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CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN OPENS

FRED DOMINICK ABLY DISCUSSES NATIONAL ISSUES

Ed McCravy and Sam Sherard Make Speeches—About 200 Voters Including Few Women Hear Candidates

The congressional campaign for the third district was launched at Newberry last Saturday. Some 200 voters, including several women, heard the candidates present their claims to the voters of Newberry. There was no demonstration for any one, but all gave the speakers fine attention. All of them were given also some applause. According to the Easley Progress there was a large Pickens county delegation here, or on the way to Newberry, to boost for the Hon. Ed McCravy. "On to Newberry" is the slogan they came with, so the Progress says, "rooting" every step for Ed McCravy. We trust they enjoyed their trip and we will be glad for them to come again, and may be some of these good fellows, seeing a fine town, will come to abide with us. So far as "rooting" goes it might help to win a baseball game, or sell real estate, but it does not elect congressmen, and we are going to vote for Fred Dominick down this way, but that does not prevent us giving these good fellows a right royal welcome into our midst. There may have been some Greenwood "rooters" here for the Hon. Sam Sherard, we do not know, but they too are welcome, we are glad to have these good fellows and are pleased to have them see our good roads and our fine community. County Chairman J. D. Wheeler presided and made no speech, as was proper in a presiding officer, but simply presented the speakers and each was given thirty minutes. The Rev. L. P. Boland offered prayer.

Mr. Dominick discussed in an able manner some of the great issues before the people of this country at this time, and his remarks evidenced an intelligent familiarity with these national problems. The tariff, which is now before congress, he designated the greatest monstrosity that had ever been presented to a congress in the shape of legislation. He also gave his views on the educational bill and the agricultural bloc and the bonus, and the reason for his vote, and his position on all these questions. Mr. McCravy talked about being born in Newberry and the great love he had for the Newberry people and he wanted America for Americans and immigration restricted and discussed the labor problem and thought the present trouble was due to a misunderstanding and he favored compulsory arbitration, and in an impassioned manner stated that he wanted to go to congress to shake his finger in the face of Mr. Dyer and tell him what he thought of the Dyer anti-lynching bill by which it is proposed to have all lynchings tried in the federal courts. This bill has already passed the congress and is now in the senate. It might be proper to state here that while it was before the congress Mr. Dominick wrote the minority report against the passage of the bill, and also made a speech against it, the other Democrats signing the minority report being Summers of Texas and Montague of Virginia. Mr. Sherard said he was sorry he was not born in Newberry, but in the days long ago he used to come down here with his father, Yancey Sherard, and help to "root" for base ball teams, and he was not unfamiliar or an entire stranger in this county, and all three of the candidates protested great personal friendship the one for the other and promised to have a very lovefeast of a campaign and no personalities, and that is the way to go about it, and let the people make up their minds without the aid of personal abuse or "rooting" or hurrahs. Well, that is what the people down this side will do, vote for the man best fitted by training and experience to do the job of representing this great and wealthy and intelligent district in the national house of representatives. There are

upwards of 250,000 people in this district, making nearly one fourth the population of the state, and we should select a man the ablest and best available to represent us in this great legislative body, the American congress.

Mr. Dominick said some might think it out of place for him to thank the women for their presence and to welcome them as voters because he voted against the amendment to the federal constitution giving them the ballot. He was just old fashioned enough to believe in states rights, and he thought the matter of suffrage was one thing which should have been left to the states to determine, and that in several states and for many years the women had been permitted to vote before this amendment was adopted. We are getting too far away from the fundamental principles upon which the fathers founded our government and tending too fast toward a great centralized government. He could never forget the effect of the 15th amendment which gave manhood suffrage and was forced upon us by the congress, and the evils that followed, and while the two are not similar in results he believed in maintaining the rights of the states to regulate their own affairs and not have everything regulated from Washington.

He proposed to conduct a fair and an honorable campaign and to discuss the issues, and he did not appeal to the people of Newberry to vote for him because he was a Newberry man, but to cast their ballot for the man whom they felt best able to represent the people of this great district. He believed, however, that he would get a much larger majority in his native county than he had ever received in this county. He also felt that his majority in Greenwood would be larger than it was two years ago and he felt the same way about the vote in Pickens and the other counties in the district. That was the information he had from these counties. We were passing through at this time the most momentous period in the history of the world, and the congress was almost in continuous session and he had been on the job all the time.

