

# READ THE SENTINEL FOR ELECTION BUDGET. WE WILL CARRY FULL ELECTION RETURNS THIS YEAR

## THE PICKENS SENTINEL

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### FLAMES DESTROY OREGON HOTEL

#### Well Known Hotel and Block of Stores Up in Smoke in Early Hours.

#### Special to The State.

Greenwood, March 3.—The Oregon hotel and its block of stores here were totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Where once stood the famous hotel is now mere smoldering heap of burning debris with fragments of ruined brick walls and useless chimneys standing upright in the midst.

The fire represents a property loss of approximately \$1400.00, with perhaps less than half that amount in insurance. The loss to the town is far greater than the figures would indicate. The Oregon hotel has been one of the town's greatest features ever since its establishment, and to be deprived of it is a very great loss indeed. Most fortunately no lives were lost. Though some who escaped did so "by the skin of their teeth" and with little to save their natural skins.

#### Waste On The Farm.

#### Charlotte Observer.

E. W. Dabbs is president of the South Carolina Farmers' Union. He lives at Mayesville, in the Pee Dee country, one of the richest farming districts in the South. A week or so ago he happened to be down on one of the wharves in Charleston and was dismayed when he saw a shipload of Northern grown hay being unloaded for shipments to interior points. The shipments of hay from Philadelphia to Charleston run from five to ten carloads by every ship arriving in port. "This hay," Mr. Dabbs explains, "is grown in Canada, shipped by rail to Philadelphia, then by water to Charleston. It costs laid down Charleston \$28 to \$30 the ton." Great quantities of it are shipped to interior points of the State. Good peavine hay at St. George is worth only \$15 the ton. Northern hay is sold in Orangeburg and at Sumter at from \$31 to \$35 the ton. In 1910, according to the census bureau, South Carolina farmers paid \$1,831,000 for feed for their stock, or about the value of 36,620 bales of cotton at \$50 the bale. Swapping cotton at 10 cents the pound for hay at \$30 the ton is a losing business. Yet the farmers cannot understand why they do not get ahead.

The condition of South Carolina is the condition of nearly all the Southern States, especially Tennessee, as one would infer from the following statement of the unhappy condition of the people of Tennessee as set forth in a recent address delivered by the Chattanooga Ploop company as follows:

"The average Tennessee farmer gets up early at the alarm of a Connecticut clock, buttons his Chicago suspenders to Detroit overalls, puts on a pair of cowhide shoes made in Ohio, washes in a Hittingburg basin, using Cincinnati soap, and dries on a cotton towel made in New Hampshire, sits down to a Good Rapids table, eats hot biscuits made with Minneapolis flour, Kansas City bacon, and Indiana cents fried in Omaha lard, cooked on a St. Louis stove, buys Irish potatoes grown in Michigan seasoned with Rhode Island spices, dips on his old wool hat made in Philadelphia, harnesses his Missouri mule, feeds on Iowa corn, with New York harness, and plows his farm, covered by a Massachusetts mortgage, with an Indiana plow. At night he crawls under a New Jersey blanket and is kept awake by a Tennessee dog, the only home produce on the place, and wonders why he keeps POOR."

### ONLY THE OUTSIDE COPIED

Japan's Imitation of Modern Civilization Criticized by a Paper of That Country.

The power of imitation of our people is congenial and greatly developed, and we have with remarkable rapidity grasped and put to our own use the sciences of war, mechanics and education. The rapidity of this progress has made the foreigner speechless, but viewed from within, this newly developed civilization shows a great weakness. It is a grief to the learned and is startling to them. The introduction of this system of civilization was a splendid thing to our countrymen used to the spirit of feudalism. It dazzled the eye like silk damask. The giving up of the old and the taking on of the new system, but vaguely defined in the hearts of men, was the force back of the movement urging men on. There was no suspicion that the tendencies were novel. Thus our people unitedly exerted themselves in the copying of outward things, but it did not permeate to the extent of getting a grasp of fundamentals. It was nothing more than superficial imitation.—Japan Advertiser.

### SHOW UNCLE SAM AT WORK

Moving Pictures of Governmental Activity at Washington That Will Be Educational.

The heads of various departments of governmental activity in Washington have given, it is reported, permission to a Chicago moving picture concern to take motion pictures of the workings of various industries of the government. The pictures are to be taken, primarily, for the private benefit and behoof of the moving-picture concern, which will find its profit in paid exhibitions, but in return for the permission granted the government is to have the use of such films as it requires for public lectures and so forth.

