

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1903

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Governor Heyward Not Likely to Have Opposition Next Year—Other Political Prophecies.

August Kohn in News and Courier. There is already a great deal of talk in various States about candidates for State offices, and for months the Presidential possibilities have been seriously considered. In South Carolina, under the primary system, the election is virtually held in August every second year. The result of the system is that there is an everlasting campaign going on. Since the primary system has been in vogue candidates have been grooming as soon as one campaign closes. The last contest in the State closed a full year ago, and the wonder has been that candidates did not begin their work for the next contest a week after the second primary of 1902. Fortunately, there has been no campaign this year, and politics have been allowed to slumber for a while. County newspapers have, however, been writing about candidates and issues, and people who are interested have been talking about the future of certain men now more or less in the public mind.

At the primary last year a practically new set of State officials was selected. With the exception of Treasurer Jennings all the State House officials were selected for their first term last summer, and there seems to be an unwritten law that where office holders attend to their duties they be given a second term without opposition. This custom seems to apply to practically all elective offices, and, therefore, the chances are favorable to at least another year of political rest. Last year Governor Heyward had a strong string of opponents. He will be a candidate for re-nomination, and just now the outlook is that he will have no opposition. There was some talk immediately after the first primary of last year that Mr. Martin E. Ansel would be pressed for Governor at the next primary, in view of the surprising and extraordinary race that he made with the strong field in the race. He has stated that he will not oppose Governor Heyward for re-election, but he has his eye on the Governor's chair after that.

Nothing has been heard politically from former Congressman Talbert since the last primary. The impression now is that if Governor Heyward's administration continues to run as smoothly and satisfactorily as at present, he will have no opposition in 1904. Then the doors will open. Mr. Ansel is already in the field. Mr. Talbert is almost certain to be, but the older men will have to look to their laurels, as it is rumored that Speaker Mendel L. Smith, of Camden, and Representative T. Yancy Williams, of Lancaster, would make excellent gubernatorial timber, and the friends of Lieutenant Governor John T. Sloan naturally expect him to be promoted.

CAN A GOOD MAN GET A THIRD TERM.
With this prospect the likelihood is there will not be much of a campaign next year, unless something happens and that is always possible. Capt. Jennings may stand for re-election for State Treasurer, but he has before him the defeat of Dr. Timmerman, who stood for a third term, and the custom of finding new men. If there were any other office for which Treasurer Jennings might shift he would stand a better chance than for a third term. If he runs there will be opposition. There is some talk that Col. Boyd will run against Adjutant and Inspector General Frost. Col. Boyd opposed Gen. Frost last year and lost, and the militia seem eminently satisfied with the present administration.

DISPENSARY COMMISSIONER.
One of the big fights that will come up before the General Assembly this winter will be for dispensary commissioner. It is understood that Commissioner B. H. Crum will not stand for re-election. Mr. W. O. Tatum, of Orangeburg, is an active and avowed candidate for the place. He is now a member of the House of Representatives. Mr. D. Frank

Elford, of Lexington, is spoken of as a candidate for the position.

The position of State Librarian will also be filled at the approaching session of the Assembly. There will hardly be any serious opposition to the re-election of Miss LaBorde, who now holds the position.

STATE OFFICERS POORLY PAID.

State House officials, most of whom are newcomers here, find that Columbia is a very expensive place in which to live. Rents are high, as compared with most other places in the State; provisions are as high as elsewhere and servants command good wages. The experience of most of the State officials has been that, unless they have other sources of income, from their homes or professions, they run behind.

State officials who are expected to do any amount of entertaining cannot possibly live upon their incomes. This may seem strange, but the fact is that no Governor in recent years has been able to come out even on his salary, and the salary of Governor is the best that is paid by the State—\$3,500. Of course there will be plenty of men who want the glory of being elected Governor of this glorious State and there are many men who would accept the office without any pay, but it is well to know how things stand.

COST OF BEING A CANDIDATE.

