

THE WELFARE CONFERENCE.

WORKERS WILL CONFER TOGETHER FOR COMMON GOOD.

Tentative Programme for State-wide Meeting in Columbia August 6 and 7 Provides for Real Discussions, Rather Than Lengthy Addresses, on Emergent Problems.

Columbia, June 27.—The executive committee of the conference for the Common Good, which will be held in Columbia August 6 and 7, has arranged a tentative program which is now in process of completion. The committee has decided to confine the scope of the programme to a few important questions, which have been most frequently suggested as demanding immediate consideration. It will be noted from this programme that these will be presented in conference form rather than through lengthy addresses by a few people.

The committee has been fortunate in securing acceptances of their invitations from Clarence E. Poe, the editor of the Progressive Farmer, who of all men in the South has made perhaps the most thorough study of agricultural cooperation. Mr. Poe's address will sound the keynote for the Conference on Cooperation. The committee also considers itself fortunate in receiving a prompt acceptance from P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education. Dr. Claxton is a Southerner whose educational work has been done in the South. He brings to his larger task as the head of the public school system of the United States a broad comprehension of world movements in education. His contribution to the conference will alone justify attendance. John E. Swearingen, State superintendent of education, has accepted an invitation to discuss the one-mill State tax as an element in the development of a State school system. Other invitations have been extended to distinguished men in South Carolina and in other States to participate in the conference. Further announcements will be made as to the development of the programme. It will be noted that the programme is educational only in the larger meaning of that term. It will discuss subjects of universal meaning to South Carolinians.

The tentative programme for the State Conference for the Common Good, to be held in Columbia August 6 and 7, is as follows:

General topic, "Cooperation in Marketing."

1. President's statement (five minutes).
2. A general statement of the cooperation problem in the South, Clarence E. Poe, Raleigh (30 minutes).
3. Two five-minute talks discussing loss to farmers on account of poor marketing (ten minutes).
4. "Creating a Home Market for Home Products," by a representative of the Housewives' league and a progressive grocer (20 minutes).
5. Two short accounts of successful experiments in cooperative marketing (20 minutes).
6. "Marketing the Corn Crop" (15 minutes).
7. "Marketing the Cotton Crop" (30 minutes).

Wednesday Evening, 8.30 to 11. General topic, "Permanent Homes for Our People."

1. "Home Ownership and Good Farming" (10 minutes).
2. "Home Ownership and Health" (ten minutes).
3. "Home Ownership and the School" (ten minutes).
4. "Home Ownership and the Church" (ten minutes).
5. "A Plan for Aiding the Tenant Farmer to Buy Land" (30 minutes).
6. "A plan to Assist Mill Workers to Buy Homes."
7. General discussion.

August 7, Thursday, 9 to 11 a. m. 1. Special conferences of farmers and business men on cooperation.

11 to 1—General topic, "Education."

1. "School Support," (a) "A State 1-mill Tax, Its Apportionment and Use," J. E. Swearingen (15 minutes).
2. "Getting the Child in School," (a) "Unused Possibilities Under Existing Laws" (ten minutes); (b) "Necessity for a School Census" (five minutes); (c) "A Compulsory Attendance Law" (15 minutes); (d) "Child Labor and School Attendance" (30 minutes).
3. "Building a Teaching Profession in South Carolina" (15 minutes).
4. "Safeguarding the Health of the School Child" (30 minutes).
5. General discussion.

Thursday Afternoon, 3.30 to 6. Special conferences: (a) On health, arranged by William Weston; (b) on woman's work, arranged by Mrs. M. T. Coleman; (c) conference of farmers and business men on marketing, arranged by E. W. Dabbs.

Thursday Night, 8.30 to 11. General topic, "Problem of Citizenship."

1. "Public Health in South Carolina" (30 minutes).
2. "Building a Community Spirit" (30 minutes).

3. "Education and Citizenship," P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education (30 minutes).

4. "The Majesty of the Law" (30 minutes). This programme will merely be introductory to county conferences which will bring the discussion directly to all the people. It is expected that these county conferences will be held in the late summer or in connection with the county fairs in the fall. The executive committee is now planning the organization of county advisory and executive committees to arrange for these county conferences. In this work the committee would like to have in each county the help of volunteers who have at heart the common good. If this work appeals to the reader, write to W. K. Tate, Columbia, president, or to A. S. Johnstone, Greenville, secretary of the Conference for the Common Good.