More and more is the invention of moving pictures demonstrating its high educational value, and few things will increase this value so much as the plan of taking picture records of the government's work. It is highly desirable that the average citizen should know as much as possible about the actual workings of the government.—Buffalo Evening News.

#### AND THIS FROM CHICAGO!

A woman who has taken to aviation says she expects air flights to be taken up by "society" as a sport, for the reason that the high expense of machines and operation makes it prohibitive for those of moderate means. Society, which is always on the outlook for some new sensation, will, she thinks, soon adopt aviation for its amusement because it is a "high-class sport." "A woman," she says, "does not have to be a trick bicycle rider or circus performer to take it up, for such experience is entirely unnecessary." We hope her prediction proves true. Nothing would please us better than to know that the divorce crowd of New York, for instance, was up in biplanes or monoplane headed for the eternal stars.—Chicago Tribune.

#### GEORGE DIDN'T DO IT.

She admitted being jealous of her husband. Consequently they quarreled frequently, and, worse than that, she confided in her best friends.

"You are unfair at times to George," said the best friend one day, as the two sat on the veranda of the suburban home. "I saw George in the city yesterday and he didn't see me. So I kept watching him. He had a seat in a crowded subway car. At least two or three women, most of them pretty as a picture, came in and passed by him or stood in front of him. And George never looked at one of them. He was deeply interested in his paper."—Philadelphia Times.

#### FIRST VETERINARY SCHOOL.

As nearly as the facts can be got at, the first veterinary school was founded in the city of Lyons, France, about the middle of May in the year 1761. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the school is to be celebrated in many places in May, 1912. Since 1761 veterinary schools have spread all over the civilized world, especially in Germany, France, England and the United States of America, in which advanced countries the horse has the benefit of as fine a science as that which exists for his master, man.

## LEGISLATORS END STORMY SESSION

### SOLONS ADJOURNED SINE DIE LAST THURSDAY—TALK OF IMPEACHING CHIEF EXECUTIVE IS HEARD

The general assembly has adjourned sine die, after a tempestuous session, which lasted for 52 days. The motion to adjourn was passed by the house Thursday afternoon at 3:35 o'clock and by the senate one hour later. The regular session, which began January 9, would have ended February 17 had not the necessity for a recess session arisen.

For the past two days the house has been playing a waiting game, while the senate fought for its constitutional right to have certain appointments made upon its recommendation by Gov. Blease. The issue of right of local self government was sharply drawn in the senate, which voted Wednesday morning to rescind its former action in setting Wednesday as the date for adjournment sine die when it was seen that Gov. Blease was determined not to make the appointments upon its recommendation as required by law.

But the house refused to agree to prolong the session and help the senate in its fight for its rights. One thing that influenced the house to take this step was the fact that the senate did not act upon its concurrent resolution, passed during the last week of the regular session, which named May 28 as the date for beginning a recess session in order to allow time for perfecting the code and hearing the report of the dispensary investigating committee, both of which reasons for a recess have been disposed of.

#### STORM CLOUDS

Clouds draped over the horizon of the senate Wednesday, presaging the advent of squally weather. Soon the thunder of debate echoed and the lightning of acrimonious reference zigzagged through the chamber. It was all occasioned by the refusal of the governor to appoint magistrates and supervisors for certain counties, after having been requested so to do by the senate through resolution.

Senator Waller was one of the centres and he openly announced that the senate should have backbone enough to impeach the governor if he did not make appointments.

Wednesday morning Senator Wharton moved to appoint three senators from the upper house to wait on the governor and to ascertain if he had any other business for the senate. Senator Johnston said that the senate was not quite ready for adjournment and suggested that the senate wait for at least an hour before it send the committee to the governor.

A little later Senator Appelt reported that the governor would leave about one o'clock to fulfill an important engagement in Blair. We need not at noon, and that the senate should send a committee to him at once as his emergency. Senator Wharton's motion was again renewed.

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#### SOME WAR

The reply to the senate, per the committee, precipitated the war of debate that raged incessantly for fully five hours, both in open and executive session.

