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YORKVILLE, S. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1912.

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS IN REVIEW.

## Past Utterances of The Enquirer Brought Forward For Present Reading.

the house is any stronger for state-

The foregoing completes the exhib-

it as the same appeared in the Record, and for fear the Record may not

have had access to all the clippings on

This from The Yorkville Enquirer

duces above under the caption of "Mr.

That Mr. Blease is a man of very considerable ability there is no question. We have taken occasion to make

this statement more than once before,

by the record. The question is as to whether he will employ his abilities in

the direction his past utterances hav

indicated, or rather more in line with

the prevailing sentiment of the state.

If he has a really laudable ambition

to rise higher he will keep closer in

It is not our purpose to nag at Mr.

consideration, and so far as The En

[Yorkville Enquirer, July 22, 1910.]

is inconsistent in that he once advo-

cated local option and now stands fo

very much impressed by the

state-wide prohibition. We are not

arguments, and we don't think the state is either. We rather see in the

situation that the State realizes full

anti-liquor candidate, and the man

who must be licked out of the second

ow. Our contemporary's position is little bit embarrassing to itself

crank. It would much prefer

a little bit embarrassing to itself though. It knows full well that Mr.

to see him in the governor's chair than

and counties partake in large measure of the same characteristics as individ-

absurd it would be to appeal to it as a whole to come back to decency. He

knew that there was no way to get at-

dividual counties to stand for the right of having to say whether they should

have prohibition or continue in the

way they were going. The idea won after a long fight. But just as an in-

dividual who has once been addicted

to the use of liquor, reforms and goe

back to drink, so counties and state

are liable to the same danger. The state is now prohibition with the ex

ception of six large counties. There i

still a large minority of liquor peopl in each of the dry counties. Mr. Feath

things are allowed to continue as the

are, with the majority sentiment lull

thing. Mr. Featherstone has always been for prohibition, and is for prohi-

bition now. The Columbia State has

quor now. The Columbia State wants

local option in Richland, because i knows that local option will ensure the

sale of liquor in Columbia. If it

rstone understands very well that i

When the state was sodden with

primary to give the other fellows

With a view to establishing as a | "We have seen it coming for years With a view to establishing as a fact a halucination under which it is laboring to the effect that The Enquirer has changed its attitude in state politics, the Rock Hill Record has published. The relation was a second race for governor would be between Messrs. Featherstone and Blease. There is now in progress the last decisive battle between those who er has changed its attitude in state politics, the Rock Hill Record has pubwere opposed to the state dispensary and those who would re-establish the lished a bunch of editorials that appeared in The Enquirer two years ago.
Some of the matter relates directly to
our advocacy of Mr. Featherstone, and
derived the conduct of its and who enour advocacy of Mr. Featherstone, and some of it was written without special reference to Mr. Blease or Mr. Featherstone either; but all of it is as good now as it was then, and we take special pleasure in reproducing it along with several other clippings that will the state dispensary and who endorsed the conduct of its management are for Mr. Blease. Those who are opposed are for Mr. Featherstone. The dispensary itself with all that grew out of it, was not the disease itself; but only a very pronounced symptom. Upon the battle now pending depends results far more farreaching than were connected even with the interest of the conduct of its management are for Mr. Blease. Those who are opposed are for Mr. Featherstone. with several other clippings that will depends reconnected even with the help to still further clarify the situation. The Record's compilation follows: ville Enquirer, September 2, 1910.

"During the campaign of 1910, one interested in state politics was careful enough to preserve some political utterances of the Yorkville Enquirer. These clippings are published below, and they are so at variance with the present "fence-straddling" political policy of the venerable county seat paper as to make many wonder what underlying principle effected such a change in the editorial utterances of that paper. There are people in this county who would like to know the reason for the change, but they will probably be told that it is none of their business.

Featherstone or Blease.

"As the result of the primary election of last Tuesday, it is up to the present "fence-straddling" political wovernor—Cole L. Blease of Newberry, or C. C. Featherstone of Laurens.

"As we see it, it is not so much a question of prohibition and local option as it is a question of men, for we can hardly believe that under existing conditions in this state any considerable number of people have been worried about the liquor question.

"The state now has county local option. That is, every county has the

opinions are interesting and they are reproduced herewith: The people who are inclined to be

hopeless over the proposition that right and decency always win out in a right and decency always win out in a long run, are invited to take encouragement from the result of the Tennessee election yesterday. According to the reports, Governor Patterson, the man who pardoned Cooper, the murderer of Carmack, after the suppresse court had affirmed his convicpreme court had affirmed his conviction, was defeated with his machine by 40,000 majority. Complete returns may reduce this majority, but there is no possibility that they will change dethe possibility that they will change de-leat to victory. The tremendous sig-nificance of this result is best appre-ciated when it is remembered that more than anything else, it furnishes an illustration of the irresistible power of outraged decency even over such an apparent impregnable obstacle as a dominant and thoroughly entrenched state Democratic organization. The state Democratic organization. The nave had access to all the clippings on action of Patterson in pardoning Cooper was a more contemptible crime than was the crime of Cooper, and his effort to defeat the supreme court jus- others that may seem more or less of the loval manner which they discharged their sacred duty, was of a piece with it. The result of the election furnishes occasion for general gratification, but decent people everywhere will rejoice and take new courses. take new courage in the assurance that right always wins, especially when it gets a little help."—Yorkville Enquirer, Friday, August 5, 1910.

