact if the basis for negotiations appeals favorably to the German people.

Henry L. Stimson of New York was sworn in as secretary of war, succeeding J. M. Dickinson, who resigned to take charge of his personal interests in Tennessee. The oath of office was administered by John Randolph, assistant to Chief Clerk Schoufeld. A large gathering of officials of the army witnessed the ceremony inducting the new secretary into office. Secretary Stimson appointed as private secretary Walter Hedding of Virginia, who has served as private secretary to the former secretary of war. Mr. Stimson will make no changes in the personnel of his office.

## IN SOUTH CAROLINA REALMS

A Panorama of Short Paragraphs of State News Picked Up at Public Places.

Darlington.—S. E. Hicks, of Darlington, who was serving a life term in the penitentiary for murder, has been paroled by Governor Bleas. Hicks was convicted in 1902.

Greenwood.—The trustees of the Connie Maxwell Orphanage, at Greenwood, have selected a site for the new sanitarium, which is to be built with money given by a donor who withholds his name.

Mobile, Ala.—The supreme lodge, Knights of Honor, in session here, elected the following to serve for the ensuing year: Past supreme dictator, John C. Shaffard, Edgefield.

Brownsville.—Work was begun on the Bennettsville & Cheraw railroad extension from this place to Sellers last week, and the officials expect to have the road ready for the fall shipping.

Newberry.—There were some good records made in the boys' corn contest in Newberry county, last year, and the interest which is now being taken in the contest for this year promises fine results.

Spartanburg.—Fire of unknown origin completely destroyed eight frame houses, tenanted by negroes, on Ridge and Vernon streets, near Spartan mills, in an unusually short time. The total loss is about \$4,000.

Chester.—Rev. John A. White, for more than 30 years the faithful and beloved pastor of Hopewell A. R. P. church, near Blackstock, died suddenly at his home in Blackstock, following a week's illness which had at no time been regarded as serious.

Charleston.—Rosa, the 5-year-old daughter of Congressman George S. Legare, died as the result of a most deplorable accident. The little girl was playing at a neighbor's house and accidentally pulled down upon her tiny body a shelf containing heavy plant pots and she was pinned to the piazza floor by the weight of the debris. Internal injuries were caused which brought about her death.

Orangeburg.—Orangeburg county, especially the district around the city of Orangeburg, is suffering terribly for the want of rain. The crops that are up have been growing nicely, but the farmers have very poor cotton stands, the seed being unable to come up owing to the drought. The corn as a whole is fairly good, but needs rain. The oats crop is short in this county.

Florence.—There was a very large gathering of the trustees of the county schools and of the teachers of the county and others interested in school work in the county. It was probably the largest gathering in the interest of education ever held in the county. Various matters of interest to teachers and trustees were discussed and valuable hints given both in their work.

Charleston.—The cornerstone of a Greek church was laid here with considerable ceremony. The oration of the day was delivered by G. Vafadi of Wilmington. Rev. Mr. David of Savannah assisted Rev. Mr. George of Charleston in the ceremonies. A parade containing 50 carriages filled with Greeks and their friends filed through the streets to go from the temporary church to the site of the new edifice.

Sumter.—Work on the new Y. M. C. A. building is at a standstill at present. The contracting company is having war among its stockholders, and is tied up in the courts in Augusta. The directors of the association are advised by attorneys for the company that it is perfectly solvent and will carry out its contract, but, moreover, the association is amply protected by the bond given by the contractors, and by work already done on which but partial payment has been made.

Sumter.—City Treasurer Hurst has received from the comptroller general \$577.44, paid out of the firemen's fund. This is Sumter's share out of the first division of this money. The law raising this amount by assessment of the insurance companies was proposed several years ago, and after passing was thrown out by the court. It was put into constitutional form and has finally become a statute of the state.

Honea Path.—Honea Path will have a cannery factory with a capacity of 10,000 cans per day.

Greenwood.—With appropriate ceremonies the first dirt was broken for the Greenwood hospital, which is to cost for the first building around \$12,000.

Pinewood.—There has not been a good season of rain in this part of Clarendon county this year, consequently the farmers are beginning to express some feeling of anxiety about the condition of affairs, especially those who have not as yet got their crops up to a good stand.