He first took up the discussion of the tariff bill now before the congress, and said while this was an old subject at the present time it was a very vital one. He said the present bill was a monstrosity in the way of legislation, that it carried more than 2,000 schedules and instead of helping the great consuming class it was in effect in the interest of the manufacturer. This government and individuals had loaned to Europe around twenty billion dollars and the only way that Europe could pay it was by having the gold which it did not, by selling us its produce and manufactured goods which this tariff virtually prohibits it from doing, or by the use of its ships and this it could not do, and yet there were forty-one so-called Democrats who voted for the bill. About the only effect it had was when the price of wheat went down the price of flour went up and the consumer paid the bill. This tariff measure is in the interest of the corporations and manufacturers. The agricultural bloc had been of some benefit to the farmer and there had been some legislation in the matter of finance that had been of great benefit to the farmer, but the farmer should not look exclusively to legislation for relief from the burden which he was bearing, he must do something to help himself in the way of living at home and making all he needed to live on his own farm, and he quoted the famous words of Henry Grady which gave the only real freedom to the farmer. That is to say the farmer could never be free and independent, it matters not how much legislation is passed in his interests, until he practiced the habit of living at home and raising his own food on his own farm, and then the day would break.

Mr. Dominick said he was opposed to the Townes-Sterling educational bill by which it was proposed to establish another cabinet officer and a department of education and to give aid to the states for education. The bill was very plausible on its face, but federal aid meant sooner or later federal control, and fed-

eral control he thought would be disastrous to our country and he preferred that we should go on controlling and directing the education of our children and having such text books used as desired, and especially in the matter of history.

The bonus was then discussed and Mr. Dominick stated that he held the same views on this question that he did two years ago, and that he stated his reasons for that position in every county in the district, and the people had given their endorsement by giving him a majority vote in each county in the district, but as that is the only question upon which there seems to be a difference of opinion among the candidates we have asked Mr. Dominick to write out his views on the subject and we will be glad to publish the views and the reasons for those views from the other candidates if they will furnish them.

Mr. McCravy said it was a real pleasure for him to address a Newberry audience. His great grandfather was the first man ever elected sheriff in Newberry county. His mother was born in Newberry. It was while his father was living at Jalapa and held some position with the railroad that a Confederate flag which was carried to the front by Captain Warren Peterson, was made by his mother from a silk dress of hers. Mr. Dominick was his personal friend and he expected that he would be such friend when the campaign was over, that he would not bring in the discussion personal matters but that he would discuss the public record of Mr. Dominick.

He was in favor of America for Americans and would restrict immigration. That at the present time 14 per cent of the population of the United States was foreign born and 60 per cent of the population of New York was foreign born.

Mr. Dominick has said so many things that he endorsed that he felt like clapping his hands. He endorsed the position of Mr. Dominick on the tariff and the farm bloc and many other things. He thought the farm bloc was a good thing. It was this that saved the war finance board. He was opposed to the exchange where was bought and sold many times the amount of cotton that was grown, and that should be stopped.

Labor disturbance was the worst since the days of Cleveland when he called out the army. He thought the main trouble was a misunderstanding and he believed in compulsory arbitration. He wanted to go to congress to serve the people, and he wanted especially to be there just long enough to put his finger in the face of Mr. Dyer to tell him face to face what he thought of the Dyer anti-lynching bill.

Mr. Sherard said he wasn't born in Newberry, but that he used to come here very frequently with his father, Yancey Sherard, to attend base ball games, and he was no stranger to Newberry. He said we should know our history. There are no great changes need in our laws, but the thing to do was to live in accordance with the laws we had. A man will make no better officer than he makes a citizen. We should all work together for that which is best for the country. This is an agricultural state, but thousands of people are leaving the farm, and unless we can get for the farmer sympathetic support from legislation there will be more to leave the farm. He criticized the federal reserve board for deflating the currency at the time it did, and held that responsible for much of our financial trouble. He was in favor of the bonus. He thought the government should furnish calcium arsenate to the farmer at cost.

