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DEFENDS COL. BROOKS.

Gen. Brooks Resents Attack of Dr. Abbott Upon the Late Preston S. Brooks in The Outlook.

Gen. U. R. Brooks has sent the following letter to The Outlook, defending the late Preston S. Brooks from an attack by Dr. Lyman Abbott who refers to the caning of Sumner as a "crime":

Editor The Outlook: A friend handed me a copy of The Outlook of June 21, 1913, and in reading "Henry Ward Beecher as an Orator," by Lyman Abbott, I find the following on page 879: "The true orator must be a real thinker, and he must think clearly and practically if he would produce permanent effects. Wendell Phillips was one of the greatest orators I ever heard. I think I should put him second only to Henry Ward Beecher. I heard him deliver an address in Watertown, Massachusetts, directly after the brutal assault of Preston Brooks on Charles Sumner. The reader of to-day cannot easily conceive how deeply stirred was the State of Massachusetts by that crime, nor conceive how profoundly stirred was the Massachusetts audience by the restrained eloquence of Massachusetts' great orator, the Mark Antony of his time. But the speech was wholly ineffective, because when we came away from his indictment of the slave power and thought over his address we discovered that the only remedy which he proposed was that Massachusetts should call home her Senators and Representatives and secede from the Union—a remedy which was instantly rejected by our sober second thought."

I have the honor, to be a nephew of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, who caned the Hon. Charles Sumner in the United States Senate chamber on the 22d of May, 1856, and died at the Metropolitan hotel, in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 27th of January, 1857. He was born at Edgefield Court House, South Carolina, on August 5, 1819. At the time of his death he was a little over 37 years old.

Almighty God does not give everything to any one individual. Mr. Sumner was endowed with a powerful intellect and also a fine, large physique, but if he ever had any courage I never heard of it. For six days his well trained voice was heard in the United States Senate (in May, 1856;) his skilful rhetoric, dramatic action, were admired immensely by the Free Soilers during the six days of abuse heaped upon South Carolina and her Senator, Andrew Pickens Butler, the aged relative of Mr. Brooks. He (Mr. Sumner) was chastised and justly so by as brave a man as the United States Senate has ever produced and as gallant a soldier as ever drew a sword on the plains of Mexico, fighting under the stars and stripes. I have never defended his fair name from attacks from blackguards, but when a gentleman of Mr. Lyman Abbott's culture writes of him as making a brutal assault on Charles Sumner—then forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

I respectfully call Mr. Abbott's attention to the account of the caning of Sumner as published in the Washington Star of date May 23, 1856: We have taken occasion to procure an account of the affair that occurred in the Senate chamber yesterday afternoon from an eye-witness, in whose judgment and in the integrity of whose representation we rely. We present it to our readers as follows:

"Yesterday after he had sought Mr. Sumner elsewhere without finding him, Mr. Brooks went to the Senate chamber (the Senate then having adjourned.) Mr. Sumner being there, Mr. Brooks sat near Mr. Sumner until a few ladies who were on the floor had retired. He then went up to Mr. Sumner, who was at his desk writing, and said: "I have read your speech carefully and with as much disposition to do you justice as I could command, and I have deliberately come to the conclusion that you were guilty of a gross libel upon my State and a wanton insult to my absent and gray-haired relative, Judge Butler, and I feel under obligation to inflict on you a punishment for this

libel and insult." Mr. Sumner thereupon essayed to rise from his seat as though to resist what Mr. Brooks had said, when he (Mr. Brooks) struck Mr. Sumner with rapid and repeated blows about the head with a gutta-percha cane, and continued his blows in spite of Mr. Sumner's efforts to ward them off and seize the cane, until Mr. Sumner fell. As Mr. Brooks was suspending his blows (which he did the instant Mr. Sumner fell) Mr. Crittendon came up and interposed, saying, "Don't kill," etc. Mr. Brooks thereupon left the spot and remained with his friends in the Senate chamber until Mr. Sumner's friends, several of whom were present (Mr. Morgan of New York, and Mr. Foster of Connecticut, among them) lifting him up, bore him into one of the ante-rooms of the Senate."

In Rhodes History of the United States we are told that Brooks came from a good South Carolina family, was well educated and had been a member of the house of representatives for three years, where his conduct had been that of a gentleman, and he had been called admiringly by all with whom he was associated "courteous, accomplished, warm-hearted, hot-blooded, dear as a friend and fearful as an enemy."

