

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE

H. D. NILES Editor and Publisher

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POOR SERVICE FOR CAMDEN.

The change in the schedule of the Seaboard Air Line railway which went into effect this week certainly leaves Camden with very undesirable mail facilities to say nothing of business men and the "traveling" public who have business in Columbia. The fast train, formerly known as the Jacksonville-New York mail train, but recently substituted as the mid-South Special, has orders not to stop at Camden going North, and this arrangement makes it necessary for mail intended for northern points be deposited in the Camden postoffice at 3:00 p. m. The southbound train reaches Camden at 10:25 a. m. If it is on time, and this only gives a few hours for business letters to be read and answered in order to make replies the same day. A business man leaves Camden for Columbia at 10:11 and in order to get home by rail the same afternoon he has to leave Columbia at 3:05. For the past twenty or more years the train due in here for the north has made regular stops at Camden in the afternoon and the citizens can see no reason at this late day since Camden is the most important town between Columbia and Hamlet, why we should be subjected to such poor mail and passenger accommodations. The Chronicle, along with the business men and traveling public, feel that the Seaboard is not giving a fair deal and the schedule should be amended so as to allow the afternoon train to stop here.

Banks, corporations, business houses or individuals are not going to oppress the man or woman who does his or her best and shows the proper attitude towards their debts—who lays all the cards on the table, so to speak. Many honest people cannot pay their debts now and some honest people will never get out of debt, but there is never excuse under any circumstances for the resort to short turns of questionable methods in an effort to avoid payment of an obligation.

Miss Alice Robertson of Oklahoma, the only woman member of the 67th congress, conceded her defeat for reelection by W. W. Hastings, Democrat, the man she displaced from congress two years ago. Smiling wanly, but her eyes sparkling, she held high a campaign placard. She laughed and said: "I am ready to concede the truth of the statement made so often in the campaign that Democrats controlled the governor, the militia and election machinery. Want more could they want?"

Eighty-one miners lost their lives because of a gas explosion in one of the mines of the Reddy Coal Company, near Spangler, Pa., last Monday. The disaster occurred shortly after the men had gone down into the mine. There was a tremendous flare of flame that issued from the top of the shaft and sent death and destruction into the bosom of the mine. Most of the miners made their way to fresh air, and some thirty or more escaped with their lives.

According to the Boston Post Party Manager Henry A. King of Peabody, Mass., high school says Charleston high school will never again be so good as Peabody's. Schedule for all will play the southern team. According to the paper, the statement was caused by Coach Carl Frause of the Charleston high school in refusing to allow his players to attend a banquet given by Peabody Saturday for Charleston of the negro player of the Peabody squad was present. Charles was player Peabody Saturday.

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The scientific world for many years has offered solutions and theories as to earthquakes. None have been more satisfactory than that of the Texas colored preacher who dopes it out as follows:

"Breddern an' sisters, yo' have received another warnin' not to go respecatin' into de ways ob Providence. De earf, breddern, revolves on its axles, an' it takes a right sma' ob grease to keep it lubricated. So de good Lord put petroleum inside the earf to keep de axles greased.

"Den, bye and bye, long comes all dese hyah lie companies, punchin' holes in de ground clear down into de bearin's, and quensecantly all de lie come squirtin' out. Fust thing we know dere's a hot box an' de earf squeaks an' rumbles an' grunts an' dat's de earthquake. If dey don't quit jf purty soon dere won't be no moah grease left an' de earf will stick so tight on its axles it won't go 'round no moah.

Tolbert Dresses Up.

A brilliant new gold collar button graced the neck of Joseph Warren Tolbert, Republican national committeeman and pie dispenser, when he began his duties in his first full term of court as United States marshal for the western district. The new marshal dressed for the occasion, but he scorned the necktie he has never worn and only compromised with convention by wearing a new gold collar button and a new linen collar.

Although the committeeman has attended national republican conclaves, various social functions in Washington and has dined with the President, he has never sacrificed his pride to the convention of neckties. Dressed in a natty grey suit, striped shirt, Mr. Tolbert was as dapper as a collegian except for the necktie, when he strode into court.

After a vigorous fight in the senate made by Senator Dial, Tolbert was given a recess appointment as marshal to succeed C. J. Lyon by President Harding.

"What a Country?"

