

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE

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Camden, S. C., November 3, 1922.

The Chronicle is in receipt of a copy of The Evening Midget, a small daily paper that has been launched in Newberry and we welcome it to our exchange list. The little paper was started more as an experiment than anything else by Mr. James Aull, a brother of court stenographer John K. Aull, and it was distributed daily to the people of Newberry free of charge, the proprietor making his money off the advertising patronage. It has been taken over by W. B. Miller, an editor and business manager, and Miss Blanche Davidson as assistant editor and has been granted mailing privileges and seems to be a fixture in that little city.

The work on the paving of Camden's streets is going forward rapidly. Quite a little of the cement has been put down on the lower end of Main street and it is being rapidly pushed to try to complete it before the holiday trade in order not to block Main street. The upper end of Main street from the opera house to the post-office corner has been blocked off and traffic stopped while the street is being put in order to make the excavations for the cement. If the work cannot be completed the Main street will be left open for the holiday trade and the work on West DeKalb will be taken up.

Several bales of cotton sold on the Abbeville market last Saturday at 26 cents a pound in Greenwood also, and 25 1/2 cents in Greenwood also, and 25 1/2 cents in Greenwood.

The comptroller of the currency reports that as compared with September of last year the capital resources of the national banks of the country have increased one billion dollars and the deposits have increased two billion dollars.

Frogs that bark like fox hounds and squeal like frightened pigs, according to the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, are among the more than 200 living and preserved specimens of reptile life brought to it by an expedition just returned from a year in the wilds of Santo Domingo.

Capture of the barking frog was thus described by members of the expedition: "Hunting was carried on chiefly at night and it was a weird experience to penetrate the blackness of the tropical forests and to hear, as one would suppose, dogs barking high over one's head in the tree tops. The first barking frog that was captured startled the members of the party considerably. Instead of wiggling like a frog or even growling like a dog, it opened its mouth wide and gave a terrific squeal such as a pig in agony might make. Later it was discovered that this type frog left the trees in the breeding season and laid its eggs on the ground. The eggs, which were very large and about 20 in number, did not hatch out as the general rule among our northern frogs, but instead, but instead, they hatched of the same form as their parents. The first young frog was found in a misty birth beside a stream. The capture was not without hazard as when caught it gave a very noisy squeal which in the darkness of the night filled the air with a sound of rattling vapor."

Warden James Esposito, United States game warden in charge of the game forest, the maximum penalty of imprisonment was imposed upon Lewis Esposito, who was convicted on a May 10, 11. Warden Esposito was shot and fatally wounded while discharging his duties near Big Lake, Iowa. While out on a hunt he encountered three Indians firing in violation of the Federal laws. Esposito attempted to arrest them, but one of the three fired at him, missing blowing off his right hand. When the warden turned to get another shot he was shot twice in the back and on the side. Esposito's brother, Sebastian, is facing trial on the same charge. The third man is not named, but is being shot at at Big Lake.

Letters From The People

No Decline in Cotton Market. Staided and influenced by the Farm Bureau Organization of the South, there has been no slump in the cotton market so far this season. The writer before coming to Camden had been in the cotton business many years and does not recall cotton having been picked earlier and rushed to the market faster than now; certainly not within the past fourteen years. For nine or ten years there has heretofore been a heavy decline in the price at this time of the year because of the heavy movement. Despite the earliness of the season, the rapid picking and large movement, the price has held around and above twenty cents, and gives no evidence of getting lower. Although threatened by continued news of a possible second World War many looked for the slump. It did not come. It is my belief, and of most men who understand cotton and its marketing that the Farm Bureau Cotton Association alone has saved the day for the farmer. But for the Association the quotations would be far below where they are today.

Cotton today has a "City of Refuge" in times of an undermined market. It is safe with the Farm Bureau Cotton Association. The farmer not only knows his bales will not be dumped on a glutted market, but he can get working capital while he is waiting for the market to get adjusted.

Those who have not yet joined the Cotton Association are also reaping this benefit of safety and better money. These are not grudged this help, for in time they too, will be members.

B. G. SANDERS, Citizen of Camden.

It is seldom that Juvenile Judge Ben Lindsay, of Denver, Colorado, can not find sufficient mitigating circumstances to warrant leniency toward some members of the numerous youthful "gangs" that appear before him, but "turpentine" dogs is no sport to be encouraged in "Young America," he believes. For the first time in his twenty years on the juvenile bench Judge Lindsay last week sentenced an entire group of seven boys to the state reform school at Golden, because they covered a stray dog with turpentine and then set it on fire. The dog was discovered, suffering excruciating pain, and had to be shot by a state humane officer.