"Middle-of-the-road politicians are liable to get run over by automobiles. -Yorkville Enquirer, Tuesday, July

"The Tennessee case proves again that the people are stronger than any kind of a machine, when they are once aroused by machine iniquities.
"There is a class of people who hold

and he may make a much better to the idea that the election of a man under charges to public position is equivalent to a vindication by a petit executive than many of us have here-tofore had reason to believe. This the Enquirer sincerely hopes. We cannot believe that anybody believes this; but there are people who say they believe it. We've seen the thing attempted time and again, but has been painted by his worst enemies he is as good as many other public men who enjoy the confidence and esnothing is more silly. People who re-sort to such means to vindicate their friends only become particeps crimiteem of the public, and we know also that even if he comes up to the highnis, and honest men laugh at them." -Yorkville Enquirer, Tuesday, Sepest standard of even the best of hi est mistakes. As the choice of the ma

The following is from an editorial of The Yorkville Enquirer of date Fri day, September 16, 1910: Mr. Blease.

"As to how it may have come abou and all that, is of very little conse-quence, for the important fact is tha Mr. Cole L. Blease is the choice of a majority of the white people as be-tween the candidates who have offered, and he is to be the next governor of South Carolina.

"It is very well understood that The Blease, and readers of this paper know the reason. His record as a public man has not been such as to invite our He has upheld things that think should be condemned, and his attitude on many questions has been what we consider decidedly dem-

We have never said anything about Mr. Blease, either in criticism of his reatherstone is a very able man of high purposes, and that he is in no public acts and utterances, or as a candidate for office, that we did not be to be absolutely true and warranted by the facts, and we have al-ways felt, and still feel, that if he Mr. Blease, for instance, and for that reason it is just a little hampered. But continues to pursue the career that is indicated in his past record he is pretthere is nothing inconsistent in Mr. Featherstone's political record. He has understood all along that states ty sure to bring about conditions that are likely to prove embarrassing.

"The principal issue in the guber natorial race is the best man for the dispensary liquor, he understood how office, and the way to pick the best absurd it would be to appeal to it as a what he stands for and how he stands for it. Most people are able to judge a man correctly tention except by appealing to the in-if supplied with facts and circumstances, and in this situation facts and circumstances are not wanting. Enquirer, Friday, August 12

"I tell you that either Cole L. Bleas will be governor of South Carolina or a Prohibitionist will be," said Candi-date Blease in Columbia. We have said more than once that Mr. Blease s the smoothest politician in the lot. Does this not prove it? It is a hit "be low the belt," it is true—square in the belly—but what could he have said better calculated to stir that Columbia ed to sleep maybe in the fancied secubunch?—Yorkville Enquirer, Tuesday. ger that the element which looks to the dispensary for political prestige, may again ride to power on the still

ization is looked upon as a means of gnawing appetites that once guaran-governing the people. If the organization stands for a thing they figure it is all right because the people could not help themselves. We have no doubt that Cooper murdered Corrections of the least of the leas doubt that Cooper murdered Carmack in the belief that having control of the party organization he could defy the law. We think that Pattern or make the return of the legal doubt that Pattern or make the return of the legal and to make the return of the legal doubt that the law. We think that Pattern or an area or the law. we think that Patterson option on exactly the same principle Cooper along the same idea. option of Cooper was really option, except that it wants a different But the pardon of Cooper was really contemptible and cowardly a more contemptible and cowardly crime than was the murder of Carmack. No wonder the people of Tennessee have been aroused."—Yorkville Enquirer, Tuesday, August 9, 1910.

them,' which Scriptural injunction means to judge people by what they are rather than by what they say they to local option. Mr. Featherstone

est, except as means to an end. The Columbia State is fighting to uphold the liquor business, and Mr. Featherone is fighting to put it down.

[Yorkville Enquirer, August 9, 1910.] Twist it and turn it as you please, as etween Messrs. Featherstone and Mc-Leod; but there is no question of the fact that while Mr. Featherstone was fighting the old state dispensary abomination with all the power he could bring to bear, Mr. McLeod stood for this same dispensary abomination as the best solution of the liquor question and at that time everybody knew how otten the dispensary abomination was They knew virtually as much about it hen as they do now.

[Yorkville Enquirer, August 9, 1910.] An Incident of 1898. In view of the timeliness of such in

formation just now, we have been tak-ing the trouble to look up the record of the campaign of 1898, in which Mr. C. C. Featherstone came within about four thousand five hundred votes of being elected governor, and we have come across some facts that are well worth the consideration of those who the time of their occurrence or who may have forgotten them.

