

# In Ceylon's Spicy Isle.

By Frederic J. Haskin, in Columbia State.

Colombo, Ceylon, June 19.—The awakening of Asia has stirred the blood of the happy native of prosperous Ceylon no less than it has thrilled the more unfortunate Asiatic of countries to which nature has been less bountiful and man more cruel in oppression. The Young Turk overthrew the supreme power of the sublime porte to gain liberty. The constitutionalists in Persia are shedding their blood in the cause of progress. The Hindu is demanding a voice in his government because he is browbeaten and hungry. The Chinese young men work for reform that it may exalt the station of their empire to that of a great power. The Japanese young reformers have already become elder statesmen, and they are the pattern for all the others. The Ceylonese has liberty, he has plenty to eat, all he wants to wear, the blessings of education and almost unlimited opportunities for personal advancement. But he shares in the unrest of his continent, and he is set upon reform for the sake of office.

The victory of Japan in the war with Russia—the defeat of the Occident by the Orient, the white by the brown—awoke the embers of a long-smoldering fire and kindled the blaze of Asiatic patriotism which is now sweeping over the oldest and the greatest of continents. In Ceylon the interest in that war was intense. A considerable portion of the population here is descended from the old Dutch colonists of more than a century ago. When the Boer war was in progress the "burghers" of Colombo sympathized with their kinsman of the Boer republics. But the colony was loyal to the empire, and sent two contingents of volunteer soldiers to south Africa to fight for England. Naturally there was great interest in that conflict. But when the Russo-Japanese war came on, the Ceylonese newspapers found that, in comparison, the people had cared nothing at all about south Africa. Special editions had to be supplied, at a smaller cost, in order that the very poorest coolie might have the news of the war. All over the island the people joyfully celebrated each successive Japanese victory.

It was of no use to explain that the Russian was half Oriental, that his nation was only half white, and that it was the Oriental corruption of his government which made him so weak in battle. It was of no use to protest that the Japanese were indebted to what the West had taught him for all his victories. Explanations would not temper the joy of the Asiatic, smarting under four centuries of European domination, when he had come into possession of knowledge of the indisputable fact that a people of Asia, and a small people, had defeated the most populous nation of Europe, in one of the greatest wars of all history.

Touching Ceylon, another factor contributed to the present unrest and agitation. The United States had gained possession of the Philippine islands, where Spain had ruled with mediaeval harshness for four centuries. The Americans had promised ultimate independence. Finally, they granted an elective legislative assembly. That gave the Ceylonese his clue.

The issue in Ceylonese politics today is clearly drawn. The three and a half millions of natives demand a share in the government and ask for the privilege of electing members to the legislative assembly of the colony. The 6,000 Europeans say "No!"

Ceylon is a crown colony of the British empire. That means simply that its government is absolutely in the hands of the autocrat who, for the time being, is secretary of state for the colonies in the British cabinet. The secretary of state can do as he likes with the crown colonies, although in practice he delegates much of his authority and power to the governor, whom he appoints. The governor is assisted in administration by an executive council made up of the various heads of departments. The statutory law and the financial affairs of the colony are partially under the control of the legislative council. The governor and his official family are voting members by virtue of their station, and they form a majority. Then there are eight unofficial members of the council, appointed by the governor. These positions are much sought after. They are divided among the principal divisions of the population, one each to the Lowland Sinhalese, the Kandyan Sinhalese, the Tamils, the Muhammandans, the Burghers, the European planters, the European merchants and the Europeans generally.

The Ceylonese party demands that the unofficial members of the council shall be chosen by ballot, that the number of representatives be increased and more fairly apportioned,

and that the council be made in fact a colonial parliament. One of the memorials which has been sent "home" to England asks only over 2,000,000 Sinhalese should have only two representatives while 6,000 Europeans have three.

The native party does not expect to gain control of the colony through the reforms now demanded. Indeed, it doesn't care for the responsibility of a government. But what it does expect is a larger share of the government offices in the various departments. A native who has been educated in England from boyhood, who has gone through the Royal college here, who has taken his degree at classic Cambridge in England, and who comes back to his island paradise to live, naturally desires the honorable station of a government officer. It is the only thing which affords the slightest opportunity for even the outward semblance of that social equality with Europeans which he learned to love in his English college experience.

Such men make good officers, it is admitted, and some of them are at the head of important departments without English supervision or advice. The only reason the English are not willing to distribute more billets among the natives is that there are so many younger sons from "home" who look to the civil service for support and a career.

Against the demands of the natives for a representative parliament the argument is advanced that it would do no good, that it would simply bring into existence a class of demagogic politicians who would spend all the time talking, and thereby delay the business of the government and keep the departmental officials away from their legitimate duties.

The native press, of course, urges the reforms in season and out. But it is temperate in tone, protestant of its loyalty to the empire, and does not even consider the possibility of a severance from England. The Ceylonese know, all too well, that their little island is one of the richest prizes of the sea and that if England was driven away some other nation would come in and seize it. Much as they gloried in an Asiatic victory, they fear Japanese control beyond anything. So far as the press is concerned there isn't the slightest protest against English domination, it is only against the method of administration.

