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WHAT HE SAID

Governor Blease Beside His Actions Before a Large Crowd

TELLS ABOUT FELDER

The Governor Describes His Official Career and Tells Why He Did Certain Things.—He Discusses Many Other Things, on All of Which He Speaks Out Plainly.

The Spartanburg Herald says Gov. Cole L. Blease addressed two immense and enthusiastic audiences of cotton mill workers on Tuesday at Cowpens and Drayton Mills in Spartanburg County. The following is a report of the speeches as we find them in the Spartanburg Herald:

Gov. Blease began his address in a formal manner and then said that he would talk about anything his audience wanted and suggested that somebody give him a text. Someone shouted "Prohibition."

"If you can show me here there is any prohibition in South Carolina," said Gov. Blease, "I'll talk about it."

He referred to prohibition again later in his address. He said he had received requests from the authorities of various counties to send State constables into these counties to enforce the liquor laws. But, said Blease, he told them that since they had voted to be dry they could enforce the liquor laws as best they could.

The governor then switched from one topic to another rather abruptly. He told a story of a little boy whom he had taken into the governor's office in the State house and had told him that it was his office, as well as that of the governor, and followed up the story by saying that the State House and the governor's office were the property of all the citizens.

"But by citizens," he said, "I mean white men—not negroes and baboons."

He then launched into a tirade against negroes. The Caucasian race must dominate, he said, and if an inferior race got in the way it must be got out of the way in the most convenient manner.

"And a little gunpowder and a few bullets," he said, "are often the most effective remedy."

Later he said that on a previous occasion he had made a statement which had been taken to mean that he favored lynching. He said he was no reason why he should not be perfectly frank about it, that he did approve of lynching. And the reason, he said, why there had been no lynchings in South Carolina during the six months in which he had been governor was because the negroes knew that he would not call out the military to protect them from lynching if they insulted white women.

Negroes, he said, are so fond of notoriety that often they are willing to make a sacrifice and take a chance of losing their lives in order to get their names published in the newspapers. But they knew he said, that while he was governor there was no possible chance of their being saved from an infuriated mob. Gov. Blease said that if any woman of his family was insulted by a negro all he would ask was that the negro be caught, he would do the rest himself.

Gov. Blease took up various of his official acts which have been criticized and defended them. The purpose of revoking the commissions of the notary public was to get rid of negro notaries. He now makes it a rule, he said, not to issue commissions to notaries without the recommendation of a member of the legislative delegation of the county in which they live.

Regarding his veto of appropriation bills, he said that by so doing he saved the State \$67,000. He declared the government of South Carolina was the most extravagant of any State of the Union. He denounced the extravagance of the State educational institutions especially. Gov. Blease declared that there were men traveling in Europe and enjoying themselves and at the same time drawing salaries from the State as members of the faculty of some of the State educational institutions. He said the excuse for permitting them to travel in Europe was that they were being trained to teach.

"But why the devil," he asked, "were they employed to teach if they didn't know how already?"

He said he had respect for the educational institutions conducted by the State, and yet they had given no men to public office, whereas other colleges in South Carolina, notably Wofford College, had produced illustrious men. He mentioned that Wofford had produced Senator F. D. Smith, with whom he had ridden to Spartanburg from Florence.

"And Henry Synder," he said, referring to the president of Wofford college, "has more sense and education than Dr. Mitchell has brains enough to learn."

Speaking of his title with the Supreme Court over the appointment of special judges, Gov. Blease said that he did not intend to appoint special judges when regular circuit judges were sitting around in club rooms drinking cocktails and playing pinocle. And he added vehemently that he could prove that this had been the case.

Concerning his liberal use of the pardoning power, he said that men

COWARDLY ATTACK

GANG HOLDS UP AND BOLDLY BEATS SENATOR BILBO.

Physician States Injured Man's Skull Fractured, But Wound Not Necessarily Fatal.

State Senator Theodore Bilbo, candidate for Lieutenant governor of Mississippi, was attacked and severely beaten at Starkville, Miss., Thursday by J. J. Henry, claim agent of the Mobile, Chicago & New Orleans railroad, and former penitentiary warden, the encounter coming as a direct sequel to a campaign speech delivered by Senator Bilbo at Blue Mountain, Miss., recently in which Bilbo is credited with having vigorously assailed Mr. Henry, impeaching his character.

