

REFORMERS TO NOMINATE THEIR OWN CANDIDATES

Cole L. Blease Will Abide by Decision Delegates and Work for Nominees—Will Not Run for Congress, But Willing to Oust Tillman

Charleston American.
Columbia, Sept. 9.—"It is my idea and has been, as expressed publicly and privately for more than a year, that the Reform party should meet in the city of Columbia, with proper delegates from every county, and nominate a ticket for United States senator on down, and those nominated should go on the stump and fight side by side for the interest of the party."

That is the view expressed by former Governor Blease, leader of the Reform party, as to the manner in which the organized campaign of 1918 should be started.

"And when the Reform party so meets," he continued, "and puts its ticket in the field, I am going to abide by it, regardless of whom they put up, or for what position, and fight as long as I can fight for its success. That has been my position all the way through, and the more I see of the attitude and action and bitter partisanship and meanness of the other side, the more thoroughly convinced I am that that is our duty. But, above all else, we must attend the club meetings in April and get control of the machinery of our party, or at least enough of it to guarantee us a free ballot and a fair count. Without this we can never succeed, for if we get the votes they will be stolen as they were last year when I was elected governor, and the election was stolen from me by perjury, bribery, fraud, etc. I am for the reform party and for its best interest, and am going to abide by whatever a majority of its members say, candidate or no candidate."

While in Anderson the past week, in response to a question from a newspaper man as to politics, the former governor is quoted as saying:

Had the People Been Asked

"When asked in reference to politics, he stated that he had nothing to say along that line, except he was very much gratified at every place he had been this summer and spoken, that sentiment was strongly, in fact, almost unanimously with him in his position on the war, and that he was thoroughly satisfied that had the white people of the state been given an opportunity to vote as between war and no war, fully 75 per cent of them would have voted 'no war,' and that since the matter had progressed as far as it has, he is satisfied, if we were left to a vote of the white people today 90 per cent of them would vote for peace on honorable terms. As he found it, he said, the great heart of the people of South Carolina is not in this war, and he thought no higher proof of this was needed than the labored efforts that had been and are being made by certain orators (?) running around all over the state, clamoring and pleading, trying to get up a war sentiment. He said he was still at a loss to know why some people who were so loud in their clamoring for war did not go to war; that Mr. Wilson when he was elected president certainly must have known that he was being elected commander-in-chief of all the American forces, and Mr. Manning certainly must have known that when he was declared governor he would be commander-in-chief of all the South Carolina forces and Mr. Blease said he thought both these gentlemen owed it to the people who elected them to have gone to the front when their forces had to go into the war; that he offered to do so when he was governor and would do so now if he were president or governor and that every senator and congressman who voted for war should have resigned and tendered his services to



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the government; that then the great masses of the people would have gone into the war immediately, saying, 'These people are not asking us to go, but to follow, and as consistent voters we must follow those whom we have selected as our leaders.' The same thing applied, he said, to the newspaper editors and the so-called crators who are running around 'clamoring' for war. 'It seems to me,' he said, 'they would be in better position if they would go themselves, instead of always 'clamoring' for some one else to go, while they stay at home. But usually the coward pushes the other fellow in the fight—and he stays out.'

Will Be An Issue

In a recent issue the York News one of the bitterest anti-reform newspapers in the state, says: "Those opposed to Blease and Bleaseism ought to accept the challenge of Mr. Blease to make the war with Germany an issue in the next state campaign," and goes on to say: "We would like to see a joint debate on the justice of this war between the former governor and Congressman Nicholls, his once very dear friend, and if Mr. Nicholls, for any reason, is not available, we would like to see joint debate between Mr. Blease and Mr. Lever." When shown this reference to him in connection with a joint debate, Mr. Blease today said:

"I have already announced that I am not, and will not be a candidate for any state office, and I have not even intimated that the war with Germany will be an issue in the next state campaign, and have not made any challenge along this line. However, everybody with good common sense knows that if the war continues, it will be a very material issue in the campaign for the United States senate and congress. I do not know that I will be a candidate for the United States senate, but most assuredly I will not be a candidate for the national house. If I had wanted to go to Congress, I could have gone from the Third district long ago, as everybody in the district knows, and I possibly could be elected from the Seventh district now." But that is one job I have never wanted and do not want now.

Accepts Any Challenge

"As to the suggestion of a joint debate between 'his once very dear friend Congressman Nicholls' and myself, I desire to say that Mr. Nicholls is today a very dear friend of mine. He has his views and I have mine, and we are both men enough to express them, and this continuous attempt to cause us to fall out is but one of the contemptible campaign methods of certain editors and others in South Carolina; and if anything should happen to cause us to fall out or to divide politically it will not be brought about by those whom both of us recognize to be our enemies, and who would rejoice in that result." As to a joint debate between Mr. Nicholls or Mr. Lever and myself, if either of these gentlemen, or President Wilson, or any member of the United States senate or house of representatives desires a joint debate with me, in this state, at any time, I presume they know my address, and if any of them should send me a challenge, there is no doubt that it will be torn open, read and promptly accepted."

"What do you think of the war at this time?" Mr. Blease was asked.

