

THE DAYS OF SECESSION AND SLAVERY

In these fragmentary writings we are led to use the names of the great leaders of the greatest struggle for independence known to history. Lee, Johnston, Beauregard, Jackson, Longstreet, Polk, Hampton, Forrest, were exalted types of the Confederate soldier. On one occasion Gordon was being cheered, when he interrupted with, "Don't cheer Gordon, cheer the men who made Gordon."

The South of the war period, had no great cities. The armies of the Confederacy were made up chiefly from the farms—the best material in the world. Gen. Hooker said, following his disastrous Chancellorsville campaign, that the "Union soldier was superior to the Confederate, mentally, morally and otherwise, but that by sheer discipline, the Army of Northern Virginia had been brought up to such a state of efficiency, or mobility, as to render it the finest fighting machine the world had ever seen." The latter part of the observation was true. The first part untrue. The personnel of the Confederate army was superior to the Union army. The Southern soldier often went barefoot, ragged, and hungry, but always ready to respond to the "Long Roll".

On one occasion Gen. Lee said to a European officer (perhaps Lord Walesley) accompanying, or visiting, his headquarters, "I am ashamed for the world to see my soldiers on dress parade, but I am not ashamed for the world to see them in battle."

The colonel of one of our regiments was admonishing the captain about his men missing dress parade, whereupon the indignant captain retorted, "I would have you understand, sir, I take more men in battle than I do on dress parade."

A large majority of the greatly distinguished leaders in the field on both sides, were West Pointers. In all the great battles there were West Pointers, fighting West Pointers.

There were notable exceptions. Among those of the South, greatly distinguished, that had little or no military training, were Hampton, Gordon, Forrest and others. In the North, John A. Logan and others. The writer recalls having been on duty between the lines, during a truce to bury our dead, and bring in wounded, following our unsuccessful assault on Fort Saunders, at Knoxville, Tenn., December, 1863, and of witnessing the promenading, for an hour or two, of

a Northern and Southern officer—locked arms—old schoolmates. (The cold was so intense they had to keep moving).

I have always thought that every school should have some method of teaching Confederate history. Not to inculcate disloyalty to our government, but to teach the causes and conduct of that great conflict; tell the true story and correct the perversions of Northern authors and publishers.

We have some such departments in our country, as the Winnie Davis at Limestone. The young of the country should devote some portion of their time to the study of the story of the Southern Confederacy. I would not have you think that I refer more to the operation of great armies, to campaigns, great battles and great soldiers, but to the civil side of the Confederacy, the great leaders in our councils, and to the humane way in which the South sought to conduct the struggle. In vain may you probe Confederate annals for an instance of one brutal act that had the sanction of those in authority, or of one high in command in the field.

Where there was ever an occasion of punishing one held as prisoner, it was where the laws of war and self preservation demanded it, or in case it was necessary retaliation for some unlawful act of the other side. The words of Lord Walesley or Lee may be applied to the Confederacy, "In righteousness did he judge and make war."

But more important than all is to teach this and future generations, the lessons to be had from the story of the loyalty and self-sacrifice of the soldier of the ranks and of the mother, wife and sisters at home.

As a boy in the army from the first and to the end, I had but a poor conception of sufferings and sacrifices of those at home until it was all over.

Looking around for ways and means for future work in fields, indicated in this production, it is not difficult to see that the organization of the Daughters of the Confederacy is by far the most potent force available. There is the Sons of Veterans that are in position to do great work for this cause, but there seems to be considerable apathy in the organization of late, while it is not so with the Daughters.

In my position having constant access to the rolls of the county, I have a great many applications for proof

of service of our soldiers, for applicants who are joining the Daughters. I have them not only for our own state, but for descendants of our soldiers who have gone south since the war, and occasionally from the North. It may not be generally known outside the organization, but we have these chapters in Washington, New York, Chicago and other places. In Chicago there is a U. C. V. camp; also a monument to the Confederate soldier. Union soldiers helped to build it. Still further away there is in Paris, France the "Gen. Polignac" chapter of the U. D. C.

This comes from Gen. Polignac, a distinguished soldier, Major General Confederate States Army, who came over in 1862 and done able service to the end.

O. G. T.

DIAL ADDRESSES LEGISLATURE ON COTTON FUTURES

Would Limit Number of Grades for Filling Contracts, Defends Farmers' Bloc in Congress.

Columbia, Feb. 23.—An address by United States Senator Nat. B. Dial before the House of Representatives in which he declared for amendments to the cotton futures act limiting to a very few the number of grades from which cotton contract sellers may fill their contracts, featured tonight's session of the state legislature. The House did not adjourn until 11:15 and the Senate was in session till well towards midnight, the Senate spending all of its time in debate upon the income tax proposal.

