

LAWS BEING ENFORCED.

Social Clubs are Reported to Be Without Liquor.

South Carolina is facing a period of law enforcement as a result of the campaign promises last summer and the verdict of the people at the election which placed Richard I. Manning in the governor's chair. And those promises are now being redeemed by Gov. Manning.

For the first time in many years, social clubs in several of the larger cities of the State are without liquor. It has been felt for some years that it was perfectly legitimate for clubs, that is, bona fide clubs, to have lockers in which a member could store any liquor which he might care to have. The member had his locker and carried a key to it, and bought his own liquor or beer as the case might be, brought it to the club and placed it in his own locker. The club porters served drinks to members from their individual lockers, and all those clubs which observe this practice never sold liquor across the counter and only club members could get the benefit of the lockers. Thus the system grew over the State, especially in the larger cities, where the leading business and professional men formed the club membership.

Prevents Storing.

But under the new "gallon-a-month" law there is a special provision preventing the storing of liquors in clubs, and it was because of this fact that the clubs of Columbia, the Metropolitan, Columbia, the Elks and the Ridgewood Country club, recently discontinued the permission to store liquid refreshment in individual lockers and the clubs are now "dry." Nothing but soft drinks, such as lemonade, cigars, and cigarettes, and sandwiches, can now be had in the clubs mentioned. They took the action in renovating the lockers because these clubs will do nothing which is unlawful, for their membership is made up of men who are law-abiding and the leaders of the community in all lines of business. And it is worthy of note that probably the overwhelming majority of the membership of these clubs voted for Governor Manning, and they are going to back up every step he takes for law enforcement.

Reports from Spartanburg, Greenville and Sumter say that the clubs have removed all intoxicants and have gone "dry." Similar action has been taken, it is reported, by the locker clubs in practically all the other towns in the State.

There has been no report from the clubs in Charleston, but it is presumed that they will follow suit and remove all intoxicants. It is known that the administration confidently expects this action.

Lid to Be on Tight.

It is stated that several of the alleged "blind tigers" in Columbia and elsewhere made a pretence of following the locker system and had membership cards, but it is claimed that these so-called "clubs" have no bona fide membership. However, they are going to have to go out of business, for the "lid" is going on, not only in Columbia, but throughout the State. Gov. Manning is determined to stamp out all and every form of violation of the new rigid laws of South Carolina.

The governor has said that he was not responsible for the passage of the law, but he is responsible for its enforcement, and he proposes to do his duty without fear and without favor. He is going to enforce the laws impartially, "letting the chips fall where they may."

It is expected that where the mayors of the cities fail to do their duty satisfactorily to the governor in the matter of law enforcement he will summons the sheriffs of the counties and put the matter up to them. It is believed that in the case of Charleston and Columbia a certain time will be given for the local officials to enforce the law, and in the event they fail the governor will probably put the matter up to the sheriffs, and if they fail he will probably remove them and put men in their places who will enforce the laws. This is his announced intention it is known. The governor will have nothing further to say for publication over his plans for law enforcement, but it is known that he is bending his energies to closing up the illegal liquor dealers throughout the State, and is holding the sheriffs especially accountable for results. Just what action he will take in Charleston is not known, but there is a general impression in well informed circles that the governor is ready to move swiftly in the matter, and that his next announcement will be through results.

Governor's Hands Full.

With the situation in Charleston and Columbia, the trouble in Barnwell, where all the dispensaries have been closed indefinitely by the governor and where the grand jury has employed expert accountants to check the books of the old dispensary board, and the Kershaw county matter, the governor having summoned Sheriff W. W. Huckabee to show

GETTING THE FIELDS READY.

Presence of Stumps Big Obstacle to Improved Machinery.

United States government reports show that in practically every farming district of the country incomes per farm worker vary in almost direct proportion to the number of work stock employed, says the Progressive Farmer. In other words, in Iowa, where each farmer has an average of three horses or mules against an average of about one for each farmer in the cotton belt, the average income per farmer is almost three times that in the South. The late Dr. Knapp believed that it is possible for the Southern farmer to increase his income 500 per cent., and estimated that 300 per cent. of this increase could be brought about by the use of more and better horse power and farm machinery.

Two and three horses or mules per farmer mean adequate, up-to-date, labor-saving farm machinery, and this in turn means the production of larger crops at less labor cost and consequently increased profits.

One of the most serious obstacles to the use of improved implements has been and is the presence of stumps, gullies, thickets and small patches, instead of broad, open fields in which machinery can be operated most advantageously and profitably. Here, too, we have the reason why some farmers believe improved implements don't pay, and why we see cultivators and harrows lying cast aside in the fence corners rusting and unused.