Spartanburg.—Gary Gist, colored, convicted for an attempt at criminal assault on a white woman, was hanged in the county jail. He was executed at 11 o'clock and was pronounced dead 11 minutes after Sheriff White gave the trap. He was cool to the last.

Orangeburg.—The city board of health held a meeting at which Dr. Col. Mortimer Glover came before the board, asking that some steps be taken towards having all foodstuffs sold in the city screened from flies and other disease-carrying insects. The board has acted favorably on the matter.

Anderson.—The whole place of Mrs. Emma F. Tribble at the corner of Tribble and north Main streets, was purchased by the Greenville, Spartanburg & Anderson railway for \$20,000 to be used for freight and passenger terminals.

Florence.—Sheriff T. S. Birch had a conference here with rural policemen. He instructed them to make a regular weekly report to him of their work, and to give a written summary of all actions each month. He also instructed them to pay particular attention to the dynamiting of fish and the sale of illicit liquor.

# TALES OF GOITAM AND OTHER CITIES

## Horse Stealing Reduced to Science



NEW YORK.—Not the wild and woolly west, but New York city with its great police powers and its highly organized civilization is the most fruitful field for horse thieves in the country. The amount of property stolen by horse thieves in the country's metropolises in one year probably exceeds that stolen in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas in ten years. This crime is so easy of execution and so hard of detection in a great city like New York that detectives have been able to make but little headway in checking it and recovering any of the stolen property. On an average five horses and wagons are stolen in the city every business day. To place the amount lost every year is difficult, but it is estimated that property valued at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 is stolen. Ordinarily the theft of a horse from the streets attracts little attention. The thieves have a way of changing the appearance of both horses and wagons and the task of recovering the stolen property is rendered extremely difficult.

In New York man's horse is safe in the streets of the city. The horse of the big department store is as likely to disappear as the horse and wagon of the small grocer or butcher. Detectives say that the theft is easily covered up. Within six hours after the horse and wagon disappear a transformation is made, which is so complete that few owners can identify their property. The horse is shorn of his mane and tail, white legs are dyed a color corresponding with the body of the horse, and cases have been known where a stolen horse was described as having a bobbed tail, where the horse when finally recovered was found to have had a very beautiful tail, attached to the former wagon. The same with the wagon. A gayly painted wagon is soon transformed into a dilapidated peddler's wagon. The top is removed, dashboard knocked off, and a dirty drab or brown coat of paint reduces the wagon that cost from \$150 to \$200 to one that, when the thief sells it, will not bring more than \$50.

The stealing of horses has become a serious problem for many business men. The police, however, have been successful in running to earth some of the thieves. One leader of a band of horse thieves recently got four years in the penitentiary; another got 12 years and two others, connected with a third gang, got ten years each.

In their search after thieves the New York police located a farm in New Jersey which was conducted for the receiving of stolen property.

## HUMOR IN THE AUCTION ROOM

Stout Lady More Than Met Her Match When She Stirred Up Tired-Looking Man.

I witnessed the following funny incident in one of the largest Edinburgh auction rooms. A big, stout lady, apparently of the broker class, had ensconced herself comfortably in an armchair, and in due course began bidding for a table, on which a tired-looking man, for want of something to sit upon, affectionately leaned. Competition was brisk, but in the end the table was knocked down to the stout lady, who no sooner recognized that it was now her property, than, stretching out her arm, she sharply rapped her knuckles on it, exclaiming: "Hey, man!" But the tired-looking man paid no attention, so she next poked him with her umbrella and said with greater asperity than ever: "Lean off the table, will you? It's my property, and you'll scratch it."

The leaner regarded her fixedly for a moment or two, but did not request. He did more, however, for pulling a scrap of paper from his pocket he put it under the lady's nose, with the quiet remark: "D'ye see that?" and he next indicated a corresponding number on the armchair she was seated on. "Well, then," he continued, when she had acquiesced with a wondering nod of the head, "git off; it's my chair, and I want to sit down." And off she had to get.—London Telegraph.

## NOT IN THEIR CLASS.



"Hi, fellows! Jest look what sez it don't mind playing wit us if we ain't rough!"

The Feminine Comeback.

Mabel—That story you just told is about 50 years old.

Maude—And you haven't forgotten in all that time.

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## Teaching Parents What Toys to Buy

CHICAGO.—"Parents of Chicago boys and girls do not know how to buy toys for their children."



