

Orangeburg County Fair

NOVEMBER 14, 15, 16, 17

THE BIGGEST IN ITS HISTORY

Tuesday, November 14th

Educational Day. Contests in school room work and athletics by the schools of Orangeburg County and Lyons Township of Calhoun County. Big parade of floats and automobiles representing the different schools. Automobile races in the afternoon. Best free shows and attractions. The Opera Robin Hood at Academy of Music.

Wednesday, November 15th

Mammoth floral parade headed by the Queen of the Fair and her attendants. Coronation of Queen on the Grounds. Foot Ball Game, Orangeburg High School vs. St. Matthews High School. Horse Races in the afternoon. Paine's Fire Works at night on race track.

Thursday, November, 16th

A procession led by Three Bands, Drum Corps, the Citadel Cadets, Clemson Cadets, the Governor, his Staff, State Officers, will march to Fair Grounds. Clemson-Citadel Game for the Championship of South Carolina. Citadel Cadets will give their famous Snake Dance drill on the foot ball field between races. Horse Races. Banquet by Bar Association for distinguished guests. Big dance for Cadets at Sifley and Frith Hall. Paine's Fire Works at night on race track.

Friday, Negro Day

Big Trades Display and Farmers Parade. Big Foot Ball Game, State College vs. Haynes College, of Augusta. Horse races for Negro Drivers.

Midway

Sixteen Paid Attractions—Five Rides, Five Big Free Acts, Numbers of Concessions, Four Bands, Clemson College Band, 26 pieces, will furnish concerts from the band stand.

Exhibits

Every department will be filled with exhibits. All space sold in main building. Machinery exhibits on the grounds.

Special Trains

Special trains on the Pregnalls Branch—Special to Charleston and Columbia on Thursday leaving Orangeburg at 10:30 p. m.

Buildings and Grounds

Buildings repainted—New entrance at upper end of grounds—Cement floors in hog pens—Two new restaurants—Cow barn rebuilt—New race stables.

SPECIAL LOW RATES ON ALL RAILROADS TO THE GREATEST COUNTY FAIR IN SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

Great Ignorance About Chief Executives of Southern Republics.

Unexpected events bring unexpected results, says the Brooklyn Eagle. This axiom is true and applicable to all conditions of life. So events often reveal the depth of our ignorance along certain lines. "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," has had a tremendous effect on the way we use and absorb our knowledge. We have a good old American way of long standing of not paying any attention at all to that which does not directly concern us in one way or another. We have been denounced as "provincial" by our friends across the sea, and thinking Americans have felt the justice of the accusation.

Who, for instance, out of a group of ordinary good Americans could name at least five of the presidents of the twenty republics to the south of us? Not one in a hundred may be ventured as a safe proposition. Even with the efforts of Pan-American unions and chambers of commerce to stimulate a knowledge of South American affairs and personalities the real knowledge we possess concerning the rulers of our sister republics is very slight and very vague.

One of the "unexpected" events that occurred recently was the attempted assassination of the president of Argentina. Now was a good time to see what Americans knew about the president of Argentina. Several Americans of above the average acquaintance with current events were approached.

"The president of Argentina? Hugh—let me see—hanged if I know."

"Argentina? Really, I didn't know they had a president down there. Search me—I'm sure I don't know. I don't even know how you could find out even if you wanted to know."

Ask yourself the president's name. Self-confession is good for the soul. According to many philosophers, true wisdom consists in knowing what you don't know.

Why, the president of Argentina is none other than Senor de la Plaza. Never heard of him, you say. Well, Dr. Victorino de la Plaza was elected vice president on June 12, 1910, and succeeded to the presidency on the death of President Pena on August 9, 1914. Dr. Hipolite Irigoyen succeeded him in office on October 12. Dr. Irigoyen refused to run at first for

the office of president, but when the national convention of the Radical party declined to accept his refusal he accepted the nomination, and in a hotly contested election defeated Dr. de la Plaza. By the way, the first representative of the rank of ambassador to be sent to Argentina was Frederic J. Stimson, who was received officially and with full military honors in 1915.

In Argentina as well as in some other South American countries there are religious qualifications for the presidency. It is necessary in Argentina for the candidate to be a Roman Catholic, and must also, of course, be an Argentinian by birth.

Presidents come and go rather rapidly in some of the countries to the south. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why Americans have found it confusing to keep up with the continual procession of presidents, provisional governments, revolutions, insurrections and rebellions. The elections are very hotly contested—far more hotly than our presidential campaigns. The Latin-American temperament is very emotional, and personalities are very often waged in the presidential contests.

Every government in the south has been modelled in some form or other on the government of the United States. There are, to be sure, minor points of difference, but the fundamental structure of their governments is the same as that of the United States. There are two houses of congress, one called the house of representatives and the other the chamber of deputies. The States are, as in our government, represented in the chamber of deputies and the people in the house of representatives.

The president is, under the constitution, the executive, but he has in general by no means the powers that the president of the United States is authorized to use. He has only nominal veto power, for the congress can pass a bill very rapidly over the president's veto.

The presidents of the other countries of South America from Brazil down to the foot of Chile have also to find a place in the American mind. For instance, there is Brazil. The president of Brazil is a senator, whose name, but for the lack of two letters, would be the same as that of the country he heads. It is Senor Wenceslao Braz. Senor Braz was elected on March 1, 1914. He has conducted a most efficient administration and is well liked by the Brazilian public.

That long coastwise country of Chile has had in Dr. Ramon Barros

Luco and the man who succeeded him very capable officials, according to views held in Pan-American circles. Don Juan Luis Sanfuentes succeeded Dr. Luco and was inaugurated on December 25 of the past year. He had the most elaborate inauguration ceremony in the history of the republic of Chile. Special delegations from the surrounding countries were present, and the diplomatic representatives, together with the military, made the scene the most striking inaugural ever witnessed. Dr. Sanfuentes will hold office for five years from the time of his inaugural.

The president of Colombia is Don Jose Vicente Concha. Senor Concha has long been active in Colombian politics. He is a man of keen intellect and exerts a strong influence on international relations. Colombia still feels the injury over the loss of Panama, for which she blames the United States.

Down in Costa Rica the president is Alfredo Gonzalez. Senor Gonzalez was elected president on May 8, 1914. He has been rendering good service, according to Pan-American authorities. In his last message to congress President Gonzalez devoted special attention to the economic problems that affected his country at the present time. He stated all prospects for the future were bright, while the country at present was enjoying prosperity. International affairs at Costa Rica were most satisfactory in his view.

In Ecuador the president is Gen. Leonidas Plaza. Generals seem to be quite frequently presidents down in South America. Gen. Plaza has spent some time in the United States. He lived for a few months down at Belmar, N. J. This is his second administration. The constitution forbids the successive administrations of the same man, but he may serve two terms if he is elected at different periods.

A new record for the absence of revolution in Ecuador was set during his first administration; the country went for four years without a sign of rebellion. However, as soon as General Plaza left office a new insurrection took place in the north.

Down in Haiti the president is another general. Gen. Orestes Zamor occupies the presidential chair. He has been quite active as a politician while attending to his military duties, as most of the generals to the south are.

In Mexico, of course, there is no president, so Americans need not

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Outings, Bleachings, Gingham, Homespun, Sea Islands etc., etc., Shirts, Undershirts, Overshirts. Sweaters, and

SHOES

Shoes and Shoes, and more Shoes, and Shoes again for all the family. Don't think about buying anything until you pay a visit to

RENTZ & FELDER

Bamberg, South Carolina