

Shall South Carolinians Betray the Faith of Their Fathers?

For generations Democracy has been the faith of South Carolina. Born in days that tested the hearts of men baptized in the fires of war and purified through shameful years of suffering under the heel of Republican negro rule, it is a faith that every true son and daughter of our soil should be as jealous of as honor itself. It is our birthright, breathed into us in the wombs of our mothers and mingled with the milk that fed our infancy. It was the birthright of Hampton, Butler, Gary, Tillman and the hosts of lesser men who supported them in their struggles. Shall this generation sell it for a mess of pottage?

Cole L. Blease is again a candidate for the office of governor of the State. It is the highest honor in our gift; it is an honor that should not be given lightly. The governor of a State is as a light set on a high hill, on whom all men look, seeing in him the spirit of the people who put him there.

This spirit is necessary to our very being as a self-governing white race. To uphold and keep it pure is a trust that we hold for the honor and safety of our women. Can we bear that it should be betrayed? Can we submit that any man who seeks our offices should have stained or trifled with this faith that carries our very political freedom at its core?

Has Cole L. Blease kept this faith of pure Democracy without which no man is held worthy of our public offices? Or has he stained it by dealings with our political enemies who would weaken the firmness of the white man's government of this State?

Do we not recall his Allen University negro speech, in which he told the assembled audience of negro men and women to demand their rights, which he explained in detail

to them? Do not all men remember his bitter abuse of Mr. Wilson during 1917 and 1918? Did he not attempt to run for Congress, in 1919, as an Independent—an individual denounced by Wade Hampton as worse than a Republican? He said: "Let my friends stay out of the primary."

There are few Democrats in South Carolina who do not know of Joseph W. Tolbert. He is the "boss," the overlord of Republican patronage, on whom the hands of Warren G. Harding have been laid in approval and blessing. He is the giver of all power, the ruler of "The Black and Tan." Is it thinkable that a Democrat who has at heart the good of his party and people would have any relations with this man in politics?

Cole L. Blease wrote Tolbert, on May 21, 1921, a letter of approval of Tolbert's leadership of the Republican party in South Carolina; a letter strongly commending Tolbert's years of service and devotion to his party; a letter intended to strengthen Tolbert's position as Republican leader, which then seemed to be in danger. There was nothing secret, nothing private about the letter. Following his endorsement of Tolbert, Cole L. Blease wrote:

"You are at liberty to read this letter to whom you please, or publish it if you wish, as I presume everybody knows that I speak what I think, regardless of the consequences. I have written you freely as you requested me to do. I am a Democrat; not a Wilson so-called Democrat, but a Jeffersonian Democrat, who rejoiced at Harding's election and the downfall of idealism." Why this interest of Cole L. Blease in Joe Tolbert? Can you point to any other democrat showing the same interest?

No word of that letter has ever been denied by Cole L. Blease. He cannot deny it; he meant it. "I presume everybody knows that I speak what I think." What do the

Scriptures say? "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." Was the thinking of Cole L. Blease when he wrote that letter the thinking of a sound and true Democrat? It stands in cold type, the most complete indictment ever written of the Democracy of Cole L. Blease—and he wrote it himself!

Are the white people of South Carolina, the political heirs of Hampton and Tillman, prepared to entrust their government to a man who is the confessed approver, adviser and comforter of Joe Tolbert, the political heir of the Scalawags and Carpet-baggers?

Shall a man sit in the governor's seat who dares not to answer the direct, simple question whether or not he voted in 1920 for the nominees of the Democratic party?

Shall we lift to our highest office a man who found it in his heart to rejoice with Joe Tolbert, leader and political comrade of the "Black and Tan" politicians of the State, over the election of Warren G. Harding and the downfall of Democracy?

The Governor of South Carolina is presumed to be the leader of the State's Democratic forces. Do the people of South Carolina want to set up a Democracy that is corrupted at its source?

These are questions that every loyal democrat whose love is for his State should answer honestly at the bar of his conscience before he votes in the coming primary.