Sumner assailed Senator Butler in his absence with such vile vituperation that Lewis Cass, a Northern man of the highest standing, the Nestor of the Senate, declared it to be "the most unAmerican and unpatriotic (speech) that ever grated on the ears of members of this high body. I hope never to hear the like again, here or elsewhere." See Dargan's School History of South Carolina. A Hartford professor, many years after the event, in discussing Bacon's essay on "Revenge," told his class that "Mr. Sumner's vituperation was intolerable."

The British Quarterly Review characterized this speech "as an example and proof of the deterioration of American tastes," and said that Sumner used this vile language because he was adapting himself to his audience, that he was too much of a scholar of good sense and good taste to have used it for any other purpose, and that "he must be heartily ashamed of it." John Bigelow, who was born Nov. 25, 1817, at Bristol, N. Y., and 92 years thereafter died, said that the blood that Brooks drew from Sumner was the first blood of the war. From "The World's Famous Orations I take the following: Preston S. Brooks in his defence of his attack on Sumner— "Born in 1819; died in 1857; elected to Congress from South Carolina in 1853, serving until 1856, when after the failure to expel him, he resigned and appealed to his constituents, who re-elected him in the same year almost without opposition. Served until his death, January 27, 1857. Delivered in the House of Representatives on July 14, 1856."

"Some time since a Senator from Massachusetts allowed himself, in an elaborately prepared speech, to offer a gross insult to my State and to a venerable friend who is my State's representative and who was absent at the time. Not content with that, he published to the world, and circulated extensively, this uncalculated libel on my State and on my blood. Whatever insults my State insults me. Her history and character have commanded my pious veneration, and in her defence I hope I shall always be prepared, humbly and modestly, to perform the duty of a son. I should have forfeited my own self-respect, and perhaps the good opinion of my countrymen, if I had failed to resent such an injury by calling the offender in question to a personal account. It was a personal affair, and in taking redress into my own hands I meant no disrespect to the Senate of the United States or to this House.

"But if I had committed a breach of privilege, it was the privilege of the Senate, and not of this House, which was violated. I was answerable there and not here. They had no right, as it seems to me, to prosecute me in these halls, nor have you the right, in law or under the Constitution, as I respectfully submit, to take jurisdiction over offences committed against them. The Constitution does not justify them in making such a request, nor

this house in granting it. If unhappily the day should ever come when party or sectional feeling should run so high as to control other considerations, of public duty or justice, how easy it will be to use such precedents for the exercise of arbitrary power, in either house, to expel members of the minority who have rendered themselves obnoxious to the prevailing spirit in the house to which they belong.

If I desired to kill the Senator, why did I not do it? You all admit that I had him within my power. It was expressly to avoid taking life that I used an ordinary cane, presented to me by a friend in Baltimore nearly three months before its application to the "bare head" of the Massachusetts Senator. I went to work very deliberately, as I am charged—and this is admitted—and speculated somewhat as to whether I should employ a horse- whip or a cowhide, but knowing that the Senator was my superior in strength, it occurred to me that he might wrest it from my hand, and then—for I never attempt anything I do not perform—I might have been compelled to do that which I would have regretted the

balance of my natural life. My answer is that the Senator would not accept a message, and having formed the unalterable determination to punish him, I believed that the defence of sending a hostile message, superadded to the indictment for assault and battery, would subject me to legal penalties more severe than would be imposed for a simple assault and battery. That is my answer.

"To such as have given their votes and made their speeches on the constitutional principles involved, and without indulging in personal vilification, I owe respect. But, sir, they have written me down upon the history of the country as worthy of expulsion, and in no kindness I must tell them that for all future time my self-respect requires that I shall pass them as strangers. And now, Mr. Speaker, I announce to you and to this House that I am no longer a member of the 34th Congress," and, concluding his speech, Mr. Brooks walked out of the House.

Will Mr. Lyman Abbott allow me to suggest that we let the dead rest?

U. R. Brooks.

All Aboard For the Foreign Tour, Thursday, August 21.

Ticket Office, America—Residence of Mrs. Mary J. Norris—Round Trip Tickets for Twelve Years Old and Under 25c—From 13 to 16 inclusive 50c—All Older Tourists \$1.

Parties of twenty-five will leave America for Japan and the world tour at 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30 and the last one at 8 o'clock. Decide at which house you expect to leave and begin to make preparations.

Japan—Residence of Mrs. W. E. Lott.

