

SOUTH CAROLINA

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT YOUR HOME STATE?

Do you know about your home state? Of course, you are a native-born citizen, but what reasons could you give for your loyalty? Do you know what is doing in commerce, industry, in improving the welfare of its citizens, in maintaining the vanguard of progress? You should be just as familiar with the history of his state as with that of his country.

The Coast Merchant, a magazine of New York, has a picture in its painstakingly prepared information regarding the progress of each territory. Statistics gathered from state and federal organizations and federal bureaus for presenting as thorough a picture of the South as each of the Southern commonwealths is able to obtain. We are the fifth state.

SOUTH CAROLINA FROM LAST WEEK

A wonderful source of information as scarcely been the state's magnificent number. In spite of the made on her former vast wooded virtually untouched that the state has timber to supply the newspapers of for an indefinite

of development of resources is far indeed to the state's her soil lie precious including beds of in the world. Large ore have been located in Pickens, Spartanburg counties and in there are immense beds of plain clay. The most of recent years of phosphate marl lands near Charleston other districts. This is one of the best

Agricultural state, cities naturally do with the great the industrial coming other cities have a production which mere live. Charleston is picturesque towns in rapidly growing in seaport. It has one on the Atlantic the most important recent years has with South and Central exports to the ports neighbors totaled \$50,000,000 last year, almost for 1917. Regular passenger lines run to Philadelphia and other and her ocean going cotton, rice, naval and lumber shows consistent growth.

in Charleston in capital, one of the in the United the world over for and cotton by-product, of which chief city, is the ton manufacturing and in addition industries the capital and machine large fertilizer factory also the seat of five education, including of South Carolina here for Women.

the role of cities comes one of the most enterprising cities of the stands on soil

forever sacred to every American, for it was in this county at Kings Mountain that the tide of the American Revolution was definitely turned in favor of independence. Here also is the famous Cowpens battleground.

The main industrial enterprise of Spartanburg is the manufacture of cotton cloth in which the county leads the South in the number of spindles and looms. Its twenty-seven cotton mills with their 860,460 spindles and 20,660 looms represent an invested capital of \$17,650,000, an annual payroll of \$6,691,000 and an output of almost \$35,000,000. Only one other city in the United States surpasses Spartanburg as a buying center in proportion to its size. Its average monthly purchases in March, 1920, were given as \$20,800,000.

No mention of Spartanburg would be complete without some tribute to the Textile Industrial Institute, one of the most remarkable and admirable enterprises in the world. The purpose of the institute is to offer an opportunity for education and technical training to the young men and women who work in the cotton mills and who suffer from lack of schooling. It was established nine years ago by Rev. D. E. Camak, a young Methodist preacher without funds or influence, but fired with the zeal of a great idea. With a borrowed \$100 Mr. Camak set out on his great mission and in less than ten years has created an institution valued in money at \$25,000 and beyond all pecuniary value in what it has accomplished for thousands of young men and women in arousing their ambition, developing their characters, training their minds and setting their feet on the path to prosperity and achievement.

Mr. Camak proposes to expand his equipment so that he will be able to train 1,000 mill boys and girls at a time. As a means to this end he has raised the funds for and completed the building of a model mill which is declared to be the best built and best equipped cotton mill in the world. This mill will make about 1,500 yards a day of "Character Cloth," so named because the manufacture of character is primarily the purpose of the mill rather than the manufacture of goods. Here is what Mr. Camak himself has to say about this mill:

"Every one of the forty odd processes necessary to produce the best cotton cloth that it is possible to make will be done in our mill, from the opening of the bale to the carding, combing, spinning, twisting, singeing, dyeing, bleaching, warping, weaving, finishing, stamping with trade mark in selvaige and selling by parcel post to the home.

"We are not a manufacturing concern. We are a character factory. We make human character and distribute it. Six states from Virginia to Texas are represented in our present enrollment of two hundred and sixteen grown, hungry, eager, capable, clean, ignorant young Southerners. They are working their way through the character factory by making character cloth."

It is impossible for us to give special notice to each one of the scores of hustling, progressive little towns which stud the fertile plains and nestle in the beautiful valleys of South Carolina, but we cannot leave the subject without some mention of Greenville, one of the most delightfully situated and enterprising cotton mill towns of the South. In this charming spot, lying in the shadow of the glorious Blue Ridge Mountains, the visitor may see in the course of a brief stroll the whole fascinating process of cotton goods manufacture from the growing of the fluffy, flowered plant to its final emergence from the mill as a finished fabric. Greenville is the home of the largest cotton mill in the world, an immense institution which shelters under its roof more than 140,000 spindles.

It is in this town that the Textile Products Show, the most elaborate exposition of yarn and cotton cloth

and things made therefrom which has ever been offered in this country, will be held next October. The headquarters for the show will be the splendid Textile Hall, which was built in Greenville by the Southern Textile Association and which is the most extensive and handsomest building of its kind in the South.

Such in brief is South Carolina, a state favored by nature with everything that can delight the eye and inspire the spirit of man—a state great in notable traditions and inhabited by a people whose warmth of heart, boundless hospitality and exalted patriotism are a national proverb. Glorious as has been its past, far more glorious is the promise of its future as the ingenuity and energy of its sons and daughters develop the vast and as yet scarcely touched sources of wealth which are their heritage.