The governor replied that he had the constitutional right not to appoint until March 15, and that he did not intend to make any announcements until that time. Senator Wharton said that when the governor first said that he would appoint those recommended by Senator Young, he also stated that he would appoint all others recommended. Senator Wharton said that as he was not satisfied, he returned to the governor and asked him specifically those scheduled for appointment, and the governor replied that he had a constitutional limitation of time to make these appointments, and he did not intend to make them until this limit had expired, which is March 15.

Senator Wharton said that the governor desired to see Senator Young concerning the appointments for Union county. Senator Young complied with the request and his recommendations were appointed.

#### GAVE BITTER RECORD.

The storm signals appeared when Senator Waller of Greenwood gained the floor, and soon a storm blast of acrimonious words swept the senate. Mr. Waller said that the constitution gave the senate the right to recommend the appointees to office and that it should vigorously and in no stinting terms express its will.

Senator Waller read the following from section 2 of the constitution: "A sufficient number of magistrates shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and with the advice and consent of senate, for each county, who shall hold their offices for the term of two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified."

Mr. Waller made an argument that the constitution makes it absolutely mandatory on the governor to appoint those that are recommended. He said that the "governing document of the government" would not have used the word "shall" if it had not meant that the chief executive is bound under the law to comply with the wishes and "desires" of the duly elected representatives of the people. He read several decisions from the supreme court to support his contention.

Senator Appelt: "Suppose the senate advises appointments, and the governor refuses to commission, what would you advise then to be done?"

Senator Waller: "Well, if the house has any backbone, it would vote to impeach him." Resuming, Senator Waller said that he was grievously hurt at the governor's action in holding up the appointments for Greenwood county. He hoped the senate could uphold him in the fight he was making to prohibit the governor in running a show over the desires as had been expressed by other senators.

At this point Senator Strait inquired: "If an irresistible force were to come in contact with an immovable body what would happen?"

Senator Waller replied: "Nobody but a fool would put the two together." On motion of Senator Laney a committee was again appointed, composed of Senators Wharton, Tough and Appelt, to present the resolution to the governor. When the committee returned Senator Appelt reported that the governor would send a message to the senate by his private secretary.

#### HAD LEFT OFFICE.

The message said that the governor had no further information or appointments to make to the senate, and that he had left his office to go on an important trip. The message, on motion of Senator Clifton, was received as information and ordered printed in the journal.

### CHILD WAS HIS INSPIRATION

Remarkably Strong Bond of Affection Existed Between "Labby" and His Daughter.

Mr. Labouchere was a bitter, sleepless foe to cruelty to women and children. The world knows some of the abuses he corrected, but there are scores of others which have never come before the public eye, where children and women have been rescued from torture, from vice and from deception.

The explanation of this side of his character would at one time have been reached if Labby could have been seen patiently rowing a boat on the Thames at Twickenham and chatting easily and considerately with a little girl whose piercing black eyes and expression and even speech were such a startling reproduction of his own, and whose tiny face bore a positively weird resemblance to that of the portrait of Labby's handsome mother which then hung in his dining room. The softest spot in Labby's heart—the most effective inspiration of most of his war on wrong and cruelty—was his frank, simple, pathetic affection for his little daughter who, now a woman grown, was present with him at his death.—Westminster Gazette.

### "THROW" HORSE TO SHOE HIM

Blacksmiths in Turkey Render Animal Helpless Before Beginning the Operation.

In many parts of Turkey horse-shoes are simply a flat plate of iron with a hole in the middle. An extraordinary method still obtains in portions of the Ottoman empire of shoeing the horse.

The farrier doubles a long rope and knots a loop at the end to about the size of a large horse collar. This is put over the horse's head after the manner of a horse's collar, and the knot rests on the horse's chest.

The next step is to bring the two ends of the rope between the animal's legs. Each rope then, taken by a man, is hitched on the fetlocks of the horse's legs and brought through the loop in front. Then, by a hard, steady pull, the hind legs are drawn up to the forelegs and the horse falls heavily on its side.

All four feet are now tied together by the fetlocks, the horse is propped up on his back, and the farrier sits quietly down beside him, takes off the old shoes and puts on the new.

#### RULES FOR SUCCESS.

Never give a note.  
Never buy a share of stock on margin.  
Never borrow.  
Never place a mortgage on your holdings.  
Hold all customers to a strict meeting of their obligations.  
Do business on a cash basis.  
Give the best quality for the least money.  
Sell on shorter time than competitors.  
Try to sell the same grade of goods for a smaller price.  
Never speculate.—Marshall Field.

