

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE

H. D. NILES Editor and Publisher

Published every Friday at No. 1100 Broad street and entered at the Camden, South Carolina postoffice as second class mail matter. Price per annum \$2.00.

Camden, S. C., December 22, 1922.

Not because it is an honored custom, but because of the sincerity of our appreciation, The Chronicle and its force takes this opportunity to thank you for the part you have played in our business prosperity during the past twelve months, and we wish you a good old Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

The Chronicle is reliably informed that quite an extensive paving program, in addition to that already under way, will be mapped out early in the New Year, and one in which nearly every section of the city will be in close proximity to some paved thoroughfare. And right at the present when the streets are cut to pieces with continuous rains and constant traffic is an opportune time to agitate such a program. Immediately after the first of the year the plans and costs both to city and property owners will be worked out and presented to the citizens in a detailed statement through the city papers, and of course the tax payers will have a say in the matter. It will necessarily increase the taxes to some extent but the improved roadways and the saving in the long run may offset the cost, and we believe we speak for the majority of the property owners that they will welcome an additional paving program.

Tell your home-town editor you like his paper or why you don't. He is doing a job which, left undone, would make your community not much of a community.

Every pint of brandy a steady drinker takes shortens his life by 11 hours, and the average drinker consumes curtails his earthy sojourn by 25 minutes, according to statistics compiled by scientists of Denmark. If this rule held true we know of several Camden toppers who would have passed to the great beyond many years ago.

Don't be afraid of what "people will think"—people don't think about you as often as you think they do.

Hard-surface roads cost a great deal of money, but from the way many counties and States are building them they must be worth what they cost. Richland and Sumter counties are leading the procession in this State, and though both of these counties have been hard hit by the depression we believe when the reaction sets in these two progressive counties will get more than their proportionate share by reason of their forwardness and hustle. Summer county is busy building a system of hard surface highways that includes all of the principal roads of the county, and the work is being done under the direction of the State Highway Commission so as to fit in with the plans of that body for a State system of permanent roads later on. Right now, under existing conditions, it requires a lot of nerve even to suggest a bond issue of the proportions that would be required for an undertaking of this character in this county, but it might be a wise step.—Chester Reporter.

A man smokes to quiet his nerves—a woman powders her nose.

Many times when a man does his duty quietly and unostentatiously, but in the right way, there is no great public demonstration, and he may think sometimes that he is unappreciated; but it is not always that way. The public does appreciate such men, even if manifestations of the fact are often lacking. Judge James E. Peurifoy, who resigned a few days ago, has been one of South Carolina's ablest jurists, and the following from the Yorkville Enquirer is some evidence of the hold he has upon the hearts of South Carolina's citizenship. "Judge Peurifoy has been receiving a stream of letters from all over the State since the recent announcement of his proposed retirement from the circuit bench. They come from his colleagues on the bench, from prominent lawyers in every section, and from laymen, all expressing deep and sincere regret at his determination in the matter. Some even go so far as to beg him to reconsider, if possible, notwithstanding the reason he has assigned for his resignation. His home has been very much touched, so much so, perhaps, that if he had realized how the full extent of confidence and esteem in which he is held, his decision in the matter would have been even more difficult than it was."—Chester Reporter.

Getting your rent list as a profit is a losing game.

Francis R. Marshall and Lieutenant Charles E. Webb, aviators who disappeared near San Antonio, Texas, recently have not yet been found notwithstanding the country in which they were supposed to be lost is being scoured by airplanes.

INTERESTING OLD NEWSPAPER

Published in Charlotte Seventy-three Years Ago by Editor Holton.

Mrs. W. B. Houston brings to The Enquirer a copy of the old Charlotte Journal, dated May 18, 1849, it being addressed to the late H. M. Houston. T. J. Holton was the newspaper's editor and proprietor. Subscription price: "Two Dollars per annum in advance; Two dollars and Fifty Cents if payment be delayed three months; and Three Dollars if not paid until the close of the year." Penalty not stated if subscriber never paid.

An article credited to Huntsville, Alabama, Advocate, sets forth the advantages of living at home. "At present the North fattens and grows rich upon the South. We depend upon it for our supplies. We purchase all our luxuries and necessities from the North," etc. Poor old South! It ever was the goat.