But, in private, and this is the reason why the average Englishman is so eloquent in discussing what he calls the American failure in the Philippines, in private, many Ceylonese will declare that they would like nothing so much as to come under the wing of the American eagle. It is impossible for them to understand that all the United States is not a unit for imperial aggrandizement, and if their flag is changed at all they would ask for the Stars and Stripes. The Philippine administration is responsible for this feeling, and it must be admitted that the educated Ceylonese knows vastly more about the American rule in the Philippines than does the average educated American.

Another effort of the Asiatic awakening in Ceylon is social rather than political. Many of the most prominent men are leading a movement for a return to purely native social customs and costumes. The teaching of ancient Ceylonese history in the English schools—practically every school in the island is English—is one of the recent results of this agitation.

Ceylon is particularly fortunate in possessing an authentic and uninterrupted history from the time of the foundation of the Sinhalese dynasty, 544 years before Christ, down to the fall of the last king of Kandy, who was overthrown by the British in 1815. These records were kept by royal historians and have been translated into English. An abridgement of this great history is being used as a text-book in the schools. The Sinhalese dynasty endured longer than any other race of kings of which modern history takes account, with the single exception of the present ruling dynasty of Japan. And no nation on earth has a written history covering such a long period of time without a break of even one month in the record of 24 centuries.

Four hundred years ago the Portuguese came and took possession of the seaports, which were already practically in the hands of the Arabs. The native kings established themselves in the mountains and reigned on. They invited the Dutch to help them oust the Portuguese, and found the Dutch were worse than the Portuguese. Then the English came, in 1799, and drove out the Dutch. They were not content with the maritime provinces, and prosecuted a war into the interior, conquered Kandy and

sent the last king to die in exile in Madras. The awakened Ceylonese is proud of his history, but he is warned by his knowledge. Unless he knows exactly what is before him he will content himself with English rule and permit his racial patriotism to blow off steam in reform movements and the everlasting chase for office.

## The Economics of Prohibition.

When public discussions of important questions are conducted intelligently and along sane lines they are always interesting, and frequently instructive. As the purpose of those on each side of a controversy should be to get at the truth, the educational feature of debates and discussions should be more markedly stressed than is generally done.

As there appears to be a disposition on the part of some persons in this county advocating prohibition to base their arguments upon the economic showing, we suggest that that feature be given more definite bearing. When we enter upon the field of economics, we necessarily become logical and practical, leaving behind theories, sentiments and generalities. It is stated in an argument for prohibition, based on the public economy, that the people of Richland are deplorably wasteful, because they spend upwards of a half million dollars for intoxicants and make a profit—city and county—of only \$131,000. That, it is declared, is poor business; indeed, bankrupting extravagance. Now that would be good argument if it were logical, and our prohibition friends must realize that when they come into the field of economics, leaving behind the other considerations, they must be prepared for practical questioning by practical men. For example, the man who pays ten cents for a bottle of beer or a dollar for a bottle of whiskey is satisfied that he is getting his money's worth. He is not buying it to profit county or city, and to tell him he puts out \$5 to get the county and city only \$1.31 is not pertinent. Why not tell the purchaser of every other non-essential—tobacco, coffee, coca-cola, jewelry, etc., that it is ruinous from the economic standpoint; that his is all outgo without giving the treasury a cent of revenue?

And since the public is invited to stare facts in the face, and to consider the matter of the sale of liquor in Richland from a practical viewpoint, it seems to us that it would be proper to at this time definitely outline a method of either doing without, or providing from other sources, the income of \$131,000 to city and county that the closing of the county dispensaries will wipe out. More money will remain in the county; many who now contribute nothing in support of good roads or streets or schools except over the dispensary counters, will have more money to spend with grocers, clothiers and others in trade, but how shall that deficit in the treasuries be met? Have our friends, advocating a settlement in the interest of prosperity, any coagulated plan, or is it all yet in solution? A \$5 head tax would help, if the legislature consented, and a real government by commission for Columbia would give promise of a solution of financial difficulties. Will all the friends of prohibition come to the rescue of the municipality and force a government by commission?

The practical side of this issue has to be considered seriously. It has its problems. It presents conditions that must be met by more than theories.—Columbia State.

## Life 100,000 Years Ago.

Scientists have found in a cave in Switzerland bones of men, who lived 100,000 years ago, when life was in constant danger from wild beasts. To-day the danger, as shown by A. W. Brown, of Alexander, Me., is largely from deadly disease. "If it had not been for Dr. King's New Discovery, which cured me, I could not have lived," he writes, "suffering as I did from a severe lung trouble and stubborn cough." To cure sore lungs, colds, obstinate coughs, and prevent pneumonia, its the best medicine on earth. 50c. and \$1.00. Guaranteed by Peoples Drug Co., Bamberg, S. C.