The affray occurred aboard a railroad train in which Mr. Bilbo was proceeding from Columbus to Starkville, Miss., where he was to have spoken Thursday afternoon. Ross A. Collins, candidate for attorney general, who was accompanying State Senator Bilbo to Starkville at the time of his encounter with J. J. Henry, has given out the following statement:

"When the train reached Starkville I was seated directly in front of Senator Bilbo, in the smoking compartment, talking with Mr. Carruthers, of West Point. Carruthers led the train at Starkville and I was looking out of the window at about half a dozen people on the station platform when I heard a loud, dull thud. I heard a man groan and saw Senator Bilbo fall at the blow from a pistol. Immediately a man covered the crowd in the smoking car with a pistol, and I understand that another person stood guard with him. Everybody was made to vacate the car, and the two men presented any one entering while J. J. Henry administered repeated blows upon Senator Bilbo's head and body with the butt of a pistol. Some people on the outside of the car thinking Bilbo dead, begged Mr. Henry to stop which he did after having inflicted probably 20 or 25 blows."

Henry was a witness before the legislative investigation subsequent to the charges of Senator Bilbo that he had been paid a sum of money to forsake ex-Governor James K. Vardaman in the senatorial caucus of last year, which elected United States Senator Leroy Percy as the successor to the late Senator McClain.

Following the legislative inquiry a court trial was had of a Percy supporter in the senatorial campaign, and he was acquitted of the charges of bribery preferred by Bilbo. During the present political campaign charges and countercharges have followed fast and partisan feeling has reached a high tension.

Reports as to the extent of Bilbo's injuries are conflicting. At first it was said that his wounds were not serious, but late this afternoon a despatch from Ackerman, in the immediate vicinity of Starkville, quotes Dr. Murphy, who was called to attend Bilbo, as saying that his skull is fractured, but he is not necessarily fatally hurt.

Bilbo had a kind word for the State detectives, John F. Miller and Robert E. Miller, and said that Dan Miles was the best supervisor in South Carolina.

Gov. Blease spoke at some length of his fight for the governorship, which he said had been the crowning ambition of his life. He said that when his father had been on his deathbed he had called him Cole and told him that he wanted him to be Governor of his state, and that all his life and that every dollar he had made had been devoted to attain the governorship.

He said he was content with the governorship, but conditions might arise which would make him a candidate for United States Senator.

There has been talk of impeaching him, he said. But if the legislature at its next session should impeach him, he asserted, he would make a tour of the State which would result in his going to the senate as the successor of Benjamin R. Tillman.

In concluding his speech Governor Blease said there were six empty bedrooms in his mansion at Columbia and though they were poorly furnished, he invited any of his audience who visited the capital to come to the mansion and stay there.

He declared that he owed his success in politics largely to the cotton mill men. Gov. Blease was succeeded on the rostrum by Congressman Johnson, who gave a short general talk on representative government.

FELDER SPEAKS

He Says Criminals Rule South Carolina; Referring to Blease.

READS A FEW LETTERS

The Atlanta Attorney Gives Some Interesting Dope at Dublin, Ga., on Last Tuesday.—In the Letter He Led Citizens of This State Hostile to Governor Blease.

A dispatch from Dublin, Ga., says the barbecue and good roads rally held there on the Fourth, was a big success. A large crowd was present, and all throughly enjoyed the address of Hon. Thomas B. Felder, of Atlanta, a former Dublinite.

Mr. Felder was greeted enthusiastically by the large crowd. Quite a number from a distance came in automobiles to be present at the barbecue, Macon sending a good delegation. The barbecue was held under the auspices of the Dublin chamber of commerce, and was the first public function by that body.

"I am unable to restrain a natural impulse to refer to an episode in my life of recent occurrence, which has brought me into unpleasant notoriety. If in doing so I trench upon the proprieties of the occasion, I plead in confidence and extenuation the fact that I crave above all things the continued confidence and friendship of the people of Laurens county. It is not my purpose to tax audiences with the full details of this episode, but I merely desire to briefly advert to it that you may understand that I shall in the end receive from you the welcome plaudit, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"

"About four years ago I was employed by the state of South Carolina to assist her splendid attorney general in the Herndon case of clearing out her Arizona estates of shirking and corruption. I feel that I can in modesty say that the task was not only honorably and creditably performed, but the services met with the approval of the grand jurists of that state, resulting in the restitution to the treasury of that state of that stolen and graft ridden people approximately half million dollars, and in the indictment by the grand jurists of the several counties thereof of more than a score of thieves and plunderers."