The candidates that year were:

H. Ellerbe. R. B. Watson, George D. Tillman, E. L. Archer, G. Walt Whitman, O. L. Schumpert and C. C. Feath erstone, all for the dispensary as "the best solution of the liquor question," except Mr. Featherstone, who stood for straight-out prohibition. The state dispensary was at that

time at the zenith of its power. The people of the state knew it was rotten In 1910 the Enquirer was fighting Blease. In 1912 that paper refuses to fight Blease—openly stating that it can see nothing to justify a choice between Jones and Blease. These 1910 opinions are interesting and they are but misguided thousands who kept

The remaining Featherstone 17.882. of September 16, 1910, the Record 29,871 votes went to the other candiomitted from the editorial it reprodutes.

A few days before the second pristrong, personal appeal to the voters There were no arguments in the appeal and no rea-sons. It was put on the ground that der the circumstances. It vehemently begged its friends to have confidence in it, and promised to explain the whole matter to their satisfaction between the confidence in the confidence whole matter to their satisfaction between the confidence in the confidence in

ter on. In the election immediately following, the vote stood 37,723 for Ellerbe, and 33,271 for Featherstone, a major-State began to brag of its achievement,

taking entire credit for the whole thing; but did not yet give the people, votes it may have influenced. Blease or his administration. We any intimation as to what they were know that even if he is as bad as he voting for. Of course the thing leaked out, probbly in private conversation, for in the issue of The Enquirer of September 21, 1898, we find the following:

"It is still being maintained as a fact mary, Governor Ellerbe pledged himself to recommend a local option bill to the general assembly. The Columbia Record claims that this fact can be sustained by affidavits, and save ellows, he is still liable to make honjority of his fellow citizens, therefore, he is entitled to fair and impartial quirer is concerned, this he shall lthough it has no proof, it has reason o believe that the governor committed his pledge to writing. The thing is in-teresting and we will watch for fur-The Columbia State is printing col-umns to show that Mr. Featherstone her developments..'

There were no further developments until the convening of the general asembly in the following January, when upholding the state dispensary and ntaining recommendations that were intended to still more securely faste that institution on the poor whisky ridden state.

ts ante-election appeal had been made, because of a written pledge from Ellerbe, to the effect that he would recterranean reservoirs brings occupation governor as a liar, totally unworthy of public confidence. In conclusion State humbly resigned itself to jibes and jeers of friends and foes the immense output in crude petrole-alike; but promised that it would never be caught in the same trap again. after that, and many people believed found. that his death was hastened by this reproachful incident.

ere those who held that not only was wrong on its face; the secret trade but in its appeal to people generally to vote for Ellerbe on its promise to ex-plain the matter to their satisfaction, t deceived many of its loyal friends, nd supporters who were not willing to support either the dispensary or local option; but who were brought esitation about Featherstone on assumption that possibly the State had ome good reason other than politics should not be elected govern-

The plain truth about the whole business is, that it was a bunco game on the part of both Ellerbe and the Coumbia State and without much prejudice to either party, Prohibitionists were rather inclined to rejoice at the State's discomfiture.

"The Next Campaign."

As we said at the time, that was an able and interesting editorial that we sunk 1,500 or 2,000 feet to strike the recently reproduced from the News oil. Metal tubes, from 6 to 12 inches and Courier under the caption of in diameter, are inserted in the bores "Wanted: A Leader." There was so as to serve as pipes through which much depth and breadth in it throughout, and we approved it most heartily; but we are not in such close accord with our esteemed contemporary and stallment republished elsewhere under he heading of "The Next Campaign, nuch as if its purpose were,

Our Leader."

The Enquirer is profoundly impress out when we say "leader," leader is what we mean. The situation is not to be improved in the least by the mere stood for local option as a means of driving liquor out of a great many who might be able to combine enough counties that could not get rid of it in any other way, and if he had not believed that local option would have

right. He is really not worried so est, just and impartial enforcement of much about the six, as he is about the thirty-six. He is afraid that the law record are a guarantee that none but with the control of the six of t

which has served to run whisky into such a close quarter, may eventually work backward and put whisky in the ascendancy again. But the Columbia State understands all this as well as Mr. Featherstone does, and while we all up to an extent almost sufficient are willing to admit that both are to make us feel that we have the poliare willing to admit that both are to make us feel that we have the polifighting for a principle, we are not us of the state in a sling, and softens
willing to admit that local option is us down to the point where we begin
involved in that principle in the slightest, except as means to an end. The things as it desires; but after having nad a little time to get back on earth again, and to realize that we "couldn't nemories of facts and circumstance which seem to suggest serious doubts as to whether it would be right to pursue the policy suggested "if we could." the Enquirer was not among the papers that sought to emphasize procontrary it recognized from the begin-ning that the personal characters and

> was not the next governor of South Carolina, then it would be Mr. Blease. Carolina, then it would be Mr. Blease. If these newspapers had recognized this fact from the beginning and had bent their efforts to impressing upon the people what they themselves felt of Mr. Featherstone's personal fitness, instead of trying to make it appear that in the event of the election of Mr. reatherstone, somebody's unborn grandchild would some day die of colic, because Mr. Featherstone would not thing that grows; the "fall army worm"

permit it to have a few drops of whisky to dissolve asafetida in, Mr. Featherstone would have been elected.