There is no greater test of the permanent and staple prosperity of any state or community than in the number of home owners and in this respect South Carolina presents a wonderful record. Out of 315,204 families in the commonwealth no fewer than 93,757 own their own homes and these figures are the more noteworthy in view of the large proportion of colored labor included in the state's population.

Other and very substantial proof of the high character of South Carolina citizenship, is afforded by her bank and insurance records. According to the latest available statistics there are 185,032 accounts in her national banks and deposits totaling \$66,863,000. The figures respecting life insurance are even more striking for policies are in force for not far from a third of her entire population or 442,352 individuals and these policies represent an aggregate sum of \$262,096,766.

Another sure barometer of success exists in the extent to which automobiles are owned and in this direction also South Carolina makes an amazing showing. There are 35,496 automobiles registered in the state or an average of something less than thirty persons to a car. What this means can be very readily grasped when it is noted that the average population per car for the entire United States is sixteen and in considering the figures for South Carolina allowance must again be made for her large colored population.

The great change which has passed over the Palmetto state in recent years could not be illustrated better than by the story of Horry County. This county, the largest in the state, had an unenviable reputation up to twenty years ago of being the most backward in the South. In more than ten square miles of area it could only boast of one brick building, one drug store, twelve buggies, one struggling bank, one dead county newspaper and one mixed freight and passenger train daily. Then the new spirit which was moving over the entire South invaded Horry county. Within five years the trade volume rose from \$700,000 to \$8,000,000 and before the twenty-year period had expired it was well over \$12,000,000. New schools sprang up everywhere, splendid roads were built, barren wastes became fertile, flourishing farms, live, progressive little towns were born and blossomed and six years after the great revival the county took first prize at the state fair for the best agricultural exhibit.

Today, instead of blushing for Horry county, South Carolina points to it with pride. Conway, the county seat, has grown from a crossroads settlement of four hundred struggling and well-nigh hopeless people, into a modern town with electric lights, paved streets, modern water-works and every public utility and convenience. The population at present is well over 5,000 and growing rapidly. It has one of the finest public school buildings in the South, a number of banks, two progressive newspapers, handsome new public

buildings and scores of beautiful modern residences.

What has happened in Horry county is merely an example of what has happened elsewhere in the state, notably in Williamsburg, Marion, Dillon and Florence counties and the good work is going on. Five years ago there was scarcely a mile of what could truthfully be called improved highway in the state. Today splendid roads lead in all directions and the matchless beauty of South Carolina's famous mountain district is attracting an army of automobilists from all parts of the Union who leave behind a substantial financial tribute and carry away with them the news of the wonderful progress the old state is making, each tourist a missionary to spread the gospel of the New South in every part of the Union. Road surveys completed in forty counties up to last November totaled about 635 miles and the mileage covered is approximately only one-fifth of the amount planned by the State Highway Commission. The roads already surveyed are scattered from the coast to the mountains of Pickens and Oconee counties and include highways of the finest construction of asphaltic concrete and bridges of reinforced concrete.

In addition to her highways the commonwealth is well provided with railroad transportation facilities, being traversed by a perfect network of steam roads and served by several of the most important of the northern and southern railroad systems. It has also the advantage of water transportation and possesses four fine ports, Charleston, Georgetown, Beaufort and Port Royal.

We cannot conclude this review better than by quoting B. Harris, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, who said recently:

"This is the second reconstruction period in the South which I have passed. How vastly unlike. I do not like to think of those times, gone and gone forever, but I would like for the youth of today to get some conception of the absolute poverty of the South in 1866. Once the fairest republic that the sun had ever shone upon, she was in ashes. Her wealth was gone, her credit was gone—friends she had none. Those were terrible days and nothing but the pride, courage and hope of a brave Anglo-Saxon people could have saved this South of ours from degradation, and the horrors of miscegenation. France in 1870 had a nation,

though conquered. Germany has a nation today. She can speak. She can send ambassadors. In 1866 the South was without entity and adrift upon a sea of chaos.

"In this new reconstruction period the rest of the world seems writhing in the birth pangs of evolution, but down here in this South of ours there is serenity, prosperity, and a larger measure of ease and contentment than I have ever known.

The South had no money after the War of Secession. Her currency then did not even have the value of interesting souvenirs. Today the South's wealth is not in gold alone, but in the success of every industry.

"It was a long, tedious, back-breaking climb from the depths of poverty into which we had been thrust. Can it be that this is the same South? It seems so improbable! Many and many is the cabin home I have seen, the 'poor whites of the South.' No comforts of living, no ornaments on the mantel board, no pictures on the walls. Only the most primitive cooking utensils, no furniture that could be called such and the snow drifting through the cracks of the puncheon walls in winter.