"In the last gubernatorial election the criminal element of that state succeeded in electing one of their number to the governorship. I am in possession of evidence, written and oral, which in my judgment, would not only justify, but demand his impeachment. If I could read in this presence the hundreds of letters from the good but grief-stricken people of that once glorious commonwealth in which their greatest acknowledgments are tendered and their prayers and God-spirits are wished me in the great work at hand in ridding them of this moral and political leper, his confederates and allies, I am sure I would receive from this audience, shouts of approval as would make the wilkin ring. I will detain you long enough to read you extracts from but a few of these letters."

Col. Felder then read the following extracts from letters:

"The offense which you have committed, which is grievous to the sight of our present governor, is the great success you have attained in exposing him and his friends in crime."

"Have you read with interest the proceedings in the controversy between yourself and our valiant governor? I want to say with Hub Evans, Blease and Fred Donnell right in Newberry, and in control of things there they could convict nobody they wanted to by picking a jury and the plunder band of South Carolina, knowing that you are the man who will go to any extent in perjury and forgery to convict you, and Blease is making every effort to discredit you in this state and thus attempt to weaken the evidence you produce against him by declaring upon the ignorant rabble that he had you prosecuted for attempted bribery."

Governor Blease's requisition is heartily approved by every decent law-abiding citizen of South Carolina."

"Permit me to say that while I do not approve of all you have said and done in this matter, yet it is impossible to escape the conviction that you now hold in your hands very largely the State of South Carolina for the next few years at least. It is to be presumed that you fully appreciate the gravity of the responsibility, which by reason of circumstances rests upon you at this time. There may not be with you the motive to act that would move a citizen of this state, but many are hoping that you will justify the confidence placed in you by our people."

"In conclusion permit me to say that if the reprobate who occupies the governor's chair can be induced to accept your challenge (which the good people of South Carolina feel sure you will never be able to do), to sue you for libel, it will give me pleasure to furnish you a list of 500 of the most prominent citizens residing in every portion of South Carolina who will cheerfully swear that they know the general character of Blease, that his character is bad and from a knowledge of his character they would not believe him on oath."

THIS STATE LEADS

VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS PUBLISHED.

Value of Crops in South Carolina Per Square Mile Reached Second of all the States.

Some interesting statistics on the agricultural situation in South Carolina have been prepared by Commissioner Watson from the recent federal census. As has been announced this State jumped from 21 to 13 points in rank in agriculture.

The value of the agricultural products of the State increased by 25.4 per cent in one year. The value of the crops in 1910 was \$140,000,000, which was an increase over 1909 of \$21,000,000; an increase over 1908 of \$62,288,000 and an increase of \$88,685,000 over 1910, all of which shows that the value of the crops has increased over 100 per cent during the past decade.

With reference to the value of the crops per square mile South Carolina ranked second of all the states with 34,518. Other States in comparison: Illinois, \$37,727; Georgia, \$37,743; Texas, \$1,369.

All other Southern states show the value of crops per square mile to be less than \$3,000.

The cotton crop of the South according to the statistics gleaned for 1910 went on the market for \$963,180,000. The crop of 1909 was worth \$812,000,000 and for 1908, \$81,200,000. It will be seen that the cotton crop of 1910 was worth \$1,100,000 more than 1908. There are in the South 440,000 acres of land available for cotton and only one out of 12 acres is planted. Of the cotton crop 18 per cent was consumed in the United States; 49 per cent was exported and 35 per cent remained in this country up to February, 1911.

Concerning the value per bale of cotton the following comparison is given: Value per bale 1910, \$87.17; value per bale, 1904, \$50.37; value per bale, 1898, \$30.22.

It is pointed out that the sum of \$694 was received for 20 bales of cotton in 1898 while the farmer received \$1,743 for the same number in 1910.

In South Carolina there were in 1910 175,180 farms or an increase of 13 per cent over the preceding decade. The value of the lands and buildings increased by 16.2 per cent; implements and machinery 112 per cent; lands 169 per cent; increase in labor bill 76 per cent.

