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HARMONY PICNIC.

Second Annual Meeting Held in The Interest of Good Citizenship. Large Attendance. Very Able Addresses. Splendid Order Prevailed.

Encouraged by the phenomenal success of the meeting that was held at Harmony last year in the interest of temperance and good citizenship, and realizing how great and lasting have been the benefits derived from that meeting, it has by common consent been agreed to make this picnic an annual occasion. And much to the gratification of the promoters of the undertaking the meeting of last week easily surpassed from every standpoint the initial meeting of a year ago. The attendance was a third larger, being conservatively estimated at upwards of 4,000. Bearden's brass band was better suited to outdoor performance than the orchestra of last year. The addresses were made by some of the ablest men that the country affords. The department of the great throng was nothing short of the ideal. Not a word was uttered nor an act committed by anyone that marred even in the slightest degree the harmony and pleasure of the day.

As was referred to by the speakers, one should need no more convincing evidence of the value of prohibition, or of the wisdom displayed by the people of this county in voting out liquor, than the perfect order that prevailed at Harmony last Thursday. Instead of disorder existing, a spirit of cordial, good fellowship seemed to permeate the atmosphere. The tone and spirit of the meeting were exceedingly beautiful.

Rev. B. J. Guess acted as chairman of the meeting, and called upon Rev. T. P. Burgess to open the exercises with prayer. At the request of the chairman, Judge J. W. DeVore introduced Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the South Carolina University, as the first speaker.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell.

Dr. Mitchell's subject was "Civic Spirit." In the outset he thanked every man and woman who had a part in making such a meeting possible. He said that South Carolina is more thoroughly alive than ever before. As he travels up and down the state he sees unmistakable evidence of progress, not ephemeral but permanent progress. The people are back of the good roads movement that will ultimately carry a good road to every farmer's door; rural telephones are forming a network over the state; rural free delivery mail service is being extended; interurban railway lines are being built; the rural schools are being improved, and demonstration farms are giving a new impetus to agricultural pursuits. Said he: "God speed the things that are on foot to help the farmer, the backbone of the country."

Concerning education, Dr. Mitchell said that the man or woman who is loyal to the neighborhood school is the best friend of education. Next in loyalty must come the high school, and that if they are loyal to these they will likewise be loyal to the higher institutions. He realizes what it is for a youth to struggle for an education. His father was a Confederate soldier from Mississippi, and owing to the ravages of war Dr. Mitchell was out of school between the years of 10 and 17. He was inspired as a young man by being presented with a book on a train by a gentleman, the title of which was, "Friend, Go up higher." These words had been ringing in his ears all down through the years. Dr. Mitchell said concerning the "Civic Spirit," whether it be temperance, improved schools, better roads, better mail facilities, more rapid means of communication, improved agricultural conditions, all mean "Go up higher."

Here in the South we have three great institutions: 1st the Home, and to these "sweet homes" noted for their purity and out of which men and women who rule the country have come." Dr. Mitchell paid a very beautiful tribute. The second is the church, and the speaker said it is the churches perched upon the hills that have led in civic life. They are free from politics and beckon the people up higher. The third institution is the state. Dr. Mitchell said "I want to labor to strengthen these great institutions."

He next spoke at length of the community life. Whereas before the war there were large plantations—he himself having been reared on one containing 4,500

acres—these have been cut up and sold to smaller farmers, and prosperous communities now exist with good schools, churches, good roads, etc.

Dr. Mitchell stated that eight yokes of oxen could not draw him in politics, but whenever it becomes necessary for him to speak upon moral questions he asks that he be given the privilege to do so.

Dr. H. M. DuBose.

The second speaker, Dr. H. M.



Dr. S. C. Mitchell.

DuBose, of Nashville, was introduced in a most happy manner by Rev. L. D. Gillespie. Dr. DuBose is a minister, author, and editor of Epworth Era. He has been invited to deliver several addresses in South Carolina. On this occasion Dr. DuBose said among other things:

"The call for my personal service in the prohibition campaign in South Carolina has been to me a pleasing preference. The holiest traditions of my family are connected with the soil of the Palmetto state. Upon my own cradle shone a distant star, and the crown of manhood came to me upon a far-away shore; but South Carolina is the birthplace of my sires, and the memories of my childhood were taught to inscribe it as 'the land of every land the best.'"