Aside from the expenses of living in Columbia there is the expense of the primary system. In some States the legitimate expenses of a campaign are paid by the State. In this State every candidate has to pay his own transportation—unless he has passed—has to settle with the hotels, pay for advertising, get up his plate matter for the papers, have supplementary tickets printed, encounter the committee with the cost for the building of a new church or bridge, attend the fairs and perhaps arrange to have some "friends" at luncheon boxes, and the "friend" usually accepts pay for "his time." It is surprising how these little things come up.

One of the candidates in the recent State campaign kept a close tab on what money he spent. He is satisfied that every cent he expended was for legitimate and necessary expenses, and that he did not use any money in an improper way or to influence a single vote. His books show that he actually expended \$523 for expenses during the campaign and that he "chipped away" \$200 for incidentals, subscriptions, tips and the like. In other words, the expenses of the primary were \$723. This applies to defeated as well as to successful candidates, and this is a low average, as some defeated candidates spent twice that much to be defeated, and it all went to meet legitimate expenses and keep pace with other candidates.

WARRANTS FOR THE CONSTABLES

The Charleston Merchant Charges Them With Assault and Battery With Intent to Kill.

The State. Charleston, Aug. 26.—Warrants were sworn out today by A. W. Winters against State Constables J. E. Bateman and J. A. May, charging them with assault and battery with intent to kill. A hearing has been set for tomorrow morning.

The case against Bateman and May grew out of a raid that was made upon the store of R. D. Winters last Saturday night. The constables raided the establishment searching for contraband liquor and during the raid a conflict took place between the constables and R. D. Winters, the constables knocking him in the head with billies and their pistols. Winters was beaten somewhat fully. When A. W. Winters heard of the trouble his brother was in he hurried to the store to find out the cause of the attack. He was set upon by the whiskey raiders. They knocked Winters in the head and beat him about the body.

Many cases of yellow fever have been reported from Mexico.

NEGRO LYCHING CONVENTION.

An Address Issued to the People of the State by Negroes Assembled in Columbia.

The State.

There met in Columbia Tuesday nearly a hundred negro men whose purpose is to put themselves on record as denouncing the crime which provokes lynchings and to formulate an appeal to the white people to put down mob law. These men can hardly be called representatives of their race, for they are of an order of intelligence which is above the average of the colored people. But they are the exponents of that race and the advocates for their people.

The convention met at noon in the Bethel A. M. E. Zion church, the pastor, Rev. B. J. Ramsey, presiding. Rev. M. G. Johnson, a Presbyterian preacher of Columbia and the prime mover in this matter, was elected chairman, Rev. G. T. Dillard, vice chairman and Rev. J. A. Brown, secretary.

SHOULD BE NO RACE HATRED.

In opening the convention's proceedings, Rev. M. G. Johnson said that these foul crimes of which negroes have been accused are painful to the hearts of all true colored citizens who want it understood that they emphatically denounce that particular class of crime and most bitterly condemn the perpetrator. The object of this meeting is to take steps for the higher moral elevation of that class which would commit such crimes and to appeal for the suppression of mob violence, not only because the innocent sometimes suffer its punishment, but because the habit of lynch law will yet find for its victims persons guilty of crimes less revolting.

DESCENDING UNJUSTIFIABLE.

"Is lynching ever justifiable, or does it lessen the crime for which it is done?" That was the subject of an address by Rev. M. W. Gilbert, a teacher in Benedict college. He made the broad statement that lawlessness is not a cure for lawlessness. It is the execution of vengeance and is not justice. It is the expression of race prejudice, and race prejudice is the mother of injustice. It is a remedy to cure negroes of crime while white people go free.

He declared lynching to be the outcome of race prejudice, but his remarks at this point were not calculated to make the convention think any the more kindly of the white people. At the night session the first speaker was a negro lawyer of Bennettsville, E. J. Sawyer. His theme was an appeal to the intelligent and humane white citizens of this country for a more faithful enforcement of the law against mob violence.

There were 87 lynchings in the south alone last year, and it is estimated many thousands participated in those crimes. They are guilty, murderous, riotous, and yet allowed to go free. What will the harvest be? There is a remedy and it can be found by the cooperation of the law fearing negroes and the crime detesting white people.

COMMON SENSE SPEECH.