These statistics show that there were 20,825 farms added. There were 64,227 owners, or an increase of \$4,810, and of these farms 14,987 are mortgaged. The tenants number 11,097. The increase in the number of tenants during the decade was 16,113, and the same in preceding decade, 26,000.

HUNDREDS SUCCUMB

THE HOT WAVE PLAYED HAVOC WITH THE PEOPLE.

It Caused Over Five Hundred Deaths in Four Days in the North and West.

The loss of more than 500 lives is to be credited to the general heat wave of July 1 to 5, 1911. The torrid period will be memorable in weather annals for its wide extent, its long duration, its record-breaking temperatures in many places and the long list of fatalities which it has caused.

The news dispatches which come from the North Atlantic seaboard west to the Plains States have exchanged during those four days, account, according to a review Wednesday night for the death of 431 persons.

Incomplete as the record is from the failure at many points to report specifically the number of deaths, it is as serious as shown, as remembered for many years if not a record. The number of prostrations is still more difficult to compute, but it appears that thousands have been seriously overcome by the heat in the great cities.

Scores of Deaths Reported.

At New York, although the forecaster's prediction of "not quite so warm" was literally true Wednesday, the maximum temperature was only 1 degree of Tuesday's extreme heat. The exhausting effects of the hot wave were manifested in a record tally of heat prostrations. The day's list of deaths from heat in the metropolitan district was thirty-six up to midnight.

A Boston dispatch says another day of excessive heat wilted New Englanders Wednesday. More than forty deaths were reported in New England Wednesday, although the temperature was slightly lower than Tuesday. There were fifteen deaths due directly to the heat, within the limits of Boston during the day.

Heat killed thirty-two persons, including twelve babies, and prostrated dozens in Chicago Wednesday, the fifth day of the present heat wave. The temperature was recorded at 101.5 in the weather bureau at 2:30 Wednesday afternoon, equalling the high point registered Tuesday, while at the street level, and the mercury climbed to 108 degrees.

A dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, says a light breeze Wednesday morning caused the mercury to drop several degrees, after it had reached 96 degrees in the weather bureau and 102 at the street level. The deaths of eleven babies were attributed to the heat.

At Baltimore three deaths from the heat and twenty-eight prostrations were recorded Wednesday. The maximum official temperature was 97 degrees at 4 P. M.

At Philadelphia, Pa., twenty-nine deaths from heat were reported Wednesday making a total of forty-one since the heat wave began.

At Albany, N. Y., the official mercury climbed to 98 at 3 o'clock Wednesday and four deaths were reported.

USED HIS KNIFE

A Cutting Affray in Newberry County That May Result Fatally.

Griffin Williams Cuts Andrew Davenport at Old Town in Newberry County.—According to the Story Williams Was Attacked and Forced to Defend Himself.

A dispatch from Wards says Mr. Griffin Williams, of Newberry, who so seriously and perhaps fatally cut Andrew Davenport, a white man, at Old Town Tuesday went to Saluda Wednesday morning and placed himself in the custody of Sheriff Sample, awaiting the results of the trouble. From what can be learned Williams tried hard to avoid trouble with Davenport at Old Town, where a Fourth of July barbecue was held. Old Town is just across the Saluda River in Newberry County; both men are Newberryans.

It appears that several days ago Williams, who was working as a constable in Saluda County, seized some whiskey found in the possession of Cary McCarthy, near Denny's. Last week, so the story goes, while Williams was at Silver Street, in Newberry County, Davenport approached him and stated that he, Williams, had gotten one of his Davenport's kinsmen in trouble over in Saluda County, referring to the seizure of Cary McCarthy's liquor, and he tried to involve Williams in a difficulty about it.

It is said that Davenport cursed Williams on that occasion and said some pretty tough things on him. It is likewise stated that Williams kept his head and although urged by some of his friends to retreat what Davenport said, made the statement that inasmuch as he was an officer he would not allow himself to be drawn into a difficulty. Tuesday at Old Town, Davenport again approached Williams and rebuked him for taking McCarthy's liquor and saying that inasmuch as one of his kinsmen had been gotten into trouble, Williams would have to get him into trouble.

