

THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.

A Representative Newspaper. Covers Lexington and the Borders of the Surrounding Counties Like a Blanket.

VOL. XXXVIII.

LEXINGTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1908.

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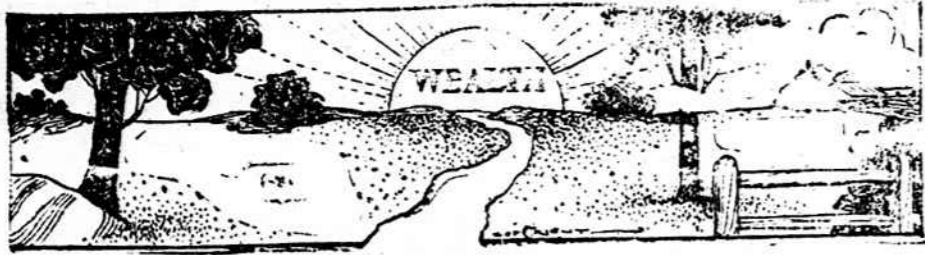
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The Teachers' Institute.

The Lexington County Summer, or more properly, the Teachers' Institute, was opened here Monday, Aug. 10, at 10 a. m. The opening was very encouraging; and the instructors are much pleased at the outlook. About 30 teacher-pupils—mostly ladies—were enrolled the first morning and many more are expected this week. The work will continue for two weeks, at least, and it is probable that it will run longer.

The exercises were opened with songs, followed by prayer, by Rev. W. H. Hiller. Rev. Hiller also made a strong, short address to the teachers. Superintendent of Education Kyzer then made a few remarks and formerly turned the school over to the faculty. Each member outlined the work to be done in their departments.

The faculty this year is stronger than usual, and there is no reason why the Institute should not be a great benefit to the teachers and would-be teachers.

Prof. E. R. Aycock is the principal, and is teaching Principles of Teaching and Civil Government; Prof. W. E. Black is the assistant, and has charge of Mathematics and Business Forms; Miss Elizabeth Dominick is teaching drawing.

The following teachers are in attendance: Misses Blanche Kyzer, Chapin; Maggie and Katie Shuler, Selwood; Lela Fulmer, Countsville; Annie S. Griffith and Ida Reeder, Edmund; Daisy Edwards, Leesville; Eva Bookman, Irmo; Birdie Addy, Gilbert; Eula Epling, Pine Ridge; Meney Pound, Gaston; Sudella Kieckley, Minnie Kieckley, Bertha Kieckley, Bessie Lown, Ethel Dreher, Sue Corley, Doris Shirey, Hattie Cromer, and Mrs. W. E. Black, Lexington; Althea Oswald, Leesville; and Messrs. L. S. Lindler, G. H. Ballentine and Prof. S. S. Lindler, Gilbert; Chas. W. Cromer, Samuel D. Mathias and Samuel P. Lindler, Lexington; Prof. Thad. W. Dreher, Irmo; Lillie I. Fallaw, Gaston; Kezlie R. George.

Little Child Scalded.

Henry, the bright and interesting little four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Haltiwanger, of Pelion, was painfully scalded on Thursday. Mrs. Haltiwanger was preparing to scald a chicken and set a pan of hot water on the floor. The little fellow stumbled and fell directly into the water. He was burned about the body and hands, but was doing nicely at last reports.

Dr. Dreher is Coming.

It will be of interest to the relatives and friends of Dr. and Mrs. Julius D. Dreher to know that they landed at San Francisco from Tahiti, Society Island, last Friday. They are now at the home of Mrs. Dreher at Scranton, Pa., but in a few days Dr. Dreher will leave for Washington, then for Selwood, Lexington county, the home of his mother. Later Mrs. Dreher will follow him.

It will be recalled that Dr. Dreher was appointed United States consul to Tahiti two years ago. He has been there in the service of the government ever since and this is his first leave of absence.

Today Mr. William C. Dreher and family, consisting of Mrs. Dreher and William Chase, their little son, will land at New York from Berlin, Germany, where Mr. Dreher is connected with the Associated Press and is the regular correspondent of several important papers and magazines.

While Mrs. Dreher is on a visit to her people in Boston, Mr. Dreher will work in the office of the Associated Press for a few weeks when his wife will rejoin him and together they will go to Selwood. It has been five years since they were at home.

Later in the summer there will be a reunion of the family of Mrs. Martha E. Dreher at Selwood and all of her eight sons will be present, among them being Superintendent E. S. Dreher of this city. Mrs. Dreher is now 85 years old and has been ill for several months, but is better now.—The State, 8th.