The speech which had more common sense in it, and yet was delivered in a scholarly style, was from the Rev. G. T. Dillard, a Presbyterian missionary. While he spoke loyally and proudly of his own race, there was nothing of unkindness for the other race in a word that he said. He first told of the necessity of making the home attractive and of impressing upon the minds of the children lessons of truth and honor.

THE NEGRO PREACHER.

He then touched upon a phase of the question which required some common-sense handling—the negro preacher. For years he said, the negro was led blindly by the carpet buggers and sealawags and seamy-backs who had come here. Now the greatest monopoly in the world is that of the negro preachers. They control the negroes almost absolutely and yet it is said that of the 20,000 negro preachers half can read only

with the greatest difficulty. He paid a splendid tribute to the honest educated preacher who has dug out the beauties of the Bible in many languages. But there are hundreds of the negro preachers who are absolutely corrupt "and we preachers must get together, get down to business and put the rascals out," he said. Better homes, better schools and fumigate the ministry was his remedy for the criminal assaults of which the race is accused.

He was followed by Rev. R. E. Wall of Columbia who was assigned to speak upon the question, "How can more kindly relations be established between the races?" He advised the negroes to assure the white people that they are satisfied with their color and to show them that no work is menial. Ask the white people merely to treat them as men, pay them their just due and get out of the negro's sunlight and "our hearts best blood shall be theirs."

The last speaker was G. W. Murray of Sumter, who once represented the negroes in congress. He denied the fact that negroes seek social equality.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

At the session Wednesday a permanent organization was formed. Rev. W. G. Johnson was elected president, Rev. G. T. Dillard vice president, and Rev. J. A. Brown secretary.

The following address was issued to the people of South Carolina:

THE ADDRESS.

We, the colored citizens of South Carolina in convention assembled, desire to direct the attention of the law-abiding white citizens of the State to the alarming amount of lawlessness that is being practiced in the State which is disturbing the peace and good order of society, generally, creating much bad feeling and antagonism between the races and endangering the lives of many citizens by mob violence. It is well known that in the majority of instances where for any cause a difficulty occurs between a white and colored man, the latter has nothing like an equal showing before the courts if at all permitted to come to trial. It cannot be denied that if a colored man is accused of any serious crime in which the interests of a white man is involved, especially if the crime results in personal injury to the latter, a lynching is likely to take place.

Whenever there has been a semblance of a race riot in South Carolina the principal cause was the attempt of white men to punish crimes charged against negroes, instead of invoking the law. Numerous instances could be cited in proof of this fact and we venture to challenge the impartial public to cite a single instance to disprove this.

The negro in South Carolina has no voice or participation in the enactment or the enforcement of the law. We, therefore, appeal to the white people for the proper enforcement of the law which they themselves have made, for we have relied upon the promises of protection and equality before the law made by the late Gov. Wade Hampton and successors and endorsed by the law-abiding citizens. We wish to record our unqualified condemnation of all criminal acts by negroes. We do not deny that the negro race furnishes an alarmingly large per cent. of the criminal class of South Carolina, and we do not condone their crimes. We denounce the crime of rape as inhuman and brutal and those who commit it should be inflicted with the severest punishment provided by law, but hold that the heinousness of the crime should strengthen the demand of a jury trial. We feel assured that the better class of white citizens do not believe that the better class of colored citizens would harbor or conceal any member of the race who is accused of crime from the properly constituted authorities. We denounce lynching as unlawful and therefore unjustifiable under any circumstances and we regret that not even a liberal reward by the governor will secure the identification and arrest

of white lynchers in South Carolina. We do not recall a single instance where white lynchers have been convicted in this State, but it is on record that for the one and only instance where (in the county of Pickens) negroes lynched a white rapist the lynchers were tried and convicted. We deplore the unreliable methods used by the State press and by the management of the Associated Press dispatch offices in the State to secure correct reports of crimes alleged to have been committed by negroes. Too often sensational reports that excited little or no interest in the localities where the alleged offenses occurred are sent out by the press. And lynching parties have probably been organized under excitement resulting from such reports.