After the address of the Laurens citizen who represents this state in the National Senate, the lower House heard lengthy debates on two measures, the hunting license schedule bill of Jess S. Leopard, of Pickens, and the bill of S. J. Sellers, of Chesterfield, to abolish free scholarships in state colleges and substitute therefore a revolving loan fund for worthy students. Both measures were virtually killed, being continued till the next session.

The hunting license bill was characterized by its opponents as "the pocket-full-of-license measure," since it provided for a separate license for the hunting of each kind of game. The scholarship bill brought on a filibuster by its proponents after the House, by a 40 to 39 vote, refused to strike out the enacting words and motion to continue it was made. Four roll call votes were taken before the motion to continue finally passed and

the parliamentary clincher was placed upon the measure.

In his address, Senator Dial spoke at length on the cotton futures act and summarized other legislation now pending before Congress. The senator said that there was nothing fair about selling contracts under the general law, since a seller may fill a contract with any one of ten grades of cotton. This situation, Senator Dial said, he is striving to correct. After saying that cotton exchanges have said they could not exist if such changes were made, Senator Dial said that they should be destroyed if they cannot exist under honest laws. He said, however, that he is not opposed to the exchanges and rather thinks they are advantageous in bettering the cotton market for the farmer.

Touching other matters, Senator Dial told the legislature that the procedure of criminal courts in this state are obsolete by at least 50 years and suggested appointment of a committee looking toward simplification of the courts.

The Senator told of the work of the farmers' bloc in Congress, saying that this body is merely asking to have laws passed for the south and west that should have been passed years ago and saying that he did not think the bloc deserved the criticism it had received.

Senator Dial also touched on "Republican iniquities," particularly in reference to postmaster appointments.

HICKORY TAVERN NEWS

Hickory Tavern, Feb. 27.—The farmers of this section are glad to see these warm spring days. A great many are beginning to prepare for a new crop.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sumerel and son, and Mrs. J. A. Hellams motored to Greenville Thursday, to see Mr. J. A. Hellams, who is improving slowly.

Mr. Walter Saxon is no better at this writing. Master Jack Bolt is very ill at this writing.

Miss Nellie Wasson has been absent from school for several days suffering from affected eyes.

Miss Mertie Abercrombie spent the week-end with homefolks.

Misses Lona and Vera Baldwin spent the week-end with friends and relatives.

Miss Annie Abercrombie and Miss Cora Bolt, of Limestone, were visiting friends and relatives of this communi-

ty, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Kimzie Nash, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Abercrombie.

Mrs. J. M. Sumerel gave an old fashion quilting Tuesday, Feb. 21st. Those present took a great interest in the quilting. When the clock struck twelve, all were invited into the dining room, where a bountiful dinner was served.

In the afternoon, when they had finished the fourth quilt, they all departed for their homes, having enjoyed the day.

Rub-My-Tism, antiseptic and pain killer, for infected sores, fetter, sprains, neuralgia, rheumatism.

Seemed Only Explanation.

Wilbur had seen the various peddlers come through the alley with horses and wagons pulling their wares. So when the scissors grinder appeared one day carrying the bulky machine on his back there seemed to be but one explanation possible to the lad. When the man came near enough Wilbur asked sympathetically: "Mister, is your horse dead?"

Habitual Constipation Cured in 14 to 21 Days

"LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN" is a specially-prepared Syrup Tonic-Laxative for Habitual Constipation. It relieves promptly but should be taken regularly for 14 to 21 days to induce regular action. It Stimulates and Regulates. Very Pleasant to Take. 60c per bottle.

Planters Fertilizer & Phosphate Co. Goods For Sale

I am going to sell guano for my company at Laurens personally. I have a warehouse now full of 8-3-3, 8-3-0 and 16 per cent. acid. Will have Nitrate of Soda next week. See me before buying for I can save you money.

W. CARL WHARTON

Wonderful Bargains

RED IRON RACKET

J. C. BURNS & COMPANY

Greatest Aluminum Ware Sale
Ever Offered in Laurens, S. C.
For Friday and Saturday Only
See Our Show Windows

99c Your Choice of This Lot 99c
EACH

All Big Full Pieces — Guaranteed Pure Aluminum Ware

We have hundreds of other bargains just as good all throughout our immense stocks. Come and see; you will be delighted.

J. C. BURNS & CO.

Two Department Stores in Laurens, South Carolina
No. 1—210 W. Laurens St., Old Stand No. 2—North Side Public Square in Burns Block

