

THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE

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Published every Friday at No. 1109 Broad street and entered at the Camden, South Carolina postoffice as a second class mail matter. Price per annum \$2.00.

Camden, S. C., Friday, Sept. 5, 1924.

Democratic Campaign Funds.

Mr. L. A. Wittkowsky, of Camden, and Mrs. John T. Stevens, of Kershaw, have been named by Chairman Gonzales, of Columbia, to solicit and accept funds to carry on the democratic national campaign. A large sum of money will be necessary to carry the gospel of democracy into the far western states. Expenses of speakers will have to be paid and many other expenses will have to be met before the November election. It is hoped that Kershaw county people will respond liberally to this appeal and leave or mail your contributions to Mr. Wittkowsky or Mrs. Stevens.

A high sense of sportsmanship has manifested itself in Fairfield county in the race for the sheriff's office, since Sheriff James M. Macfie was wounded while raiding a still August 10. His five opponents made none of their usual campaign speeches after he was wounded since he could not be present. The first primary necessitated a second race between Sheriff Macfie and Austin Scott of Monticello. When Mr. Scott learned of this he magnanimously withdrew from the race. Sheriff Macfie is recuperating at the Baptist hospital in Columbia.

Electors Named.

The state democratic executive committee met in Columbia Tuesday and declared the result of last Tuesday's primary and ordered a second election in several races for state officers.

The committee elected the following presidential electors at large: Willie Jones of Columbia and C. Frank Clyburn of Kershaw. District electors were chosen as follows:

- Robert Lathan, Charleston, First district.
B. R. Tillman, Edgetfield, Second district.
Dr. R. C. Gray, Due West, Third district.
C. H. Peake, Union, Fourth district.
W. H. Ruff, Ridgeway, Fifth district.
John E. Bethea, Dillon, Sixth district.
W. Loring Lee, Sumter, Seventh district.

The chairman and secretary of the executive committee were authorized on motion of W. F. Stevenson to name substitute electors in the event that regularly elected electors are unable to perform the duty.

The Next Senator.

(News and Courier.)

So Congressman Byrnes is to be Senator Byrnes? We have believed it for some time. Now we know it. Not that there should be any such coincidence as would lead his friends to feel that it makes no difference whether they bother to go to the polls in the second primary or not. But we do not anticipate that such a full vote in the second primary can be more certain than Byrnes' election.

That is an opinion, however, by the chairman of the committee, and it is not to be taken as a guarantee. It is only an opinion, and it is not to be taken as a guarantee. It is only an opinion, and it is not to be taken as a guarantee.

Mr. Byrnes' record in the House of Representatives is well known. He is generally regarded as one of the ablest members of the House. He is generally regarded as one of the ablest members of the House.

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T. Coleman DuPont, multimillionaire, is the choice of the Republicans of Delaware for the nomination for the United States senate.

The "Protest" Against McLeod.

The commonest explanation of the heavy vote for John T. Duncan last Tuesday is that it was a "protest" against Governor McLeod.

This suggestion has been seen in many newspapers and it has been heard from the lips of many individuals, and generally it seems to be accepted without much question as correct.

But—What is the reason of the protest? What are they protesting against? Who would have voted for John T. Duncan in the hope that he would be elected? Where is the excuse in this protest idea anyhow?

There may have been some who thought they were protesting; but The Yorkville Enquirer is very doubtful on the subject.

The term of Senator E. D. Smith expires in 1927, and his successor is to be nominated in the primary of 1926.

There are quite a number of ambitious gentlemen throughout the state who would very much like to occupy Senator Smith's seat.

McLeod will have completed his two terms as governor by 1926, and logically he will be in line for the senatorship.

Naturally he would be expected to be a very formidable candidate, who is in the way of other aspirants.

Nobody has ever looked upon John T. Duncan as anything but a kind of political stalking horse.

"Who's paying Duncan's expenses?" has been a question in many campaigns.

There has been no McLeod propaganda during the campaign just closed; there has been lots of Duncan propaganda.

The Duncan propaganda has not been coming from Duncan. Who has it been coming from?

Naturally, who is more interested than the people who contemplate running for the senate two years from now?

We will likely hear a great deal about this "protest" business in the next senatorial campaign and it may be that we will learn more about why Duncan was in the race who put up the money for him and what for.

Politics is a fine art anywhere, especially in South Carolina.—Yorkville Enquirer.

Dial Vote Will Go To Byrnes.

The Observer last night received by telegraph from Asheville the following statement signed by Congressman W. F. Stevenson, of South Carolina:

"Yesterday's Observer quotes me as saying: 'Blease will beat Byrnes, and Dial's vote will go to Blease.' I said neither. I said, Dial's vote will largely go to Byrnes, but the danger was that owing to the acrimonious campaign there would be a poor turnout, which would militate against Byrnes. But I said nothing that could be construed into a prophecy of Blease's election." Charlotte Observer, Saturday.

Judge Smith and Taxes.

Memuel L. Smith, former speaker of the House of Representatives and a South Carolinian of recognized ability, has been elected to the House from Kershaw county. Judge Smith virtually makes announcement that he is going to the legislature as a champion of tax reform. According to his own statement he has made a study of the tax system of his native state, and is going to Columbia with certain constructive suggestions which he believes should be put before the legislature.

The legislature can not sit until the 15th of November, and The News is gratified to learn that this will be Mr. Smith's first session of the night and work in the coming session. For this reason we would like to see a discussion of the tax situation in the legislature.

The first free library given by Andrew Carnegie is in Dumfries, Scotland, and was dedicated on July 27, 1881.

CONDEMNED AS UNFIT

Effort Being Made To Relieving Quarters For The Blind.

