

HARD WORDS FOR PRESIDENT.

TWO SENATORS CHARGE TAFT WITH BAD FAITH.

Insurgents LaFollette and Bristow Urging Adoption of their Amendments to Canadian Reciprocity Bill Excoriate President Taft's Administration—Tariff not the Only Subject of Censure—LaFollette Declares Taft Has Forgotten Inherited Roosevelt Policies.

Washington, July 13.—Two important insurgent speeches against the Canadian reciprocity bill were made today when Senators LaFollette, of Wisconsin, and Bristow, of Kansas, introduced their amendment and spoke in favor of them and against the specific features of the pending bill.

Senator LaFollette excoriated President Taft's administration, not only with reference to the tariff legislation proposed, but also on his conservation policies. Senator Bristow renewed his fight against the present sugar tariff, and urged the repeal of the "sixteen duties standard test on imported sugar, which, he declared, operates entirely in the interests of the American Sugar Refining Company.

Hoping to reach a vote on the reciprocity bill next week, which Chairman Penrose, of the Senate finance committee, regards as "next to a certainty," leaders on both sides of the Senate chamber are figuring seriously on the subsequent programme. Most of them have counted upon getting away after perfunctorily voting on the Democratic free list and woolen bills, but today it became evident that the other legislation will be pressed for consideration.

The friends of the Arizona and New Mexico Statehood and reapportionment bills will demand votes, as will advocates of the campaign publicity bill.

Senator LaFollette reviewed, act by act, the Administration of President Taft in unsparring terms and declared that the contest involved was the "fight between the plain people and confederated privilege."

"Considered as a measure of reciprocity," said Senator LaFollette of the Canadian agreement, "it violates every tariff principle of reciprocity heretofore expressed in the platform, declarations of the Republican party and recommended by former Republican President. Considered as a tariff bill, it violates every tariff principle and platform promise upon which William Howard Taft was elected President of the United States.

"In the beginning it was heralded as a blessing to consumers. So was the tariff bill of 1909. It promises to reduce duties for the benefit of the people. It reduces no duties, the effect of which can ever reach the people, but it does reduce duties for the millers, the packers, Standard Oil, the brewers, the coal combines and in some measures for the already grossly protected interests. It is nothing it pretends to be, and professes to be nothing that it is. It is a little brother of the Payne-Aldrich bill, the greatest legislative wrong inflicted upon the American people in half a century."

The speaker said that the pending legislation based on the Canadian pact was so related to the "strange course of Mr. Taft upon the tariff question and the protective policies which he was elected to maintain," that the real, stable worth of his recommendations could not be fairly judged without reviewing the more important issues involved in his election, and the most important acts of his administration.

Continuing his criticism of Mr. Taft's administration, Senator LaFollette said:

"Throughout the first pages of his first general message he found no space to say a word for the great measures that had made the name of his predecessor revered and loved everywhere in the United States. It is to be wondered at that the Republican voter in 1910 felt that he had several scores to settle. A President who he had elected, believed him to be the custodian of the Roosevelt policies, had dismissed the Roosevelt Cabinet and appointed in their places men, in the main, of known hostility to those policies.

"The Congressional investigation of the Alaska coal scandal," said he, confirmed the public opinion, which had already reached the stage of conviction, that Ballinger was using his official power to aid the Morgan-Guggenheim interests in wrongfully acquiring control of the Alaska coal fields. The subsequent history of the Alaskan coal lands scandal simply confirms the bad faith and betrayal of public interest, which the earlier testimony so clearly established.

"Heir to the Roosevelt policies as a Presidential candidate, Mr. Taft was a pronounced progressive and the most enthusiastic Roosevelt champion from the first to the last of the campaign. Three months after he was inaugurated he seemed to have forgotten that there had ever been well known Roosevelt policies.

He had no sooner taken his oath of office than he sacrificed the progressive cause for the support of Aldrich and Cannon and their reactionary programme.

"Reciprocity is a popular catch word. The President seized upon it. He made an executive compact the basis, not of a reciprocity treaty but of a tariff bill. Upon this false basis, he seeks to voice it through without amendment or change.

"The Canadian pact is unjust to 33,000,000 people.

"Joined with the Executive to force this bill through Congress are the newspapers, frankly admitting their selfishness amounting to many millions of dollars, the railroads, the over-protected manufacturers and practically every trust and combination backed by Morgan and Morgan influences."

Senator Bristow denounced what he characterized as an alliance of certain stand-pat Republican Senators with the Democrats to pass the measure and "permit the inequalities of the tariff to remain."

He referred to the bearing of this legislation on the coming national elections, intimating the Democrats might use their record in the House on this issue to urge Speaker Champ Clark for the Presidency.

"If this had been an honest effort to relieve the American people from the burdens of the excessive tariff taxation, the high duties on trust-controlled products would have been first attacked," he said.