"I came to America 17 years ago, with \$5 cents in my Dublin breeches," recounts an Irishman of middle age, telling of his adventures in this land of his adoption. "I went to an uncle in Baltimore who was without child or child and he gave me \$5 a week and wanted to make me his heir. He died worth \$7,000,000 years after. Had I stayed—but I wanted to see the country. I did. I saw Oklahoma when it was raw, now and young, but my feet itched. I soldiered for Uncle Sam and grew sun-dried at desert posts. There was an opportunity everywhere, but I wandered and weaved about, dodging the shower of gold that always is falling everywhere in America. I am an expert dodger, a vagabond and a born wastrel, but I have not been able to dodge it all. Almost in spite of myself, I'll die in a clean bed of my own and under a roof of my own. It's the only land in the world for an upstanding man with two feet under him, two hands at the ends of his arms and two eyes in his head. What a country, and there's never been anything like it."

The romance of this Irishman's life for it is nothing else to those who recognize romance when they see it, is but one of many, many similar romances that have been lived under the sunny skies of this great land of opportunity. There's John D. Rockefeller, who went to work for \$4 a week 77 years ago. He sat on a high stool and made entries in a ledger, just as thousands of clerks have done before and since. But he found opportunity, seized it and today his name is synonymous for all that wealth implies. "What a country?" exclaimed the Irishman. How true! "There's never been anything like it."—Richmond (Va.) Times.

Why Not Tax the Motorist?

The folly of proposing the taxing of hotel keepers and garage owners, among others, so that out of town motorists may enjoy the "freedom of the city" and be exempt from hotel charges and garage fees, seems to have gone far enough.

The plan not only takes away the money of the bona fide business enterprises of the community, but it also makes them pay for the privilege of providing free parking and parking spaces of those who might otherwise be their guests.

If these motorists' groups were a necessary form of charity, in the community, hotel keepers would no doubt be among the first to come forward with their support. But not to assume that these whose pocketbook provides them with the luxury of automobiles have suddenly become objects of municipal charity and must be partially supported by the city while on their vacation tours. The humor of the situation is obvious.

If anyone is to be taxed, let it be the motorist. But, better yet, let's abandon the idea of the free motorist camps and endeavor to attract to our cities the kind of patronage who can pay their bills and bring a real financial gain to the merchants and business men.—Hotel Review.

Unexpected Candor. My most embarrassing moment occurred one day last winter. I was attending a church bazaar with a friend of whom I was very fond. All went well until we came to the pillow booth, where I made my horrible break. Quite confidentially I told her: "Now, some of those pillows aren't so bad looking, and some of them are really quite good looking, but did you ever in your life see one in as poor taste as that?"

My friend looked at me queerly for a moment and then said: "I'll admit it is in poor taste, but then, you see, I am rather noted for my lack of taste, and I made that."

I made a hasty exit, and have not since had the courage to face her, though she insists on considering it a joke.—Chicago Tribune.

Effect of War Against Disease.

The effect of successful war against disease and death is to make life better worth living. There is no doubt that whole cities and even countries have lived at a low physical level of well-being. Settlers in malarial districts of the United States are pertinent examples. For them life was a sad affair. Low death and sickness rates signify a more exuberant vitality, and more general enjoyment of life. The possibilities in a nation which really enjoys life are limitless.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Double Cylinder Air Motor.

An air motor, on the order of those used in pneumatic tools, but of such extreme compactness that it is no bigger than a safety-match box, weighs only three ounces, and yet develops over half a horsepower, was an outstanding feature of a recent model exposition at Dublin, Ireland. The motor, illustrated and described in Popular Mechanics Magazine, is double-acting, with two opposed cylinders of three-quarter-inch bore and stroke, and runs on compressed air at 100 to 300 pounds' pressure.

Bottled Fresh Air for City.

With summer all minds turn toward vacations, and seek new scenes and cooler air than the city affords. A German savant is said to have found the means of procuring pure mountain air inclosed in earthen tubes for home folks. An English savant is said to have discovered the means of conveying sea breezes to city homes. All this is very nice, but to complete these inventions a third savant would have to find the means of offering in the domestic the joys of open air!

There are more than 600 women chemists in the United States, most of them in New York State, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Illinois.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE XXXIV.—KANSAS

WY back in 1541 Coronado, the Spanish explorer, is reputed to have penetrated to Kansas in search of a mythical wealthy Indian tribe. It was not again visited, however, by white men until nearly one hundred and seventy-five years later, when the French in Louisiana sent out an expedition to investigate the remote portions of what was then their territory. Most of the present State of Kansas was a part of the Louisiana Purchase and so passed from French hands to the United States in 1803. A small additional part was later added in 1850, being ceded by Texas.

The Lewis and Clark party traversed this region in 1804, and Lieutenant Pike passed through Kansas two years later.