BIG TARIFF STICK FOR WILSON.

Hoke Smith Would Empower President to Countervail Generally.

Washington, June 26—Urgent desire to arm the President with a tariff "big stick" of stronger and greater proportions than provided in the amendment suggested by the finance committee majority developed today in the Democratic caucus of the Senate on the tariff bill.

Discussion of the proposed countervailing duty on wheat and flour, which the committee recommended, led to a general debate on retaliatory and countervailing tariff rates and Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, urgently proposed the adoption of an amendment that would give the President power to enforce countervailing tariff rates on all commodities of commerce against any nation refusing to deal with the United States on a reciprocal tariff basis.

The amendment proposed would in many respects take the place of the maximum and minimum clause of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. Senator Smith advocated a provision that would be broader than that; one that would give the President the authority at any time to interpose against any nation which might discriminate against the products of the United States the same tariff rates exacted on American goods. Such a clause in the tariff bill, it was argued, would place the United States in a position to defend the country against any unreciprocal action or attempt to shut off its foreign trade.

Discussion of the proposals was spirited, strong opposition developing at once. Among the Senators who attacked the idea were O'Gorman, Reed and Martin. Debate was waxing warm when the caucus was forced to recess for the afternoon session of the Senate, and was resumed tonight. The amendment recommended by the committee is not a countervailing proposition in the strictest sense, providing only that the President should proclaim certain fixed rates against foreign nations on a limited number of specified commodities in cases of discrimination against this country. This Senator Smith and others did not regard as comprehensive enough.

After the battle over free sugar and free wool had been won yesterday by the Administration forces, Senators opposed to the schedules approved renewed their activities for an amendment which would extend the time when the sugar and wool schedules are to become effective after the passage of the Act. Senator Ransdell has an amendment to extend the date of the sugar schedule until February 1, 1914, permitting sugar planters and refiners to get rid of this year's crop without the burden of the decreased tariff. This has been referred to the majority of the finance committee for consideration. The committee will recommend some form of amendment later to the caucus. Other suggestions propose to suspend the operation of the sugar duties for three months after the passage of the bill and that the rates on manufacturers of wool be made effective ninety days and the free raw wool provision sixty days after enactment of the law.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Atlantic Coast Line Offers Very Low Round Trip Rates to the Points Named Below.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—And return, \$10.30. Account of Summer School of the South, June 23th to August 1st. Dates of sale June 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 29th, July 5, 6, 12, and 19, 1913, with final limit fifteen days after date of sale unless extended by the payment of a fee of \$1.00 and depositing with the Ticket Agent at Knoxville. WAYNESVILLE, N. C.—And return, \$7.25. Account of Laymen's Missionary M. E. Church, South, June 25th to July 10th. Tickets on sale June 23 to 28th, 1913, with final limit July 13th. For further information call on or write,

ORVILLE V. PLAYER, Ticket Agent, Sumter, S. C. Or T. C. White, G. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICERS AND BLEASE AGREE

EFFORTS TO BE MADE TO SMOOTH OUT MILITARY TROUBLE.

Gen. Willie Jones and Colonels of National Guard Say they Believe Governor Acted as he Thought for Best Interest of Militia in Refusing to Muster Out Companies.

Columbia, June 28.—Following a conference held here this morning between Gen. Willie Jones and the commanding officers of the three South Carolina regiments, relative to the situation created as a result of the war department withdrawing all support from the State militia, the officers issued a statement addressed to Governor Blease, in which they take sides with the governor in the controversy.

The officers held a conference with Governor Blease this afternoon, and following the meeting it was announced that Gen. Jones and Col Julius E. Cogswell would go to Washington in regard to the military situation. Governor Blease at the request of the officers mailed copies of their communication to the South Carolina Congressmen in Washington. The officers' statement follows:

"Willie Jones, brigadier general, commanding the brigade of the National Guard of South Carolina; William W. Lewis, Charles T. Lipscomb, Julius E. Cogswell, colonels, commanding, respectively, the three regiments of the brigade, do hereby express our views with regard to the present situation concerning the action of the war department and matters leading up to the said action:

"First. There are thirty-five companies composing the three regiments, and four other companies, comprising the entire National Guard of the State. Of these companies twenty-seven have complied in every respect with their obligations as volunteer companies. They have met all the requirements of efficiency and of attendance with their necessary quota of inspections, and every other requisite demanded by the Military Code of the State and of the war department. These companies have done so at great personal inconvenience, and out of a loyal spirit of performing their duty as citizen soldiers. The action, therefore, of the war department in withdrawing the national appropriation and the necessary support of the war department, as to these companies, we respectfully submit, is unfair and unjust, and we think illegal, and we must believe, made under a misapprehension or without a full and fair consideration of the rights of these companies and what was due to them.