Zealous Co-operation.

"And now the movement to free South Carolina from the curse of the liquor traffic shall have not only my prayerful sympathy, but my most zealous and industrious co-operation."

"The subject assigned me for discussion to-day—prohibition and good citizenship—is a happy combination of high and endearing ideals. It is that marriage of wise and purposeful thoughts in our civilization destined to issue in the liberation and crowning of mankind."

"There is a widespread and willful ignorance concerning the purposes and ends of prohibition as an instrument of government, and, assuredly, the great ignorance abroad as to the true standards and duties of citizenship."

"I may very profitably divide my discourse into two principal parts. In the first of these I shall consider the claims of prohibition as a prime doctrine of government. In the second I shall show how it is incumbent upon all good citizens to support and defend prohibition as a matter of private conscience and of public fealty."

Great Fundamental.

"In the present state of human government the prohibition of rapacity, vice and social evil is a fundamental in the making of both constitution and statutes."

"The true liberty of mankind is not that which is expressed in written laws, but that which is above and beyond laws. Laws are enacted not to create liberty, but to protect and to preserve liberty. The body of our statutes is, therefore, prohibitive—a sword against evil-doers and the combinations of evil men. This stay of the sword is to create op-

portunity and to protect the heritage of freedom. Prohibition thus becomes the hand-maid of authority, and the protectress of liberty. Against true liberty law has, and can have, no function."

"The history of human liberty effectually establishes this claim of prohibition to be a fundamental. From Rummymede to Liberty Hall the history of human liberation has been a story of the inhibitions placed on the aggressions of power, the abuses of privilege and the evils of license. The voice of those stern old barons at Rummymede was 'King John shall not!' The Declaration of Independence was the voice of a new born nation against the license and usurpations of George III."

Liberty and Freedom.

"The article of confederation of 1777 and the constitution of 1787 are the eloquence of those age-long restrictions by means of which liberty and freedom expect to maintain themselves in a triumphant

and power of personality in men.

Prohibition Defined.

"Prohibition is that principle of law which has operated to develop the sense of individuality in men. It is a false belief that license, which many have mistaken for liberty is friendly, even necessary, to the development of the sense



Dr. H. M. DuBose.

and power of personality in men. On the contrary, it is license that arrests the march of mind and soul on the way to their crowning, and that sinks them to the level of slavery and inertia in the sodden mass of weaklings and incompetents."

"It is only by discipline that men draw out their strongest powers and approve their highest selves, and the truest form of discipline is that self-denial and self-mastery which come of the inhibitions of the higher law."

"There can be no ideal high standard of manhood and citizenship except as men awake within themselves to the sense of individuality and personal responsibility in all matters of private and public action. This awakening can come only as the individual is restrained by both his own and the public's inhibition of what is evil."

"Prohibition, is therefore, such a discipline and restriction that by the public upon itself as the individual man should lay upon himself. Prohibitory statutes are thus, but the extension of private conscience and discipline to the body of society, that is to the state, to the public."

Maintains Order.

"The principle of prohibition has created, and still maintains, the order of human society."

"Not license—not false liberty—but restriction and repression have made a social fabric possible. Not the states in which men have been least restricted in following their own inclinations or appetites have longest survived, but those whose people have been held and compelled by their own laws to follow an ideal set above the debaucheries of the herd."

"Herbert Spencer and other masters of sociology have shown how society inevitably rests upon those laws which restrain the selfish; the lawless and rapacious elements of society from infringing or destroying the rights of the other elements of the body. And this is precisely the ground upon which the statutes prohibiting the liquor traffic come in. There is no longer patience to hear an argument denying the evils of the traffic. Only fools, sodden

inebrates and sordidly selfish men either make or listen to these arguments. The only question now worthy the thought of sane and honest men is how best to repress and destroy the curse. Society demands its extirpation and demands it as a measure in which its life and its soundness are involved."

"The principle of prohibition has made possible a strong and healthy public opinion."

Public Opinion.