It was upon this assumption that the committee on homes of the child welfare department had on exhibition at the Coliseum a child's "play shop." In it there was on display an endless variety of toys, but foremost of all were the new "do-with" toys introduced for the first time in Chicago by Miss Caroline Pratt, who had charge of the toy exhibit. Miss Pratt was in charge of the same department of the exhibit in New York.

"Chicago parents are as deplorably ignorant in the matter of buying proper toys for their children as parents the country over," she told a reporter. "They don't know the first thing about it. What they do in most cases when they go shopping in the toy department of a store is to buy toys that they like to play with themselves."

"That, of course, is the reason we have a 'play shop' exhibit. The exhibit is planned for the education of all the parents of Chicago—but, by the way, it is the well-to-do fathers and mothers who are most ignorant of all along this line. What we expect to teach them is the real merit of a 'do with' toy.

"A 'do with' toy is one that will teach the child how to do things. With it a boy or girl can carry out definite play schemes. It should be simple. It teaches the child by stimulating his imaginative nature and inventive faculties. Such features are lost altogether in the elaborate mechanical toys that leave nothing for the child to do but press a button or release a catch and watch it go.

"Children of wealthy parents are not happy with their playthings. The

little fellow who cannot take a step in the nursery without having to dodge an electric train or take a chance of having a toy flying machine hit him on the ear has not the opportunity to learn how to play. The playing is all done for him by the inventor who made the toy and by his dotting papa or rich bachelor uncle who bought the expensive toy for him and taught him to run it. The child is neglected."

"What we are trying to do through our exhibit is to teach parents that their children have a normal play impulse which can be more easily gratified with a few simple toys that tend to inspire the child's imagination and inventive nature than by all the complicated and mechanical toys in the world. Equipped with a few simple toys the boy or girl will learn to make them work for him and do things. New pleasures will be discovered every day, and the enjoyment of a toy will not disappear after it is a week old, and probably is ready to be smashed.

"A child should not be given a whole tool chest at one time, for example. Give the little fellow a hammer. Then when he begins to ask for nails, give him something to pound. Soon he will learn how to make things, and before long he will learn the real value of the whole array of contents of the chest, while if given them all at once he would not have appreciated any of them."

## Solve Mystery of an Ancient Ghost



BOSTON, Mass.—The supernatural noises, intonations and weird sounds which for years have been the cause of many young lovers retreating from their trysting place in great haste, in fear that some white garbed ghost was chasing them, was explained when a giant elm was chopped down in a lot on Adams street near the Cedar Grove cemetery in Dorchester. The explanation was an owl and family of chipmunks.

For twenty-five years strange noises have been heard at all times of the night in that section, and the lot being so near the cemetery many people believed they were voices from the grave. The police have investigated nightly and some of the more curious neighbors have spent many long vigils in an attempt to solve the source of the weird noises. The solution of the

strange thing came about when the giant elm in question, probably more than 100 years old, was felled at the instigation of the public grounds department.

When the big elm fell it was discovered that about thirty feet of its top was hollow, and inside was found an owl of the bald-headed variety sleeping as quietly as though nothing had happened. The inside of the tree was found to be filled with egg shells, corn cobs and various other refuse which the owl had from time to time taken there. While the owl occupied a conspicuous place in the tree, calmly nestling in a heap in the bottom of the hole, there was a mother and father chipmunk with twenty-five little ones.

People of the district who have resided there for twenty-five years are glad that the mystery has been solved. They have been trying to discover for years the cause of all the nightly gruesome noises which have on more than one occasion frightened the women of the district who have been obliged to return to their homes after dark.

## Kansas Pupils to Have Paper Towels

TOPEKA, Kan.—Paper towels for the use of every child in the Kansas public schools probably will be installed before the next school year begins. E. T. Fairchild, state superintendent of public instruction, and Dr. S. J. Crumrine, secretary of the state board of health, are watching with interest the experiments being carried on in several Kansas schools with the paper towels. If the experiments are successful an order may be issued abolishing the common roller towel in all public schools and this will mean that each pupil must furnish his own towel or the school board must supply the individual paper towels.

The state board of health abolished the common drinking cup two years ago and there has not been a single epidemic of diphtheria in the state since, and very few isolated cases. The board also prohibited the use of the common drinking cup in railroad trains and stations, and the common drinking cups have been abolished in



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