At Summerland Yesterday.

About 1500 people heard the county candidates and Congressman Lever at Summerland, several hundred ladies being present. Dr. Etheredge presided. Candidates for the House spoke first, followed by those for the senate and other offices. Nothing new was brought out. Congressman Lever made a most excellent speech and was repeatedly applauded. We are under obligations to Col. John Bell Towill for kindness shown us while in Batesburg. We are forced to jump the Gilbert meeting today, but will be with the aggregation in the Fork next week—a part of God's country. G. M. H.

Wingard & Wingard will furnish the best barbecue of the season at Midway on Saturday, August 15. Refreshments will be served.

Ladies, prepare your jellies, jams, pickles, etc., for the Lexington county fair.

THE COUNTY CAMPAIGN.

Brief Synopsis of the Speeches Made by the Candidates for the Senate and House.

(By Cyrus L. Shealy.)

The official campaign of Lexington county was opened at Gaston on Aug. 4; and the candidates are now traveling over the county seeking the suffrage of the people. Campaigning, to those who attend only one or two meetings, may seem to be a somewhat pleasant and altogether amusing occupation. It is rather diverting at times; but to those of us who have gone over the county as an unbiased reporter, it takes on more serious proportions. But we have never struck a better place to study men; and, to the sociological student, it is a delightful task and, if done well, a nice discernment—to trace the tact and tactics of the very affable office-seekers. To the candidates, however, it is more of a business than otherwise—or, at any rate, a pretty big business proposition, and we fear it is too much so. There was a time when South Carolina produced statesmen of the highest order, but such men are few in these parts today. The vision seems to be hovering around the mountain top, with no one able to ascend and follow it even higher. Our greatness is not of the same high degree as it used to be. Today we have too many ring-leaders; too many factions, politicians and agitators—in a word, the demagogue is abroad, and well he is playing his part, too. He is to be found on nearly every platform you face; and the people are off their guard enough to let him slip into the highest councils of state at times when we can ill afford it. This is a representative government, and our people, being, as they are, supreme in power, should demand that our representatives come up to the standard of true statesmen. If they can't lay aside their narrow, selfish, greedy motives, let them remain in the rank and file and support the men who can.

But we must return to our county campaign. The initial meeting at Gaston was well attended and very quiet. In a write-up of this kind we can only give a synopsis; but we hope these will be sufficient, or we may say, a help to the people in getting an idea of what the legislative aspirants stand for. The senatorial trio started the thing off, and Dr. Crosson was the first speaker of the three. In his opening remarks he reviewed his early career as a democrat and "red shirt" rider, "as an agriculturalist," he said, "I know the needs of the people." He says he is going to inject no personalities in this race, and is going to make the fight clean-handed. He is in favor of helping the man who uses the hoe and drives the plough. He is opposed to high appropriations in that they are becoming enormous and burdensome to the taxpayers. Expenses of the government should not be more than formerly. Against the creation of new offices which calls for an increase in appropriations to pay officials; opposed to immigration. In favor of investigating the insurance companies, but thinks this ought to be done by the Comptroller General, and not by an extra commissioner. Is in favor of good roads. Did not commit himself on the lien law question.

Mr. Graham was the second speaker. He referred to our struggles in 1776, and drew contrasts with our present independence and prosperity. Said that our higher institutions of learning did not benefit the masses; hence was in favor of building up our rural schools; in favor of improvements on roads. Wants the lien law repealed; opposed to bureau of immigration and to double taxation. Thinks it a good idea to have our convicts manufacture our fertilizers instead of allowing corporations to work the phosphate beds.

Mr. Sharpe followed Mr. Graham. Gaston is near Mr. Sharpe's home, and he spoke at first in a heart to heart talk. He says that it takes money to run our colleges and other state institutions just as it takes money to run our homes. Lien law one of the most iniquitous statutes we have. Is opposed to it; also to the immigration bureau; opposed to the insurance commissioner, but we need some way to keep out the "wild-cat" companies. Stands for the common schools.

The first speaker for the House was Mr. Joseph L. Amick. This is his first appearance in the field of politics. He invites an investigation of his record. He believes in good public roads and enforcing fully the law on this matter. Against the high appropriations for state institutions. His claim is that only ten per cent. of the people get help from state colleges; the other ninety per cent. get their education from our various denominational schools. He wants the masses to get their full share of state benefits. Heartily opposed to bringing riff-raff immigrants to this country. In speaking of the Confederate soldiers, said he was not in favor of sending them away from home, wife, children and friends. Wants every one of them pensioned and left by our firesides.

