

The Herald and News.

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NEWBERRY, SOUTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1912.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO HEAR ALL PROTESTS

SESSION WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

Sweeping Resolution Adopted—Failure of Twelve Counties to Report De- lays Tabulation.

Columbia, Aug. 30.—A resolution instructing the county chairmen, in those counties where charges of fraud and irregularities in the election have been made, to take charge of the club rolls and compare the poll lists with each other, and take such evidence as shall be available and pertinent and send up poll lists and club rolls and report all irregularities to the State committee, was adopted by the State Democratic executive committee this afternoon, at their meeting here today to receive the returns of the primary election of last Tuesday.

The resolution also instructed the State chairman to furnish such assistance to the county chairmen as may be necessary to complete the work and allowing the candidates for governor a representative at such hearing if they so desire. The resolution declared it to be the purpose of the committee to see that the primary be honestly and fairly conducted and to punish all frauds, vindicate the primary system and rid it of all imputations of crookedness and save the primary system from destruction.

The committee called on all citizens, and especially members of executive committees and all club officers, to swear out warrants for persons guilty of violating the primary laws and bind them over to court.

Returns were not in from twelve counties and it was impossible to tabulate any returns in any of the races and declare the results. The committee recessed to meet again next Wednesday at noon in the State house library.

Speaks for Blease.

Mr. Eugene S. Blease, holding the proxy of Governor Blease, as the Newberry member of the committee, supported the resolution and declared that Governor Blease did not want and would not have the nomination for governor if tainted in the slightest degree with fraud. He declared that he would not believe the Democracy of South Carolina had stooped to fraud until he had the actual proof and did not think the vote was too large in view of the intense interest and the increase in the population of the State. He declared his belief in the honesty of the election and that the governor had gotten a majority of the votes of the people and had won the nomination.

A demand by Secretary Benet, that the committee investigate the charge made against him by Governor Blease, that he had sent a short number of ballots to Pickens and Lee counties, and the absence of any display of partisan feeling were the other features of the meeting today. A large number of spectators were present and intense interest was displayed in the action the committee might take.

Meeting Called to Order.

The State Democratic executive committee met today in the library of the State house with a full attendance on hand. Chairman John Gary Evans called the committee to order promptly at noon. Secretary Christie Benet called the roll, showing 41 counties out of the 44 represented. Chairman Evans announced that only part of the returns were in.

Mr. R. B. Caldwell moved that a committee of five be appointed to go over what returns were in and tabulate them and report to the full committee. Mr. Padgett thought this was useless until the full returns were in, and that the work would all have to be gone over again. Secretary Benet announced returns were in from 32 counties.

Mr. Padgett moved as a substitute that the committee lay aside the present order of business and go into the election of presidential electors. Mr. Padgett withdrew his motion and the motion of Mr. Caldwell carried with one dissenting vote. The chairman announced he would appoint later the committee of five to assist the secre-

tary in tabulating the returns, which are in.

The matter of electing presidential electors was then taken up and a motion was passed that the committee-men from each Congressional district select their elector and that the two at large be chosen by the committee. Each Congressional district caucused and selected the following as presidential electors from the districts named:

Presidential Electors Chosen.

First, J. G. Padgett, of Walterboro; Second, W. Fred Leightsey, of Hampton; Third, S. N. Pearman, of Anderson; Fourth, Thos. J. Moore, of Spartanburg; Fifth, J. W. Hamel, of Kershaw; Sixth, D. D. McColl, of Bennettsville; Seventh, Jas. L. Sims, of Orangeburg. The Hon. J. E. McDonald, of Winnsboro, and Dr. E. C. Doyle, of Seneca, were elected by acclamation as presidential electors at large.

Dr. T. H. Dreher, of St. Matthews, offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to revise and regulate the rules and constitution of the Democratic party and to throw some restrictions around the primary, to report their findings to the State committee at a meeting to be called some time prior to January, 1914. Speaking of the support of the resolution, Dr. Dreher called attention to the need of some restrictions around the primary. An amendment was adopted that the State chairman be a member of the committee. Dr. Dreher said he wanted it distinctly understood that he favored the primary, but pointed out that something must be done. He said the abuse of the primary must be wiped out.

Mr. Robert McFarland, of Darlington, said the constitution of the party was too indefinite and the indefiniteness in the constitution and rules must be cleared up.

Many Favor Resolution.