Under the head Hymeneal is found: "Married in this county, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pharr, Mr. Thomas M. Kilpatrick to Miss Mary C., eldest daughter of Silas Alexander, Esq. We acknowledge the reception of our fee. May happiness attend them."

"We will remain in Charlotte a short time," appears in an advertisement of Mr. Smiley, maker of daguerotypes.

"Negro stealer caught," is the caption to a news item, a heinous crime in slavery days.

Rev. Walter W. Pharr and Miss Amanda V. Pharr advertise Poplar Tent Female Academy. In the days of '49 reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, astronomy, drawing, painting, music and ornamental needlework were taught young ladies. "Board will be furnished at \$6 per month, including every thing that is necessary for the comfort of the pupil. Latin and Greek will also be taught by the subscriber."

Wm. A. Ardrey, administrator, advertises as follows: "Notice—At the residence of the late William McKinney, in Providence, Mecklenberg County, I will expose to sale on the 22nd day of May next, on a credit of nine months, 3 Valuable Negroes, one boy of 18 years of age and two girls, one of them twenty-five and the other about forty."

Editor Holton called Charlotte "a town," in the old days. One railroad, the Charlotte and South Carolina, was soliciting subscriptions to the capital stock. The commissions of the railroad were B. Oates, W. W. Elms, R. F. Davidson, Leroy Springs, C. J. Fox and J. W. Osborne.

From the numerous announcements the ubiquitous patent medicine vendors flourished in the old days. One of them setting forth the merits of his preparation, prefaced it with the following couplet:

"Though it cannot give the saved one wealth,

It gives a treasure far more glorious, Health!"

—Monroe Enquirer.

The Joy of Good Roads.

Take a trip over some section of the country now where there is no hard surfaced road, and you will readily see why North Carolinians are such good roads boosters. Drive over into York County some afternoon in your car after one of these cozy damp days, and come back more of an enthusiast than ever for the North Carolina way of building roads. After you have plowed through some red clay and negotiated "a slow and car-wrecking journey over some of the unimproved roads of the country, you will feel a delight when you once again hit the hard surface of Gaston County. No money ever spent in Gaston County has yielded such returns as that spent for roads."—Gastonia Gazette.

Read and Weep.

For the benefit of our readers who may want to know where this paper circulates, the editor herewith deposes and says, to-wit:

"Oil and Motor Reporter circulates in America, Asia and Africa. It also goes to New Zealand. Unless more subscriptions and advertisements are received before the next issue, it will probably go to Hell." Oil and Motor Reporter.

The Magic Gateway.

I turned the cover of a book, and found it was a gate. Into a field where one might look, Unwarded, soon and late. The dreams of every land and sea. Were all about me there. Kind spirits came and talked with me. And I was blessed everywhere.

I saw the years that long had sped, The wondrous scenes of yore, The mighty past gave up its gear. They lived and spoke once more. The greatest minds that ever thought, And hearts that ever beat, Came, and their magic words brought, To lay them at my feet. Clarence E. Flynn, N. Y. Advocate.

The Carolina Chemical Company has established a new plant for making fertilizers in Columbia. It will have a capacity of 250 tons a day, and has a capital stock of \$100,000.

CONSERVATION OF FORESTS GROWING

Lumber Producer, Once Most Notorious Waster, is Becoming Provident and Canny.

FEAR PERIL OF WOOD FAMINE

Methods of Lumbermen Radically Change—Remnants of the Virgin Stands of Pine in the South Will Be Cut in Ten Years.

Washington.—In no great American industry, not even meat packing, in which by common repute everything is utilized but the hog's squeal, is conservation today receiving greater attention than in the lumber industry. The lumber producer, once of all our industrial giants the greatest and most notorious waster, has begun to be provident and canny. The industry has been forced to it. Its alternative is to change methods or prepare for the end of greatness. And what is now being done to change methods constitutes one of the most interesting stories in modern industrial science.

The fact is that America is nearing the end of her timber resources. Even ten years ago the prediction that the end was nigh was scouted as the outcry of the professional alarmist. But expanding population, the enormous demand of the war for lumber, the ceaseless forest fires, all have done their work. America faces the unpleasant fact that her once seemingly inexhaustible forests, which stretched across 3,000 miles with only a break for the Great Plains, are nearing exhaustion.