"Second. There are eleven companies, constituting a part of the National Guard of the State, which are reported to have failed to meet the requirements of the Military Code as to attendance at inspection and matters of this kind. We do not understand that these companies are chargeable with inefficiency in the field, not lacking in soldierly elements, but it is because, from the circumstances which have surrounded them, they have been unable to attend the inspections in sufficient number and otherwise comply with the technical requirements of the Code. Their loyalty and obedience to the commands of the superior officers, upon occasions of emergency which have arisen or might arise, is not questioned.

In this connection attention is invited to reports of Capt. George H. McMaster, inspector instructor for 1912. Their willingness to respond to duty when called into the service of the National Government or in the national defence is not questioned. These companies, as is well known in the State and throughout the country, are composed of young men who are engaged in active pursuits for a livelihood. Their business duties at times are such that they cannot attend drills and inspections, even if they were given the ample opportunity of knowing when the inspections were to be held and the opportunity of fixing these inspections at such times as they might be able to attend. We are, therefore, of the opinion, with great deference to the war department, that these companies have not been treated with due leniency, or with the consideration which their condition and environment would reasonably demand. Again we crave reference to reports of previous years' inspections as to these companies.

"Third. We think that under the circumstances existing and the correspondence so far made known to us, that the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of South Carolina, acted in the best interests of the militia of the State in refusing peremptorily to muster out these companies without giving them another opportunity to qualify. The Dick law is the law of our State and we feel, as officers of the National Guard, that we should loyally obey it until it ceases to be the law, and that we should perform our official duties and promote the interests of the State militia in a spirit of loyalty to the law. But we do not understand that the action of the Commander-in-

Chief was at all influenced by his own personal views as to the merits of the law, but that he was actuated and prompted by an endeavor to act for the best interests of the militia of the State, and therefore declined to carry into effect the peremptory suggestion that these companies, without further opportunity to attempt to comply with the law, be mustered out of service and thus sweep away one-third of our entire body of National Guards.

"Fourth. As we understand, the National Government has made an appropriation of so much money for the State militia of which the citizens of the State of South Carolina are compelled to contribute their part. We do not understand with what sense of justice the money of the people of the State of South Carolina, which they have contributed for this purpose, can be so heavily withdrawn from her citizen militia who have in every respect complied with the law, whatever may be the question as to other companies involved. As officers of the militia, who have devoted our time, at much sacrifice to maintain and uphold the militia of our State, and to perform such duties as are incumbent upon us, we think that an earnest effort should be made by our representatives in congress to see that such injustice is not done.

"Fifth: We think, therefore, that Gen. Jones, as brigade commander, should present this paper to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of South Carolina, and ask that if it should meet with his approval, he will forward a copy of the same to our Representatives in congress and urge them that they take such steps as they may think proper to see that the militia of the State who have complied with the law are not deprived of such support as the National Government is due them upon their compliance, as they have complied with the law and the militia code; and further we urge, in behalf of the companies which have not strictly complied therewith, that further time should be given them to attempt to do so, and that if they cannot and will not, by a certain fixed time, comply with all the requirements, then to recommend to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief that they do be mustered out of service.

"We shall be very glad to confer with the Governor if it be his desire to talk to us upon the subject, and we also recommend in view of the situation that has arisen, and in view of the act that the officials sent to this State by the war department have already been recalled, and that it will be no reflection upon any personal action of their's that others may be sent in their places.

"We again reiterate that we feel that the action of the Governor in refusing to disband the companies suggested by the Adjutant General, without further attempt in their behalf to have them comply with the law, was proper and for the best interests of the National Guard service, and that there is no disposition whatever may be our private opinion—and we believe it to be so with all of the officers from the Commander-in-Chief down—wiffully to set at naught the regulations prescribed in our military code and we feel that we cannot, for the reasons above stated, consider it consistent with fairness to have our citizen soldiers, who have volunteered for this arduous service, summarily mustered out in the manner in which it is being sought to be done, especially in view of their previous long and good service.

