

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE

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Camden, S. C., Friday, April 1, 1921

A tragic and most distressing accident caused the death Saturday of J. L. Parker, a valued employee of the Darlington cottonseed oil mill. Mr. Parker was an engineer, and was cleaning his engine when the accident occurred. He was using a stick with a cloth attached to the end, and while walking on the large 33-horse power engine, in some way the stick caught in the machinery. Instantly it was thrown against the chest of Mr. Parker and entered the right lung, opening a terrible wound.

One hundred and ninety-four cases of smallpox were reported to the state health office during the month of February, according to statistics compiled in that office. These reports came from 20 different counties, 54 cases being reported from Richland county. It is considered likely that many more cases than those reported occurred, but the office has actual records of these 194 cases for February. Recently, Dr. J. A. Hayne, state health officer, has received reports of smallpox from Florence, Dorchester and Marlboro counties. Five cases have been reported from the vicinity of Poston, Florence county, and a number of cases from the Moore section of Marlboro, according to information given out by the office.

In a shotgun duel, which took place about five miles from Barnwell Sunday morning Leonard Miles, white, was seriously wounded and Charlie Morris, also white, was painfully injured. Miles was shot in the chest, the ball passing through his lung and coming out of his back. Morris was shot in his feet. It is said that the shooting was the culmination of long standing ill feeling between the two men, who live on adjoining farms. Each claims that the other shot first. The attending physician said that Miles had an even chance of recovery.

The United States government does not propose to allow Grover Cleveland Bergdoll to continue in the enjoyment of his liberty as a slacker if there is any way for the United States to prevent. Last week the state department made demand on Germany through British diplomatic channels for the extradition of Bergdoll on the ground that he escaped into Germany by means of forged passports, and under an assumed name, thus committing an extraditable offense against the Canadian government. Germany came back with demand for evidence to sustain the charges and that is to be furnished. The state department is quite determined to secure the return of Bergdoll if such a thing can be accomplished, and the probability is that it can be accomplished.

Great Naturalist Dead

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March 29.—The body of John Burroughs, naturalist of world renown, who died suddenly this morning on a passenger train near Kewville, Ohio, lies tonight in his home by the banks of the Hudson river a few miles north of this city.

There, where Mr. Burroughs had lived since 1878, the body will remain until Saturday afternoon when a private funeral along the simple lines he desired will be held. The body will be taken to Roxbury, in the Catskill Mountains, and buried Sunday, the eighty-fourth anniversary of his birth, in the spot where he was born.

The great naturalist and author of "The Song Sparrow" and "The White Heron" had been expected to return to his country home, Roxbury, to die and his last words uttered a few seconds before death were "I am tired."

How far are we from home? Mr. Burroughs had spent the winter in California and was returning. About five weeks ago he underwent an operation for a preterminal ailment. Heart and kidney complications set in and he became weak and died.

During a delay in a railway station at Chicago yesterday he seemed nervous and distressed, but as soon as his train started his spirit brightened according to his physician and biographer Dr. Clara Barris. She recounted the naturalist from California and was talking to him when he suddenly fell dead in his Pullman car compartment at 2 o'clock this morning.

W. V. Meadows, 78 years of age, of Lanett, Ala., veteran of the civil war and shot in the eye at the battle of Vicksburg July 4, 1863, on Friday coughed up the bullet, and is in his usual good health, despite the fact that he has carried this bullet, weighing approximately one ounce, in his head for 58 years. Mr. Meadows was a member of Company G, 27th Alabama Infantry commanded by Colonel Dow-

A Farce or a Fact?

Is prohibition a farce or a fact? Unquestionably, there is less drunkenness in America than before prohibition. But as against that there has developed a disrespect of law or an absolute lawlessness such as never was so manifested before.

The prohibition law cannot be made wholly effective if so-called good citizens are boastful of evading it, not defying it. It cannot be made effective as to the working man if it is ineffective as to the persons well-to-do.

It will be a farce so long as "good" citizens make it a farce. It will be a fact if the "good" citizens make it a fact, so far as they personally are concerned.

A law to be effective must be respected and obeyed. The prohibition law is flouted by hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of persons, and the flouting does not seem to offend other millions who would be shocked if they were held up to public reproach as sympathizers with and supporters of law-breakers.

In making a farce of the prohibition law "good" citizens encourage persons to have contempt for other laws that do not meet with their approval.

When a millionaire at Miami can have fifty three cases of booze in his private car the working man cannot see why he should be deprived of his drink of whiskey or beer.

When well-to-do persons can give orders to bootleggers to deliver liquors to them in their homes the working man cannot see why the saloon—the working man's club—should be taboo.

The prohibition law is for all classes or none.