"In that remarkable book by Ambassador James Bryce, 'The American Commonwealth,' much is made of American public opinion. The author discovers that the most American thing in America is public opinion. It is bold, authoritative and is trusted and feared by rulers and law-makers. And what is most worthy of note here is that this virile public opinion is treated as the offspring of that constitution which bristles throughout its momentous provisions with terms of limitation and prohibition."

Practical Claim.

"And here perhaps at last is grounded the strongest practical claim of the cause of statutory prohibition—namely in the fact that public opinion needs to be rescued from the degradation of the drink traffic. The brewer and the distiller in national politics, and the saloon keeper in local politics, mean a debauched public opinion and an enslaved suffrage. The gin maker and the gin seller must be abated in order to save the nation from a gin-bought ballot. The traffic is lawless, corrupting, and the society which has commenced with it must become inevitably corrupted. So long as a liquor license is issued in any commonwealth, the type of public thought in that commonwealth must reflect the degradation of the public act."

Good Citizenship.

"I am now to consider the prohibition of the liquor traffic in its relations to good citizenship. But, first, may I not briefly sketch the portrait of a good citizen of an enlightened state? A very ancient picture of such a citizen was this: 'A



Hon. M. L. Smith.

man who feared God and eschewed evil.' That can hardly be improved, though I venture to add this touch: 'A good citizen is one who in serving the state, offers worship to God and service to his fellowmen—one who carries into his every action a

BEAVER DAM MILLS

New Company Capitalized at Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. New Gins Ordered. Cotton Mill to be Enlarged, Operation Oct. 15th

love of the truth and a reverence for his conscience, as for his God.' 'From such citizens the cause of prohibition can expect only support. It is from the selfish, the unthinking, the lawless and the degraded that it expects opposition.'

"It must follow from all this that the good citizen espouses the cause of prohibition as an answer to his own sense of honor."

Carmack's Courage.

"Every true man, every worthy citizen of the south has an immortal example of honor in the courage of the martyred Carmack. Tennessee has given no greater boon to this nation, to civilization, than the example of this nation-mourner man, who gave up even life to follow his honor as a man against men."

"Assuredly the good citizen must espouse the cause of prohibition as a means of service to his fellowmen."

"To those who count national greatness or private fortune in tonnage and bank clearances and whose ideal of personal good is the right to indulge their appetite unrestrained, this sentiment of brotherhood obligation counts for little. But to those who think of the nation as a family and the social body as instinct with the sensibilities of a brotherhood, the thought is an overmastering one. Whoever he be who has lost the word, 'I am my brother's keeper,' is unworthy the name of citizen, and has forfeited the right to invoke or use the power of the ballot. The man who can get his consent to vote for the rum traffic has parted with his sense of loyalty, and responsibility for his brother. He is an Ishmaelite."

"Every good citizen must give in his allegiance against license in any form as his response to the highest appeal of patriotism."

True Patriots.

"No man is a true patriot who does not wish for his country the best—deliverance from every evil and the largest guarantee of repose and prosperity. Surely the record in many states and in multitudes of cities in this land is sufficient to convince every unbiased citizen of South Carolina that the highest moral, political, social and financial well-being of his state demands that the course of the dispensary—the devil's own substitute for the saloon—be swept from the soil."

Tennessee's Example.

"The state of Tennessee particularly sends greetings to her sister state of South Carolina and challenges her to join the new Confederacy of Prohibition. Twenty-four days under its benign influence and restraints have exhibited wonders in the volunteer state. The national holiday—which came four days after the application of the state-wide law—and which witnessed an orgy of drunkenness and crime, was all but barren of police experiences. Sixteen days after prohibition the city station house of Nashville was without a prisoner—a thing which has not happened before in the history of the city. Crimes traceable to drunkenness have fallen off in this town 75 per cent. Houses heretofore disgraced as saloons are now being occupied by legitimate business and trades. The most notorious whiskey house in the state has become a savings bank—a pean of economic triumph over the despoiler. But the history has but begun to be written. The glory of the south is its primacy in this greatest moral reform of the ages. What does South Carolina say?"

Hon. M. L. Smith.