Italy—Mrs. A. E. Padgett.

China—Mrs. E. J. Norris.

Africa—Mrs. J. L. Mims.

Mexico—Mrs. Lovick Mims.

America—Mrs. Mamie N. Tillman.

At each home, about twenty minutes will be delightfully spent, and refreshments served everywhere. After you have bought your ticket and entered one of the touring cars for your destination there will be no further expense. Everything is included in the price above.

TOUR COMMITTEE.

JOHNSTON LETTER.

Miss Kenny and Miss Wright Entertain Engagements Announced Dr. Allen Expected Home.

Mrs. Ernest Satcher and children of Augusta are guests at the home of Mr. W. W. Satcher.

Mrs. L. C. Latimer is visiting her son, Mr. Edward Latimer, at Macon, Ga.

Mrs. P. B. Waters, Jr., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. David Phillips, at Springfield.

Mrs. W. G. Templeton, of Summerville, is spending a while in the home of her brother, Mr. Herbert Eidson.

Miss Minnie Craig Taylor has returned to Camden after a visit to her friend Miss Elise Crouch.

Miss Maud Nickerson spent the past week in Greenwood with Mrs. Taylor Goodwyn.

Following have gone to Waynesville, N. C.: Mr. and Mrs. Jack A. Lott, Misses Mertis, Sue, Ella and Ola Smith, Lylie and Pet Lagrone.

Mesdames A. P. Lewis and Lizzie Crim will represent the mission society at the annual W. M. U. held at Saluda on 28, 29th, and dele-

gates from the Y. W. A., will be Misses Beulah Sawyer and Sara Norris, alternates, Misses Martha Watson and Zena Payne.

Miss Flora Kenny entertained a number of her friends on Tuesday evening, complimentary to her friend Miss Cooner, of Greenwood. Eight tables of progressive games were played out on the veranda, and Mr. Auburn Moyer made the highest score, and received the gift. Punch was served during the time, and at the conclusion an ice course, with cake was served.

Mr. Gus Powell, the father of Mr. Bob Powell died on last Thursday morning, August 7th at his home near town. He was just ready to go to the services being held at Rocky Creek, and feeling indisposed, returned to the house to lie down. He was administered to by those with him, but he died within half an hour after his return to the home.

Dr. B. L. Allen is expected home this week from the city hospital Augusta, and it is a source of great pleasure to his many friends that he is improving and will soon be among them again.

Miss Emmie Wright gave a very pleasant party on Monday evening, and Rook was the chief means of amusement, and after an animated game, Miss Maud Sawyer was given the prize, a box of confections. The refreshments served were ar-

tistically arranged, the colors of pink and yellow being used, and this color predominated in the flowers used in the decorations. About 30 friends were present and the affair was in honor of her friend and class-mate, Miss Mabel Cooner, of Batesburg.

Mr. Paul Perry, of Florida, has been visiting his father, Mr. Pope Perry.

Misses Annie Crouch and Eula Satcher are guests of friends in Saluda.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Clark entertained with a tea on Thursday evening.

Rev. and Mrs. Hamlin Etheredge are guests of friends here.

Prof. Eric W. Hardy, who has been superintendent of the school at Fork Union, Va., is spending awhile at the home of his father, Mr. J. W. Hardy.

Mr. W. S. Stevens, Mrs. Ida Stevens and Miss Lena Stevens, Mr. J. K. Allen and Miss Mary Lewis, of Meeting Street, were visitors here during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mobley are at home from Florida where they have been for the past 8 months. They have a winter home at Auburndale, and the stay there has benefited them both.

Miss Alma Woodward is at home from a visit to friends in Atlanta, and to the Isle of Palms.

Miss Bessie May King, an attractive young lady of Savannah, has returned to her home after a visit to the home of her aunt, Mrs. M. A. Huet and also to home of her friend Miss Sara Stevens.

Mesdames Horace Wright, of Georgetown, Henry Clark of Aiken, and Miss Daisy Sawyer of Fairfax, are visiting their sisters, Misses Sawyer.

Mr. W. T. Walton is at home from a month's stay at Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Cobb entertained on Saturday night with a delightful dining, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Ouzts.

Mrs. Ephriam Andrews has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Angelle Bacon Andrews to Mr. John Milhu, of Chattanooga, Tenn., the marriage to take place in the early part of September. Miss Andrews is one of the town's sweetest and most accomplished young women, and by her cordial manner has always made warm friends here, and that her marriage will remove her to another state, is a source of keen regret. Mr. Milhu is one of Chattanooga's most progressive business men.