Member after member favored the resolution and spoke of the necessity of putting some safeguard around the primary. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Stevenson thought it advisable to take a recess until this afternoon and reassemble then in order to dispose of the returns for solicitor and congress, in which no charges or irregularities are made, and to give instructions in those counties where contests have been made.

Mr. Stevenson's motion to take a recess until 3.30 prevailed and the committee to tabulate the returns from the thirty-two counties, which have reported, were named as follows: R. B. Caldwell, chairman; W. F. Stevenson, W. B. Wilson, Jr., Robert McFarland, J. B. Parks.

The full wording of the resolution offered by Dr. Dreher and passed reads as follows: "Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to revise and reconcile the constitution and rules of the Democratic party and to devise some means of safeguarding primary elections and report same to a meeting of the State executive committee to be called by the State chairman prior to January 1, 1914." This resolution was amended so as to make the State chairman ex-official chairman of the committee.

Governor's Brother His Proxy.

Mr. Eugene S. Blease sat in the committee as proxy for Governor Cole L. Blease, the Newberry member. Senator W. S. Hall held the proxy of Mr. T. B. Butler, of Cherokee county. A good many spectators were present during the meeting of the committee among them being Mr. F. H. Dominick, campaign manager for Governor Blease, and Mr. C. D. Jones, the son of Judge Ira B. Jones.

Dorchester county's member gave notice that a protest was coming up before the State committee from that county. Similar protests are coming up from several of the counties. It was announced that the Anderson committee would hear their protests on Saturday and that in Spartanburg it had been impossible to get a quorum yesterday, but that an effort would be made today to hold a meeting of the county committee and decide the returns today. Mr. Goshnell, the Spartanburg member of the State committee, said there would be a number of protests made in that county and charged that irregularities had been practiced at a number of the boxes.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

TILLMAN WRITES TO GOVERNOR BLEASE

OPEN LETTER FROM SENATOR TO GOVERNOR.

Thinks "Tillmanism" Was Fine and "Bleasism" Is Very, Very, Very Naughty.

Hon. Cole L. Blease,
Columbia, S. C.

My Dear Sir:

While the returns from the primary election are not complete, enough is known to make it certain that you and I are both re-elected to the high offices we now hold.

In every way possible you have tried to make my old friends among the people believe that you are the representative of Tillmanism, and therefore entitled to be my political heir.

Permit me to explain briefly the difference between Tillmanism and Bleasism as I understand them. Tillmanism means genuine democracy, the rule of the people—of all the white people, rich and poor alike, with special privilege and favors to none, with equality of opportunity and equality of burden to all. It was so understood by the Tillmanites in 1890 and 1892 and it is so understood by them still.

Bleasism on the contrary means personal ambition and greed for office—the office to be used not for the welfare of all the people and the State, but office for "Bleas and his friends. None other need apply."

While Tillman as governor did not hesitate to pardon a constable by telegraph who had been unrighteously punished by the liquor element in Charleston for raiding Chicco's house, Tillman always tried and did administer the law equally and justly as he understood it. He had no favorites and tried to obey the will of the majority of the people even in those counties which had voted against him. He refused appointments as trial justice to some of his bitter political opponents, but they had not been elected at a primary, but were nominated by his political enemies in the legislature. Tillman in Washington has never asked whether a man from South Carolina who has applied to him for a favor, for promotion or for protection was a Tillmanite or an "anti," his only purpose being to try to discover whether the man was trustworthy, honorable and clean and would make good if he got Tillman's indorsement.

I believe in sticking by my friends, governor, but I want to stick by them in the right way and not in the wrong way as you have done. Again Tillman said many harsh and bitter things on the stump because he was tantalized and howled at worse than you have ever been, but he always tried to tell the truth, and never under the greatest provocation did he threaten to make anybody "sweat blood" or indulge in indecent speech, blackguardism or vulgarity on the stump. It is not the business of a governor nor ought it to be permitted to him to threaten his constituents. The law is for the protection of every man and not for a governor's friends only.

The one thing which gave Tillman the most concern was dealing with petitions for pardon—the life, death and liberty of the poor wretches for whom the petitions were filed. Blease is charged with selling pardons through his lawyer friends and sharing the money. Governor, you know whether there is any shadow of reason or foundation for this. I do not, but for your own fame and good name as well as for the good name of the State you ought to clear this charge up. You can not afford to treat it with silent contempt, for it will not down that way. Tillman was accused of grafting in the dispensary, but no proofs were ever adduced or could have ever been produced. His most effective defense was that those who charged him with stealing would have stolen if they had had the same opportunities as he had.