Mr. Sherard said he was a graduate of Clemson, a farmer, a member of the legislature, at one time the agent for the government in the Philippines and also farm demonstration agent.

All three of the gentlemen made good speeches and they were given a fine hearing by the Newberry people and all of them received applause. Saturday afternoon the meeting was held at Whitmire where about the same speeches were made except that Mr. Dominick devoted most of his time to a discussion of the bonus.

MR. DOMINICK STATES CLEARLY HIS POSITION ON BONUS

Synopsis of His Speech at Whitmire at Which Time He Discussed the Bonus

There seems to be only one issue in the congressional campaign in the Third district. E. P. McCravy and Sam H. Sherard, the two candidates who aspire to the position of the present incumbent, Congressman Fred H. Dominick, so far have confined their attacks to his vote against the adjusted compensation bill, more commonly known as the bonus bill.

In his speech at Whitmire, Congressman Dominick called attention to the fact that he had represented the people of the Third district in the house of representatives since March 1917. During his term of office, he has cast hundreds and hundreds of votes on matters of the most vital importance. Indeed, at no time in the history of our country has congress been called upon to adjust so many perplexing problems and pass legislation involving such a wide and divergent field of interests. Mr. Dominick pointed out that during the trying days of the World war and the difficult period of reconstruction, congress was almost continually in session struggling to overcome almost insurmountable obstacles, and to steer the destiny of the nation into safe and sane channels. Every member of congress was called upon time and time again to make his decision and cast his vote in regard to the manifold questions of world wide importance pending before congress.

It would be impossible to conceive, he stated, that in each and every case the problem received a correct solution. He had doubtless made mistakes as had every other member of congress. But, he declared, it was a keen pleasure for him to note that his two opponents, who were trying to demonstrate their superior fitness for the position, had seen fit to attack him on only one single solitary vote out of all the hundreds he had cast during the period he had served in the house of representatives. He stated that he had been much pleased when his friends had endorsed his record and had returned him to congress in 1918 and 1920; but that it was indeed gratifying to know that his opponents who desired to succeed him, had likewise endorsed every vote that he had cast, with one single exception.

Explains Bonus Bill

Mr. Dominick then proceeded to discuss the bonus bill. He pointed out that two years ago he had taken up this question on every stump in the Third congressional district. He had declared himself as being unalterably opposed to the bonus bill that was before congress; and had stated that if re-elected he would vote against it. The voters knew where he stood on this question, and after mature reflection they had re-elected him by the handsome majority of 4,046 votes.

When the bonus bill was first before congress more than two years ago, every member of the South Carolina delegation had voted against it. The American Legion in South Carolina had gone on record against it. At the first reunion of the 30th division, those veterans who had won such undying fame and glory on the field of battle, knowing well the horrors and hardships of the war, had adopted a resolution opposing the bonus. These men have every claim to a nation's gratitude and benevolence. By their courage, fortitude, bravery and devotion they had demonstrated to the world that America is worth fighting for and dying for. These veterans were men who knew that patriotism can not be bought; nor sold for gold; that copper pennies could never be a measuring standard for the service they had rendered their country. They, therefore, endorsed the bonus.

Mr. Dominick demanded to know what justification could be offered by his opponents of such a monstrosity as the present bonus bill. They had sponsored it, but could not justify it. To pass the bonus bill at this time would mean an additional expenditure of from four to six billions of dollars. The country was groan-

ing under its present tax burden. Government expenditures for this fiscal year had attained staggering proportions of four billions of dollars. The present outlook would indicate a deficit of at least one billion dollars in the federal treasury for this year alone. If these enormous expenditures continued, taxes would have to be raised again and yet again. Some check must be made on this vast orgy of spending or the country would be bankrupt.