We have more than once cited evidence to prove that Mr. Featherstone of a patriot and a statesman is more of a patriot and a statesman than he is a politician. We believe it was only because Mr. Featherstone had the patriotism to step aside in 1908, and let Ansel have the right of way that the overthrow of the old state dispensary became possible. Mr. reatherstone could not have been about the middle of July. A severreatherstone could not have been elected; but he had been a small, nar-row man such as many of the McLeod-ites and Richardites as voted against him profess to fear he is, he would have stood in the way and let every-

mon presumption was that it was specially from the standpoint of the snipping for Ellerbe.

In the issue of The Enquirer for August 27, 1999 (1994) In the issue of The Enquirer for August 27, 1898, just three days before the first primary, we find the following, which explains itself:

The Columbia State has come out openly for Governor Ellerbe and all the other papers are saying, "I told you so."

In the first primary election there was cast a total of 77,793 votes, of which Ellerbe received 30,101, and Featherstone 17,882. The remaining of the old story of the Indian and the white man when they undertook to divide their game on returnium of the arrival of the caterpillars img was necessarily late so that at the government, the works ources: the governmen

sts to join with the anti-Blease liquor men in the election of a liquor governor other than Mr. Blease is very easing to Mr. Blease; but we have an Blease that his enemies are unwilling to join with the Prohibitionists. In fact the situation vividly reminds us of what Mr. Blease said to the people the entomologist has before been "up

As to whether Mr. Featherstone has the slightest idea of ever being a candidate again, we do not know; but we beg leave to assure the News and Courier that Mr. Featherstone is con-siderably more than a mere Prohibi-tionist. He is an honest, earnest, able patriot and if elected governor of South Carolina will reflect much credit upon the state. If the anti-Blease lo-cal option people will go to him and assure him of their support even as he and those who think as he does assured their support to Ansel in 1908, maybe he could be induced to take the field again. If not, possibly Charles A. Smith would be willing to carry the that in order to secure the support of certain elements in the second pri-

OIL IN RUSSIA.

Great Geysers Constitute Source of

National Wealth. No other district in the world can compare in yield with the great oil fields of Russia on the western shores of the Caspian sea. Baku is a city founded upon oil, for to 'ts inexhaustible founts of naphtha it owes it very The Columbia State now came out an editorial setting forth how ity. The flowing treasure that wells ity. The flowing treasure that wells up from the hidden depths of its subommend a local option law to the leg- to thousands, wealth to tens of thousands and light and heat to millions. the At present Baku produces one-fifth of the the oil that is used in the world, and flower sprinkler or shaken on by a construction of works, shipbuilding um from this single city far surpasses Governor Ellerbe died a short time that in any other district where oil is

Oil is in the air one breathes, in The State was also severely criticised because of the incident. There ter of the morning bath (though not success, and will be just as effective in the drinking water for that is against the present pest. The followbrought in bottles from distant mineral springs), on one's starched linen. The very dust of the streets is impregnated by the petroleum with which they are sprinkled; the soil of the home garden is charged with oil, and if flowers are really to thrive, it is said that earth must be imported from Lankuran, further down on the Cas-pian. The busy wheels of commerce that roll out from Baku are lubricate with the native product; the engine and steamers are propelled by it; the coffers of the great petroleum comof the city's exchequer is governed by its rise and fall. On entering the fields one becomes

lost amid a maze of towering der [Yorkville Enquirer, August 18, 1911.] ricks, erected over the wells to operate them. These pyramidical wooder structures are covered with gypsolit or iron plating as a protection against fire. The shafts of the wells are often be drawn to the surface by a metall bucket, the "bailer," ready to pass in iron conduits to the refinery in Black Town and become one of the riches

articles of commerce.

