

Let a Contented People Alone.

In these days when in places of large population many are hunting for work, we feel that it is little short of criminal for meddlers to be going around interfering with labor that is contented.

The world at large has a distorted idea of the condition of the people who work in the mills. Mill workers are about the healthiest, happiest, best conditioned people in the South. The man who would disturb their contentment is an enemy to them and a destroyer of their happiness.

If these people had wrongs or grievances, it would not be right to let them be imposed upon. But what wrongs have been inflicted upon them? They are better paid than clerks in stores and some of the young women get higher wages than stenographers, have lighter work, are not subjected to so many mortifications in going and coming from work and are able to dress neatly and, in fact, prettily. The mill girl of today is a type of Southern womanhood that will compare well in appearance, in education, in mind and in character with the best classes anywhere.

The mill people have but little rent to pay; in some communities get water and lights free; have free schools, and church buildings and lodge rooms given to them; have their delightful flower yards and prolific vegetable gardens. These are our mill people of today. Sober, honorable, honest, ambitious, neighborly, charitable, likeable people—and contented. People of whom we may be proud.

Some mills for a stipend of \$5 per month let their operatives have comfortable homes and furnish the mule power to plow the ground; and furnish the fertilizer at cost—and the consequence is that the mill operative may have a good garden all the year around.

In some communities we have known mill operatives to save enough to buy their little farms. In Columbia the workers have their own cooperative store, operated by mill workers, and we are informed that in the first year of operation a dividend of 25 per cent was declared—for the mill workers.

We do not believe in oppressing such a virtuous race of people. We believe in giving them opportunity, and all of these things they have—freedom, opportunity and a fair wage. On the other hand, consider the mill manager.

These men come in for all sorts of criticism and abuse and it is undeserved. We know that the mill managers have a hard time of it. They have problems that are vexing and full of worry and responsibility. Like good soldiers, they put on a bold front even in the midst of the ever wearing cares. The mill managers a year ago were confronted with the most serious problem that has affected the South.

The world must eat, but the world can wear little of clothes. It is the cotton manufacturer who suffers in case of great international controversies.

This situation was evolved to the full credit of the nation, and the manufacturing enterprises of the South have pulled through the crisis, but it was a great battle for the valiant and the strong hearted men who are endeavoring to handle the financial responsibility of the industry.

Every man in the world has his burdens, cares and sorrows, his responsibilities. The humane mill owner has his own and the cares of many others. We here lay down one broad proposition—To whom should the mill people stick in case of disaster? To the office hunter who comes around every year or so with the most glib and at the same time, most plausible lot of talk? Or to the mill manager who will stand by his people, or at least those of them who are deserving?

We hope that the issue may never come, that the great war will never cause the mills to suspend, for even one day; but if the day should come, we venture to say that the mill management will in every community spare no pains to see that the operatives are cared for in the best manner possible until the time for resuming operations.

Suppose all of the mills should be blotted out of existence tomorrow? Then, what suffering would there be. The unthinking people of today do not appreciate the great boon of the cotton mills. They have given employment, education, preaching and, in fact, burial aid to many industrious people who, if they had been left as hired laborers upon the farms might have been living in drudgery and unhappiness.

In case of mills being forced to suspend operations temporarily we believe that the operatives could go on living in their homes at no ex-

pense and to some of them right here in Columbia one spot has been home for 16 years.

We believe in the mill managers and mill workers understanding each other, sympathizing with each other, aiding each other. The industry is yet in the formative period. It is the main dependence of perhaps 150,000 persons in South Carolina. As long as the wheels are turning they make the shuttles hum a song of thrift and the looms roar a deep diapason of content. But when the hush of inactivity falls upon an industry, it is the deep silence of death in the house.

We repeat that the mill managers have their problems, their burdens, and they need encouragement in fighting the fight upon which depends so much of the prosperity, happiness and hope of the South.—The Columbia Record.

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM MANY POINTS

News and Courier Correspondent "Dishes Up" Breezy Items from All Sections of the State.