"But the Sugar Trust, the American Woolen Company, the Steel Trust, the Smelters' Trust, the Rubber Trust and all of those great concerns that have monopolized the American market and used high protective duties to charge excessive prices to the American people are left untouched, while the President of the United States and the Democratic majority in both branches of Congress have joined in an attack on the duties of the agricultural schedule, duties that have never been a burden to the American people, because they have never materially increased the price of the products upon which they were imposed.

"Democratic leaders have for a half century made violent attacks on the duties that protect the manufacturing barons of the East, but now, when they have an opportunity to relieve the people of burdens which they have so bitterly complained, they refuse to do it.

"The combination on this floor between certain stand-pat Republicans, representing a great manufacturing States, and a majority of the Democrats, has, we are told, decided that no amendments shall be attached to this Canadian bill, and that soon after its passed Congress is to adjourn. This combination is to visit its wrath on the farmer and give the trust a chance to escape any immediate disturbance.

"If the plan succeeds, the stand-patters save their high duties on manufactured articles; the President gets even with the insurgent farmer of the West and makes friends with the newspapers, a friendship which he has sorely needed during the past two years; and the Democrats are given an issue for the campaign next year, which is the thing they most desire. They will point with pride to the record which the House has made, and incidentally this proud record of the House may call favorable attention to the qualifications of its Speaker for the Presidency."

Mr. Bristow declared the President never had said he would veto reciprocity with a tariff "rider," and he thought Mr. Taft should be put to the test.

He declared the Canadian bill was in the interest of the trust protected articles and directed against the farmer, "robbing the farmer with insulting insolence."

While he believed in the protective tariff, he protested against, "that policy being made the hand maiden of greed and avarice."

Charging the stand-pat Republicans with a betrayal of the Republican platform of 1908, Mr. Bristow said he left "it to the stand-pat Republicans and their Democratic cohorts to find consistency in the action of the President and his leaders."

Mr. Bristow said he realized the reciprocity bill will pass unamended.

Hay Fever and Summer Colds.
Must be relieved quickly and Foley's Honey and Tar Compound will do it. E. M. Stewart, 1034 Wolfram St., Chicago, writes: "I have been greatly troubled during the hot summer months with Hay Fever and find that by using Foley's Honey and Tar Compound I get great relief." Many others who suffer similarly will be glad to benefit by Mr. Stewart's experience. W. W. Sibert.

For summer diarrhoea in children always give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil, and a speedy cure is certain. For sale by all dealers.

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OLD TESTAMENT TIMES
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE
BIBLE STUDIES

A GODLY YOUNG KING
II Chronicles 34:1-13—July 23

"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth"—Eccles. 12:1.

RING MANASSEH of our last lesson had a bad son, Amon, who reigned but two years, and was murdered by his courtiers in his own palace. His son, Josiah, the central figure of today's study, became king in his eighth year. By the time he was sixteen his heart had begun to seek after and to desire to serve the Almighty God. By the time he was twenty his religious convictions were so deep and fixed, and his authority as a king so in his own hands that he dared to begin the work of reformation. The idols and their temples and groves for idolatrous worship were destroyed. The valley of Hinnom, as already suggested, was desecrated and made a dumping-place for the offal of Jerusalem.



The Wrong Way.

The temple of the Lord was repaired and cleansed of all its idolatrous defilements and worship and praise therein to the Almighty was restored. More than this, the king extended his influence for the destruction of idolatry into what was once the territory of the ten tribes, north of his kingdom.

Mistake to Assume That Wild Oats Must First Be Sown

What a force there is in our text, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth!" What a great mistake some parents make in assuming that their children must have an experience in "sowing wild oats" before they will be prepared to appreciate righteousness and become its servants! This thought is reflected upon the minds of the young, both male and female; rarely do they seek to live by a higher standard than that expected of them by their parents or guardians. We have known saintly mothers to unintentionally lay snares for the feet of their children by introducing them to ways of the world in which they themselves would not walk. Their expressed sentiment was, "I must not put upon these children the weight of the cross, nor expect of them saintship; if ever they become truly consecrated saints of God they will then know the trials of the 'narrow way' and have plenty of them." Alas! such Christian mothers have failed to grasp the situation properly. They have failed to realize that, at the present time, there is no real happiness in the world except in the "narrow way."

A Certain Simplicity and Honesty in the Mind of Every Child

Of the few who do find the narrow way after having walked in the broad road their plaint is, "Oh, why did I not earlier find the way of the Lord, the way of Truth, joy, peace and happiness!"

Notwithstanding the depravity with which all are born, there appears to be a certain simplicity and honesty in the mind of every child. It is that principle which must be used by teachers and helpers in general, if the child is led in the right way by which he would most quickly attain a relationship and harmony with his Creator; nor is it necessary always that there shall be a preceptor. At times, under God's providence, the message from on High reaches the heart and draws it with seemingly little resistance. The hollowness of life is perceived, the need of wisdom from on High is recognized, and perhaps by the servant, perhaps through parental instruction, perhaps through the counsels of a friend, perhaps by a tract or a book, the young heart is shown the way of wisdom and is pointed to the Lord.