Already the pinch is being felt, especially in the East. The rising prices tell part of the story. The consumption of lumber has dropped from an average per capita use of 500 board feet in 1906 to 318 board feet in 1920—a drop of 37 per cent in 14 years.

Carry this out to the end, and the consumption of lumber would cease altogether about the year 1940. The remnants of the virgin stands of pine in the Southern states will be cut out in another ten years. That will leave the Pacific Northwest as the sole remaining chief source of lumber and lumber prices in the East will be based upon Oregon and Washington prices plus the freight rate across the continent, a rate that is a greater sum per 1,000 board feet than Easterners had to pay for lumber itself, including the hauling charge, a few years ago.

Government First Conservator.

The government was first to realize the impending doom of the American forests, and to combat it established the United States forest service to protect and maintain the timbered areas of the public domain, set aside in perpetuity as national forests. Certain states followed the government's example, establishing state forest services. A little over ten years ago the forest service established at Madison, Wis., the forest products laboratory to study the problems of the industry scientifically, devoting special attention to the conservation of wood after it is cut. The industry at that time may have looked askance at this innovation as being another one of "those governmental bureaus." Be that as it may, when the laboratory celebrated its tenth birthday recently, lumbermen traveled thousands of miles to be there and assist with their presence. The laboratory has already saved millions to the industry, and it has only just begun to show what it can do.

Finally, the lumber industry itself took up the campaign of conservation. Through its own organization, the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, it is co-operating with the various official bodies as well as pursuing its own lines of research.

A Two-Fold Problem.

There is room here only to outline a few of the methods whereby the timber supply of the United States is to be saved. The problem is two-fold, although both halves are interknit—the conservation in forests themselves and, secondly, conservation in the mills and in the use of lumber.

In the woods the greatest problem is fire. Even with today's diminished per capita use of lumber we are cutting down trees four times as fast as nature can grow new wood; but in spite of all the systems of protection, the forest fire continues to be even more destructive than the woodsman's ax. The solution of the fire problem seems to be a more elaborate system of fire protection and greater co-operation with state and national fire protection services on the part of private owners of timber land.

Of the more than 32,000 forest fires annually, lightning starts about one-fifth of them and human carelessness the rest. The tobacco smoker is the chief offender. A strong effort is being made to induce tobacco manufacturers to print fire warnings on all packages of cigars, cigarettes, and pipe tobacco.

The chief damage wrought by forest fires is not in the virgin timber, but in the cut-over lands in which the young trees have not yet reached a profitable size. It is burning the waste of the forest. Thousands of acres of all-over forest lands would be lost if the trees were not cut for fire.

The fire hazards too, is the chief deterrent to private owners of cut-

over lands to reforest them. Men hesitate to lock up a considerable investment which is always subject to destruction from an unpreventable cause. A better control of fires would undoubtedly result in an increase in commercial reforestation.

Takes Long to Realize.

Yet it is a forward-looking man who will invest in a business the profits of which will accrue only to his grandchildren. The slow growth of trees does not recommend forestry as a business for an impatient man. Science, therefore, is coming to the aid of those who would like quicker profits. It is doing this through what is known as laminated construction.

Laminated wood construction was greatly developed during the war by the forest products laboratory. In plain language, it consists of gluing small pieces of wood together to form a large piece and then turning or otherwise working or using the large piece as if it were a piece of clear timber. Glues have been developed that are practically as strong as the wood itself, and they are now practically waterproof and bacteria proof. Already such objects as gunstocks, airplane propellers, axletrees, bowling pins and the like are being made of laminated wood, and the development is expected to produce beams, girders and stringers that will be as strong and durable as clear timber.

Using Laminated Wood.

The extension of the use of laminated wood will have a profound effect upon the lumber industry in more ways than one. It will encourage the commercial planting of forests by enabling the use of trees much smaller than those now usually cut, and thus shorten the period of rotation in forest culture. Furthermore, by making salable small pieces of wood heretofore held valueless, lamination will extinguish the burning slab piles which have been as perpetual an adjunct of the modern sawmill as the altar fire was in the ancient temple of Vesta.