## Cruel Woman!

The tramp narrated to a fellow wanderer the story of an intensely tragic occurrence. "Yus," he said, "there was a bootiful lawn in front of the 'ouse, nicely kept, and it looked a real good chance for gettin' a bit of honest symperthy. So I walks in, gets down on me 'ands and knees, and starts chewin' the grass. Out comes a kindly-looking a lidy as I ever seed, and wanted to know wot I was doin'. Told her I 'adn't 'ad grub for weeks, and was obliged to eat grass. She looked very symperthetically at me, and then said: 'My pore man. Come around behind the 'ouse. The grass is longer there!'"—London News.

## Sees Mother Grow Young.

"It would be hard to overstate the wonderful change in my mother since she began to use Electric Bitters," writes Mrs. W. L. Gilpatrick, of Danforth, Me. "Although past 70 she seems really to be growing young again. She suffered untold misery from dyspepsia for 20 years. At last she could neither eat, drink nor sleep. Doctors gave her up and all remedies failed till Electric Bitters worked such wonders for her health." They invigorate all vital organs, cure liver and kidney troubles, induce sleep, impart strength and appetite. Only 50c. at Peoples Drug Co., Bamberg, S. C.

## All Couldn't Preach.

Greenville, July 23.—Three negroes were placed in the county jail yesterday charged with disturbing religious worship. The trouble occurred at a country church and arose over a question as to whose turn it was to preach. Officers from the city were spirited to the scene in automobiles, and the over-zealous evangelists were taken into custody.

From reports of the affair it appears that at one stage the disturbance approached the proportion of a near-riot.

## ON A CAPITAL OF \$1.25.

Wholesale Business Built Up in 10 Years by Two Women.

Two Philadelphia women of German descent have built up in less than ten years an extensive wholesale business as the result of an original investment in stocks that took a capital of exactly \$1.25.

The stocks are not of the kind that are listed on exchanges or dealt in on the curb, but the kind that women wear about their necks. One of the women was somewhat listlessly making a stock for her own adornment one day when she suddenly exclaimed: "I wish I could make some money."

"Why not do for pay what you are now doing for amusement?" said a friend who sat by.

The idea took. The young woman and a cousin bought \$1.25 worth of material, made several stocks and had no difficulty in selling them. That was the beginning of a business that has since occupied the whole time of both partners. For a while one of them, who drew pretty well, was the designer of the firm. As business grew it was more economical to employ a well-paid designer, who could give his whole time to that part of the work.

By this time the partners had begun to employ girls to do the actual making of the stocks. At first the work was done by a few girls in Philadelphia. The number of employees increased and it became good business to establish branch houses, for by this time the trade of the partners was wholesale instead of retail. Houses were established in Baltimore, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and the business went on growing.

By this time the two partners gave themselves wholly to the management of the business and the purchase of materials. They now go twice a year to Europe to study models and buy materials; they have several well-paid designers, and the persistence of the fashion of wearing stocks has kept the business constantly active and profitable.

Success also has given the partners confidence, and they feel that they are not at the mercy of the capricious Parisian milliners, who set the modes of the world. If women quit wearing stocks the partners will in turn take up something else.

Meanwhile the partners have had a busy and happy life, with an almost constantly increasing income and a broadening horizon. They have built for themselves a comfortable home in the upper part of Philadelphia, and they see almost every year a good deal more of the European world.

They had no more expectation of a business career 10 years ago than a hundred thousand other girls in their native city.—New York Sun.

## \$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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## Proposes New Jim Crow Law.

Atlanta, July 23.—The first Jim Crow bill of the season was introduced in the Georgia State legislature to-day by Senator Woomble. It provides that all street car companies operating in the State must provide separate compartments for blacks. Under existing laws, the blacks must ride in the rear of the coaches, but there is no partition required in the cars.

## George Stanley Takes His Own Life.

Hampton, July 20.—Mr. George Stanley, better known as "Bud" Stanley, committed suicide at his home near Hampton this morning about sunrise, using a shotgun, which blew off his head. Mr. Stanley went to his brother's home nearby about 2 o'clock last night and told him that he intended killing himself and his brother did all that was possible to prevent his act.

The cause is unknown except that Mr. Stanley had been in failing health. Mr. Stanley was a farmer on the plantation of Mr. Warren and had been married just a week.

## ERNEST E. RITTER Attorney-at-Law

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## LETTERS DISMISSORY.

On Monday, August 16th, 1909, at 11 o'clock a. m., I will apply to Geo. P. Harmon, Judge of Probate for Bamberg county, for letters dismissory as executor of the estate of Anna E. Guess, deceased, at which time I will file my final accounting as such executor. All claims against said estate must be presented on or before the date mentioned, and all amounts owing said estate must be paid by that time.

GEO. W. GOOLSBY, Executor.

Bamberg, S. C., July 24th, 1909.

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Durham . . . . .	99.75	Salisbury . . . . .	99.75
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