Columbia, September 5.—The rising tide of returning business conditions is seen quickly by "drummers". Talks with them in the hotel lobbies show they are very much encouraged. This was the principal part of a talk which The News and Courier representative had with Mr. W. F. Scott, a well-known representative of a paper house out of Richmond, at the Jerome Hotel. Mr. Scott said he was making the best trip through the South that he had made since the European war began. "Conditions are about normal in my business again," said Mr. Scott. He stated that he had sold more on this trip than in over a year, and that the orders were about what they usually were in normal times. Mr. Scott predicts a good business this fall.

Censorship for Movies.

The "movies" may be subjected to "censoring" if a bill which a prominent member of the lower house is contemplating introducing becomes law. This legislator, who is a very careful and painstaking investigator, is looking into the situation and may draft a bill for presentation at the coming session. It is probable that such a bill would call for a board of censors in each town, and if this board does not serve without pay revenue for paying them would probably be provided through a tax on the picture shows. In this connection it should be made plain that there has been no complaints of the "movies" in Columbia.

Attention, Gents!

Four of the officials of the State Government are "bachelors," and as such attract more than the usual amount of interest when they are called to various parts of the State on official or private business. All of them are well known, viz, Comptroller General Carlton W. Sawyer, Attorney General Thos. H. Peoples, Assistant Attorney General Fred H. Dominick and Lieutenant Governor Andrew J. Bethea. Although all of them are popular with the fair sex there has been no intimation as to which of the quartette contemplates being the first to break into double harness, that is, if any such step has entered into their calculations. All four are young men with promise of promotion before them. The Comptroller General is a native of Orangeburg, but spent the greater part of his boyhood and all of his manhood in Columbia. The Attorney General is a native of Blackville and the Assistant Attorney General comes from Newberry. The Lieutenant Governor is a native of Dillon county, but has been living in Columbia ever since he first became private secretary to Governor Ansel. In this connection it is known that Mr. Dominick will run for Congress next summer against Congressman Wyatt Aiken in the 3rd district.

Holding His Cotton.

Mr. Tom Johnstone, the secretary of the sinking fund commission, while seated on the steps in front of the State House the other afternoon, was greeted by one of his farmer friends from Newberry County. The farmer got to talking about cotton and said that last year he turned over all of his cotton to the merchant who had made him advances, and did not have enough left to pay taxes. He said that when it came to paying taxes he could not borrow the money, and finally had to sell three bales of long staple for about seven and one-half cents. "I know better this year," he said. "I am going to hold my cotton." He declared that last year when he sold his cotton it had been in the warehouse twelve months and one day, and they charged him storage for thirteen full months, although his cotton was only stored one day on the thirteenth month.

Somewhere in the Fight.

Dr. T. J. Strait, of Lancaster, former

Congressman from the 5th district, later Senator from Lancaster county, and later still superintendent of the State Hospital for the insane, being succeeded by Dr. C. Fred Williams last spring, while here the other day declared that he would be in the "fighting, somewhere" next summer. He did not say what office he intends running for, but made the positive assertion that he would run for one, and that he expects to be in the thick of the fight. When asked if he had his eye on the Congressional seat from the 5th district he smiled and would not say. The Doctor says that the people up his way are "crying for Bleese."

Lever's Declaration.

There has been a good deal of interest manifested in Congressman Lever's declaration for State-wide prohibition. Some of the aspirants for the United States senate figure that there may be a "kicker" in this declaration by 1918, while others think that Mr. Lever has solidified himself by this declaration. Just how this district will stand on prohibition remains to be seen, but everybody admits that it is close.

Fake Employment Bureaus.

Several boys from South Carolina went West this summer to work in the harvest fields and they will be interested in the following clipped from the Greenville Piedmont:

Browning Goldsmith left Greenville this morning for Wichita, Kans., where he is to appear as a witness for the State against the Beebe Employment Bureau of that city.

About a month ago Goldsmith and Sam Taylor were in Wichita and applied to the Employment Bureau for jobs in the wheat fields. The bureau accepted a dollar from each of them and sent them on a wild goose chase to a nearby town. The job, which had been bought and paid for, failed to materialize, so the two young men raised a howl. State officials, having had several similar complaints, took the matter in hand, and after due investigation, closed up the bureau and arrested the proprietors.