#### NEWSPAPER THE BEST.

"In planning any systematic advertising campaign one of the first steps is a selection of the best medium, which, naturally, is the one reaching the greatest number and most desirable class of people at the least proportionate cost. This requirement is fully met by the newspaper, which affords any concern dealing directly with the people the quickest and proportionately a very cheap method of getting in touch with the greatest number."—R. F. Adams.

#### EITHER WOULD SUIT.

The condemned man was asked if there was anything he desired.  
He brightened up.  
"Why, yes," he replied, "I'd like to have capital punishment abolished."  
They told him this was impossible.  
"Then," he cheerfully added, "let's have the recall!"

#### HOME MELODRAMA.

"The cards are marked!" said the man.  
"The woman covered."  
"The cards are marked!" he repeated.  
There was no tragedy, however. Seems the baby had gotten hold of a lead pencil and marked up the score deck.

### Bleese And His Vetos.

Gov. Cole Bleese of South Carolina appears to be without any influence with the legislature of his State. It is doubtful if any state has had a legislature which is so set against doing what the governor wants done as the South Carolina legislature is opposed to the policies and recommendations of Gov. Bleese.

Gov. Bleese sent in veto messages on 31 items in the general appropriation bill. The house refused to sustain his veto on 28 of those items. The bill was sent to the senate and the senate also refused to sustain the governor's veto on the 28 items. Then to make sure that the appropriation bill would not be killed through some trick, the house and senate repassed it in entirety.

This is not the first time that the legislature has manifested its lack of confidence in the governor. It seems that the South Carolina legislature is for what Bleese is against, and is against what Bleese is for. There has been a disposition to smile at South Carolina for electing a man governor who cuts so many capers as Bleese, but it is evident that there is a considerable number of people, particularly in the legislature, who entertain the same opinion of Bleese as most of the people on the outside of South Carolina.

#### Believe Richeson Crazy

Boston, March 4.—Clarence V. T. Richeson, under sentence of death for the murder of Avis Linnell, is steadily breaking up in mind and body according to those who have seen him in his cell at the Charles street jail, and if the symptoms of loss of mentality continue to assert themselves as they have within the past month, his council will apply to the courts for the appointment of expert alienists to determine his exact mental condition.

#### When Hunting Season Closes.

Abbeville Press and Banner.  
The acts of the legislature for 1911 made the close season for hunting birds uniform over the State. It now begins November 15th, and closes March 15th unless changed by the legislature now in session, which would not affect this season.

#### The Gum Chewing Girl.

Gaffney Ledger.  
Did you ever notice how really beautiful gum-chewing makes a girl appear? Take her de facto, and gazing steadily, one can not find a more ideal picture. With a sharp click! clack! her teeth so white and pearly and clashing together as, with a wish like, she masticates her gum. Then, too, one can note her health-tinted, well-rounded cheeks as they grow a little more rounded, through the material assistance of a big "hunk" of gum. And really, who can imagine a fairer spectacle than that of her dainty, upturned nose, as it gently rises and falls in wave-like undulation over the abyssal depths revealed at each pressure against the mass? Oh, how deliciously tempting that rosy mouth is as the maiden fills it with a soft, pliable chunk, and, champing like a festive cat reveling in the luxuries of the succulent tomato can, she greets you in to us busily with gum.

#### Beats All.

This beats all in the foreclosing of mortgages. Constable Cannon G. Bleese has a case of foreclosing of mortgage against a fellow for the sum of 75 cents, which was given on two dominick hens valued at 50 cents a piece.—Newberry Herald and News.

### What Teddy Said in 1911.

Washington, March 3.—Col. Roosevelt's denial of stories sent from Washington that the Taft administration had reason to believe that he would not be a candidate for the Republican nomination against the president and his statement at Oyster Bay yesterday that Secretary of the Navy Meyer and Secretary of War Stimson could not have said that he would not be a candidate caused to be made public here tonight a letter written by Col. Roosevelt June 27, 1912, denying reports current at the time that he would support Mr. Taft, which concluded as follows:

"I have expressed myself perfectly freely to a large number of men on this matter, always to the same effect: telling you, for instance, personally, and those who were with you at luncheon at my house, and telling Gifford Pinchot, Jim Garfield and Congressman Madison and Billy Loeb and Secretary Stimson, all alike, just exactly what I have said always, that I would not be a candidate in 1912 myself, and that I had no intention of taking any part in the nomination for or against any candidate.