The story goes that Williams tried to avoid any difficulty and quietly walked away, going to Chapman's store. It seems that Davenport followed him, and after some words attacked him. In the tussle both men went out of the store door in the little piazza at the front, here the fight was continued as one of Williams' legs got fastened between some slats nailed around a corner, and swaying backward fell and Davenport fell over him and out on the ground. While in this position, it is said, that Davenport collared Williams and the latter reached for his knife and gashed him across the muscle of the left arm and across the heart. As soon as he was cut Davenport, it seems, loosened his grip on Williams and running a short distance fell; he bled profusely, and it was thought he would bleed to death before medical aid could be had.

A telephone message from Newberry stated that he was not dead, but was in a critical condition. Williams came across Saluda River after the trouble and spent Tuesday night in Saluda County. Wednesday morning on hearing the Davenport was dead he came to Saluda and delivered himself into the hands of Sheriff Sample and is now occupying a room at the Herlong Hotel.

Williams is a brother-in-law to Governor Blease, and until a few days ago was operating in Saluda County as a special constable. Upon being advised by the supervisor that a constable was not needed in the county both Williams and R. L. Werts who was also a constable, were dismissed by Governor Blease. In case Davenport should die Williams will at once surrender himself to Sheriff Buford at Newberry.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT

Mr. Luther Hutchinson Meets Death From Scalding Steam.

Luther E. Hutchinson, an Employee of the Dargan Lumber Company's planing mill at Effingham was fatally scalded by the bursting of a throttle early Friday morning, dying that night. The funeral, which was in charge of the Woodmen of to World, was held Saturday in the Presbyterian church Rev. M. B. McLaughlin conducting the services. Mr. Hutchinson is survived by his wife and two children, Mrs. J. P. Moore and Herbert N. Hutchinson. He is also survived by his father and three brothers.

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BLEASE SEES JOE BATES.

The Governor Visits the Condemned Man in Jail.

While in Spartanburg Tuesday night Governor Blease visited in the county jail Joe Bates, the former Spartanburg police officer, under sentence to hang on July 12. The governor has recently been asked to commute Bates' sentence to life imprisonment and the belief is here he will do so. Bates had been sentenced to hang on three different occasions, but each time his attorney's have succeeded in having the sentence stayed. A commission appointed recently to pass upon Bates' sanity reported that Bates was not insane. He shot and killed a young woman because she left him and got married.

WILL START A FEUD.

With the killing of Leslie Lynn at Sayre, Ala., Tuesday by his father-in-law Alec Brewis, it is believed that a feud of the most serious kind has been engendered in the mountains of Alabama has been precipitated. Four families are involved, including about 20 grown men, all of whom reside in and around the section known as Cat Mountain.

DIFFER IN CHICAGO.

The Awful Heat Drives Folks from Their Crowded Homes.

The poor people of the large cities, who live in the crowded tenements, suffer greatly from the heat. A Chicago dispatch says thousands of people spent Monday night in the parks or on the sidewalks in an effort to get relief from the intense heat. At midnight the thermometer was hovering close to 90 and during the night it did not get below 85. In the crowded West Side district early Tuesday the sidewalks were lined with people who found it impossible indoors. Twenty-two permits to bury babies were issued Monday and the health authorities predict that the number will be largely increased if the heat continues.

NOT SO GANE AFTER ALL.

Revised figures on the number of deaths and injured in the United States indicate the celebration of 1911 cost 38 lives and 1,117 were injured, as compared with 14 killed and 2,485 injured last year, and 62 killed and 3,245 injured in 1909. Fireworks claimed 14 victims; firearms 12; gunpowder 5, and toy pistols 3.

STEAM SHOVEL FATAL

By the overturning of a steam shovel on the New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railroad at Orchard, Ala., Wednesday evening, Engineer W. H. Doolittle and a negro named Lee Bonna were killed, and Ike Cottrell and a negro named Wales were badly hurt. The accident was due to an overload.

GAVE LIFE FOR DOG.

In the vain effort to save the life of his dog C. L. Grant, of Danville, Va., was struck by a Southern Railway train Wednesday night and died an hour later at a hospital. Grant had cleared the tracks but had gone back for the dog.

RECORDING HIS VETO OF APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Recording his veto of appropriation bills, he said that by so doing he saved the State \$67,000. He declared the government of South Carolina was the most extravagant of any State of the Union. He denounced the extravagance of the State educational institutions especially. Gov. Blease declared that there were men traveling in Europe and enjoying themselves and at the same time drawing salaries from the State as members of the faculty of some of the State educational institutions. He said the excuse for permitting them to travel in Europe was that they were being trained to teach.

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