

JANUARY 17, 1894. LOUIS APPELT. APRIL 21, 1915. MANNING, S. C., MARCH 8, 1916. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. I. I. APPELT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR HOME AND COUNTRY. We of the United States are a nation of peace loving citizens, with no greater desires than to pursue our own course of honor unimpeded and unhampered by the rest of the world.

Our homes and our county are in jeopardy. The president of the United States has strongly and repeatedly intimated as much and has begged congress and the people to hasten the imperative duty of preparing our country to meet the shock if it comes.

Influent leaders and men of thought and action in every section of the land have stated publicly that war is inevitable. Others in more humble walks of life have seen the beacon of disaster and are demanding action for defense.

But some appear to give little heed or thought to the dangers of tomorrow. They calmly slumber in the old time and fatuous belief that if war ever comes "a millions men will spring to arms over night and drive the invader from our shores."

No more fatal thought or belief was ever conceived in the mind of man. No more certain course could we ever pursue for eventual destruction and serfdom of our beloved country.

With our thousands of miles of shores and borders unprotected, with an army of but a handful of valiant men, with a navy which high officers themselves admit to be lamentable inadequate, with a few unreliable submarines and practically no aerial squadron, with no great guns powerful enough to cope with those of an enemy, with a scarcity of powder and shell, with this distressing and pitiful array unpreparedness and inefficiency we are expected to "spring to arms in a night" and hurl the veteran and scientifically armed hosts of a powerful nation into the sea.

A million men would spring to arms. Ten, twenty or thirty million men would spring to arms. But the arms would be pop guns and pitchforks, for we have but few other arms.

Men with red blood fight for a principle, and nations are but the unification of many men. At least one groupe of the European belligerents are sincere in the belief that they have just cause for a quarrel with the United States. With them it is a principle, and for this principle these men will fight. They would not be men were it otherwise.

Our views and their views appear to be irreconcilable. Neither side will admit itself in the wrong, and neither will face to the rear. To men who take a calm and unprejudiced view of all circumstances and conditions in the premises there appears to be little left but an eventual resort to arms.

That resort, if it comes, will be fatal to us unless we are prepared to meet it as men of honor and determination, fighting valiantly, enlightenedly and efficiently in what we deem to be a just and sacred cause—our homes and our country.

America must prepare, but preparedness consists of something more than men and guns. We must create a unification of purpose, a patriotic spirit, and loyalty to our country and its traditions of freedom, justice and humanity.

While the congress is taking steps to provide an army and its armament and equipment, we as citizens should begin the work of welding our people into one great homogeneous family, with one thought, one aim, and one determination. We should take the alien in our midst by the hand and give him to understand that so long as he is with us in thought and deed he is one of us in fact. He should understand that having become a citizen of the United States, our interests are his interests, that

our flag is his flag, that he is a brother and not an object of distrust.

We should flood our own hearts with the God given attributes of patriotism, fidelity and loyalty; of justice, integrity and humanity. We should steel ourselves to meet the shock, if it comes, with a calm and inflexible purpose to do or die in defense of right and our country. To do otherwise would be to confess ourselves unworthy of the name of American.

A great duty confronts the people—you, and I, and others of our kind. Our duty is to unify and solidify a nation composed of many races of people from many lands. Let us meet that duty unflinchingly and unshrinkingly, as men and as Americans.

Let us begin today.

THE UNDERWRITERS RUN OUT.

The legislature in running the Southeastern Underwriters Association out of the State, in our judgment, made a serious mistake. The most of the insurance companies that have been doing business with us, have drawn out, and notified their representatives to write no new business, and if they decide to do business in this State again, the cost will be much greater.

All this was put squarely up to the general assembly before the bill passed, and when they got hard headed and passed this bill that they knew practically nothing about, we hope these same must do something fellows will be the hardest hit.

The following is the insurance side of the affair, and the action taken by them:

"Home Insurance Co., 56 Cedar Street, New York, March 3, 1916. The Sumter Insurance Agency, Agent, Sumter, S. C.

Dear Sirs: Please note that from and after the receipt of this and until further notice, your authority to accept risks against fire, lightning and windstorm or hail, and to issue policies of this company thereon, is discontinued, and you are prohibited as cordingly from performing any and all acts as agent of this company excepting the collection of unpaid premiums, if any, on policies written before that date.

In justification of our action and in support of the conclusion above stated, we cite the following provisions of the law recently enacted by your legislature and approved by your governor:

Under Section six the law vests in the insurance commissioner the power "on written complaint or upon his own motion to review any rate and to determine whether same is discriminatory or unjust, with the authority to require us to substitute a rate which in his judgment is not discriminatory or unjust. In other words, the price of the indemnity we are prepared to offer to your customers is no longer to be under our control.