"But things are different all through the South today. Even the generation that is today taking hold of things with such vigor and enthusiasm has felt the pinch of hardships. I have watched young men in whom I had the highest hopes for leadership. I knew that they were well prepared in lineage and in education. Yet it seemed so hard for them to get a start. I have seen the discouragement cloud their faces. They met with reverses when the cotton gamblers fixed a miserable price upon the staple which they had worked so hard to produce. I have seen their shoulders begin to stoop under care and their eyes to lose their fire. But in the last four years there has come a change over their dreams. At last they have actually begun to make a little profit on their cotton, to get rid of some of their debts, to buy some furniture and pretty things for the home, to be able to afford travel and relaxation for the tired, loved ones at home.

"This is no overdrawn picture. I am stating solemn facts. The South has been kept down for fifty years—by cotton! But our younger farmers are gaining confidence as they are acquiring cash balances—and their future is in their own hands. If they will exercise common sense in

1920 they will never again be beholden to any man. Large production of cotton in South Carolina in 1920 would be the worst thing this state could do—but it will not be done."

ANDERSON FARMERS TO GET NEARLY \$1,000,000.

Anderson, June 25.—The Daily Mail says:

Appraisers of the federal land bank are expected in Anderson by J. R. C. Griffin within the next few days, and then, according to Mr. Griffin, as applications for loans are approved, money should be available to those persons who have made applications for loans from the Federal Land Bank through the Anderson Farm Loan association.

Just now, according to Mr. Griffin, treasurer of the association, the local association has applications on file for between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000. These applications for the most part, are already as good as approved, he said, for the committee has advised with those persons requiring loans, and has had them make the proper applications for loans which conform to the required standards.

FOR SALE—At this office, Tresspass Notices, printed on cloth.

WINTHROP COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The examination for the award of vacant Scholarships in Winthrop College and for admission of new students will be held at the county court house on Friday, July 1, at 9 a. m. Applicants must not be less than sixteen years of age. When scholarships are vacant after July 1 they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examination, provided they meet the conditions governing the award. Applicants for scholarships should write to President Johnson before the examination for scholarship examination blanks.

Scholarships are worth \$100 and free tuition. The next session will open September 14th, 1921. For further information and catalogue, address Pres. D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C. p-47-38-51-86-7-9

CLEMSON COLLEGE

South Carolina's College of Engineering and Agriculture.

W. M. RIGGS, President.

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Agriculture. (Seven Majors). Architecture. Chemistry. Chemical Engineering. Civil Engineering. Electrical Engineering. Mechanical Engineering. Textile Industry. Industrial Education. General Science.	A technical education is the best insurance against hard times. In earning capacity, it may equal an estate of \$50,000. For the untrained are the positions of poverty and obscurity. Times are hard in South Carolina, but the cost of an education at Clemson College is comparatively low—sufficiently low to be within the reach of any ambitious young man in South Carolina. Scholarships, free tuition and the payment by the United States Government to R. O. T. C. students, still further reduce the cost. Do not allow the financial difficulties to keep you from entering college this fall to prepare yourself for the opportunities that lie ahead.	The college maintains one hundred and seventy four-year scholarships in the Agricultural and Textile Courses. Each scholarship means \$400 to help pay expenses and \$160 for tuition apportioned equally over the four years. Also fifty-two scholarships in the One Year Agricultural Course, these scholarships are worth \$100 and tuition of \$40. The scholarships must be won by competitive examinations which are held by each County Superintendent of Education on July 8th. It is worth your while to try for one of these scholarships. Credit for examinations passed at the county seat will be given to those who are not applying for scholarships but for entrance.
SHORT COURSES. Agricultural. Textile Industry. Pre-Medical.		
SUMMER SCHOOL. June 13—July 23. Agricultural Teachers. Cotton Graders. College Make-up. Removal of Entrance Conditions. Agricultural Club Boys.		

R. O. T. C.—Clemson is a member of the senior division of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. All R. O. T. C. students receive financial assistance from the Federal Government, this reaching about \$200 per year during the junior and senior classes.

FOR FULL INFORMATION WRITE OR WIRE:
THE REGISTRAR, CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED IN THE ORDER RECEIVED.

THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

By Charles Sughroe
Worm Newspaper Union

TO KNOW WHAT HAS BECOME OF FASHIONED BARBER WHO QUIT GOT THROUGH, INSTEAD OF GUY ALL HIS TOOLS AGIN TO OFF A COUPLE OF IMAGINARY HAIRS JUST BACK OF TH' PATIENT'S LEFT EAR?



AN' TH' OLE FASHIONED MOTHER WHO USED TO GATHER ALL TH' KIDS ON A FEATHER TICK IN TH' MIDDLE OF TH' ROOM AN' PRAY DURING A THUNDER STORM? "I SPOSE SHE'S AT TH' MOVIES!" ALLOWS PAW!



AN' TH' OLD FASHIONED GIRL WHO WAS SHY AN' BLUSHED AN' THOUGHT IT WAS WICKED TO POWDER AN' SOME TIMES MISSED A DANCE? "WHERE'S SHE AT," ASKS PAW?



Paw in a Waggish Mood

AN' TH' OLD FASHIONED AUTO MECHANIC WHO MADE REPAIRS WITH A WRENCH INSTEAD OF A HAMMER? "MAY HE REST IN PEACE!" SEZ PAW!