There are over 2,000 of these wells ecause this last deliverance looks too in the Apsheron (Absharan) peninsucan hardly conceive of the activity im-The Enquirer is profoundly impress-ed with the fact that if this state needs pyramids, each in itself a source of one thing more than another, it is a revenue that is a fortune. The stu-strong, able, capable political leader: pendous figures of the annual yield pendous figures of the annual yield from these fields is almost staggering. It runs up into the many millions of "poods," a pood being approximately ive American gallons. Sometimes the borings strike "fountains," and then a tremendous "spouter" is the result, belching up its concealed contents

## Miscellancous Reading.

Worm," which is now ravaging the fields of many South Carolina farmers and methods checking the inroads of this pest is given in the article, printt we would," we are confronted with ed below, prepared by Mr. E. A. Mc-Gregor, of the United States bureau of entomology, with headquarters at Batesburg. The article follows: At the present time there is abroad in our fields a pest which is causing

records of the respective candidates was the all important question, and it tried to convince the News and Courier army worm" and its scientific name it -the pest which abounds at presentmillet, but apparently cares little at all clear the reader's mind in reference to these much confused pests and enable

about the middle of July. A severe oc our all his influence in behalf of rehabilitation of the liquor traffic, and the other ing on the er can be depended upon to do all he come a question one day as to the overthrow of the old state dispensary and surely the News son revealed its presence in considerthe ground. Apparently the reason that infestation occurs mainly in bottom does not exceed \$800 a year. The enor-

seems absolutely immune to the pest.

liquid taken from the top of the recep-

If possible to obtain it, arsenate whisk broom. Probably the easiest and quickest

method of poisoning the "fall army worm" is the so-called pole method. This method is used commonly against ing description of the pole-and-bag field with little trouble and small exreach from one crop row to the next. At each end is fastened a bag of porus filled either with dry Paris green, dry horse back, through the fields, dusting two rows at once. The shakingcaused by the motion of the animal going at a brisk walk or at a trot is sufficient to dust the plants thoroughly. The application, should if possible be made in early morning or late evening, when the dew will cause the poison to adhere better to the foliage. From one to two pounds are required to the acre and from ten to twenty acres are covered in a day.

In cases where the "fall army worm is at work in fields which are soon to be cut for fodder, it is not always advisable to apply poisons directly to the crop. In such cases the use of poisoned "bait" is to be strongly recommended. In preparing such "bait." chop into small bits either grass, corn, cane or anything of this nature and the chopped "bait." It may also be sweetened to good advantage with sugar or molasses. Place a big tablespoonful of this mixture at near inter-

THE "FALL ARMY WORM."

How to Control Pest Now Ravaging Many Fields.

A description of the "Fall Army

much alarm and wonder among planters. It parades under several names, but its true common name is the "fal and the Columbia State of this fact at the very outset, but they would not have it so. They persisted in talking as if local option were a real issue, and they failed to see even after The Enquirer had told them virtually in so many words that if Mr. Featherstone were not the part governor of South The present pest is likewise thought by The present pest is likewise thought by many laymen to be the genuine "army worm," which is also not true. It is a curious fact that though these three caterpillar pests resemble one another a great deal, they are very different in their diet habits, as follows: The "cotton leaf worm" eats only cotton leaves; prefers wild grass, corn, sorghum and for cotton! These facts should help to

> In this vicinity the "fall army worm first became noticeable this season currence was reported from Anderson county, which was immediately investigated. A visit to fields about Ander-

This is the first season that the "fall the employer twelve cents weekly. army worm" has been known to be urally, therefore, neither the planter or

the entomologist has before been "up his employee. He is therefore permitagainst" the precise situation which confronts the farmer at the present time. On the other hand, the planter need not be too greatly alarmed since whose annual wage he has it entirely within his power to \$800 must, according to the national incontrol-if not completely eradicatethis pest upon his lands. Every man's problem becomes his own, and now is

In order to check or to control the day of his illness and continuing for twenty-six weeks. In case of illness for use of arsenical poisons must be resorted to. This poison may be employed in several forms and applied in various manners. Arsenate of lead is ed it is necessary for the laborer that preferable since it does not injure the preferable since it does not injure the of twenty-six weeks for the \$2.40 st foliage and adheres better to the surfoliage and adheres better to the sur-pend or 104 weeks for the \$1.20 a week face. It may be applied either as a This, it should be understood, is in ad dry powder or as a liquid spray. Paris dition to the free medicines and fre green is just as effective but must be medical attention to be rendered, applied with greater care lest it burn his family while he is sick or out the leaves. If Paris green is to be used employment, wet it must be mixed with an equal amount of lime and diluted at the rate tion, and, after the stated period, of 1 pound of poison to 150 gallons of weekly benefit in cash, but, should he water. Furthermore, this solution must contract tuberculosis or any equally constantly be stirred and aggitated to grave disease, he is entitled to keep it from settling or otherwise the

tacle will be too weak and that from the bottom much too strong. plants. In using arsenate of lead it should be mixed at the rate of five physician or midwife. pounds to 100 gallons and may be applied by means of a spray pump, or, if a pump is not at hand, the solution may be sprinkled on by means of a the following seven trades-building,

the "cotton leaf worm" with perfect a method will enable anyone to treat his pense. A pole is taken long enough to cloth with a bottom one foot wide and holding about one-half peck. These are

originally. "My definition of a Progressive, then, would be one who really believes in a government of the people, by the peopound of the poison to fifty pounds of bull moose."

strongly urged. Many of the caterpillars are preparing to form their coccoons. Out of these coccoons will come the adult moths which soon will be fly-

ing about laying their eggs by the millions. It is easy to see, then, the urgent necessity of destroying the worms gent necessity of destroying the worms out under a plan that leaves all the before they can become moths. In this tickets in the hands of the opposition, way "a stitch in time" will save not and is seeking the right to have a lot nine but thousands!