"We further recommend that in the future the Adjutant General fix the time of his inspections at such time as may best suit our volunteer soldiers who have their business affairs to look after and many of whom are not able financially to disregard their business."

Bleas Backs Water.

Columbia, June 28.—In a statement issued today, bearing upon the military situation, Governor Blease says that he is willing for the Adjutant General, Secretary of War Garrison, or anybody else who has authority, to set a limit, say 30 days or 6 months, on and give the military companies that were recommended to be mustered out time to put themselves in thorough condition, and at the end of that time for them to go through the proper inspection and if they fail to measure up to the standard required that they be mustered out of service. In a paragraph of his statement Governor Blease assails the Dick military law.

Guaranteed Eczema Remedied.

The constant itching, burning, redness, rash and disagreeable effects of eczema, tetter, salt rheum, itch, piles and irritating skin eruptions can be readily cured and the skin made clear and smooth with Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. Mr. J. C. Evesland, of Bath, Ill., says: "I had eczema twenty-five years and had tried everything. All failed. When I found Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment I found a cure." This ointment is the formula of a physician and has been in use for years—not an experiment. That is why we can guarantee it. All druggists, or by mail, Price 50c. Pfeiffer Chemical Co., Philadelphia and St. Louis.—ADVL.

MUCH ALFALFA IMPORTED.

Thousands of tons of Canadian hay are each year imported into South Carolina, well adapted though the soil and climate of this State are to hay-growing. Recently the Georgetown Times noted that Canadian forage in bales was being shipped in quantity up the Waccamaw to Conway. Egbert du Boise, the venerable merchant of Bluffton in Beaufort county—a New Yorker, aged 95, who has lived in South Carolina since 1865—has often told his friends of the amazement he felt when he learned on coming to this State that very little of the hay fed to the farm stock and city draught stock was home-grown. Mr. DuBois saw at Savannah, where he took boat for Bluffton, several coastwise schooners, hay-laden, just arrived from the far-distant maritime provinces of Quebec. This sight was to him the more impressive, because his boyhood had been spent in a Quaker community of upper New York State, where agriculture had been brought to high perfection, with hay-growing as one of its most important and profitable phases.

Agricultural leaders of South Carolina say the most hopeful sign of the times in respect of home production of hay is the movement recently started in the State for the growing of alfalfa. Already this has in three sections reached formal organization—"alfalfa clubs" having been promoted in Yorkville and Rock Hill and at Wiscacky in Lee county.

Canadian hay should be plentiful and low in price next season. Andrew J. McConico, United States consul, writes to Daily Consular and Trade Reports from St. Johns, province of Quebec:

"According to reports from various sections of this district the prospects for a large hay crop are very favorable. By some it is predicted that the yield will be as large as that of 1910, when the crop was the largest for a decade. Hay exported from the district to the United States, as invoiced at this consulate, totaled \$211,400 for 1912; \$213,270 for 1911."

The enormous prospective hay crop for Ontario was noted in Daily Consular and Trade Reports for May 19. The total Canadian hay and clover crop of 1912 was 11,189,000 tons, against 15,498,000 tons in 1910.

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All women, who suffer from the aches and pains, due to female ailments, are urged to try Cardui, the reliable, scientific, tonic remedy, for women. Cardui acts promptly, yet gently, and without bad effects, on the womanly system, relieving pain, building up strength, regulating the system, and toning up the nerves. During the past half century, thousands of ladies have written to tell of the quick curative results they obtained, from the use of this well-known medicine.

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Mrs. Jane Callehan suffered from womanly trouble for nearly ten years. In a letter from Whiteville, N. C., she says: "I was not able to do my own housework. My stomach was weak, and my blood was wrong. I had backache, and was very weak. I tried several doctors, but they did me no good. I used Cardui for 3 or 4 months, and now I am in the best health I have ever been. I can never praise Cardui enough." It is the best tonic, for women.

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Scholarship and Entrance Examinations will be held by the County Superintendent of Education on July 10th, at 9:00 a. m.

Next Session Opens September 10, 1913

Write at once to W. M. RIGGS, President

Clemson College, S. C. for Catalog, Scholarship Blanks, Etc. If you delay, you may be crowded out.