The truth is that there are few better investments than wisely purchased farm machinery; but it is equally true that before this machinery may be operated most profitably conditions must be made right. This consists in the possession of adequate horse-power; fields clear of stumps, rocks, gullies and ravines, and at least fairly intelligent operators.

None of these requirements is difficult of attainment; none is anything more than should be found on any farm making any pretensions to being up-to-date and fairly progressive.

If you are not using labor-saving implements now is the time to begin preparing for them, for we believe the time is at hand when, without them, you cannot hope to make your farm operations most profitable. Preliminary preparations mean keeping persistently after the stumps until they are a thing of the past; in substituting wherever possible tile drains in place of the open field ditch; in filling gullies and cleaning out thickets; in general, in having a farm made up of fields instead of a multitude of crazy-quilt patches.

Perhaps It Was.

In Washington, William Collier was once conversing with a man of much scientific attainment. The scientist narrated in detail a series of experiments he was conducting with the microphone.

"The microphone," said he, "magnifies sounds to the ear as the microscope magnifies objects to the eye, the footfalls of a spider heard through the microphone sounds like the tramping of marching infantry."

"That is amazing," politely commented Mr. Collier.

"This afternoon," continued the man of science, "I heard a fly walking across the plate. The noise resembled the hoofbeats of a cavalryman's mount."

"Perhaps it was a horse fly," suggested the actor.

cause before him on March 30 for alleged failure to enforce the laws against liquor selling, the hands of the governor are full. However, he is keeping a close eye on every county and is in constant touch with the sheriffs and other law enforcement officers throughout the State.

In several of the counties, notably in Saluda and Berkeley, the sheriff held a conference with all of the magistrates over efforts to stamp out the blind tigers, and in Berkeley county a certain territory is assigned to each one to look after, and in this way a close watch can be kept, and it is hard for the "tigers" to break through such a cordon or to run such a blockade. Sheriff J. H. Lightsey, of Hampton county, who is making a determined effort to stamp out illicit dealers under his jurisdiction, favors the plan of having a convention of magistrates and may call one of his county. In those counties which have the rural police it is not so hard for the sheriff to patrol his bailiwick, but many of the counties have no police, and in this case it is well-nigh impossible for the sheriff and his deputy to keep down all violations, especially where some sections of the county are remote, as was pointed out by one of them. It is in such counties that the active cooperation of the magistrates and their constables is necessary.

It is believed that blind tigers will find rough sailing before juries, and with the possibility of facing a term on the roads this "gentry" will take to their lairs.—News and Courier.

URNS PESSIMIST.

English Novelist Delivers Heated Utterance on the War.

Eden Phillpotts, the novelist, in an article entitled "Neutrality and Morals," published in the Daily Chronicle, says:

"One is tempted to ask just now if righteousness, by which is understood the sense of honor, integrity, and justice, has many friends left in the chancelleries of civilization"

The writer refers to the recently published "War Book of Germany," which, he says, leaves neutral nations quite unmoved, adding:

"There is a single explanation. The neutral principle is now tacitly permitted to enter the domain of morals, and Christendom has determined that to protest against avowed evil, even in the name of its founder, is a duty prohibited to neutral nations during time of war."

"We may control the individual who preaches assassination, and we may destroy him if he practices it, but should a civilized nation proclaim her right to murder peaceful citizens and their wives and burn their houses over their heads we must be dumb, be he president or pope or hereditary monarch, because to assert that such methods are contrary to righteousness, and belong to a period of man's evolution now far past is to commit an unfriendly act against the State that practices them."

"We are convinced that every high-minded man in neutral countries must from his heart, deplore this ethical downfall of a great kingdom till now respected and admitted with a good welcome to all the civilized earth; but while the man mourns diplomacy decrees that the world of men shall be dumb."

"Wherefore? What right has this discredited, stultified concept of high diplomacy to come between a State and its honest soul? Why must the privilege of uttering his faith which we do not deny to the least of mankind be refused to the monarch and the statesman—to the leaders of men and nations, whose word under all constitutions is held to be the united word of those for whom they stand?"

Mr. Phillpotts concludes:

"Ex-President Roosevelt has publicly declared that had the United States protested at first against the threat of the German invasion of Belgium's neutrality this would have been respected, and no man is in a better position to judge than he is. Is it too late to hope that the world's sense of honor may yet succeed where diplomacy forever fails? Cannot the highest human motives find a friend whose voice is powerful enough to resound over the cry of dying women and children and reach the ear of this maniac nation before she has added to the multitude of her crimes against honor and justice, truth and the sacred laws of life?"—New York Times.