Cordially yours,  
"Theodore Roosevelt."

### How to Get Rid of Cut-Worms.

Now is the time to get rid of the troublesome cut-worms. Do not wait until they are ruining your stand of cotton and corn and then attempt to control them; for then there is little that can be done. In the fields where they did damage last year, plow the land deep this spring, for the worms which are going to give you trouble are now in little rounded cells in the soil, dug out for their protection last fall when cold weather came on. This deep plowing will turn many of the worms under so that they will never be able to get to the surface to do any damage. Not all of them will be killed in this way. Experience has shown that it is a good plan to follow this up by an additional measure. About planting time, in clear weather, cut any fresh, green material which may be about the house, preferably clover, and dip this into a barrel of poison solution, made by dissolving one pound of Paris green (the substance used for killing potato bugs) in fifty gallons of water. In the late afternoon, scatter this poisoned vegetation lightly over the worst infested acres so that it will not wilt too quickly. The starved cut-worms, having had no food all winter, come out at night and eat this greedily, and are poisoned. Frequent shallow cultivation, as close to the young plants as can be done without injury to them; also proves a check to the work of these pests. The best permanent way to handle them, though, is by rotation of crops, practicing deep fall plowing, thorough spring preparation, and by keeping the land covered in winter with some cover crop, such as rye or vetch, or better still, crimson clover, if it can be grown.

The problem in the garden is more difficult, but the same methods apply. An important point to observe is to put plants badly affected as far away from last year's place of planting as is practicable.

W. P. GEE,  
Asst. Prof. Entomology  
Clemson College

#### What Legislators Are For.

As legislators were elected to make the laws, it is quite natural that they should object to having their bills vetoed and nullified. What is about all there is to it.—Newberry Observer.

There are never any deductions from the wages of sin. They are paid in full.

### ELECTRIC CHAIR TO BE INSTALLED

#### Directors Authorized to Purchase Appliances to Electrocute Three Prisoners in June

The Electric chair is to supplant the rope in South Carolina for legal executions as the result of an act of the general assembly. The measure as passed by the legislature provides that all persons convicted of capital crime and have imposed upon them the sentence of death shall suffer the penalty by electrocution within the walls of the State penitentiary and under the direction of the superintendent of the penitentiary.

The act requires the board of directors of the State penitentiary to provide a death chamber and all necessary appliances for inflicting the punishment and to pay the cost out of the funds of the State prison. The expense of transporting any such criminal to the penitentiary is to be paid by the county in which the offense is committed.—The State.

#### Familiar Strains.

Familiarly though it be, yet how much more realization is felt each time the lips utter these simple words, "Home, Sweet Home." How wonderfully true that there is something soul satisfying in the hearing of these words repeated. The pronunciation falls like a benediction round our hearts. Real home is a place of abode, government by firm and loyal hearts. How wonderful is the wealth of the home loving boy or girl! It is the nerve resting place we so long for after we have become tired. No matter how alluring the day passes, or if misfortune finds us bereft, home is always welcoming our return. Every one can't stay at home, it is true and hold their position in life but far too many leave the most sacred places on earth to pursue a life in an alluring city. Seeking a life of gayety and freedom. Too many girls have already experienced a tired brain and seemingly found herself almost friendless by leaving the home. Her wages do not more than pay her expenses in a city, oftener doesn't without parents aid. It is the case frequently that she has only lost some of the most useful time of her life had she spent it at home helping mother. Does the boy gain anything in moral training by leaving the parental roof to accept a position in town? Too often he does not. Instead of making the ideal man he prided in his mind to be, he has spent his substance in riotous living; and gained an undesirable station in life. We are, I suppose, all alike tempted at times that home is not the best place but let us finally conclude that it is the finest place in the world. And that it has no equal. If necessarily you go away from home for school advantages or financial support, go only for business. Parents need the help of their girls and boys. Why not render to them some cheer and aid in their never ending tasks? Thousands have already lost their fond mother and father, but how much they miss them! Let us make life a little brighter for our parents in their declining years. They have done much for us, then let us render more of our interest in lifting their burdens. It will mean more than idly wasting time and talent in things which do not count. Help keep their lives young too many people get prematurely old. Remember that being advised by the older persons that the council is apt to be of worth to the young.

A READER.