Proof is held of every statement herein made.

Contributed by Democrats of '76.

"Shell Shock" no Longer Recognized in England

London, Sept. 5.—If Great Britain should have the misfortune to be engaged in another big war, it is safe to predict that no cases of "shell shock" will appear among her list of casualties. The first recommendation of the War Office committee on Shell Shock, whose report has just been published, is that the term should be cut out of the official language.

"War Neurosis" is considered to be the best general term. "Shell Shock" is declared to be wholly misleading, because it occurred to patients who had never been even within hearing of a shellburst.

"It is no surprise to find that the general lay conception of the term was very loose and ill-formed, the committee state. There was such anxious solitude during the war as to the incapacitated, and such was the appeal of the term 'shell shock' that this class of case excited more general interest and sympathy than any other, so that it became a most desirable complaint from which to suffer."

"No case of psycho-neurosis, or of mental breakdown, even when attributed to a shell explosion, should be classified as a battle casualty any more than sickness or disease."

"In many cases," say the committee, "it is extremely difficult to distinguish cowardice from neurosis, since in both fear is the chief causal factor."

Colonel Stubbs, D. S. O., expressed the opinion that efforts should be made to get rid of the idea especially prevalent among young soldiers, that it was disgraceful to feel scared when in action.

"I do not know, but I think I was in an awful funk the whole time," he told the committee, "and I think most people were. If the young soldier were given to understand that everybody is very much afraid and that it is a natural condition to be in, but he should overcome it, and if he were told also about the effect of shells and that it was up to him to control himself, I think it would have some effect."

Only a brave man will voluntarily acknowledge that he was very much frightened during the war.

The St. Joseph team, leaders of the Western league, while only an average road team, has come very near being unbeatable on the home lot.

The Vatican contains 11,000 apartments.

Nicolet Followed Waterway Route

Green Bay, Wis., Sept. 5.—Jean Nicolet, the adventurous Norman, who discovered Wisconsin and founded what is now Green Bay in 1634, made the trip from Quebec to Green Bay over the projected Great Lakes St. Lawrence waterway route.

Just fourteen years after the Pilgrims landed in Plymouth, Nicolet with seven Huron Indian savages, started the treacherous trip in canoes, from the Canadian city; came down the St. Lawrence river; crossed Lakes Ontario and Erie, followed the coast line of Lake Huron until they reached Lake Michigan which they crossed and arrived at Red Banks on the shore of Green Bay in 1634. He made the 1,000 mile trip as an emissary of Governor Champlain of New France, which is now Canada. After spending approximately 10 years isolated from the rest of the world in Indian camps fitting himself for the expedition.

Nicolet's companions were sent into the camps of the Winnebagoes with the announcement that the "Manitoulinion" or "a wonderful man" was coming. As he stepped ashore he fired a musket which sent women and children running into their tents fearing the "God of Thunder." To him goes the glory of being the first white man to sail that section which is now destined to become the greatest waterway project ever attempted.

Red Banks, where Nicolet and his helpers landed, is a clay bluff standing about 80 feet above the water of Green Bay. A huge boulder to which a bronze tablet is attached commemorates its discovery.

This section is now a conventional summer resort lined with private cottages. Archaeologists still find relics believed to have belonged to the Winnebago and Pottawatomie Indian tribes which once inhabited this region.

Contemplate Sale Of War Properties

Washington, Sept. 5.—The British embassy has informed the United States government that a sale of enemy properties in the Cameroons, German Africa, is being contemplated.

The sale will take place in London early in October and will include various estates, cocoas, oil palm and rubber plantations, and shipping, trading and residential sites.

Esquimeau Liberal User of Soap

Chicago, Sept. 5.—(By the Associated Press).—The "long standing" libel that the Esquimeau objects to soap deserves to be corrected in the interests of truth," according to reports from the Rev. William A. Thomas, Episcopal missionary among the Tigras at Point Hope, Alaska. Point Hope is about 300 miles north of the Arctic Circle, and is the farthest point north of the Episcopal church activities. Mr. Thomas and his wife are the only white residents of the settlement.