The first speaker of the afternoon was a distinguished young South Carolinian, Hon. Mendel L. Smith, of Camden, who was introduced by Mr. A. S. Tompkins in his inimitable manner. Mr. Smith esteemed it a great privilege to appear before so large and so representative a body of citizens of Edgefield county, a county that has not only furnished gallant soldiers and illustrious statesmen but votes—in 1876. Mr. Smith in the outset called attention to the fact that not an artist, musician, sculptor, poet, or author of very great renown has been produced within the past twenty-five years. Everything, said he, that is now produced is for the market. The speaker said that the two great evils of the day are intemperance and divorce. He thanked God that South Carolina has no divorce

The cotton mill village is already beginning to take on new life. Mr. B. F. Zimmerman, who is to have entire charge as manager, arrived yesterday to remain permanently. He will bring his family about the first of September.

Mr. Zimmerman told The Advertiser's representative that an order has been placed for six improved Pratt gins to take the place of the old ones in the ginney. He says that there is no doubt about the new plant being ready when the season opens. If there is any delay in filling the order, Mr. Zimmerman will have the gins shipped by express. The superintendent of the oil mill, Mr. Arthur Childers, will arrive next week, and Mr. L. L. Clippard, the cotton mill superintendent, will reach Edgefield within a few days.

Mr. Zimmerman stated that it is the purpose of the management to have the cotton mill in full operation by October the 15th. An addition of 100 feet will be made to the present cotton mill building, extending toward the street. Orders have been placed for 5,000 additional spindles, which with the spindles that are already in the mill, will supply sufficient yarn during the day run for the looms. Mr. Zimmerman says operating a cotton mill at night is unprofitable. Not a single mill in the entire Piedmont section runs a single spindle at night. Probably the running at night has had something to do with the failure of the Edgefield mill.

The new company that purchased the mill, headed by Mr. Lewis W. Parker, of Greenville, has been capitalized at \$200,000 and will be known as the Beaver Dam Mills. The petitioners in the application for a charter are L. W. Parker, E. A. Smyth, W. E. Beattie, of Greenville; B. F. Zimmerman and W. L. Marchant, of Greer; B. F. Taylor, of Columbia, and W. W. Adams, J. C. Sheppard, Thos. H. Rainsford and B. E. Nicholson of Edgefield.

The people cast their ballots for prohibition in 1892 in order to rid themselves of the evils of liquor but the state dispensary was given them as a substitute, and as soon as the corruption of the dispensary was brought to the attention of the people they killed it. The dispensary system is a mistake in human government. To the saloon there attached an odium that the stamp of the state could not wipe out. The state could not elevate the liquor business, consequently honest men could not be secured to manage its affairs. We now have a system—the county dispensaries—that is subject to all of the weakness and every infirmity of the old mother dispensary. Experience has shown that we were unwise in adopting the dispensary as a solution of the whiskey question. Then, let's away with the proprietorship of the liquor business.

Mr. Smith showed very conclusively how farm labor has been demoralized by liquor, citing instances of greatly improved agricultural conditions resulting from the removal of the dispensary.

He next referred with telling effect to the dishonesty and crime that is abroad in the state. In South Carolina there were 240 homicides in 1908, while in prohibition Maine there were only three. This should cause the people of the Palmetto state to hang their heads in shame.

The speaker urged every citizen to be the centre of a wholesome influence that will go out for the betterment of conditions, the elevation of our citizenship.

Mr. Smith easily ranks among the ablest men of the younger generation in public life in the state, and this visit has made for him many friends among our people.

Capt. Claude E. Sawyer.

Rev. B. J. Guess next introduced Capt. Claude E. Sawyer, of Aiken, who had accepted an invitation to address this meeting, along with the other distinguished speakers. Capt. Sawyer said he is endeavoring to have Aiken follow the example of the old mother county in voting out liquor. He was greatly pleased with the very respectful attention and with the splendid order that prevailed throughout the day. This of itself was one of the fruits of prohibition and showed that the

(Continued on the Fourth Page.)

MILITARY PICNIC!

THE EDGEFIELD RIFLES

Will give a picnic at CENTRE SPRING,

on Thursday, August 19th,

And also a dance in the Edgefield Opera House Thursday night.

Music on both occasions will be furnished by Beaden's Orchestra, of Augusta, Ga.

Burbecue dinner will be served at Centre Spring.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

The Confederate Veterans and Newspaper Men are invited

to be present as guests of the Company.