In Section seven, it is provided that no company or agent "shall make or permit any difference or distinction in rates, in methods of payment of premium or in any other way whatsoever between insurers of risks of essentially the same fire hazard."

Any company or agent violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$100.

Manifestly it is impossible to comply with these two contradictory conditions. The one takes from us all control over our rates, the other penalizes us if we do not apply our schedules uniformly. It subjects you to a fine of \$100 if you collect a premium in ten days from one customer and give another thirty days credit.

Section two requires that an officer or agent of the company "who resides in the State" shall on the first day of March 1917 and in each year thereafter, file with the insurance commissioner an affidavit stating that the company has not in the preceding twelve months entered into any combination for the purpose of preventing competition in insurance rates in the State. It will be wholly impossible for any agent of this company ever to make such an affidavit and we shall never ask one of them to do so.

Clearly it is unsafe for either you or us to do business under this statute. While it is a long time since our operations in South Carolina yielded a profit to this company, we are reluctant to withdraw our protection from its property owners and to interrupt our very satisfactory

relations with you but we cannot do business under such a law nor do we see how you can.

Please acknowledge receipt of this. Hold all supplies subject to further instructions and send us at once your account covering all transactions to date, with remittance to balance. If you have issued any policies taking effect later than the 15th day of this month, please cancel and return them together with any and all other outstanding policies on which the premium has not been paid. As the Southeastern Underwriters' Association has withdrawn all jurisdiction from the State on the 1st, inst., you will please send all daily reports directly to this office instead of to Columbia as heretofore.

Yours truly, F. C. Buswell, Vice-President.

THAT EDITORIAL DREAM.

It was in the small and silent hours of the night when all our people were peacefully reposing in the slumber of innocence.

The God of dreams hovered over the editorial couch and spoke in soft and glowing tones of a vacation in the sweet summer times, with a brain relaxed from the tiresome labors of mental toil, and the green slopes of a gently flowing stream abounding with the finny tribe.

And the God whispered into the editorial ear and this is what it said:

"There are many good people who owe sundry sums on subscription. These people are honest and they mean to pay, but their minds are engrossed in weightier affairs, to the exclusion of the editor and his needs. But I, the God of Dreams, will lay the hand of wisdom and remembrance upon these good people, to the end that they will all give of their abundant store the little that is justly due. And when each good citizen has handed in the mite that is due, I the God of Dreams, do decree that when the sunny days are come again the editor shall leave this toil for a week of rest in some far away spot, where mind and heart may regain the strength and courage for better and greater things in the days to come. And the God of Dreams will bestow his benign approval upon all delinquent subscribers who harken unto this his sage and earnest advice.

If ever a dream comes true, the editor prays that this may be the one. And he has faith that it will be even so.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY, M. D., Prop., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out all obligations made by him.

W. & T. TRUXAL, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KINMAN & MARVIN, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Rank Foolishness.

You occasionally see it stated that colds do not result from cold weather. That is rank foolishness. Were it true colds would be as prevalent in mid-summer as in mid-winter. The microbe that causes colds flourishes in damp cold weather. To get rid of a cold take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is effective and is highly recommended by people who have used it for many years as occasion required, and know its value. Obtainable everywhere.—Ad.

For Your Child's Cough

If your child has a cold, cough or croup, get a small bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tree-Honey. It is a pleasant, safe, and just what child needs. After taking, children stop fretting, sleep good and are soon entirely well. Insist on Dr. Bell's Pine-Tree-Honey at your Druggist.—Ad.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

County of Clarendon.

By James M. Windham, Esq., Probate Judge

WHEREAS, Annie E. Epps made suit to me, to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Daniel E. Epps, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Manning on the 20th day of March, next, after publication hereof, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

IT BEATS THE BEST!

"PRIDE OF CLARENDON FLOUR" is daily growing in demand. Its fine flavor and exquisite quality is convincing. There are people who will not have any other kind.

We will be mixing this delicious product into self rising flour soon. Get it at the Mills or from first-class flour dealers.

CLARENDON ROLLER FLOUR MILLS.

Does Backache Worry You?

Some Manning People Have Learned How To Get Relief.

How many people suffer from an aching back? How few know the cause? If it lasts to noon or later—If you suffer sudden, darting pains—If you are weak, lame and tired, Suspect your kidneys. Watch for nature's signal. The first sign may be headache or dizziness. Seanty, painful, or too frequent urination. Nervousness or a constant, dead-tired feeling. Avert the serious kidney disease, prevent the aching kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. A remedy especially for sick kidneys. Endorsed in Manning by your friends and neighbors.