Take time to read carefully the facts contained in this notice. Decide which method you prefer to use in your particular case. Then get busy-not soon

WORKMAN INSURANCE ACT.

Unfriendly Review of England's Great

Experiment. On a certain day two weeks ago the 15,000,000 wage earners of England that I am particularly strong—the were expected to devote that day to were expected to devote that day to capering about in ecstacy, flinging their caps in the air, building huge bonfires in celebration and otherwise displaying the fact that they were ravished with delight. The day was July 15,

with a magnifying glass would have tity from Gen. Jones for the use of had hard work to find any traces of the myself in Governor Blease's cam-

surance act is undoubtedly the most complicated and intricate piece of leg-

islation undertaken by any modern government. It is also the most daring and ambitious. The following paragraph can give only the barest outline of the most important provisions. The

workingman or workingwoman who falls sick in all Great Britain. The capitalized value of all the reserves which must be provided to carry out tacked the crab-grass, and when this this service is estimated to be \$335,takes place near the bud, where the aided who does not in some degree ommensurate with his means, contri-Second, to provide employment fo

those out of work.
This "stupendous attempt to promot lands is, viz., that in such fields planting was necessarily late so that at the time of the arrival of the caterpillars man himself and his employer.

corn shoulder-high, while mature corn of a laborer does not exceed thirty cents, he is not required to pay any

In every case the duty of seeing that the contributions are paid rests upon the employer. He is held responsible not only for his own share, but that of from his wages, provided he does mmediately.

Every person regularly employed

surance act, be insured, no matter what the character of his employment may be—cabman or clergyman.

either for man or woman. But before is designed to aid the sick person

Not only is an insured person entitl treatment in a sanitorium througho the remainder of his life.

An insured married woman, or the ceive a maternity benefit of \$7.20 at the time of confinement. The married woman who is herself insured receives which the various countries are conlead should be used since it will adhere this sum in addition to the usual rate longer and is not injurious to the paid weekly to insured women during sickness. The intention is to provide These are some of the main provisions of Part I of the oct. Part II

taken up with a scheme of compulsor insurance against unemployment mechanical engineering, iron-founding taining employment. A beneficiary A phase of the endless discussion aroused by the act is the furious indig nation of householders over the inclu sion of domestic servants in its provi sions.-New York Sun.

Senator Tillman's Definition of Pro gressive.—On being asked the other day to define the term Progressive enator Tillman did so as follows: "When I came to Washington, eigh-teen years ago, I was heralded and radical and ultra to have any one pay erious attention to him. denounced me thus have since caught up and passed me in the race of politactionary and I feel sometimes that am holding the country by the tail to stored away carefully before paskeep it from going to the devil; but I gers embark. It arrives at the am holding the country by the tail to keep it from going to the devil; but I gers embark. It arrives at the pier have not changed at all. I am still the same man with the same ideas I held of armed men. The customary method of getting the gold on board is

le and for the people,' and whose re ligion is that there shall be in Ameri ca 'equality of opportunity and equalit of burden' and 'equal rights to all and words, a real Democrat according to the ideas of Thomas Jefferson, and not

for re-election to the house of repre-They Are Working.

They are the date of the above heading in the one reproduced from the congression of the one reproduced from the last issue of The Enquirer and duly commented upon.]

They Are Working.

The Are San Jones is tune feed to the field, placing lightly over each a small board or shingle to work a taken from the freed.

The Are San Jones in

THE QUESTION OF TICKETS.

Some Interesting Correspondence Between Governor and Chairman of

Executive Committee. Governor Blease is afraid that there going to be an effort to count him

explains the situation as far as it has Governor Writes to Evans.

"John Gary Evans, Esq., Chairman, State Democratic Executive Committee, Spartanburg. S. C.,—Dear Sir: It is common rumor, which has been told to me and written to me, from different parts of the state that different parts of the state, that there is going to be a scarcity of state tickets, caused by my enemies at the cotton mill precincts, at the country boxes and at such places as they find

"'July 25, 1912.
"'Christie Benet, Esq., Secretary
State Executive Committee, Columbia named "Joy Day" by a benevolently smiling government. The occasion for the hilarity on the part of the 15,000,-000 Britishers was the fact that the national insurance act had gone into effect on that day.

But when July 15 dawned a man with a morniture for the day and the forced me to order an additional quantity.

had hard work to find any traces of the expected ct-lebration. Not a caper was capered, not a bonfire bonned. No joy on "Joy Day" as scheduled. And the reason for the embarrassing silence was that out of the 45,000,000 inhabitants of the United Kingdom not a dozen persons really knew what the national insurance act was all about, nor what it really meant.