Kansas history really becomes interesting in the middle of the century, when the slavery agitation gave it the name of "Bleeding Kansas." It had been an unorganized territory since 1821, at which time it had been considered a portion of the Territory of Missouri. According to the Missouri Compromise, if Kansas became a state it could not be a slavery state. The opposition of the South was so strong the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed in 1854, making this vital question optional with the inhabitants in each proposed state. With this law in force, the two factions actively started colonizing Kansas. Immigrants from the slave states of Arkansas and Missouri immediately founded Leavenworth. The Massachusetts Emigrant Aid society sent out anti-slavery settlers, who founded Lawrence, Topeka and other towns. Conflict between these two parties broke out at once, and it was only put down by the intervention of federal troops. The Northern settlers came in such numbers that they soon were in the majority and in 1861 an anti-slavery constitution was adopted, so Kansas was admitted to the Union in that year.

The political dispute over Kansas was the cause of the formation of the present Republican party. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

CARPET GRASS. As a Base Will Solve Pasture Problems Says Agent.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 6.—Although accidentally introduced from tropical America before 1830, carpet grass has only very recently been somewhat generally recognized as offering the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast States a real opportunity to become producers of livestock.

So enthusiastic have some of our Government experts, conservative by training, become, over this grass, that C. V. Piper, Agrostologist in Charge, and Lyman Carrier, Agronomist, Office of Forage-Crop Investigations, United States Department of Agriculture, proclaims in Farmers' Bulletin 1130, U. S. Department of Agriculture—"Carpet Grass is the most important grass for permanent pasture in the Coastal Plain area of the South."

The judgment of these men has been sustained by the experience of a number of farm and cut-over land demonstrations carried on in Atlantic Coast Line territory in Eastern North and South Carolina counties during the past three years.

This discovery of a pasture grass adapted to our soil and climatic conditions is fraught with great importance, especially at this time, when we must engage in the production of swine, poultry, dairy cattle, and even beef cattle and sheep. If we are to fortify ourselves against the extraordinary losses sustained by our most important money crop, cotton.

The carrying capacity of a good carpet-grass pasture is one cow to the acre for the five best months and one cow to two acres for three to five months longer.

Dallis grass, lespedeza, white clover, bur clover, black medic, and Augusta vetch are desirable in mixture with carpet-grass. Italian rye may be used as a winter mixture, but needs to be sown each fall.

Carpet-grass pastures should be grazed to their capacity, as under heavy grazing the best condition is maintained.

While time of seeding is not at this season (but at any time from early spring to late summer) I am desirous of arousing further interest in this wonderful grass so that when the time for planting arrives arrangements will have been made for a large expansion of the present carpet-grass acreages in the Carolinas.

Carpet-grass pastures are readily established in tilled land, but, the greatest value of the grass, to this section, is due to its adaptability to cut-over land. On unbroken or stump land good results can be secured by burning or mowing the tall grasses, seeding at a favorable time (in early spring when moisture conditions are favorable) and then pasturing to keep the native bunch grasses constantly short. Under this treatment the native grasses are eradicated in one or two years and replaced by a pure stand of carpet-grass.

The actual profit to be realized from a good pasture is, in itself, to be greatly desired, but the establishment of 100,000 acres in carpet-grass pastures in Eastern Carolina Counties would result in splendid advertising their actual and potential possibilities.

"If a man can preach a better sermon, write a better book, build a bet-

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ter house, or make a better mouse trap, even though he live in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door." To give carpet-grass a trial is to become a carpet-grass enthusiast. Bulletin giving complete information as to seed costs and where seed can be bought, will be furnished upon request. G. A. Cardwell, Agricultural and Industrial Agent, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. State Sells Old Cotton. Columbia, Nov. 13.—The board of directors of the state penitentiary decided today to deliver to the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative association all of the State farm's old cotton, 466 bales. Under the terms of the contract signed by the State of South Carolina, delivery of any cotton grown prior to 1922 was optional, the same as with other members of the association. At the meeting of the directors of the penitentiary today the matter of delivering the 466 old bales of cotton which the board had been holding over to the association, was brought up and the board voted unanimously to take this step. The association was immediately notified. The board has already turned over all cotton products in 1922 to the association and the old cotton will be delivered tomorrow by Colonel A. K. Sanders, the superintendent. At the 1922 session of the General Assembly a joint resolution was passed authorizing the superintendent of the penitentiary to sign the co-operative marketing contract of the association and subject the state to the provisions thereof. Officials of the co-operative associa-

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