The only home and work place for the adult blind of South Carolina, in Columbia, has been condemned as unfit for occupancy by the 25 sightless workers who spend their time there. While there has been no official action taken, visitors who recently inspected the place declare it is unsuited to properly housing the sightless persons who are striving there to make themselves useful members of society. Objections to the building, rapidly crumbling, and one of the oldest dwellings in Columbia, are that it is unsanitary and a veritable fire trap.

Only last week the few blind who keep the office records were compelled to transfer their effects to a portable garage presented to them and which they moved to the front of the lot adjoining the dwelling. The move was necessitated by the cramped quarters in the old building, where many of the blind crawl to rickety, stuffy attic rooms at night to swelter, because of inadequate sleeping facilities.

Even the reception room, or "parlor," which is without floor covering and scantily furnished, has been transformed into sleeping quarters. Cots have been moved in and a screen erected to separate the washstands from the "parlor furniture."

An effort is being made to interest citizens in relieving the situation permanently.

The Black Stone at Mecca is the most kissed object in the world; even more kissed than the Irish Blarney Stone. No true Moslem, after having made a pilgrimage to Mecca, would think of leaving without first kissing this sacred stone.

The city ordinance of Florence which prohibits the sale in the city on Sunday of any cold drinks, wares or merchandise of any description, has been rendered null and void by Judge R. B. Fulton of the city court, who recently handed down an opinion holding the so-called "blue" law unconstitutional. Judge Fulton based his decision on two grounds: first, that the law is in violation of section 714 of the Criminal Code of 1922, and second, that it is in violation of the section of the state constitution which prohibits the passage of special laws. The decision was filed after a hearing in the case of the City of Florence against a local drug store, which was charged with having sold goods other than drugs on Sunday.

THE VICTORY IS OURS

We will Win on Sept. 9, but We will Win Through Co-operation, Organization and Work



THE VICTORY is in our grasp, the only danger lies in the possibility that the people of the State may fail to turn out and vote in the Second Primary for

United States Senator Next Tuesday, September 9th

THE OPPOSITION

is organized and active. We must win by similar tactics.

Let me urge upon the people of South Carolina who wish to be represented in the Senate of the United States by one who has a background of 14 years' experience in Congress, the men and women of the State who are alert to their own interests, to co-operate with me. I ask that you organize your communities to assure a vote which will express the choice of the majority of our people. We need then have no fear of the outcome.

I ask the privilege of expressing my gratitude for the splendid vote given me in the first primary. The confidence shown in me by the people of the State is very gratifying. I cannot but feel that they have joined with the people of the nine counties comprising the Second Congressional District, which I have represented in Congress for the past 14 years, and who gave evidence last Tuesday of their renewed confidence in me, giving me a majority of approximately 1500 votes over my three opponents.

JAMES F. BYRNES FOR THE U. S. SENATE

To The Democratic Voters of Kershaw County:

CAMDEN, S. C., August 29, 1924.

Owing to the limited time given the candidates I could not present to you some of my views on Educational Matters in an intelligent manner, hence I've chosen this medium of reaching you.

I wish to state some of the advantages of the consolidation of schools in a general way. I realize it is a matter of impossibility to effect a consolidation of all the public schools of the country due to natural barriers such as rivers, roads and creeks. If you will stop to think children are well known. We do not have to go to far lands or the County Fair to look upon them. Wherever there are people it is still the style to rear children.

Never since the world began has the education of our children been so vastly important as it is today. No other factor is so essential to the child's future welfare. No sadder tragedy can befall a human life than to be denied an education.

We must deliver our children out of childhood into successful manhood and womanhood. We must spare no pains to guide their restless energies, give them worthy ambitions, and help them find the place in life where they will receive the greatest reward in health, in happiness and in success.

The supreme duty of the American citizen is to provide the proper training for children. What are we doing for them? Is your school giving your children the best education within the power of your community to provide? If not, I would like to state some of the many advantages derived from a consolidated school:

- Permits better grading of the school, and better classification of the pupils.
Teachers have ample time for each recitation, and specialization in few grades.
Insures larger enrollment of pupils of school age, more regular attendance, less truancy and eliminates truancy.
Eliminates the heavy expense of sending pupils to city school for more advanced studies.
Accomplishes greater results in the same time because of increased efficiency of the school.
Promote better discipline than usually can be obtained in one on one teacher schol.
Better school officials obtained because of larger number from which to select.
Party jealousies of parents interfere less with the best interests of the school.
Pupils wider circle of acquaintance improves manners, strengthens individual character, initiative, and self reliance.
The satisfaction of parents in knowing their children are attending a well equipped school conducted in the most modern way, a building with heat, light, ventilation, and hygienic conditions is a great advantage.
Better school equipment and apparatus at less cost because of economies in maintenance.
Better teachers are obtained because of the more attractive conditions. Teachers are retained longer, becoming more proficient in their work.
Classes of pupils may be enlarged to include agricultural, domestic, and industrial training.
Public interest is aroused in school work and the people become more proud of their school.
Gives every county child a square deal regardless of wealth of the community or distance from school.
A good class of citizens remain in the community who otherwise would have moved to town to educate their children.
Little children start to school younger, and older children value their learning in school longer because of increased interest in school work.
Makes farm home an ideal place to rear children by providing a good school for the country as city schools are for the city.
A great saving to parents is the total cost of educating their children when high school subjects are taught.
The only complete solution of the problem of agricultural education that has been offered to the rural districts is the centralized content to remain on the farm than they would be in the city.
I advocate a system whereby teachers are paid when their school is open.
I am in favor of and will keep the office open Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. If you will elect me I shall prove worthy of your confidence.

T. M. McCaskill