Mrs. Hearsey, of Waynesboro, Ga., has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Carl Lowrey.

The W. C. T. U. from here will send a large delegation to the state convention to be held at Saluda in September. The local officers, Mrs. T. R. Denny, president; Mrs. Fannie Hoyt, treasurer; Mrs. Olin Eidson, recording secretary; Mrs. J. P. Bean, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. A. P. Lewis, state officer, will attend and the delegates are Mesdames P. B. Waters, J. L. Smith, J. L. Walker and Miss Zena Payne.

Ten Commandments of Health.

The Bulletin of the Chicago Department of Public Health prints the following Ten Commandments:

1. Thou shalt honor thy city and keep its laws.
2. Remember thy cleaning day and keep it wholly.
3. Thou shalt love and cherish thy children and provide for them decent homes and playgrounds.
4. Thou shalt not keep thy windows closed day or night.
5. Thou shalt keep in order thy alley, thy back-yard, thy hall and stairway.
6. Thou shalt not kill thy neighbor's bodies with poisonous air, nor their souls with bad companions.
7. Thou shalt not let the wicked fly live.
8. Thou shalt not steal thy children's right to happiness from them.
9. Thy shalt bear witness against thy neighbor's rubbish heap.
10. Thou shalt covet all the air and sunlight thou can obtain.

On the reverse side of the card is a diagram graphically setting forth these facts:

Good housing promotes: Health, life, mortality, success, ambition. Bad housing promotes: Failure, stupidity, crime, disease, death.

LOCKING COACH DOORS.

Custom of the Southern Railway Answers no Good Purpose and is Inconvenient to Passengers.

Spartanburg, S. C., Aug. 7, '13. Editor Advertiser, Edgefield, S. C.

Dear Sir: The Southern Railway company has in force a rule requiring the locking of the rear doors of passenger coaches upon approaching and leaving stations, which is highly inconvenient to the traveling public and positively dangerous. All passengers are forced to enter and leave by the front door, requiring twice as long to make the exchange of passengers as would be necessary did they enter by the rear door and leave by the front.

Where ladies and children require assistance in getting on trains, often the one assisting attempts to leave the train by the rear door as the train begins to move only to find the door locked and he must run to the front door and alight from the fast moving train.

During the interval between the locking of the rear door one or two miles before reaching the station, and unlocking it one or two miles after leaving it, accidents of almost any nature might occur, effectually closing the only avenue of escape. Should the car become derailed, front end collision, fire or panic of any kind, the passengers would be caged like rats in a trap.

When the Iroquois theatre burned in Chicago, taking its toll of the lives of men, women and children, a wave of horror swept over the country which resulted in the changing of the hanging of doors to all public buildings, so as to allow people to escape in times of danger or panic. And yet more people travel every day over the Southern railway in South Carolina than were in the Iroquois theatre, and with far greater probability of accident, and proportionate risk of life and limb.

The helpless women and children demand the protection which we can give by a little effort just now. The undersigned, representing Spartan Council 323, U. C. T.'s, has the matter pending before the railroad commission at this time. We urge every person in South Carolina who appreciates the situation to write the Hon. John G. Richards, Jr., chairman railroad commission, Columbia, S. C., insisting upon an order from the commission requiring the Southern Railway company (the only offender in this particular) to keep open and accessible at all times both front and rear doors of all passenger coaches in operation.

W. F. Strickland, Chairman R. R. Com. Spartanburg, S. C.

South in Saddle.

Judson Welliver, a Washington correspondent, says that the south is in the saddle now insofar as governmental affairs are concerned and offers the following as proof of it: "The president is a native of Virginia.

"The speaker of the house is a native of Kentucky.

"The leader of the house is a native of Kentucky.

"The ten members of the cabinet include one native of Texas, one of Georgia, two of North Carolina, one of Kentucky. Two were born under the British flag, and the other three are natives of Illinois, New York and New Jersey.

"The chairman of most of the important committees of both senate and house are natives of the south and elected from it.

"The chief justice of the supreme court is a native of Louisiana.

"Aside from all this, the south is getting in the general personnel of executive positions that are filled by appointment, a vastly larger proportion of big and influential posts than it has held since the civil war."

John, I've just heard where you may buy a fine new automobile for half price."

"All right, dear. Now if you can hear how we may be able to keep it going for half price I'll buy the thing"