

GOVERNOR DEMANDS ACTION.

Calls Upon Executive Committee to Declare Him the Nominee.

Columbia, July 19.—Declaring that he is voicing the sentiments of 72,000 white voters in South Carolina, Governor Cole L. Blease, in a lengthy statement issued to-day, and addressed to the people of South Carolina, demands of the State Democratic Executive Committee that it cease its dilatory methods, take immediate action and declare him the nominee for Governor. The statement is in view of the investigation ordered by the executive committee, upon the charges filed by Judge Ira B. Jones, candidate for Governor, of frauds and irregularities in the primary of August 27, in which, upon the face of the returns Governor Blease appeared to be nominated over Judge Jones.

The Statement in Full.

"On the 27th day of August, 1912, after one of the hardest fought and bitterest campaigns in the history of the Democratic party in South Carolina, I was renominated for a second term as Governor of the State. My majority was over 3,000 votes over both my opponents, and I had a lead of 5,500 votes over my nearest opponent in the race. I received in that election, according to the official returns transmitted by the several county chairmen of the State, 72,043 votes, which is possibly the largest popular vote ever received by a candidate for Governor, with opposition, in South Carolina.

"The people of South Carolina are familiar with the odds against which I had to contend in that primary, these odds being a culmination of the stubborn, bitter and persistent fight which has been made upon me since I have been in politics, and which increased steadily during my term as Governor.

"Early this year an active campaign was begun against my candidacy for re-election, with a view of obtaining control of the party machinery. To this extent that campaign was successful, and my opponents absolutely dominated and controlled the State Convention, which was held in May, that convention refusing to send me as a delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention in Baltimore. The county conventions, which elected the delegates to this State Convention, and in which the party machinery of the State was controlled, were in fact, in nearly all of them, it was in the hands of my opponents. So far as I can recall, there are only eight, if that many, of the county chairmen of the State who were elected at that time who are friends and supporters of mine, and about a like number on the State Executive Committee.

"Notwithstanding these facts, I had confidence in the character, honesty and integrity of the white people of South Carolina, and I repeatedly stated on the stump during the campaign that in an honest election I would be renominated for Governor, and that the only thing I and my friends had to fear was that I would be counted out or that the election would be stolen from me after it was won. While I have not the complete figures at hand, from information I have it is conclusively shown that out of the total number of the managers of election at the various precincts throughout the State, at least two-thirds of them were opposed to me politically. The executive committees of almost every county in the State were and are against me, and the State Democratic Executive Committee is dominated by my political opponents.

"Machinery Against Blease. In the organization of the party, in nearly all of the clubs, the club rolls, which are the registry lists, the requirement being that a man's name shall be on the roll five days before the election, were in the hands of the secretaries, most of whom were my political enemies; the registration committees of the clubs, whose duty it was to see that the voters' names were on these lists, were for the most part my political enemies; the managers, who were to judge of the qualifications of the voters, in the large majority of instances throughout the various counties, as shown above, were my enemies; and when the votes were cast these same managers, most of them political opponents of mine, took the ballot boxes, had charge of the ballots, and made the count. Now, with the club secretaries against me, the managers against me, the county executive committees against me, and the State Executive Committee against me, how could any fraud be committed by any of the Blease men, with all this election machinery in the hands of my political opponents? If fraud there was, it must have been committed by men who are not my friends; or else surely those who had charge of this organization must confess extreme ignorance, and must

admit that if there were cheating and fraud committed, it was not practiced in my behalf, but, on the other hand, would have been exercised and used against me.

"It is shown by the statistics that the ballots for State officers were, as a rule, no greater in number in the various counties than the total ballots for county officers, and in some instances were less. So, if fraud was practiced as to the State officers, then the executive committee permitted, if their view be correct, an election for county officers, including the Legislature, to be held and declared, which was fraudulent and should have been so declared if there was any justification for such action.

"My fruitless efforts for an extra number of ballots in order that there might not be a shortage at certain boxes will be recalled, and it will also be recalled that one of my opponents laughed at me, saying that I was making charges because I saw defeat staring me in the face.