Over three years later, Mrs. Jenkins said: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Johnson has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y."

Petit Jurors.

- The following names have been drawn to serve as jurors at the ensuing term of court, which convenes March 15th. R. O. Martin, Abolita. G. O. Beeson, Silver. R. A. Lawrence, Pinewood. T. C. Howle, St. Paul. W. A. Bradham, Wilsum. W. A. Buddin, Turbeville. G. H. Curtis, Paxville. J. A. Howard, Paxville. R. M. Johnson, Wilson. O. E. Rowe, Summertown. J. C. Galloway, Manning. W. C. Pack, Paxville. W. B. Sison, Summertown. L. H. Barnes, Furston. H. O. Gibbons, New Zion. L. M. Justus, Wilsum. S. A. Sauls, Manning. T. B. Elder, Abolita. J. M. Bradham, Mauldin. H. B. Harrington, Manning. J. M. Appelt, Jordan. W. H. Cassius, Turbeville. T. R. Evans, New Zion. Willie Miller, Manning. T. H. Lewis, Abolita. W. J. Brunson, Davis. J. K. Harrington, New Zion. W. H. Redmond, New Zion. Y. A. Holladay, Manning. J. S. Richardson, Pinewood. P. W. Kidgway, Jordan. M. J. Davis, Jordan. A. J. Plowden, Summertown. J. D. McFaddin, Sardinia.

SECOND WEEK JURY

- W. E. Broadway, Davis Station. W. R. Ardis, Pinewood. H. C. Souter, Manning. H. C. Cowser, Jordan. S. W. Thigpen, Manning. E. M. Watt, Summertown. J. J. Weeks, Manning. F. J. Hodge, Pinewood. E. L. Fairy, Silver. A. S. Howard, Paxville. E. L. Stukes, Manning. T. H. Gearty, Summertown. J. Q. Mathis, Summertown. R. M. Webster, New Zion. R. P. Burgess, Manning. T. P. Lewis, Paxville. F. L. Wolfe, Manning. T. A. Bradham, Manning. S. A. Barnes, Furston. R. L. Ridgill, Manning. A. M. Griffin, Pinewood. Allison Ford, Lake City. G. O. Beeson, Silver. D. M. Bagnai, Furston. P. M. Richbourg, Davis Station. W. N. Hill, Manning. T. M. Davis, Manning. R. P. Morris, New Zion. E. B. Cossey, Summertown. D. S. Reardon, New Zion. R. D. Clark, Manning. T. C. Bradham, Manning. S. C. Wav, Silver. Jesse D. Goodings, Paxville. R. L. Mellett, Turbeville. S. Oliver Plowden, Abolita.

NOTICE

There will not be any criminal court this month, and the grand jury will not be needed or summoned. The petit jury for the first week will be summoned to sit in attendance on court Wednesday, March 15th, instead of Monday, March 13th. A. I. Barron, Clerk of Court.

The State of South Carolina,

County of Clarendon.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

W. C. Davis and J. A. Weinberg, Plaintiffs

vs. Charles Adger, Robert Adger, James Adger, Al Bowen, Martha Adger, Basie Adger, Johnnie Adger, Annie Adger, Candy Adger, Mitch Adger, Warrenton Adger, Rufus Adger, Dolly Adger, Carrie Adger, Sallie Adger, Ross Dickson, Florence Butler, Plickens, Annie Johnson, Leon Green, Plummer, Smyth, Gaiteden Smyth, Daisy Beiser, Betty Adger and John Adger, Defendants.

WE ARE

Exclusive Agents for TANLAC, that Grand Remedy for Indigestion and Stomach Trouble. For the Aged and Weak, we recommend "VINOL," the great Body Builder and Nerve Restorer. When in need of RUBBER GOODS, see our Line of "WEAR EVER," they are all guaranteed. We also have a large supply of Pure VIRGIN OLIVES. None better. Drop in and inspect our "SANITARY FOUNTAIN." We serve the best drinks, under the most sanitary conditions. When in need of anything in the Drug Line, try

DICKSON'S DRUG STORE.

TO FARMERS:

What about your Planting Seed? Be sensible. Don't work all the year on top of ordinary, poor seed and expect results. Last year I bought Webber No. 82, Pedigreed Seed. I ginned all my cotton on a water driven gin, slowly and carefully. I have taken care of my seed and offer a few bushels at \$2.00 per bushel. Send me your orders.