"Never Touched Me," said Edison.

The March American magazine contains an interesting editorial about Thomas A. Edison and a chronology of his life and achievements, prepared by William H. Meadowcroft, who for 30 years has been one of Edison's chief associates. The article is accompanied by a remarkable photograph of Mr. Edison. This photograph was rescued from the thick of the fire which devastated the Edison plant in December. The frame was charred and the glass covering the photograph was cracked and blackened by the heat, but the picture itself remained unmarked. The great inventor, with characteristic humor, scribbled on the margin, "Never touched me." An extract from the editorial accompanying the chronology follows:

"On December 9th the huge manufacturing plant of Thomas A. Edison, situated on the Valley road, Orange, N. J., was visited by a devastating fire which devoured buildings, apparatus and supplies, whose value can, at the time of writing, only be loosely estimated.

"The inventor watched the fire with one thing uppermost in his mind. What do you suppose it was? What would you be thinking about under those circumstances, with the labor of years, and nearly all you own in the world, going up in ruin and loss?"

"Thomas A. Edison was intently examining the fire-resisting qualities of reinforced concrete construction, so that hereafter such buildings may be truly fireproof.

"There's a mighty expensive experiment," he said, pointing to the blazing pile, "but it's a good one. There will be a mobilization around here tomorrow if that stuff cools off enough, and when those buildings go up again, they'll go up fireproof."

"What an example! Especially in these times, when so many show the white feather and croak about hard times or bad luck or some kind of petty trouble or grievance? Here is the spirit and courage. Not a thought of the past! Not a regret, except for the single life lost—one of his workmen who died doing his

TO BUILD RAILROAD.

Commission Granted Savannah, Piedmont and Western Railway.

Columbia, March 25.—Another cause for optimism was the issuance this morning by the secretary of State of a commission to the Savannah, Piedmont and Western railway, with a minimum capital of \$30,000 and a maximum capital of \$3,000,000. The company proposes to build a railroad of standard gauge from North Augusta, on the Savannah river, to the city of Greenwood, a distance of sixty miles. This will connect the interurban road which covers the up-country with the city of Augusta, Ga., and marks another great stride forward in the industrial and commercial development of South Carolina.

The petitioners are: J. Peyton Clark, S. H. McGhee, Kenneth Baker; Mr. Clark, of New York city, and the other petitioners being of the city of Greenwood. The road will use either steam or electricity.

Under the commission the company is given the right of constructing a line of railroad from a point on the Savannah river or at or near the town of North Augusta, in Schultz township, in the county of Aiken, South Carolina, thence through said Schultz township, Langley, Gregg, Shaw, in said county and State; thence through any or all of the following townships in Edgefield county: Merriweather, Wise, Pickens, Shaw, Johnston, Elmwood, Blocker, Collins, Colliers, Moss, and through any or all of the following townships in Saluda county: Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7; and through and or all of the following townships in Greenwood county: Brooks, Kinards, Fellowship, Ninety-Six, Phoenix, Callisen, Kirksey and Greenwood."

The following statement appears in the petition: "That it is proposed that the said railroad shall either be constructed without the State of South Carolina, or to operate an independent corporation, or proposes to consolidate with some other road or company now incorporated, or hereafter incorporated, in accordance with the laws of this State and of the United States, and that it proposes to operate said railroad as a common carrier of passengers, freight, baggage, mail and express."

How Our Language Grows.

Language can be made in the library, no doubt, and in the laboratory also, but it is most often and most effectively created in the work shop and in the market place, where the imaginative energy of our race expresses itself spontaneously in swiftly creating the lacking term in response to the unexpected demands, asserts Brander Matthews in Harper's. Nothing could be better, each in its own way, than picturesque vocabularies like sorhead and loan-shark, wind-jammer and hen-minded, all of them American contributions to the English language, and all of them examples of the purest English. Hentaid is an adjective devised by Mr. Howells to describe those "women who are so common in all walks of life and who are made up of only one idea at a time, and of manifold anxieties at all times." Scarehead and loan-shark are the products of the newspaper office, while wind-jammer was put together by some Down East sailor man, inheritor of the word-forming gift of his island ancestors who helped to harry Armada. "Wind-jammer," remarked Prof. Gildersleeve, trained by his intimate knowledge of Greek, to appreciate verbal vigor as well as verbal delicacy. "Wind-jammer is a fine word, I grant, and so is every Anglo-Saxon compound that grows and is not made."