Vividly portraying the present unsettled financial condition of the country, Mr. Dominick hammered home with startling force the fact that the ultimate consumer had to pay these crushing taxes. "You may say," he remarked, "I do not have to pay any taxes into the federal treasury because I do not make a salary of \$2,000 a year and hence do not have to pay an income tax. My friends, you who think that have never been so badly fooled in your lives. Every time you buy a package of cigarettes; every time you buy a cigar; yea, every time you sit down to a meal cooked in your own home you are paying a tax to the federal government."

Having shown the extent of the country's indebtedness, and having pointed out the fact that the present bonus bill, if passed, would mean an additional tax of from four to six billions of dollars, Mr. Dominick proceeded to demonstrate how absurdly inadequate the present bill is from the standpoint of the ex-service men. The present bonus bill provides that every man shall receive one dollar for each day's service in the United States and one dollar and twenty-five cents for each day's service abroad, with the further provision, however, that no man shall receive a sum greater than \$625, no matter how long he was in the army. Furthermore, it is set out in the bill that no man shall receive compensation for the first sixty days of his service, inasmuch as he has already been paid a sixty dollar bonus.

Taking a concrete example, he explained how the bill would effect a man who was in the service one year. He would receive compensation at the rate of one dollar for each day's service after deducting the sixty dollar bonus; in other words \$360 less \$60 or a sum of \$300.

"Would he receive this in cash. Oh, no. He would be handed a handsomely engraved certificate which stated that the United States would pay him three hundred dollar at the end of twenty years."

The veterans of the World war who has been expecting a cash bonus will receive a piece of paper which he will have to hold for twenty years to realize the full value of his certificate. Those members of congress who drew up the bill and voted for its passage knew full well, however, that the veterans would not stand for such an outrageous and utterly absurd piece of legislation; and hence they put a joker in the bill which allows the ex-service man to take his certificate to a bank, and if he can find a bank that will handle it, he can borrow \$150 upon it. The man who has served his country for one entire year receives a certificate for only \$300 upon which he can borrow only \$150, provided he can find a bank anywhere which will let him have it. The law does not force the banks to accept the certificate. It merely allows the banks to do so; but what bank wants to take paper it will have to hold for twenty years.

If the veteran can't borrow the money he desires and will lock up his certificate in some safe place, when he gets twenty years older and has time to stop playing with his grandchildren, and should happen to recall the fact that he had such a certificate, he can turn it in to the United States treasury and receive his \$300 plus accrued interest, which will amount to something like \$900. This is the monstrous, perverted, insidious, and ill-starred legislation that congress is trying to foist off on the American public.

Mr. Dominick requested that if his opponents were really in favor of a cash bonus as they stated, for them to come out like men and say so and not try to hide behind and advocate such a distorted and meaningless

jumble of wordy buffoonery as the present bonus bill.

In concluding his speech Mr. Dominick showed that he had been, was doing and would continue to do everything in his power for the wounded, disabled or diseased soldier. He had voted for every measure that would aid in giving them compensation, vocational training or hospital treatment. He had always taken a keen personal interest in these men and had handled over two thousand compensation and insurance claims through his office in Washington. No veteran had ever called on him for aid or assistance and been refused. He would continue to devote his personal attention to getting these claims adjusted.

Congress has done much for the wounded, diseased and disabled veterans! Up to April, 1922, it has expended over two billions of dollars giving them hospital treatment, compensation and vocational education. Today, every twenty-four hours, the government is expending over a million and a half of dollars to assist the veterans of the World War. However, can any one say that the ex-service man is being neglected. He has never been neglected and never will be. His debt can never be paid. His achievements shall always be warm in our memories. He who served can best be served in turn by a safe and sane policy of reconstruction of the nation's industrial and economic life. Payments must be made on the national debt and taxes be reduced. Living conditions must be returned to a normal level and extravagant expenditures must cease. Every man must put his hand to the plow and not turn back until under the wise leadership of prudent men the nation can be restored to order from chaos; and can offer to every citizen an honest return for honest effort and the opportunity for success. Then and only then can we begin to repay in a small measure our indebtedness to those who served in the World War.