A. A. STRAUSS, Sumter, S. C.

FIELD DAY

Friday, April 14th, 1916, Beginning at 10:30 O'clock.

Following the plan of last year, the county is divided into the following groups for the purpose of selecting representatives to take part in the Declamation contests; also for the athletic contests. Pinewood group, consisting of Pinewood, Paxville Big Branch, Home Branch, Silver, Grange Hall and Pineland schools. Summertown group, consisting of Summertown, Davis Station, Oak Grove, Cross Roads, Panola and Jordan schools. Sardinia group, consisting of Sardinia, Ent-prise, Harmony, Oakdale, New Zion, (consolidated) Barrow, and New Harmony Schools.

Turbeville group, consisting of Turbeville, Coker, Gamble, Hicks, McFaddin, Barrineau, and Sunny Side schools. Manning group, consisting of Manning, Alcolin, Trinity, Harvin, Foreston, Wilson, Blywood, Thigpen, Mission, Green Savana, Deep Creek, Bear Creek, and Line schools.

Each school is entitled to send a boy and a girl representative for each classification to the group contest event. Each school group is entitled to select from those contestants two representatives, a boy and a girl, for each classification to take part in the Declamation contests at the General Field Day occasion.

The teachers of the schools in the respective groups are expected to confer and arrange a date before the general field day to "try out" their representatives, and thus select one boy and one girl for each of the following divisions:

- Class A—Boys and girls under 12 years of age. Class B—Boys and girls from 12 to 15 years of age. Class C—Boys and girls from 15 to 18 years of age.

In order for the schools not to lose time from the regular school work, it is suggested that a Saturday be used as a "try out" event.

The various school groups may provide prizes for the winners if they so decide. The winners at the General Field Day will be given appropriate prizes, some of which will consist of gold medals.

It will be seen that the plan this year causes boys to compete with boys, and girls with girls.

ATHLETICS.

The athletic sports will take place immediately after the dinner hour, and will consist, for the Boys, of Running High Jump, Running Broad Jump, Standing Broad Jump, and racing contests, 50, 75, and 100 yards, according to age as per the declamation contests.

For Girls there will be racing contests, and such other features as the committee may determine at the time. Prizes to be awarded the winners.

LITERARY FEATURES.

Written examinations will be held at Manning on Saturday, April 8th, in which each school at large in the county will be entitled to one representative for each feature. Examination to begin at eleven o'clock, and close at one o'clock. No pupil permitted to take more than one examination. No one permitted to enter after 12 o'clock.

Spelling, 5th and 6th grades, 50 words from Hunt's Speller, Book 2.

Spelling, 7th grades and up, 50 or more words, selected mainly from Payne's Common Words Commonly Misspelled.

Arithmetic—Common fractions, planned for 5th and 6th grades.

Arithmetic—To cover common and decimal fractions, planned for 7th and 8th grades.

Algebra—Up to factoring, planned for 7th and 8th grades.

Algebra—Factoring and fractions above 8th grades.

Grammar—Kinard—Withers, Book 1, planned for 5th grade.

Grammar—Kinard—Withers, Book 2, planned for 6th and 7th grades.

No contestant capable of the more advanced work, permitted to compete in the lower subject. The contestants must actually be students in the books specified.

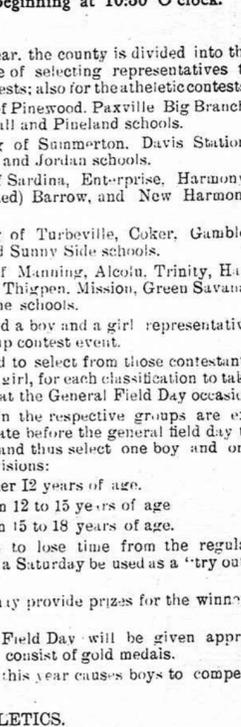
Composition work for the more advanced pupils on the question of "Preparedness"—Why or why not should the United States provide a large army and navy? Each contestant can take either side of the question. The best compositions, two from each school, should be sent to the County Superintendent by April 1st. The winners will be announced on Field Day, April 14th. Suitable prizes will be awarded.

In case any school in the county has to close its session before any of the dates specified, the teacher should plan to have the school represented, and the contestants to attend the group event. There will be no need for any school to be deprived of any of the advantages offered.

Baseball, Basketball, and other enjoyments to complete the day. Let all come prepared to get the most possible out of all the features.

For any additional information, Address the County Superintendent of Education.