The Cry of Fraud.

"When it appeared, on the face of the newspaper returns, that I had a majority of the votes cast, and had without doubt been renominated for a second term, the cry of fraud was immediately raised, even in the face of the facts I have above recited. The first cry of fraud was based on a seeming discrepancy between the vote for Governor and the vote for United States Senator and other State officers which at first was paraded by the newspapers as something like 20,000, notwithstanding the fact that the newspapers must have known that the vote for Governor was almost complete, and that the vote in the races for other State officers was far from complete—Anderson, at that time, for instance, not having reported its vote for United States Senator. To one who took the care to study the returns for a moment, the absurdity of this charge as a basis for fraud was easily apparent, and of course this matter was only urged in order to incite the people and prepare them for other charges to be made, and as soon as its absurdity became apparent on its face it was dropped. Then came as a basis for the charge of fraud the fact that the vote was some 24,000 in excess of the vote in the primary two years ago. This was persistently urged. William Murchison, of Dillon, requested a statement from E. Dore Durand, director of the census, as to the number of white males in the State in 1910, 1900, and 1890, and the number of white males in 1912. Mr. Durand's statement was published in the Columbia State and showed:

"Total white males 21 years of age and over in South Carolina: 1910, 165,769; 1900, 130,375; 1890, 102,657. Mr. Durand said: 'You will note that these figures include the foreign-born white males who may, or may not, be voters, but, as their numbers are small, it would not materially affect the total.'

"Basing the estimate upon the figures for 1890, 1900 and 1910, and figuring upon the increase in the two decades included, the number of white males in South Carolina 21 years of age and over for 1912 is placed at about 174,000. The total vote cast in the first primary on August 27 was about 140,000, which leaves a margin of about 34,000 white males over 21 years of age in South Carolina at this time who did not participate in the primary.

Figures Compared.

"It has been shown that in Chester county, where the votes of the two candidates for Governor were about equal, the increase in Chester's vote over 1910 was 30 per cent; and no protest or contest was filed with the (Chester) committee when they met and tabulated the returns and declared the results. In calculations which have been made, it is shown that Anderson, one of the strongest Blease counties, had an increase of 26 per cent; Orangeburg, strong for Jones, an increase of 37 per cent; Greenville, for Jones, the unprecedented increase of 76 per cent; Spartanburg, for Blease, increase 23 per cent; Charleston, strong for Jones, increase 19 per cent. These calculations were based upon the figures furnished by the Columbia State of August 31, in which the increase for the State was shown to be about 31 per cent.

"The sub-committee of the State Executive Committee has as its chairman a man whose political activities in South Carolina during the past several years have been particularly bitter, and whose personal and political hostility to me is too well known to need comment. He has on his side a majority of his sub-committee, notwithstanding the practice in contests of this kind is that when a candidate, on the face of the returns, has a nomination, that candidate is entitled to a majority of the investigating committee on fraud charges, and the contestant is entitled only to a minority, or, at least, only to an equal share of the committee. This sub-committee has delayed its first meeting, for one rea-

son or another, until next Tuesday, which is four weeks after the first primary and only six weeks before the general election. In the meantime, in violation of the constitution and rules of the party, no results have been declared nor any second primary ordered in those races for State officers in which there is not even the shadow of a contest. The chairman of the sub-committee, in refusing to meet in Columbia on last Monday, at the urgent request of three members of his committee, said there were as yet no charges of a tangible nature to be investigated. The 'Black Peril.'

"I have said nothing up to this time because I had believed that there would be some reasonable end to the matter. But further silence on my part, in face of the imminent peril in which the Democratic party of our State has been placed by the executive committee, and the sub-committee thereof, might be misconstrued as acquiescence on my part. The people are becoming restless. There looms before them the dark cloud of negro participation in politics, and of negro balance of power, breaking down the barriers which we threw up in 1876, and which all true white men have since placed above all personal considerations. I now call upon the State Democratic Executive Committee for action and that its dilatory tactics be a partisan cause cease.