"The fiction that the Esquimeau doesn't like soap is absurd, for the wholly practical reason that he must keep clean in order to stand the rigors of the climate," Rev. Thomas says. "On our way east from the coast a friend asked Mrs. Thomas how she kept herself supplied with cold cream up in the North to prevent her face from freezing. The reply is that the application of any thing that might close up the pores of the skin and prevent the free circulation of the blood is the quickest way to have her face frozen. What applies to a white person applies with equal force to the Esquimeau. If he used seal oil or whale oil or any of the other lotions which he is charged with preferring to soap, he couldn't stand the bitter cold of the Arctic climate."

"As a matter of fact the Esquimeau uses a whole lot of soap. Also like the red Indian, they pull the hair from their faces by the roots, in order that their faces may be kept clean."

"I am speaking of the Esquimeau at home, in his native igloo or hut. This igloo is not necessarily the unclean dugout of snow which it is sometimes depicted. The snow igloo is a temporary affair built for overnight shelter. The igloo in the native communities is a neat compact affair."

Invite Celebrities to Auxiliary Convention

New Orleans, Sept. 5.—Queen Marie of Roumania has been invited to the national convention of the American Legion Auxiliary in New Orleans October 16-20, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, Auxiliary national president, announced today. An invitation also was extended to Mrs. Warren G. Harding, Mrs. Hobart said. The invitation to Queen Marie was forwarded to Bucharest through

Frederick C. Nano, Roumanian charge d'affaires at Washington. Distinguished for her work among soldiers of the Allies during the World War, the Roumanian queen is one of the most popular rulers in Europe among American legionnaires.

The Auxiliary plans to entertain some of the most prominent men and women in the country during the national convention to be held in connection with the annual gathering of the Legion. John J. Tigert, United States commissioner of education, has accepted an invitation to address the convention, and a similar acceptance is expected from George B. Utley, president of the American Library Association.

Other notables invited include: Mrs. M. P. Higgins, president of the National Parent-Teachers' Association; Mrs. Herbert Hoover, who is president of the Girl Scouts of America; Mrs. George Minor, president of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Philip A. Moore, president of the National Council of Women; Mrs. Agnes H. Parker, president of the Women's Relief Corps of the G. A. R.; Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Cora A. Thompson, president of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Auxiliary and Mrs. Thomas Winters, president of the American Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mary Roberts Rhinehart and a number of other well known women writers are also expected to attend the Auxiliary convention.

Rockefeller Foundation Contributes to Schools

Peking, Sept. 5.—Peking headquarters of the Rockefeller Foundation announces that, in line with its policy to develop scientific education in China and to support Chinese-operated schools, its China Medical Board will contribute one-half of the expense of buildings, equipment and salaries for instruction in science at the Southwestern University at Nankai and at Nankai College at Tientsin. To each institution \$125,000 is to be contributed for buildings and equipment and \$5,000 per year for three years is to be given for additional salaries. The condition is that each school provide an amount equal to that given by the Foundation.

In addition, the Board agrees to send to each institution a visiting professor for one or two years. The Board announces that it is essential to encourage the advance of medical science in China.

Shanghai Exports To U. S. Drop

Shanghai, Sept. 5.—Declared exports from Shanghai to the United States fell off \$15,545,488 in the half year ended June 30 as compared with the total for the corresponding period of 1921, according to a report compiled by the American consulate at Shanghai. The decrease largely is accounted for by a decrease of nearly \$56,177 in the preceding period.

Total exports from Shanghai for the half year period were valued at \$21,654,797. The total for the first half year of 1921 was \$37,198,285. Included in the total given are exports to the Philippines of \$515,221 as against \$608,333 in 1921 and to Hawaii of \$35,184 compared with \$56,177 in the preceding period.