MICE DO MUCH INJURY TO FARM CROPS



Rose Hedge Injured by Field Mice. Young Pear Tree Destroyed by Field Mice.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Pine mice occur throughout the eastern portion of the United States, and do much harm to fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, as well as to garden produce and other farm crops.

Pine mice are seldom seen on account of their molelike habits, for they live in their own underground

and owls, which are enemies of these rodents, are continuously persecuted. The mice live upon roots, seeds, succulent vegetation and bark of young trees, and are very destructive to sweet potatoes and other tubers, as well as to trees and shrubs.

The most practical method of controlling this pest is by poisoning. Sweet potatoes cut into small pieces have proved to be the most effective bait. They are prepared as follows: Sweet potato bait—Cut sweet potatoes into pieces about the size of large grapes. Moisten four quarts of these and drain off excess moisture. Slowly sift over them one-eighth of an ounce of powdered strychnine (alkaloid), using a pepper box or salt shaker for the purpose, and stir constantly to distribute the poison evenly.

One or two pieces of the poisoned sweet potatoes should be dropped into the tunnels through the natural openings, or through openings made with a stick. A systematic use of this poison invariably results in an almost complete extermination of pine mice. These pests are also easily trapped, but owing to the extra time and labor required, this method does not compare favorably with poisoning.

USE OF A MANURE SPREADER

When Used Judiciously Increased Yield in Crops Will Pay for Device Within Short Time.

If you haven't time to haul out the manure from the barns and corrals and spread it in the old-fashioned way with a pitchfork, buy a manure spreader and do it right.

If you will use it judiciously, the increased yield in crops will more than pay the cost within two seasons, and the spreader, well cared for, will last for many years.

You cannot become an efficient farmer and realize the maximum returns from your time and labor without good implements.

Uses and Abuses of Fertilizers

By Prof. R. J. H. De Loach, Director of Georgia Experiment Station.

1. THE USE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS—HISTORY.

The First of a Series of Six Articles. We would not be disposed to try to give a complete history of the use of commercial fertilizers, but only to show how this great industry began and grew in the Southern United States. Generally speaking, the farmers of this generation inherited the habit of applying fertilizers to soils, but have not been taught the underlying principles of the industry.

The use of some kind of manures on soils with crops for the purpose of increasing the yields goes back to ancient times. We know that many ancient people applied animal manures to their soils for this purpose. The Chinese, centuries ago, applied manures of various kinds to their soils and gardens and with phenomenal results. In Von Tschudi's Travels in Peru we find that as early as the middle of the last century notes were being taken on the actual value of Guano by the Peruvians.

Bousingault speaks of seeing fields in Peru on which wheat grew every year for two centuries, and the yield still high and the growers prosperous. The practice of using mineral fertilizers was introduced direct from Peru to the United States in the year 1846, and was based on such reports as we find above. It had already been used in England before it found its way into the United States, but Peru seems to be the country in which the application of minerals to soils as plant food originated. We do not know this is true, but all evidence points to this. It is of greater interest to us therefore that we know about the customs in Peru.

The First Use of Peruvian Guano. The first man in the Southern States to use this Peruvian guano was David Dickson, of Sparta, Ga., who saw an advertisement of it in the old American Farmer published in Baltimore. The South has perhaps never had a more successful farmer than David Dixon, who made many millions of dollars farming, and who was a pioneer in many other lines as well as in the use of mineral fertilizers. In the year 1846, the year after it was introduced into the United States, he bought three sacks and used it, and on finding that it paid him bought it in increasing quantities till the year 1855 and 1856, when he "went into it fully." As is suggested above this is no doubt the first instance of the use of a concentrated mineral fertilizer on cotton in the United States.

The universal success with which Mr. Dickson met in the use of this Peruvian guano led many other prominent farmers to follow his example, and in every reported case, success followed its use. We are constrained to believe that the application of this mineral fertilizer to the cotton and other crops in the South could not possibly have been an accident. Its success was unquestionably based on the actual needs of the soil. A quickly available manure was what the crop needed, and when this was once applied results were evident.

After a time it was found that the Peruvian guano, which contained principally nitrogen, produced too much stalk and not much increase in the yield of fruit, and hence its use was somewhat discouraged for a season.

The First Use of German Potash. About this time the war between the States began, and at the same time the discovery of the potash beds of Germany, also, the offering on the market of various kinds of mineral fertilizers resulting from the teachings of Von Liebig of Germany, who was at that time the greatest chemist in the world of agriculture and its possibilities. As a result the popularity of Peruvian guano subsided and more study was given to the general question of the use of mineral manures, both by farmers themselves and the students of agriculture.