"As the representative of a large majority of the white voters of South Carolina, I call upon the committee to speedily assemble and settle the question according to law and according to practice, according to truth and according to honesty. It may be the purpose, or if not the purpose, it may be the desire of the majority of the committee, to attempt to besmirch and to taint my name as the candidate of the Democratic party of South Carolina, but I call upon the committee to remember that if such be its purpose, it shall be carried out against the expressed wishes of over 72,000 of the white voters of a State which has been held to the tenets of a free ballot and a fair count, when there was white man pitted against white man.

"I believe in the primary as the means of giving the masses of our people a right to speak in their own government. I regard as enemies of the white government of our State those who would attempt to subvert the primary. I want to uphold, but not to control, the actions of the sub-committee of the State Executive Committee as indicated by the true white voters of our State. Are they not bringing into jeopardy and into fearful risk the continuance of our primary system? For, above all systems of election, and above all candidates under those systems, should be placed truth and integrity and honesty, and fair and square dealing between man and man, and when an arbitrary course of action is injected into a system which is contrary to these principles, and injected by those who are the custodians of that system, the system itself is in peril of its life, and the only remedy which can save it is a return to the standards of justice.

"To Resort Any Wrongs. 'I call upon the committee to meet together, in the interest of the white Democracy of South Carolina, obey the constitution of the party, and declare the results of the primary.

"In writing this appeal, I feel that I have performed my duty as a citizen of the State and a member of the Democratic party. I rejoice that I have the courage, the loyalty and devotion to the Democrats of this State, who have fought for me, to lead them in whatever direction and course that they shall advise or wish in the protection of their right to vote for the candidates of their choice, and have such vote declared in accordance with the constitution and rules of the party, and in accordance with the true result of the vote, and to resent any wrongs which may be attempted to be done them."

Mayor to Study Law.

(The State, 19th.)

W. H. Gibbs, mayor of Columbia, yesterday registered as a student of the University of South Carolina, taking the law course. He will pursue the same duties as any other member of the junior class.

Mayor Gibbs was formerly a student at Carolina, having attended the institution in 1880. He was there for one year as a special student.

Mayor Gibbs says that of course his first duty is to the city of Columbia, and that he may be compelled to miss some classes, but that he intends to take the two-year course with the object of getting the LL. B. degree. Being in charge of the legal department of the city government, the mayor thinks that the course will fit him better for his work and be of great assistance to him.

"Doan's ointment cured me of eczema that had annoyed me for a long time. The result was lasting."—Hon. S. W. Matthews, Commissioner Labor Statistics, Augusta, Ga.

AS ENGLAND SEES THE CANAL.

Intimations that Relations May Be Strained in Near Future.

London, Sept. 19.—The London Outlook devotes a large part of its space this week to attacks on the United States over Panama affairs, despite numerous warnings cabled from New York by correspondents of the English press that unless British criticism is modified American opinion will become unanimous in its support of the Panama act.

Apostle of Arbitration.

Among the Outlook's articles is one headed "The Apostle of Arbitration," which is an attack on President Taft for his defense of the measure. This article ends: "Mr. Taft will have to climb down from the extremely elevated position he has assumed. Happily, the American people, to their great credit, have refused to support their President in his recent doings."

Key to World's Commerce.

The Outlook also publishes a letter from Major General T. Bland Strange, in which he says: "Whoever holds the Isthmian Canal of America will hold the key of the revolutionized commerce of the world's future." This letter refers to "the monstrous action of the United States, permitted by our present pusillanimous government, of permitting war ships on the Great Lakes, contrary to the treaty of 1817."

This letter concludes: "When a treacherous neighbor asks to be allowed to put a pistol to your head as a proof of amity, the man or nation that allows it has no brains worth blowing out."

Under Armed Pressure.

C. H. Norman also contributes a war-like letter, in which he says: "The United States may give way under pressure of an armed and indignant Europe, but the advisers of President Taft will not submit unless they are satisfied that there is something more than words in British protest."

Takes Comfort in Varilla Treaty.