Rev. Homer Thompson, a Methodist minister of Hartwell, Ga., knows his rights and how to maintain them. Recently he preached a sermon on the lawlessness prevailing in the community. Chief of Police Locke was offended and made a physical attack on the minister. This took place on the streets. Rev. Thompson defended himself so well that it is said that except for the interference of bystanders the policeman, a much heavier man, would have gotten the worst of it. Backing the policeman up, Mayor Richardson tried Rev. Thompson in his absence and fined him \$10. On his return from an appointment Rev. Thompson demanded a new trial. One of Mr. Thompson's friends had already paid the fine; but the preacher said he was unwilling to allow the judgment to stand without a hearing. On the second trial it was established that Rev. Thompson had only acted in self-defense. He was convicted again. He still refused to pay, however, and dared the mayor to jail him. The mayor fined him \$10 or twenty days for contempt. The preacher said he would go to jail before he would pay a fine for defending himself, and again dared the mayor to put him in jail. After further delay there was still another hearing at which the mayor exonerated the preacher, and told him that the chief of police had been discharged. The board of stewards say they will ask for the return of Rev. Thompson, with a guarantee that his salary will be increased.

President Harding has appointed Walter L. Cohen, negro Republican, to be comptroller of customs at New Orleans at a salary of \$5,000 a year.

The steamer Lanape of the Clyde line which went aground off Jacksonville, Fla. on October 17, has been refloated, apparently undamaged.

The navy department has found it necessary to prohibit the firing of big guns within 24 miles of the coast of Southern California, for the reason that the concussion has frightened to death the chickens and live stock.

Ralph Smith and James Stage of Durham were killed and Albert Mooneyham, of Raleigh was seriously hurt, when an automobile in which they were riding struck a tree near Albemarle, N. C. Sunday.

Joseph J. Fretwell of Anderson proposes to give 100 acres of land and the site for water power for any company that will build a cotton mill on the site, which is about two miles from Clemson College.

WHEN TRUTH HURTS.

Newspapers Don't Take Pleasure in Printing the Court Records.

Court news is rarely pleasant; it is almost always unpleasant for some one. The startling lines that tell of a relative's disgrace are painful. It gives a newspaper no pleasure to add to the suffering of the innocent or increase the mortification of the guilty, but the public has a right to know what the courts are doing, and as a matter of news, the records of the court, from recorder's court to supreme court, are published.

Scarcely a week passes that some one does not request, beseech, cajole and plead with the Index-Journal to leave his name or the name of some friend or relative out of the report of court proceedings. It is never pleasant to cause pain, and the Index-Journal regrets that the truth hurts, but such requests cannot be granted. In fairness and justice to all, names cannot be deleted to shield anyone. It would not be just to publish one man's name and leave another's out. High or low, the names in the records of the courts are treated impersonally. It is a matter of news that the public wants and has a right to know. The Index-Journal makes an honest effort to be just and fair to all.

The newspaper that bears grudge and "has an axe out" to avenge personal grievances is a failure as a newspaper. A newspaper should present the facts, as accurately as it can, without bias or favoritism. When it fails to do this, it fails to live up to the ethics of the profession, for newspapers have a code of ethics, whether the public recognizes it or not. If the devil himself were to come to town with clattering hoofs and brandished pitchfork, a newspaper would owe it to the code of ethics to be fair in its report of the event—whether it liked the devil or not.

Every decent newspaper stands for order, law, sobriety and decency in the community. It may condemn with vigor in editorials, practices and policies, but when it comes to giving an account of the news, the facts are presented, whether they condemn or condone, and these facts, cold and unassailable, speak for themselves.—The Greenwood Index-Journal.

Miss Margaret G. Goodman, of Detroit, has undertaken the task of salvaging the cargo of the steamship New Brunswick, which sunk in Lake Erie in 1859.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE XXXV.—W. VIRGINIA



AS THE name implies, West Virginia was originally a portion of Virginia, the Old Dominion Colony. While its history is naturally yoked up with that of the Mother State, there are many points in which the two sections of Virginia were divergent and it was for this reason that West Virginia finally became a separate state. The first white man who probably penetrated the wilderness of this Western region was John Lederer, a German surgeon, who went on a tour of exploration in 1669. In the same year, La Salle sailed up the Ohio and landed at several points in the present state. There was little colonization until 1732, when Scotch and Irish adventurers began to fill Western Virginia. They were encouraged but little, and, in fact, the King in 1783 declared that this part of the colony was Indian country and could not rightfully be settled. Colonization continued, however, and bitter warfare was waged against the Indians and the French who had come down from the North. In 1774 the battle of Pt. Pleasant was fought, which was one of the bloodiest of Indian conflicts.