For its violation, for the contempt of it shown by so many, the blame rests largely upon persons who think they are good citizens.

It rests with them whether law is made an absolute farce or a fact is made an absolute farce or a fact.—Rock Hill Record.

ATTENDS ELECTROCUTION

Sees Negro, Who Killed Her Husband Put to Death.

Columbia, March 25.—Mrs. Earl Wadford was present at the State penitentiary Friday morning to witness the electrocution of Richard "Fattie" Fogle, the "lone star" negro who killed her husband at his home January 12, injured her and her baby, and wounded Corbett Ziegler, a neighbor, to such an extent that his leg had to be amputated. Several other women related to Earl Wadford, the young white farmer who was killed were present.

This is the first time that women have been present at an affair of this kind in Columbia, said Capt. Day, who was in charge of the electrocution. Fogle was electrocuted at 11:30 and before he died made a statement to the effect that Harvey Whaley, who was also sentenced at the special term of court on February 28 to die on April 8 for complicity in the crime, is innocent.

"Whaley is innocent and didn't have anything to do with the shooting," Fogle said. Fogle also made a similar confession to Capt. Day about 10 o'clock Friday morning, when the death warrant was read to him. Whaley is now in the death cell at the penitentiary.

Whaley, a cousin of Fogle, was implicated at the trial and it was principally on the testimony of Fogle, it is said, that he was also sentenced. Fogle stated at that time that Whaley furnished him the pistol and ammunition and told him to shoot the Wadford family. Fogle said today that his motive in making the false confession was in the expectation of receiving a lighter sentence for himself.

BUY AT HOME

By C. P. McDaniel.

Why should you Buy At Home? Why should I Buy At Home?

BECAUSE The merchants and business men of Camden have built up a business section that would do justice to a city six times the size of Camden.

BECAUSE The merchants of Camden can and will supply you with any article that can be bought in any other city.

BECAUSE Every dollar spent with a merchant of Camden is a return spent by him here in Camden, keeping the money right here at home all the time.

BECAUSE Every dollar spent in Camden goes to the building of a Greater Camden and Kershaw County, and not to the building of another city and county.

BECAUSE Camden is the best city in the entire South, and Kershaw County the best county in the entire South.

NOTICE

The public is warned against cashing checks, either given by or endorsed by my son, Harry or R. H. Bell, as they are all worthless, and I will not in any wise be responsible. If presented notify me and greatly oblige.

R. L. BELL, Westville, S. C.
March 30, 1921

SHORT NEWS STORIES.

Items of Interest gathered from Many Places.

Phil Slater, a negro aged 50 years was lynched at Montecello, Ark., last Tuesday on the charge of criminal assault committed on a white woman.

The New York police are making war on thousands of push cart men and milk wagon drivers who have developed a big business in the sale of liquor at private homes.

Three masked men boarded and robbed a Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad special near McAlester Oklahoma last Tuesday night, taking about \$3,000 from the passengers.

The management of the Durham hosiery mill has announced a reduction of wages involving 3,000 employees.

Following one of the most serious outbreaks of hazing in the history of the institution, a number of the students of State College at Raleigh, N. C. have been cited to appear before the Wake county grand jury on April 23, on charges of violating state statutes.

Fire at Colquitt, Ga., last Wednesday destroyed 1,000 bales of cotton and the W. L. Greer Peanut Warehouse, causing a property loss of \$60,000.

N. A. Christopher was on Wednesday elected probate judge of Pickens county. Mrs. Lena Cox, a woman candidate came second, lacking only eight votes of election.

Because he is unable to live on the salary the office pays, Insurance Commissioner W. A. McSwain of South Carolina has resigned. He will probably enter business in Columbia.

Pittsburg women have formed a "pistol club" to protect themselves and their homes from robbers.

Home Demonstration News

(By Miss Blanche Tarrant.)

Garden for April:—Plant early potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, beets, celery, carrot, salsify, New Zealand spinach, Chinese cabbage, choyes, spring kale, globe artichoke, mangel wurzels, early corn, string beans, garden peas, cucumber, squash, watermelon and cantaloupe. Okra and pumpkin seed may be planted this month as well as Swiss chard.

Removing Stains From Clothing.

A fresh stain is more easily removed than an old one, for the longer the stain remains, in the fabric, the more deeply it penetrates the fibers and the more difficult it is removed. The nature of the stain should be known, if possible, before its removal is attempted, since this determines the treatment to be adopted. Moreover, if an unsuitable stain remover is used, the stain may be "set" so that its removal becomes more difficult. For example, proteins, such as milk, blood, eggs are "set" if hot water is used on them. On the other hand, fruit juice stains are easily removed by means of boiling water. Soap, which aids in the removal of grease spots, sets many fruit stains.