After editorially summarizing the views recently expressed by Bunau Varilla, The Outlook says: "It appears, then, that if the United States breaks the Hay-Pauncefote treaty they also break the fundamental treaty which they entered into with Panama. Suppose this last treaty were broken before the Supreme Court by the Panama Republic. This Court would have to do one of two things. It might annul the Panama Canal Act because it is against the Hay-Bunau Varilla treaty, which gives the United States their title to the canal. If it upholds the Panama Canal Act as entitling the States to make discrimination of tolls in their favor against other nations, this would be taking away their very right and title to the canal itself under the Hay-Bunau Varilla treaty.

Dilemma of United States.

"This is the dilemma in which the United States are left. By the convention of Constantinople, included in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, they must make equal and just charges on all users of the canal. The Suez Canal Company, having done so, may divide its profits, but the United States is not, or should not be, a commercial concern. The States, however, are claiming the right to levy tolls to meet all charges of construction and maintenance and working and interest on capital on all ships but American; they make a profit out of the canal as well as unfairly burden their competitors. The more honest way would be to benefit their shippers by subsidy and not take the money out of the pockets of the rest of the world."

Impure blood runs you down—makes you an easy victim for disease. For pure blood and sound digestion—Burdock Blood Bitters. At all drug stores. Price \$1.

Cuts Throat When Refused Shave.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 19.—A. M. Edwards, a carpenter in the employ of the Central of Georgia Railroad, who attempted suicide yesterday after his wife had refused to shave him, is so much better to-day that his recovery is assured.

Shortly after refusing her husband's request that she shave him, Mrs. Edwards left the room and went down stairs. When she returned she found Edwards lying on the bed and bleeding profusely from a deep gash in his throat. When officers arrived they had to pry the razor which he had used from the man's hands. Doctors say Edwards missed the jugular vein and will pull through.

\$80,000,000 Lost Annually by Wage Earners.

Dr. Sadler estimates that about \$80,000,000 in wages is lost annually to the American people as a direct result of colds. Lost time means lost wages and doctoring is expensive. Use Foley's Honey and Tar Compound promptly. It will stop the cough and heal and soothe the sore throat. Medicated air passages. J. W. Bell.

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR. Steam rollers may have their purpose—but excessive weight means discomfort in an automobile—or a man. He alone is sure that the heavy car rides easiest who has never ridden in the light, Vanadium-built Ford. A demonstration is a revelation. 75,000 Ford Cars already sold this season—one-third of America's product. Five-passenger Touring Car \$800—three-passenger Roadster \$590—Torpedo Runabout \$590—Delivery Car \$700—Town Car \$900—f. o. b. Detroit, complete with all equipment. Get catalogue from Ford Motor Company, Michigan and Fourteenth Streets—or from Detroit direct. L. O. White or R. C. Carter.

MAGISTRATES RE-APPOINTED.

Unseated by Supreme Court, Again Named as Recess Appointments.

(Anedron Intelligencer, 20th.) Governor Blease yesterday wired The Intelligencer that he has re-appointed the four Magistrates whose offices were recently declared vacant by the Supreme Court. These reappointments are recess appointments by the Governor, the law giving him authority to fill vacancies in this manner between sessions of the Senate.

The re-appointed Magistrates are: S. E. Whitten, of Pendleton. W. E. Green, of Sandy Springs. W. T. Chamblee, of Rock Mills. J. A. Young, of Martin.

The Supreme Court recently declared that the four above named Magistrates were holding office illegally and that their places should be vacant.

Governor Blease now takes the position, as indicated by him, that the removal of these Magistrates creates a regular vacancy in the offices. Therefore, under the law, he must fill these vacancies. He has done so by reappointing the same men.

Of course, under the decision of the Supreme Court, should the Senate not confirm these men their places would be vacated again following the session of the Senate, but until the Senate reconvenes the men hold offices under recess appointment. Should the Senate confirm them they would hold office right on.