When seen Monday and just before leaving for the upper part of the district on his campaign, Congressman Dominick stated that there were many matters he wishes to discuss, but as his time was so limited, he had not had an opportunity to do so. He desired to call attention to the fact that up to this time, twenty-four states of the union had passed bonus bills giving the ex-service men anywhere from \$100 in cash to the benefit of a loan of \$3,000. His two opponents seem to be heartily in favor of a bonus for the soldiers. If they were sincere and desired to help the veterans of the World war by passing a bonus bill why is it they have done to assist the veterans, this line. Mr. Dominick pointed out that the constitution of South Carolina does not prohibit its general assembly from passing a bonus bill in favor of the soldiers who served in the World war. Yet it is significant that Mr. McCravy, who was a member of the senate and Mr. Sherard, a member of the house of representatives and also a member of the ways and means committee which reports all of the appropriation bills passed by the general assembly, not only did not vote for but did not even advocate or introduce such a measure in the general assembly. If they have the interests of the ex-service men at heart, they should demonstrate this by showing what they have done to assist the veterans [not by making claims and protestations of what they will do if elected to congress. They doubtless have some good reason why they have not sponsored such a bill in the legislature, but so far they have failed to mention it. Mr. Dominick stated further that he would give them an ample opportunity to explain on the stump to the voters of the Third congressional district why they had not introduced and fought for a measure which, they claimed, lay close to their hearts.

Party platforms, remarks the Asheville Times, are generally made of gangplanks.

By the way, wasn't congress supposed to be going to do something about tariff.

AMERICAN LEGION NOTES.

Time for the state convention is drawing near at hand. The delegates to this convention will be elected at the next meeting, August 7th. To be sure shrdlu cmfwyp es 7th. Be sure to be on hand so you can have a voice in saying who shall represent our post at this convention.

The national membership campaign is still on. There are a number of ex-service men in this community who should be brought into the legion. Dr. Frank Crane says, "One of the very best things that comes out of the war is comradeship. It is impossible to prevent this comradeship even if we wanted to. Ex-soldiers are held together by the strongest ties of fellowship. That is the reason why, if I were an ex-soldier, I would join the American legion."

Have you heard the decision on the American Legion of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, high commissioner of baseball? Here are his words: "If all the nice things that have been said about me could be multiplied a thousandfold, I would gladly trade it all to become a member of the American legion."

Have you been keeping up with the articles by Marquis James, "Ten Months of the Veterans Bureau," that have been running in the Legion Weekly? The article in the last issue of the Weekly gives an account of the "ups and downs" of the vocational school at Camp Sherman. Despite several false starts this school promises to be the vet's best bet for training. Read the article. You will find it interesting.

I am in receipt of "American Legion Affairs" by Ben Adams, Charleston, S. C.

"Legionnaires at Florence are busily engaged in working out plans for the state convention to be held there August 23 and 24. Commander McIver and his committees are getting matters shaped up for the big gathering. Florence enjoys the splendid railroad facilities and can be reached from any part of the state in a short time. It is agreed by all that those who attend the convention will be handsomely entertained by the Florence post and members of the auxiliary. The convention sessions will be held in the high school building where ample room is assured to take care of a large number of delegates and visitors. Every legion man in South Carolina should make an effort to attend."

"The Greenville post will hold a get together meeting for all former service men of the county July 31. The gathering will be held at Duke-land park. Several attractions are being arranged by the committee in charge. A free watermelon feast will be one of the main features. Several prominent men are expected to speak. The meeting will be an ex-service men's rally and all white World war veterans in Greenville county are invited whether a member of the legion or not."

"Clio post held a successful home talent minstrel recently at which many big attractions were presented. Bennettsville post assisted in making the evening one long to be talked of in legion circles. Mr. Lucien I. Strauss is post commander at Clio. He is hard worker in the interest of the American legion and a capable leader. The post is making progress."

"Bennettsville post has offered to assist in the organization of a chamber of commerce for Bennettsville. This is a splendid move and indicates clearly that the post is on the job for the betterment of the community."

John L. Setzler, Publicity Officer.

Services at the St. Paul's Church There will be services at the St. Paul's church next Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. This will be a farewell service to Mr. E. K. Counts who goes out from this congregation to take up permanent work in the ministry. The public is cordially invited.

S. P. Koon, Pastor.