We are to remember that the will is the real director of our destiny, under Divine providence, and that it is all-important to have the will rightly directed and established. Many a one is in the broad road of sin and selfishness—away from God today—who has in his makeup many good qualities entirely out of sympathy with his position and course in life. But without the will to guide, to lead, he goes downward. Similarly, there are some on the narrow way who have many physical, mental and moral blemishes of heredity continually drawing them toward the broad road, but who are kept in the narrow way of the Lord, not by the self-will of the flesh, but by the power of a renewed will. How important, then, the proper directing and fixing of our wills in youth! How much greater blessings we may enjoy in the present life, and how much more adequate preparation we may thereby have for the future life!

King Josiah of today's study is an example of the proper course for every young person to take. First of all, the heart should be given to the Lord in the days of youth, before the evil days and evil experiences have come; before one shall have learned so much of evil that the remainder of life would not suffice to eradicate it.

Mr. Harry Dickson, of Bishopville, was in the city Friday.

EDUCATION BOARD TALKS.

PUBLISHING HOUSE UNDER BOND ON CONTRACT.

Questions of Importance in Connection With Text-book Adoption Discussed.

Columbia, July 11.—Several matters of importance were discussed at a meeting of the State board of education held yesterday.

At the conclusion of the meeting J. E. Swearingen, the State superintendent of education and secretary of the board, made the following announcement:

"After a recess of 30 days the State board of education held a short session yesterday in the office of the governor. All members were present, and much important business was transacted.

"F. F. Hough appeared before the board in behalf of the B. F. Johnson company of Richmond. This house was offered a contract for basal third, fourth and fifth readers. These readers are known as 'graded classics' and are extensively used among the independent schools.

"The publishing house has not as yet accepted the contract on these three readers, because it could not meet the 60 per cent. exchange allowances offered by the Wheeler company in Chicago on the high-priced primer, first and second readers of the new basal series adopted by the board. Under the new contract the primer sells for 25 cents, the first reader for 25 cents and the second reader for 35 cents, while in the Johnson graded classics the third reader sells for 32 cents, the fourth reader for 35 cents and the fifth reader for 35 cents.

"The State treasurer now holds a deposit of \$1,000, guaranteeing the ability of the B. F. Johnson company to execute whatever contract it might receive from the State board. The surrender of the contract on the part of the company will cause the forfeiture of this deposit. The deposit of \$1,000 will in that case be paid into the State treasury as part of the permanent school fund.

"Such a procedure is almost unheard of in text-book history. One well known representative of a large publishing house declared that in his 12 years' experience he had never known this situation to be duplicated. "The situation is interesting, for the State board will now be called upon to make a new adoption of basal readers completing the series begun by the Wheeler primer and first and second readers.

"The publishers recommend that R. L. Bryan & Co., of Columbia, to manage the central text-book depository, and this recommendation was approved. The State board also adopted the treatise on advanced English syntax, by Prof. E. B. Setzler of Newberry college, for use in the 11th grades of the high schools; the Gildersleeves-Lodge Latin grammar and Myers' short history of mediaeval and modern times.

"The controversy concerning Waddy Thompson's history was adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties. The language to which objection had been made now stands. The route of the army was marked by the destruction of property. Columbia, the capital of the State, was laid in ashes. This sentence was modified and as accepted reads as follows: "The army marked its route by the destruction of property and laid Columbia, the capital of the State in ashes."

"The committee on course of study will submit its report as soon as possible, and State Superintendent Swearingen, will have this printed for distribution as soon as it is placed in his hands. Many inquiries are being received at the office of the State superintendent, and he is hopeful of having this information ready for the people next week. The publication of the course of study, however, will depend on the time required for the preparation of the committee's report.

"At 4.30 p. m. the board took a recess to meet again during the first week in August."

Honest Medicines Versus Fakes.

President Taft's recent message suggesting an amendment to the Pure Food and Drugs law in its relation to Prepared Medicines, does not refer to such standard medicines as Foley's Honey and Tar Compound and Foley Kidney Pills, both of which are true medicines carefully compounded of ingredients whose medicinal qualities are recognized by the medical profession itself as the best known remedial agents of the diseases they are intended to counteract. For over three decades Foley's Honey and Tar Compound has been a standard remedy for coughs, colds and affections of the throat, chest and lungs for children and for grown persons, and it retains today its pre-eminence above all other preparations of its kind. Foley Kidney Pills are equally effective and meritorious. For sale by W. W. Sibert.



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Broad Street Property.

The future of Broad Street Property is good. This section is going to be the residence section of the city. A street railway system is bound to come in the next four or five years, and with its construction Broad Street Property will double and treble in value.

The T. W. McCallum property, consisting of a six room house, servant house, barn, stables, all necessary out-buildings and 8 1-2 acres of land, is one of the most attractive propositions in near-by property in that section. For the next 30 days we can offer a special price on this property.

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