A really effective kidney and bladder medicine must first stop the progress of the disease and then cure the conditions that cause it. Use Foley Kidney Pills for all kidney and bladder troubles and urinary irregularities. They are safe and reliable. They help quickly and permanently. In the yellow package. J. W. Bell.

Two Billion Barrels Cement in Canal.

Washington, Sept. 20.—When the latest million barrels of cement purchased have been used in construction work on the Panama Canal the amount of cement employed in the building of the big ditch will have reached a total of two billion two hundred million pounds. The cost of this item of construction reached \$6,500,000. If the barrels which contained the cement could be placed end to end they would extend 2,300 miles.

BEWARE OF MALARIA.

Malaria—Chills and Fevers—common complaints among people living in the Southern States, can be effectively relieved in the shortest possible time by R. L. T.—Richardson's Laxative Tonic.

This prescription has been used thirty-five years by Dr. Richardson, of Anderson, S. C., in his daily practice as a family physician, and has behind it thousands of testimonials from many prominent South Carolinians and citizens of other neighboring states. R. L. T. is a wonderful corrector of liver troubles and the greatest tonic on the market today. You can absolutely rely on it in any case of chills and fever or malarial poison, constipation or biliousness.

If any member of your family need a tonic that strengthens and builds, go to your druggist today and get a fifty-cent or a dollar bottle of R. L. T., and watch the quick, steady improvement. If your druggist can't supply you write R. L. T. Co., Anderson, S. C.

R. L. T. THE BEST LIVER MEDICINE THE MOST PERFECT TONIC 50c & \$1.00 per Bottle. All Drug Stores.

MRS. GRAY IN MORE TROUBLE.

Arrested at Washington on Charge of Concealing Public Records.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Helen Pierce Gray who, as Investigator of Crow Indian affairs for the Gresham committee of the House, was the center of stormy scenes at the last session of Congress, was arrested here to-day upon complaint of the Indian office and charged with concealing public records. She was released upon \$500 cash bail furnished by Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, and her trial before a United States Commissioner was set for Tuesday.

Specifically, Mrs. Gray was charged with concealing the allotment roll of the Crow tribe, covering Indian lands in Montana. Upon her arraignment to-day she declared she had taken the roll from the Indian office with the consent of former Indian Commissioner Robt. G. Valentine and Judge M. C. Burch, of the Attorney General's office, and turned it over to the Department of Justice that it might be saved from destruction and used as evidence in a proposed investigation before the Senate of the office on Indian affairs.

She says Wickersham Approved. Mrs. Gray declared her action had the approval of Attorney General Wickersham and that her arrest had been brought about by her enemies during the Attorney General's absence from the city.

At the Department of Justice to-day very little was known of the affair. Most officials there are out of town. At the Interior Department, however, it was said Mrs. Gray's arrest had been asked by Assistant Secretary Adams upon the report of the Indian office that she had three times declined to return the Crow records. The Acting Commissioner pronounced Mrs. Gray's charge that the papers were about to be destroyed "foolish."

Arrested Eight Times. The incident passed over and an investigation was provided in a resolution by Senator Townsend, of Michigan. For this, and with the consent of former Commissioner Valentine, Mrs. Gray says she took records from the Indian office, giving receipts, and delivered them to persons in the department of justice, charged with making an inquiry.

Since she began investigating Indian affairs eight years ago, at the request of former President Roosevelt, Mrs. Gray declares she has been arrested eight times by persons who wish to impede her work. Mrs. Gray when arrested was at first inclined to go to the District jail rather than give a bond. Her bail was first fixed at \$1,000, but later reduced to \$500 and furnished by Senator Clapp.

U. A. Smith, Bridgeton, Ind., had kidney trouble for years, and was so crippled with rheumatism he could not dress without help. He started using Foley Kidney Pills, and says: "I began to get better at once, and now all my trouble has left me, and I do not feel that I ever had rheumatism. I rest well all night, and though 59 years old, can now do the work of a man of 35 years. I would like to be the means of others getting benefit from Foley Kidney Pills." Refuse substitutes. J. W. Bell.

It is computed that it takes twelve acres of land to graze one head of cattle on Texas range land.