As a matter of fact the national insurance act is undoubtedly the most lowing reply:

"In order to provide against any such contingency this time I will be glad if you will furnish me 25,000 tickets, together with bill for same. "Please let me know if same will be furnished and when I may expect them. Yours very truly, "Signed) Fred H. Dominick.'

"And has this day received the following reply:

"And has this day received the folowing reply: " 'August 1, 1912.

"'Fred H. Dominick, Esq., care overnor's office: 'State House,

'Dear Sir:enterprise has two main branches:

"In regard to your request to tickets for Governor Blease's use it the first primary, I beg to say that cal attendance free of cost to every

tacked the crab-grass, and when this this service is estimated to be \$335,- county chairman, and, therefore, can-was devoured they began their attack pauperization connected with the number of tickets. You, of course, scheme; for not a single person will be know that no tickets can be used of aided who does not in some degree, counted except those that are issued by the Democratic executive commit-

ee.
"'Regretting that I cannot comply with your request, I am,
Yours very truly,
"'(Signed) Christie Benet,
"'Sec. State Dem. Ex. Com.'

Makes Personal Request.

printed in the public press in order that the people may see how far and that the people may see how far and how low and contemptible certain methods are being carried, in order to deprive the people of the right to vote and deprive me of the ballots which they wish to cast for me, and to put my friends on notice so that if it is attempted to deprive them of their ight to participate in the primary,

Reports of Counting Him Out. "It is also being publicly talked that if I cannot be beaten, I will be counted out, and I have seen no denial from it has the marks of a "framed up" you or no statement asking that the may be—cabman or clergyman.

Each insured person may receive a weekly sum of \$2.40—\$1.80 in the case enemies, give me representation on would have been practically no case each board of managers, which they will have the power to appoint to appoint throughout the state. This is a courtthroughout the state. This is a court-esy which the Republican and Demo-cratic parties, in close states, grant to self and husband to keep the matter cratic primary in South Carolina

hould be granted to me.
"I know of your bitterness towards as to whether you will furnish me the

extra tickets and request the respective county chairmen to riends representation on the boards Very respectfully, "(Signed) Cole L. Blease."

GUARDING GOLD AT SEA. How Ocean Liners Carry Enormous Sums in Absolute Safety.

The natural assumption would be stantly sending one another by the big ocean liners there would be required the vigilance of many men. This, however, is not generally the case, since, once the gold is stored away in the rooms set apart for that is purpose on the big ships and the ves-

sel is well out to sea, no armed guards are necessary.

Taking the specific case of one liner sailing under the British flag, we find that it has two strong rooms, the smaller of the two being in close construction of vehicles, saw-milling, smaller of the two being in close It is estimated that some 2,400,000 work-people of 18 years and upward will come within its provisions at the outset. Deserving workmen will be paid \$1.75 a week while unemployed, up to a maximum of fifteen weeks in any two and the ceiling are lined with two-inch steel plate, and the cry lawyer so doing gets his fee. I was tracky maximum of fifteen weeks in any two words and the ceiling are lined with two-inch steel plate, and the cover of the two being in the way of looking up a title last week. I traced with two-inch steel plate, and the room contains nothing in the way of fixtures save shelving. The locks, which are of the double variety, are still more seems but all the still back to 1830. I had to read the seven trades for a period of at least still more secure by steel hasps covertwenty-six weeks during the preceding five years; must be capable of work and unable to get it; and must not have exhausted his right to benefit.

Still more secure by steel nasps covering the keyholes, and they are proferred with massive padlocks. The ments against six individuals; look into the settlement of two estates, and they are proferred with massive padlocks. The ments against six individuals; look into the settlement of two estates, and they are proferred with massive padlocks. quented portion of the vessel, where persons are passing them at all hours of the day and night, thus receive the best protection after all. There are two sets of keys, one of which is redid then just what I did last week. The two sets of keys, one of which is re-tained by the agent in charge of the consignment of gold and the other of year before the land was purchased. which remains with the captain.

In the case of the British vessel mentioned there is another and larger specie room, situated next to the pro-vision department. This is about twelve feet in length by four in width. It frequently happens that both rooms are filled to their utmost capacity, and on one occasion this liner carrie some \$50,000,000 in gold bullion packed in small kegs bound with stee hoops.

Gold usually is brought to the vesse

on which it is to be shipped the day before the date of sailing, and it is to haul the kegs up an inclined chute to the deck by means of a hoisting engine, but this method is not followed invariably. Sometimes each keg is placed in a sling and carried on poard by men detailed for this service have been received for shipment, not for any stated amount of gold to the value of so much. The kegs bear the government seal in many instances, and in such cases, when they have been safely put in the strong room, the iron doors thereof are sealed with government wax, the impression being sentatives from Kershaw county, de-clines to express himself as between Blease and Jones, saying he is running The kegs are checked thrice—when

the room constantly so long as the ship is in sight of land. As a matter of fact there is little danger of any one stealing gold in transit on a ship.