The backwoodsmen who settled in the Western part of Virginia were entirely different types of men from the wealthy slave owners along the coast. Jealousies between the two sections arose and the Western countries felt great dissatisfaction at the way Virginia was governing them. The most marked point of disagreement was over the slavery question, and it was because of this that, when Virginia seceded from the Union in 1861, West Virginia took matters in its own hands. Delegates met at Wheeling, drew up a separate constitution and declared their independence. Their application for admission into the Union was accepted by Lincoln, and in 1863 West Virginia became the thirty-fifth state.

It is often called the "Panhandle State" on account of its shape. Its area is 24,170 square miles, and it has eight presidential electors. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

The farm women of Greenwood, S. C., are canning for a wholesale grocery company at the county seat. They are filling an order for 1,500 cases of tomatoes, 300 cases of kraut, 65 cases of beets, 300 cases of soup mixture, 275 cases of blackberries, and 300 cases of pie peaches. They are also canning fig preserves and soup mixture for the South Carolina Home Producers' Association. This work, noted in a report to the United States Department of Agriculture, has been done according to methods taken to these rural women by extension agents.

A New York physician reports a perfect case of a negro who has turned completely white in the past three years. This uncommon disease rarely covers the entire body, but appears usually in spots. It is not annoying to the patient, nor is it contagious or infectious.

Doctors and Lawyers. There are probably more lawyers in the world than any other class of people, except doctors. These two professions lead the world in numbers. However, only very small per cent of doctors and lawyers are licensed to practice.

The next time you have a bad cold, an ache in your body, or any other ailment, mention this ailment to the friends you come in contact with and nearly every one of them will prescribe some remedy. A large majority of the people are doctors.

Then during court week discuss with friends some important law suit or trial which is being tried or which has just been tried and you will be surprised at the number of your friends who are lawyers.

It takes considerable study to be a success in any profession or trade, and it is a lamentable fact that a great many people neglect their chosen professions in order to dabble in others. "Stick to your bush."—Pickens Sentinel.

Seen From the Road.

(From The State.) From a motor car going 25 miles an hour one can not see so accurately as from a buggy drawn by a horse at five miles an hour, but one motoring out of Columbia may observe on the land of the state reformatory seven miles away cotton stalks which have been knocked down and neatly arranged in regular piles. They are to be burned and thousands of boll weevils will be burned with them.

Then one may motor to the line, separating Cleveland county in North Carolina from Cherokee, and observe similar piles of cotton stalks in one other field. In that field the fires are burning. It may be that many farmers are burning the cotton stalks but the signs of it are seldom visible from a motor car between Columbia, S. C. and Grover, N. C., the said Grover being a village observable where Cleveland and Cherokee meet, by a Southern railway station. Newspapers have

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printed hundreds of thousands of words emphasizing expediency and necessity of destroying the cotton stalks, so that the weevils may not use them for hibernation. The scientists, speaking for the departments of agricultural colleges, advise and urge this practice, many farmers, successful in producing cotton despite the weevils, testify to its wisdom—but, so far, most of the farmers are not acting upon the advice. There is much freedom in this country. Advice is freely given—and the freedom to reject or ignore it is generally enjoyed.

Between Columbia and Grover the cotton has been harvested. From a motor car one scarcely sees in Richland, Newberry, Union, Spartanburg or Cherokee a field or "patch" in which numerous open bolls are left. As the car approaches Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, where perhaps the weevils have done little or no damage, much cotton remains on the stalks and north of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg or Cabarrus, some of the fields are white with the staple. One field half a bale to the acre was open three or four days ago. Yet cotton is worth about 24 cents a pound, a "cotton famine" threatens the world and the winter rains may set in at any time. Singular, isn't it, that farmers who have escaped the scourge of the weevil will not busy themselves to en-

joy to the full their good fortune by saving the cotton from the weather?

From the Manager.
To the Members and Friends of the Red Cross:

It is impossible for me to meet all of you personally as I should like to do, but I am enabled to say a word directly to you through the courtesy and cooperation of the Camden Chronicle.

The Annual Red Cross Roll Call will be held November 11-30 this year. Will you not write or speak an encouraging word to Mrs. Margaret Miller, Mr. Laureus Mills, Mr. T. K. Trotter, all of Camden.

Tell them you will help with the Roll Call in your neighborhood, or that you will renew your membership. Your Red Cross Chapter is or should be one factor for the progressive betterment of your county, but your Chapter and the national organization are dependent upon public support. Locally and nationally, Red Cross officers will appreciate your active co-operation and pledge you their best efforts to keep the organization faithful to its obligations to disabled ex-soldiers and in its many other services to the country.

Sincerely yours,
Harry L. Hopkins, Manager
Southern Division, A. R. C.



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