To Avoid Slaughter

"I am still in great hopes of peace on 'honorable terms,' he said. "The United States is going to be at a great disadvantage fighting on German soil, for it is a known historical fact that in all wars, the home army has a strong advantage. Of course, we all know that if the war is fought to the bitter end the United States will come out victorious. That is settled. No nation on earth can defeat us. But I fear if we do not have an honorable peace before we actually go into the fighting that it is going to result in tremendous loss of life on both sides, and it would not at all surprise me if in the end peace would be brought about before either side would come out conqueror, and it seems to me, if

this is to be the result, that the leaders of the nations surely might try to get together and have that peace now before the slaughter of so many of the young men of the nations engaged in this terrible and gigantic struggle."

COVER MAKING THE STATE SAFE FOR FOOD SUPPLIES

Coker-Lawton Corporation, With Capital of \$50,000, Chartered to "Buy and Sell Corn, Oats, Hay, Grain, Forage and to Manufacture All Kinds of Foods and Feeds"

Charleston American.

Columbia, Sept. 10.—The food administrator for South Carolina under the Hoover program, is one of the incorporators of a proposed new food corporation.

Among the new enterprises commissioned by Secretary of State Dove today is the Coker-Lawton Food company, of Hartsville, Mr. D. R. Coker being one of the three petitioners. The corporation will have a capital of \$50,000 and the business which it proposes to do, as set forth in the application filed with the secretary of state today, is to "buy and sell corn, oats, hay or any other kind of grain and forage, to manufacture and sell any and all kinds of foods and feeds and to do such other things as they may decide to do in connection with the above business." The petitioners along with Mr. Coker are Messrs. J. J. Lawton and Albert Jordan, both of Hartsville.

Several days ago it was announced from Washington that Mr. Coker, who was chairman of the civic preparedness commission and who is now chairman of the State Council of Defense, had been appointed food administrator for South Carolina, and it was stated that the position carried with it, under the Hoover program, large powers in connection with food administration. Of course there is no prohibitive reason why a food administrator should not be one of the incorporators of a new food corporation, and it may be that Mr. Coker expects to aid in the work of food administration through his corporation. In view of Mr. Coker's official position the papers filed today created considerable interest.

AN ORDINANCE RAISING THE REVENUE BY THE LEVYING OF TAXES IN THE TOWN OF NEWBERRY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1917

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor of the Town of Newberry, South Carolina, in Council assembled:

That for the purpose of raising a revenue and in the exercise of the taxing power of the said Town, the following taxes are hereby levied for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1917, upon all real and personal property within the corporate limits of the Town of Newberry, South Carolina, (except such property as is exempt from taxation under the Constitution and Laws of this State), upon the valuation thereof as assessed for taxation for State and County purposes, viz:

(1). That a tax of sixty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of real and personal property within the corporate limits of the Town of Newberry, South Carolina, (except such property as is exempt from taxation under the Constitution and Laws of this State), is hereby levied for the purpose of raising a revenue to defray the ordinary expenses of the said Town of Newberry, South Carolina, for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1917.

(2). That a tax of three-fourths of one mill on each dollar's worth of real and personal property within the corporate limits of the Town of Newberry, South Carolina, (except such property as is exempt from taxation under the Constitution and Laws of this State), is hereby levied for the purpose of raising a revenue to defray the bonded indebtedness of said Town, for the Opera House.

(3). That a tax of two and one-

half mills on each dollar's worth of real and personal property within the corporate limits of the Town of Newberry, South Carolina, (except such property as is exempt from taxation under the Constitution and Laws of this State), is hereby levied for the purpose of raising a revenue to pay the interest on and create a sinking fund for the bonded indebtedness of said Town for the water works and electric light plant.

(4). That a tax of one mill on each dollar's worth of real and personal property within the corporate limits of the Town of Newberry, South Carolina, (except such property as is exempt from taxation under the Constitution and Laws of this State), is hereby levied for the purpose of raising a revenue to pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness of said Town for the sewerage system.

(5). That a tax of one and one-fourth mills on each dollar's worth of real and personal property within the corporate limits of the Town of Newberry, South Carolina, (except such property as is exempt from taxation under the Constitution and Laws of this State), is hereby levied for the purpose of raising a revenue to pay the interest on and create a sinking fund for the bonded indebtedness of the said Town for the extension of the water and sewerage for the Town.

(6). That all taxes herein imposed shall be paid to the said Town of Newberry, South Carolina, in lawful money of the United States of America, between the 1st day of October, 1917, and the 15th day of December, 1917, and a penalty of ten per centum is hereby imposed upon and shall be added to all taxes not paid prior to the 15th day of Dec., 1917.

(7). That execution shall be issued according to law for the collection of all taxes, fines and penalties past due and unpaid for fifteen days, and the costs of said execution. Done and ratified under the corporate seal of the Town of Newberry, S. C.

Z. F. WRIGHT,
Mayor.
J. W. CHAPMAN,
Clerk and Treasurer.

"I'll Show You How Corns Peel Off!"

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and tape, trying to fix a corn so it wouldn't hurt. But now no one in the world "should worry," because the moment you put "Gets-It" on, it means the end of a corn. There is nothing in the world like "Gets-It"—nothing as sure and certain—nothing that you can count on to take off a corn or callus eye-corn never grew that "Gets-It" will not get. It never irritates the flesh, not get. It never makes your toe sore. Just two drops of "Gets-It" and presto! the corn-pain vanishes. Shortly you can peel the corn right off with your finger and there you are—your finger and happy with the toe as smooth and corn-free as your palm. Never happened before, did it? Guess not.
Get a bottle of "Gets-It" today from any drug store, you need pay no more than 25c, or sent on receipt of price by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.
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