Every year in the West unscrupulous employment bureaus take advantage of innocent unemployed harvest hands and send them to jobs which do not exist, after extracting the usual fee. This illegal practice has been more prevalent this year than ever before and authorities are determined to put a stop to it. The trial in Wichita is only one of a great many of similar nature that are being conducted in the West.

Whitmans Are Related.

Governor Whitman, of New York, has a cousin living in Spartanburg. The Journal of that city says: An exchange of letters between Charles D. Whitman, of this city, and Charles S. Whitman, Governor of New York, has resulted in a mutual understanding between the two Whitmans as to the genealogical relationships.

Reducing Fertilizer Bills.

"Governor Manning is some farmer" says the Rock Hill Record: "The Governor spent a short while in the city yesterday afternoon on his return from York, where he made an address at the 'Home-Coming'. While in conversation with some citizens on the streets here he stated that he was going to plant fifty acres of burr clover on his farm this year to help reduce the fertilizer bills and make his land more productive. He said that parties in Anderson county had stated to him they had reduced their fertilizer bill from \$7 per acre to sixty cents per acre and increased their production from a half-bale of cotton to the acre to three bales, and from 18 bushels of corn to 75 bushels of corn by sowing burr clover and rotating their crops. He also made this statement in regard to what these parties had done in his address at York yesterday. The governor came over from York in the automobile with Col. John T. Roddey and family.—W. F. Caldwell in News and Courier.

YOUR BODY

Protests Against Calomel.

You have noticed the disagreeable effects of calomel, that sickening nausea that is characteristic. There is no reason for tearing up your system in such a drastic manner.

Liv-Ver-Lax, that wonderful vegetable compound, is just as useful as calomel for toning up your liver and ridding your system of stagnating poisons, and it does not make you feel badly like calomel. It is pleasant to take with no unpleasant after effects. Keep it in your home for health's sake.

If **Liv-Ver-Lax** is not entirely satisfactory, your money will be returned without question. The original bears the likeness of L. K. Grigsby. For sale at 50c and \$1 by Laurens Drug

Chamberlain's Liniment.

If you are ever troubled with aches, pains or soreness of the muscle, you will appreciate the good qualities of Chamberlain's Liniment. Many sufferers from rheumatism and sciatica have used it with the best results. It is especially valuable for lumbago and lame back. For sale by all dealers.

QUALITY TELLS. OUR PRICE SELLS.

THE BEST FOR A LITTLE LESS.

Davis-Roper Co.

The Store of Greater Values

CASH vs. CREDIT

You have often heard it said that cash makes no enemies, but has friends on every side--while on the other hand credit drives your best friends away.

Isn't it strange that when you open an account with a person and he will not pay it, that he turns against you---talks about you---and takes his cash and trades some other place. In fact he is your enemy and will remain so, until he makes up his mind he is wrong, and to be honest and pay what he has promised to pay. This is a strange doctrine but it is true in every instance. We are thankful all people are not of this kind, but on the other hand, appreciate accommodations and their ability to secure credit and meet their obligations promptly or as soon as they can. We think that the majority of buyers have become tired of buying on credit and prefer paying cash, especially when they know they are getting more for their money and appreciate the benefits of buying on a cash basis. Therefore we have adopted the

Cash Basis System

and are offering better values than ever. A nimble nickle is better than a slow dime. We believe we are saving the people from 10 to 25 per cent. on every dollar they spend with us---not only in selling for less but in the values we give.

We cordially invite all of our friends and the public generally---those who owe us, and those who owe us nothing but good will---to give us their cash business. We will save you money and give you better values than ever at small prices.

New Arrivals

Every day we are receiving New Goods the newest and most up-to-date Dry Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Ladies ready-to-wear in Suits, Skirts, Coats, Dresses, Waists and Millinery. Men's Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Furnishings. It will pay you to call and investigate.

We want your business for several good reasons,

- 1 st. Because we need it.
- 2 nd. Because we Save You Money.
- 3 rd. Because of Better Values for Less Money.
- 4 th. Because you'll be pleased.
- 5 th. Because we'll be pleased.

Come and be Convinced

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The Store of Greater Values

IF YOU OWE US REMEMBER WE NEED IT NOW.

LADIES! SEE OUR MILLINERY AND READY-TO-WEAR BEFORE BUYING