Lamination will have another effect. Heretofore the practice in the woods has been to reject those sections of logs which by reason of imperfections would not saw up into clear timber. The section rejected might contain much usable wood, but if it was not entirely sound it was left on the floor of the forest to rot and add to the fire hazard. If the mill can market small pieces of wood, it can cut up these hitherto discarded logs and save what good timber they contain.

To the same end the forest products laboratory is urging chairmakers and other users of wood in small pieces to order their lumber cut to size at the mills, abandoning their present practice of buying large pieces and sawing them up themselves. This will further encourage the more complete utilization of the logs cut in the forest.

Endless Line of By-Products.

As to the use of by-products, the ramifications of the conservation crusade are almost endless. The Chicago packing house has not yet found a use for the pig's squeal, but the lumbermen have discovered they can use the tree's bark. Good tarpaper can be made of the bark which accrues at the wood-pulp mills. Bark, after the tannin has been extracted, can also be so used. Waste wood at the veneer factories makes excellent paper, the scientists have discovered. Newspapers can be de-inked and made up into newspaper.

Even sawdust, into which 13 per cent of all timber coming to the mill is converted, has not escaped attention. It can be used as human food, with a cow acting as intermediary between the sawmill and the diner. In other words, it is possible by a simple chemical process to turn much of the cellulose of sawdust into sugar which is digestible by cattle.

Grain alcohol can also be made of sawdust and of the small branches and twigs of trees. The scientist foresees the day when a large part of the automobiles of the United States will be driven by fuel derived from this source.

560 "THOMASITES" NOW 34

School Teachers Who Went to Philippines Twenty-One Years Ago Hold Reunion.

Manila, P. I.—Out of a total of 560 American teachers who came to the Philippine Islands on the United States transport Thomas, 21 years ago, only 34 remain in the Philippines, and only eight are still engaged in educational work. While the men outnumbered the women more than two to one, there being 400 men and only 160 women, the proportion has been radically changed until now virtually the entire American teaching corps in the islands is made up of women.

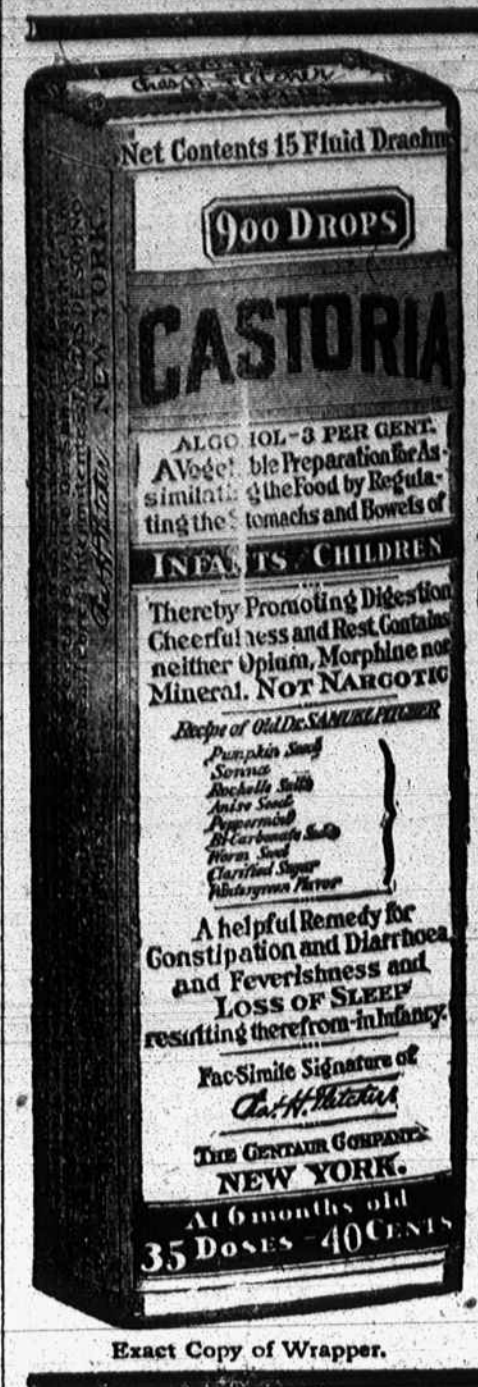
The 34 "Thomasites," as they call themselves, recently held a reunion, the twenty-first anniversary of their arrival in the islands.