TERMS----\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

one stealing gold in transit on a ship. It would be necessary that he should shoulder a keg weighing some two hundred pounds and vanish with it without being seen. Masters of vessels declare gold is the safest cargo of any to handle.

The total weight of one consignment of gold shipped by the Britis vessel in question amounted to something like 30,000 pounds, or 15 tons, and the freight charges amounted to \$12,000. or. roughly speaking. one \$12,006, or, roughly speaking, one eighth of 1 per cent. Specie thus shipped is insured at its full value.—
New York Press.

COTTON CONDITION.

Report for July Puts South Carolina at 75 Per Cent. The condition of the growing cotton crop of the United States on July 25 was 76.5 per cent of a normal, compared with 80.4 per cent on June 25 this year, 89.1 per cent on July 25 last year, 75.5 per cent in 1910, 71.9 per cent in 1909, and 80.6 per cent, the average normal condition on July 25 for the past ten years according to the third cotton condition report of the season

nounced at noon last Friday. The area planted to cotton this year, as previously reported by the department of agriculture in its preliminary estimate, is about 34,097,000 acres, or 93 per cent of the acreage planted last

issued by the crop reporting board, bu-

reau of statistics, department of agri-

culture, estimated from reports of its

correspondents and agents and an-

car.
Comparisons of conditions, by states, with the percentage of last year's acre-age, planted this year in each state fol-

2	low:					
7	State 1	912	1911	1910	avg.	81
d	Virginia	85	102	80	83	9
е	N. Carolina !	80	87	71	80	9
0	S. Carolina	75	86	70	80	9
Н	Georgia6	18	95	70	82	9
Н	Florida	75	95	70	84	8
4	Alabama		94	71	80	9
r	Mississippi		86 -	71	79	9
	Louisiana		84	69	78	9
	Texas 8		86	82	80	9
•	Arkansas		94	73	82	8
8	Tennessee		92	76	84	9
		75	96	72	85	8
ōΠ	Oklahoma 8	0	88	87	82	8
8	California		99	98	24.071	9
	For the purpo	se (	of cor	npari	son,	ti
4	condition of the	. 0	otton	cro	o in	ti
:	condition of the United States m	onth	aly fo	t the	past	te
	And designation of the second state of the			OF STREET	15024390	

May June July Aug. Sept. 78.3 80.4 .... 87.8 88.2 89.1 73.2 71.1 82.0 80.7 81.1 74.6 79.7 81.2 70.5 72.0 84.6 83.3 77.2 77.0 83.0 88.0 75.0 82.9 74.9 72.1 84.1 81.2 64.0

ACQUITTAL OF MRS. GRACE.

Fails to Convict. imber of tickets with which to cast case in Atlanta comes a moral which for it furnished an object lesson of the repudiation on the part of the public of a man without character and stamina. From the testimony at the trial it

> appears that Mrs. Grace shot her husband, though why and how she did it was not brought out. Her eleventh hour plea of the struggle with him in which he was trying to shoot her but fell across the bed and accident-ally shot himself bears little resemit has the marks of a "framed up" story by herself and counsel. If the story had been true it would have been told at the beginning and there against her.
> As a reason for delaying this expla-

secret lest they both be placed in a bad light. But why did she not tell it when Eugene Grace made a public accusation of her? The agreement was me and I do not make this request of you individually, but as state chairman.

"Please give me an immediate reply that she did not tell the story of the conditions." struggle sooner because it had not been hatched up until the trial was well un-

der way. Since evidence pointed to her guilt and she was acquitted, some reason must be found for the action of the jurors. This reason, we believe, is not far to be sought, for it obviously lies, in part at least, in the poor showing as man made by Eugene Grace. His ecord proves that he has never troubled himself with efforts to become self-sustaining. His very indolence and lack of manhood militated against his case, and herein lies the moral. The jurors reflecting the mind of the public were not inclined to punish a crime against a man who fell so far short of what the average man is.-Greenville

News.

The Torrens system proposes once and for all to look up a title-to settle the questions of the past and to assure the As matters now stand, every time a piece of land is sold or mortgaged a some twenty deeds, and examine about see that the taxes had been paid for Some lawyer then went over the same ground that I did last week and the other lawyer did last year. The year before that, this land was purchased by another man. Again a lawyer to go over the same ground. Every time it was mortgaged some lawyer went over the same ground. I suppose investigations of the title to this lot had cost all told about \$200 and twenty day's time. The tax valuation of the lot was less than \$1,000. In other words, probably one-fifth of the tax value of the land had been spent in title investigations.

What the Torrens system proposes is to close up the past: to go over the title once for all, and to put an end to the expense and waste of time required by this eternal procession of law-The receipt given by the steamship yers going over the same beaten path. company sets forth that so many kegs each taking a fee for his work. One lawyer will not and should not take another's statement of title; but any lawyer will take the state's or county's