The kind of fabric upon which the stain occurs should also be known. Cotton and linen are affected by acids consequently the use of concentrated acids on these fabrics is dangerous. After an acid has been used, some suitable alkali should be applied to neutralize it. Household ammonia, diluted with water and borax are sample alkalies suitable for this purpose. Wool and silk are more delicate than cotton and linen, and require more careful treatment. The use of very hot water on these fibers must be avoided. Strong alkalies dissolve both wool and silk, and both are injured by washing soda or strongly alkalian soap. Acids, as a rule, do not attack wool and silk readily.

Methods of removing specific stains.

Fruit Juice Stains: Stretch the stained material over a bowl or other vessel, securing it by a string if necessary, then pour boiling water upon it from a tea kettle at a height of 3 or 4 feet so that the water strikes the stain with some force. Hang in the sun to dry.

Ink: Owing to the differences in the composition of writing inks, it is impossible to give agents which are equally effective. Begin with the simplest method and if that fails, try a more strenuous one. Apply an absorbent (salt, corn meal, French chalk, talcum powder, etc.) to fresh ink spots to absorb spreading ink and to prevent ink from spreading. Work the absorbent around over the spot to take up all the ink.

Milk: Soak the stains for a day or two, if necessary, in sour milk, changing the milk as often as it becomes discolored. Oxalic acid, saturated solution: Soak the stain for a few minutes, then rinse in clear water and finally in water that contains a dash of soda. Repeat if necessary.

Iron Rust: This stain usually results either from contact with rusty iron wash pots, or from the careless use of certain laundry bluing. In the latter case the iron base of the bluing comes in contact with the alkali from the soap and forms iron rust. To avoid this, clothes should be thoroughly rinsed from all trace of soap.

Society Brand Clothes

FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

New Spring Merchandise

With prices adjusted to meet the demand of the man with a moderate pocket book. The same high grade merchandise but new and low in prices.

Suits \$20.00 to \$55.00

Formerly Sold for \$35 to \$90

Shirts \$5.00 and \$6.00

Formerly Sold for \$10 to \$12.50

Remember, we guarantee every article we sell.

That New Spring Hat is Here

in all the latest straws, shapes and braids

Trade with us where your dollar will do its duty.

THE MENS SHOP

1013 BROAD ST.

TELEPHONE 28

Methods of Removal.

Lemon juice and salt. Apply salt and lemon juice, and place in the sun. Axalic acid, saturated solution. Apply same as for ink.

If taken when fresh, paint and varnishes.—If taken when fresh, paint and varnish stains can sometimes be removed by washing with soap and water. With older stains, the paint can be softened by rubbing oil or lard into the spot, and then washed with hot water and soap. If the stain is old, and the paint is hardened, try one of the following:

Turpentine. Sponge the stains with pure turpentine and allow to stand. Wash in hot water and soap.

Washing soda (3 tablespoons to each gallon of water). Boil the stains in this solution.

Mildew.—This stain is really a mold which develops on cloth that has remained damp for some time. It should be removed as soon as it appears, for after it penetrates the fibers it cannot be removed without injury to the cloth.

Soap and water. Successful on fresh

stains.

Sour Milk. Soak overnight and then place in the sun without rinsing. Repeat if necessary.

Lemon juice. Moisten with lemon juice and allow to remain in the sun.

Farmer's Bulletin No. 881 on "Removal of Stains from Clothing and Other Textiles" may be obtained from Miss Blanche Tarrant, County Home Demonstration Agent, at her office in Camden.

AUTO PAINTING

If you are going to keep your old car let us repaint it for you and make it look as good as new. Workmanship guaranteed and prices reasonable.

S. F. LOGAN

Rutledge Street, opposite Camden Ice Company

COTTON SEED

One Bale Staple

EQUAL IN VALUE TO

Two Bales Short Cotton

When good staple cotton sells for twice the price of short cotton, as it is now doing every acre planted with good staple seed, will bring you about twice as much money as planted with best varieties short staple seed.

Plant cotton for most money it will bring. Let Webber 82 help you make some money. We have limited quantity Webber 82 seed, same as we will use planting our own crop.

Price \$1.25 per bushel F. O. B. or at farm, cash with order.

WHAT WOULD IT MEAN TO THE FARMERS OF KERSHAW COUNTY, THE MERCHANTS AND THE BANKS, IF EVERY BALE OF COTTON NOW HELD BY OUR FARMERS WAS STAPLE COTTON? IT WOULD BRING JUST ABOUT TWICE AS MUCH MONEY TODAY AND WE SURELY NEED THE MONEY.

WORKMAN & MACKEY

Camden, South Carolina