We deplore the cruel and inhuman attacks upon the negro race that are being made by the senior United States senator from South Carolina and prayerfully hope that the good white people of the State do not endorse his views. We are surprised that those high in authority, State or Federal, would make utterances capable of the inference that the better class of negroes should be held any more responsible for the morals, poverty or crimes of their race than the better class of other races composing the republic should be for theirs. The negro proves no less responsive to the civilizing influence in American life than any other race. Further we declare that the gross crimes charged against the race are not committed by the educated and self-respecting class. To our mind this is a forcible argument favorable to the extension of the school terms and the improvement of our educational facilities.

We entertain the hope that the sentiment expressed by the ex-governor in the following, "It is not necessary to worry about the negro, he is getting all the education which is provided now and could get no more under compulsory attendance," does not prevail. Why is not compulsory education as necessary for the colored children as for any other class of children? Why should we expect an illiterate negro to be a more law-abiding citizen than an indolent white man? We most earnestly appeal to those in authority for a continuance of their efforts on behalf of the colored schools, which they declare to be one of the most indispensable helps in the improvement of the race.

We pledge ourselves to earnestly and faithfully advise our people to abstain from all lawlessness and the habits of shiftlessness and vagrancy. We further pledge ourselves to support the negro pulpit and press in denouncing all criminal acts on the part of our race.

We further pledge ourselves to unite with our white fellow citizens in all lawful methods for the apprehension and arrest of all persons who may be charged with crime, and pledge our co-operation with the white ministry, press and law-abiding citizens in the creation of a healthy sentiment in the interest of law and order.

Signed by O. D. Robinson, chairman; W. P. Carolina, Jacob Moore, E. J. Sawyer, K. E. Wall, J. B. Muncie, R. H. Richardson, E. H. Wilson, M. C. Rhodes, S. E. Smith, A. G. Townsend, Geo. T. Dillard and J. A. Brown, secretary.

The strike of the Richmond, Va., street railway employes has been officially declared off. It lasted sixty nine days and cost the street car company \$125,000; the strikers, in loss of wages, \$50,000; the State, for troops, etc., \$75,000; and the city, for extra police, \$5,000; one man was shot and killed and scores of others were more or less seriously injured.

ANARCHY IN MACEDONIA.

Shocking Outrages by Turk and Bulgarian Alike.—Horrible Details of Massacres and Atrocities.

A report from Sofia under recent date says that reports from Monastir, authenticated by the Russian and Austrian consuls, give horrifying details of the massacres and atrocities. At the village of Armensko the Turks destroyed 150 houses out of a total of 157, and massacred every man, woman and child. The women were subjected to the most terrible atrocities by the soldiers. Eighty revolutionaries, captured at Krushevo, who were sent in the direction of Monastir in chains, were slaughtered by their guards.

The sanitary conditions of Krushevo are described as revolting. The dead are lying in the streets, stripped of every garment, the Turks even taking the vestments off the body of a priest.

BULGARIANS VERSUS TURKS.

Salonica, August 23.—An insurgent movement is afoot in the vilayet of Salonica. It is feared that it threatens Vodena, (forty six miles from here,) Salonica and other towns. Well informed persons here share in the general disquietude. Large bands are reported to have been organized by Bulgarians, who, it is expected, at a given signal, may resort to general incendiarism. The Turkish population is resolved should great disturbances occur to exterminate all the Bulgarians in this city. Consequently a number of Bulgarian residents are leaving Salonica.

The mutilated corpses of ninety women and children were found in one building; pieces of the bodies had been thrown into the street. Fifteen of the principal merchants of the town were killed and their heads exhibited on poles at Monastir.

MASSACRES IN 22 VILLAGES.

Sofia, Bulgaria, August 24.—The Turks are reported to have massacred all the women and children in twenty-two villages of the districts of Florina and Monastir, and to have afterwards burned the villages. They are also alleged to have killed a number of prisoners.

SACK OF KRUSHEVO.

Monastir, European Turkey, August 24. The once beautiful city of Krushevo, is a heap of ruins. The women and children are homeless, exposed to the weather and famine. The town is rendered uninhabitable by the odor of corpses which are being gnawed by dogs and pigs, the Turkish authorities refusing to allow them to be rescued under the pretext that an inquest will be held.