But all new words are not of necessity goods words. Ben Jonson, who was himself a frequent maker of new words, displayed his shrewdness when he declared that "Custom is the most certain Mistress of Language as the publicke stampe makes the current money," adding as a caution: "But we must not be too frequent with the mint, every day coining."

duty! Not a hint of complaint or discouragement, but every power of thought and will concentrated on what he was going to do next. 'I'm sixty-seven years old,' he said, 'but I'm none too old to take a fresh start tomorrow morning. Nobody is ever too old to take a fresh start.'


"Was there ever anything finer, more magnificently and truly American than this? Can the inspiration of such an example ever weaken? Can one ever forget it, or let it lose its power over us? We take this occasion to publish a chronology of Edison's life, showing the things he has achieved in the realm of physical sciences. We are grateful for them. But we are most of all grateful for the ideal standard pattern of American bravery and spirit that we see outlined in bold relief against the blazing background of the Valley Road."

FRESH
Florida Vegetables
RECEIVED DAILY

Heinz Dill and Sweet Mixed Pickles. Try Them.
New Crop Irish Potatoes now on hand. Order a peck.
Monogram Coffee, Fine Aroma, none better.
Potsum Cerial Coffee. "There's a Reason."

Delk's Market
 Good Things to Eat Phone No. 2

THE "PRUDENT MAN" WILL BE WARE OF SMOOTH STRANGERS WITH NICE SEEMING SCHEMES

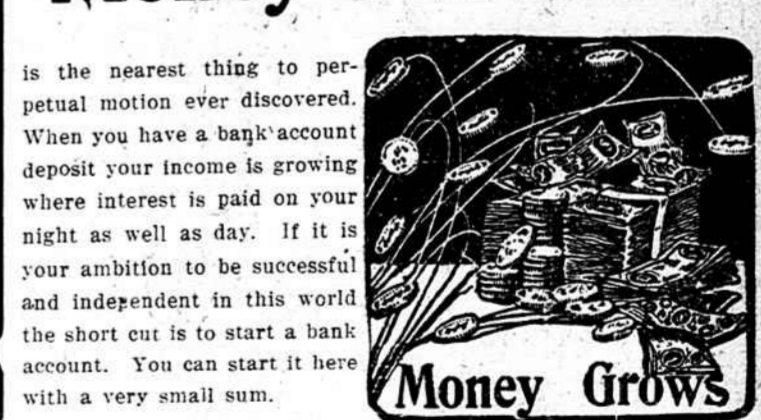


If all of these schemes which "Smooth" strangers come around to peddle are such great "Money Makers" why don't they KEEP them-themselves? When a man is trying hard to sell you a proposition there is something in it for HIM—that's a sure thing. Is it not better for us all to keep our money here at home, invest in and build up OUR OWN Community? The man who does this is prosperous.

Make OUR bank YOUR bank
 We pay 4 per cent. interest, compounded quarterly on savings deposits

Farmers & Merchants Bank
 EHRHARDT, S. C.

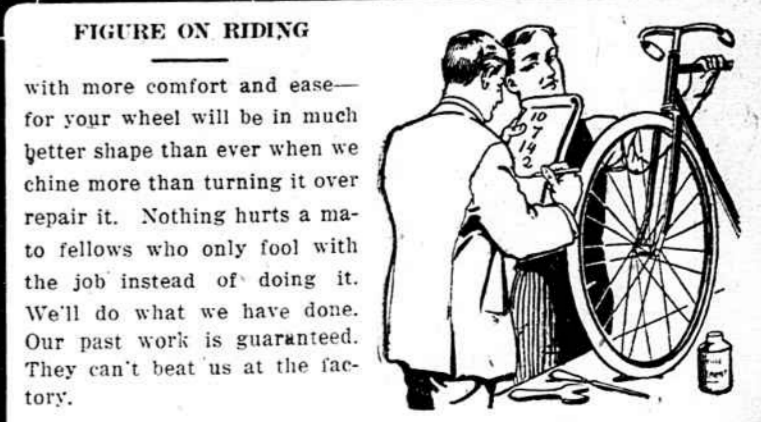
Money at Interest



is the nearest thing to perpetual motion ever discovered. When you have a bank account deposit your income is growing where interest is paid on your night as well as day. If it is your ambition to be successful and independent in this world the short cut is to start a bank account. You can start it here with a very small sum.

Enterprise Bank
 5 per cent Paid on Savings Deposits. Bamberg, S. C.

FIGURE ON RIDING



with more comfort and ease—for your wheel will be in much better shape than ever when we chime more than turning it over repair it. Nothing hurts a man to fellows who only fool with the job instead of doing it. We'll do what we have done. Our past work is guaranteed. They can't beat us at the factory.

J. B. BRICKLE
 Bicycles, Guns and Automobiles Repaired. Bamberg, S. C.