Makes Auto Into Fire Engine.

Copenhagen—John Ellsboerner, a Danish electrical engineer, has invented a device which will turn a motorcar into a fire engine at a minute's notice. The attachment, which is not much bigger than an ordinary alarm clock, will throw water to a height of 90 feet.

Brothers Parted 40 Years Meet in Jail.

Little Rock, Ark.—John Spencer of Pope county and Harry Spencer of Conway county, Ark. had brothers, met in the first time in forty years when they were both placed in the same cell in the county jail here. Both were arrested on liquor charges.



CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The United States supreme court on last Monday handed down a decision in which it held that the state and Federal courts can punish for the same offense in cases where both have jurisdiction. The decision was in a prohibition case. The defendant had been convicted in both the state and Federal courts, and he sought to avoid double penalty by pleading the provision of the Federal constitution declaring that no man should be punished twice for the same offense. The court held among other things that since the eighteenth amendment of the constitution prohibits the manufacture, sale or consumption of liquor in the United States, it is incumbent on both state and Federal governments to do all they can to make effective the constitution; but it does not lie in the power of any state to pass laws of modifying effect. If it were so that both the state and Federal governments could not punish for the same offense, then a state which was so inclined, might provide a light penalty so insignificant that no one would mind, and the offender having submitted to that light penalty could claim immunity from real punishment.

There is an exceedingly tense situation around Marion, Illinois, in connection with the trial of the Union miners accused of participation in the Herrin massacre. While the Union miners were the only active participants in the affair, the people around—farmers and business men—were cognizant of all the facts before, during and after the wholesale killings and they are being used as witnesses. It is understood that the miners on trial and others in sympathy have put out the word that they will assassinate any witness who shall give damaging testimony against them, and it is stated that the farmers and others have formed a secret organization through which they have put out word that for every witness who is harmed they will get ten miners. Most of the witnesses who have been on the stand so far have been testifying with extreme reluctance and some have shown terror. One man claimed Saturday that he did not care so much for himself; but he was concerned as to what would become of his family in case anything should happen to him.

Fire, starting in the cook room of the Y. W. C. A. cafeteria on north Main street, Spartanburg, at midnight Monday night caused damages amounting to \$100,000 to several stores including Efrid's Hobbs-Henderson company and two 10c stores. The most of the damage was by water.

Wanted: To Exchange

Farmers or others having young Cattle to exchange for good Hay see me L. I. GUION Lugoff, S. C.

The sensational damage case of Miss Frances Cleveland Birkhead, stenographer, against Governor Lee M. Russell, which has been stirring the state of Mississippi for several months, came to a close in the United States district court at Oxford last Monday with a verdict for the defendant. Miss Birkhead was suing for \$100,000 damages, charging seduction and injury to health because of an alleged illegal operation, for which she charged responsibility to the defendant. The governor denied all charges, and introduced many witnesses to show that the defendant's reputation had had nothing to lose all along. Also he charged that the suit was brought for political purposes, mainly in order to ruin his own career, and introduced many witnesses to prove the allegation. All of the jurors were married men, some of them quite elderly. The jury remained out only 28 minutes before returning with its verdict.

Quite a sensation was stirred up among the negroes of Atlanta a few days ago by the discovery that a negro undertaker named L. F. Ware, had been engaged in the business of digging up and stealing back the caskets he was selling to his customers. Suspicion had been aroused in various ways and detectives caught the grave robbers in the act. The practice was to go to the cemetery the night of the burial, or the next night, take up the casket, remove the body and put it back in the box and then take the casket back to the undertaking establishment. Investigation of the undertaking establishment disclosed several caskets that had been sold at from \$100 to \$500 each, with earth stains on them, showing that they had been previously used. Ware and two negroes he had been using to dig up the coffins were arrested and committed to jail. Ware denied all knowledge of the affair; but his alleged employes confessed to all details.

W. R. Kennington, coroner of Lee County, died at his home, six miles from Bishopville, in the Cedar Creek section, at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Two Columbians, giving their names as Robinson and Driggers, were captured at Great Falls, Chester county, Tuesday in a Ford coupe with 36 quarts of liquor. The men gave bond and the liquor was stored in the magistrate's office from which it was stolen that night.