On August 13 the Turks concentrated seven battalions and one battery on Krushevo. They made an offer to the Komitajis to allow the women and children to leave the town. This proposal was declined and the bombardment began. The Komitajis quickly abandoned the town and escaped to the neighboring forest where pursuit was impossible. The Turks entered the town, and, guided by Turkish villagers from the neighborhood, attacked the houses of the Greek notables and ordered the inmates to be searched and stripped. They seized the money and jewels and ravished the women, those who resisted being immediately killed. A Greek priest, who sought to protect his daughter, was killed. The girl's earrings were torn out and her hand was chopped off to secure a bracelet.

Winfield Baker was convicted in Danville, Ill., of assault to murder the sheriff, and was sentenced to 14 years. Baker was a member of the mob that attacked the Danville jail in July after having lynched a negro and burned his body. Immediately after the verdict in Baker's case a painter was arrested for criticizing the court officials.

A bale of the new cotton crop was sold at St. George's on Tuesday for 11 cents a pound, the bale bringing \$75.55.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Items of More or Less Interest Condensed Outside the State.

A schooner was capsized off South Norwalk, Conn., Tuesday night and her crew of seven were drowned.

A rain of toad frogs practically blocked traffic at Salt Lake City for an hour just before noon on Monday.

A negro who murdered a magistrate near Rocky Mount, Va., two years ago, was captured this week in Missouri.

In a powder mill explosion at Carthage, Mo., Wednesday three men were killed and three injured, one fatally.

A cloud-burst struck the vicinity of Marysville, Kan., on Tuesday, flooding the surrounding country to a depth of from five to fifteen feet.

The people of Naples witnessed a remarkable spectacle on Wednesday, when Vesuvius suddenly threw up a column of lava and stones seven hundred feet high.

A new line of steamships will be established by the Louisville & Nashville road between Pensacola, Fla., and the most important ports of Southern Europe.

Sprouting peas in the stomach of the 7-year old daughter of John Ponte, a railroad conductor of Creston, Iowa, caused her death this week. An autopsy revealed that the child had swallowed whole peas.

At a political campaign meeting in Arkansas Judge Carroll L. Wood of the Supreme Court, who is opposing Governor Davis for a third term for governor, knocked the governor off the stand four feet to the ground.

A huge derrick on a bridge in New York on the Central railroad on Tuesday fell into the water sixty feet below, carrying with it sixty workmen, four of whom were drowned. The only man uninjured was the one on top the derrick.

The body of G. Wallace Riddick, who left his home at Hatford, N. C., a few days ago to join a horse party, was found in the water near Elizabeth City, N. C., with \$6 in the pockets, though Riddick left home with \$125. Foul play is suspected.

The New York Sun reports that a little girl in New York, who was totally blind for several years, has had her sight slightly restored by the use of radium. The story states, however, that the recovery is yet too slight to give ground for any hope.

Between forty and fifty people were burned to death in a fire in a residential flat in Budapest, Hungary, on Sunday night. More than two hundred people were in the upper stories of the building, and only the work people near the doors were able to effect their escape.

The farmers of North Carolina have shown themselves in dead earnest in their war against the tobacco trust and the agitation is making rapid progress in favor of a combination of the manufacturers and merchants to create a market for bright leaf tobacco independent of the trust.

The American schooner G. E. Bentley, bound from Genefagos to Mobile, is reported lost in a storm with a crew numbering eight. Five other schooners are reported wrecked, with crews numbering from six to ten. The vessels were in the track of the great West Indian hurricane.

The newspaper train carrying the Sunday edition of the New York newspapers over the New York Central road was wrecked on Sunday by the recklessness of the engineer, who struck a most dangerous curve at 70 miles an hour. The engineer and fireman were killed and the newspaper messengers injured.

Before a large crowd of spectators at Reudville, Mass., on Monday, and with weather and track conditions perfect, Lou Dillon trotted a mile in two minutes, breaking the world's trotting record. The half was made in 1.003, the third quarter in 304 seconds, and the fourth quarter in the wonderful time of 29 seconds.