Tokio Deserted in Summer

Tokio, Aug. 12.—The hot summer days which, with their continual heat, mosquitoes and other discomforts, extend from mid June until the end of July are days of additional worries to the business men of Japan. Official and political affairs virtually come to a standstill, those who direct the business of the country leaving for the mountains and seaside to escape the heat, while those left in charge behind find a few hours in an office trying to keep health and nerves together.

Until this year, when the Kato ministry increased the hours, government offices closed at noon, even some departments of the post office complying with this regulation. Recently, when an American mail which landed at Yokohama early on a Monday morning was not distributed in Tokio until late the following Wednesday, the Japanese newspapers printed it as "feigning illness owing to the hot weather."

Coach Breenahan of the University of Iowa is arranging to take a group of his star track performers to the A. A. U. championships at Newark next month.

Butterflies only live for about two months.

Court For War Abolishment

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 5.—An International Court of Arbitration "whose purpose and function shall be the avoidance of war, and the peaceful settlement of international disputes," is formally resolved upon by the Pan-American Round Table of San Antonio, according to announcement today by Florence T. Griswold, director general.

Dispatches from Washington recently giving prominence to a proposed American League of Nations have occasioned the sending of letters by the director general of the local Round Table to Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general of the Pan-American Union, Washington; and President Brum of Uruguay, South America, suggesting that a Pan-American Court of Arbitration would be of greater significance. The republics of South America, for many years, frequently have made effective use of the principles of arbitration, reads a resolution of the local body, sent to Washington, and "in one instance the president of the United States tendered the services of this country alone, or in conjunction with other countries of this hemisphere, to render all possible assistance in solving an international dispute between Chile and Peru."

It is also the earnest desire of the local body, based on its proximity and closeness of connection with Mexico, to "stimulate a stronger friendship with Mexico by creating a common ground where out people can meet with Mexicans for the purpose of solving our international problems upon a basis of free acceptance by the people and not upon a basis of the material interests of any favored group."

The Pan-American Round Table of San Antonio, its officials declared, invite the cooperation of the Pan-American Union, the Pan-American Society of the United States, the Pan-American Department of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and other organizations leading to the creation of the proposed court of arbitration, to bring about peaceful settlement of international disputes in the Western Hemisphere, officials declared.

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Payment of Chinese Loans Sought

Tokio, Sept. 5.—The government and banks of Japan are trying to devise some scheme whereby what are known as the Nishihara loans to China totalling 100,000,000 yen may be recovered or at least the interest of 7,500,000 yen a year, which has not been paid since the loans were negotiated in 1918, may be secured. When the loans were made by the Industrial Bank and the Banks of Korea and Formosa, it was expected that China would give the banks certain concessions, but these have not been forthcoming. The banks have had to pay the interest to the investors who bought the bonds and there seems no prospect of China being able to repay the interest, much less the capital which was to have been spent on railways in Manchuria and Mongolia and in the development of mines in Amur and Kirin provinces.

Of the total, 50,000,000 yen was to have been refunded in July, 1923, and the balance in 1924. At a meeting of representatives of the banks and government three plans were suggested but no definite conclusion was reached. The plans were: new loans to be readjusted by means of renewals; a fundamental readjustment to be effected by raising China's customs tariff. The first plan was rejected as contrary to the retrenchment policy of the government, the second as well-nigh impracticable since China is unable even to pay interest on the existing loans. The third plan had too many difficulties before it could be made practicable.

Will Ignore Copyright Laws

Moscow, Sept. 5.—International copyright laws, excepting only with countries with which the Moscow government has treaties, will be ignored in Russia if recommendations of the Soviet state publishing department are adopted by the Commissariat of Justice.

The publishing department, which has been considering the question many months, takes the view that all books once within Russia are state property, and that the state has the free right for the use of publications as it sees fit.

There are more ducks in China than in all the rest of the world. Roy Thomas Fort Smith outfit has been having a hard struggle trying to keep out of the Western association cellar.