Mr. Edwards wants to make a "peaceful and high-pitched campaign." He is also a new man, and points to his business record "as a measure of his worth." Referred to our good financial condition and to the splendid lawabidingness of our people. Does not want the state schools to prosper at the expense of the common schools. If elected, will stand for everything that tends to the betterment of Lexington county. Stands for a strict enforcement of the vagrancy law; against our present immigration law, and the peculiar "fox-law."

Mr. Hawes is another new man. He is opposed to the lien law, and wants it repealed at once. Wants this state to deal no further in the immigration business. His claim is that it is no solution of the negro problem. He thinks our free schools ought to have more help. Stands for public high-way improvements.

Mr. Lowe's speech was his maiden one. He comes before the people as a laboring man. He stands for "conservative appropriations." As a laborer he is flatly opposed to our immigration bureau; wants the lien and fox laws repealed.

Dr. Ridgell hastily gave an account of himself. He believes in the lowest possible taxation that is conducive to efficiency. Is not in favor of tearing down any of our great educational institutions, but he wants the common schools helped. He believes in that old ethical principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number." Like the rest of aspirants, he is in favor of road improvements. All the men for the House are against the lien law, immigration, extravagant appropriations. Dr. says about the best he can do is to say, "me too" to these things.

Mr. Shuler said he was in sympathy with the other candidates in reference to the general and common issues of the day. He says if the people are not willing to put extra taxes on themselves to build good roads, he sees no way out of the mire except we be very strict on the criminals—thus swelling the number of chain-gangsters. He hopes by repealing the lien law we can force the negro into his proper place as the servant of the white man.

Mr. Wingard, as an old member of the House, thanked the Gaston people for their good support in the past. He, too, is opposed to the immigration drawer of the bureau of agriculture, commerce and immigration. He is in favor of the agricultural and commercial parts, since seventy-five per cent. of our people are farmers. Time was not sufficient for him to make a full speech.

Messrs. Buff, George, and Shealy, for clerk of court; all the men for supervisor except Mr. Taylor; and Messrs. Malpass and Spann, made short speeches—some only a few remarks.

Meeting at Swansea.

Swansea, Aug. 5.—Today was not an official meeting, but an off-day between Gaston and Pelion. However, most of the candidates were on hand, and you couldn't tell the difference.

Swansea is a growing town—and that's no mistake. Since we were here, two years ago, a beautiful and commodious hotel has been erected. There are signs of life on all sides and, being backed by a very fine farming country, the town is assured of a good, healthy growth.

According to an alternating arrangement, Mr. Graham spoke first today. He said that in view of the tremendous indebtedness of the state, the government should be run on a business-like basis. He again voiced his sentiments against extravagant



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appropriations.

Mr. Sharpe followed. He reviewed his past record, and explained the high appropriations as being due to our advancement; and we can't afford to recede. It isn't our place to go back; the government must be run—and it takes money to do it. He claims that the real issue was the question of ability on the part of the candidates for the senate.

Dr. Crosson spoke next, and said he is not making this run on the demerits of his opponents, but on his own merits. He again ripped up the state institutions.

The candidates for the House, and the others who spoke, brought out nothing new; and there's no use in repeating the sayings of yesterday in our skit of today.

Isn't it strange that our men are not offering any practical solutions for the many problems they are putting before us?

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Rev. Quick Has Returned.

Rev. W. D. Quick has just returned from a three weeks' visit to his old home in North Carolina. He had not visited the home of his childhood in thirty years and indeed it was a very pleasant visit. How about prohibition, The Dispatch man queried? "Well, sir," said he, "I have been in four counties in North Carolina and have conversed with many of the best people in that state, and without a single exception, they all favored prohibition. In prohibition territory the merchants are the most prosperous. In towns where whiskey used to be sold on every street corner, prosperity reigns supreme." Continuing, he said: "I have never seen so many changes; men who were in moderate circumstances 30 years ago are today well-to-do and own considerable property. The whole country is in a prosperous condition, and it is due largely to the fact that the people have outlawed the sale of whiskey," concluded Mr. Quick.

While away Rev. Quick visited the counties of Chesterfield, Marlboro and Kershaw in this state.

Won Winthrop Scholarships.

Miss Maude Farr, of Chapin, and Miss Annie Riser, of Leesville, won the Winthrop scholarships from this county.

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