Bleas is charged with having voted in the legislature as a lawyer for a fee rather than as the legislative representative of the people. I have not examined the record and can not say

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 7.)

GOVERNOR BLEASE REPLIES TO TILLMAN

OPEN LETTER FROM BLEASE TO TILLMAN.

People Do Not Love Tillman Less, But They Trust Blease More— Reply in Full.

Hon. B. R. Tillman, Trenton, S. C.

Dear Sir: Your letter, in this morning's News and Courier and the Columbia State, has been carefully read, and it but adds to the efforts which have already been made by the newspapers and others to discredit the people of South Carolina by charging them with dishonesty and injuring them by holding them up to the world that her government is selfish and corrupt. However, I shall say nothing harsh in reply thereto.

The newspapers have abused me most wilfully and maliciously, and after my inauguration, they had a bill introduced which gave to them unlimited power in their abuse of candidates for public offices. I vetoed that bill and succeeded in having it rejected. Since then, no act of mine has met with the approval of the editors, but, on the contrary, every suggestion of mine—whether it be for the best interest of the State or not—has been fought and sneered at. The result has been that great injury has been done to the State by the newspapers, the people inside of the State, knowing that the newspapers were publishing what was untrue and that they were unfair, have been made stronger for me.

During this campaign I have been most maliciously lied on. My speeches have been construed, distorted and parts of sentences which I used have been published which have made it appear that I said things which I did not say—for instance: "To hell with the constitution" was used by me in this way—Jones said that the separate coach bill was unconstitutional. I said that if there was anything in the constitution which forced the white ladies of South Carolina to associate with negro men, then to hell with the constitution, and every honest white man in South Carolina, whose mind is not diseased, will thoroughly agree with me in this statement.

I said, at another time, that if I was defeated for reelection by the old Haskell crowd that I would make them sweat political blood. I meant that when I said it and I mean it now—not by pardoning criminals, which you seem to have dreamed with your eyes open or by any other maladministration of the office of governor, but strictly in a political way.

Now, you see, sir, if these two sentences had been published in full none would have had a right to have complained.

Fight of Legislature.

The last session of the legislature fought me bitterly and unjustly—Jones, having been brought out for governor, remained in Columbia practically during the entire session and directed its affairs for selfish interest, and not for the best interest of the people.

When the campaign first opened, he and his friends pitched it not on measures or principles, but on me and my personal character. Jones charged me and my friends with being anarchists and charged me with being a crook by protecting criminals and otherwise. I, too, made many speeches before the opening of the campaign, but never referred to Mr. Jones at all. At Sumter, in my opening speech, I did not follow, and his harangue was bitter against me, and from that day until the close of the campaign he never presented a single reason why he should be governor of South Carolina, but took up his time abusing me and my friends and trying to explain the miserable record he made as legislator and judge.

At Bishopville I exposed his record, and, after that speech was read by the people of South Carolina, Jones might as well have retired from the race, for he never had a look-in from that time on.

I conducted my campaign on a high plane, but having been most severely

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3.)

REPRIEVE GRANTED HYDE.

Action Taken by Governor Upon Re- quest of Sanitary Commission Mak- ing Investigation.

Sunday's State.

Acting upon the request of the sanitary commission the governor yesterday granted a reprieve to Sam N. Hyde, the Anderson county man under sentence of death for killing his wife, until October 1. Hyde was to have been electrocuted at the State penitentiary next Tuesday. The members of the commission are Dr. J. W. Babcock, Dr. W. G. Houseal and Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr. The commission has examined Hyde several times.

Should Hyde be found insane by the commission the governor will be asked to commute his sentence to life imprisonment.

Court Week.

The September term of the civil court for Newberry will convene on the third Monday, Judge R. W. Meminger to preside. Following are the jurors:

H. M. Miller.
I. O. Burton.
H. A. Workman.
A. E. Lominick.
C. C. Schumpert.
L. H. Senn.
Gary C. Padgett.
E. B. Martin.
Jacob W. Warner.
B. M. Havird.
J. C. Adams.
Caldwell Ruff.
W. T. Livingston.
Holland Long.
W. R. Smith, Jr.
F. M. Satterwhite.
T. Roy Sumner.
R. H. Hipp.
F. A. Boland.
M. C. Pedenbaugh.
J. P. Sumner.
W. T. Jackson.
C. F. Layton.
J. G. Price.
W. A. Andrews.
J. H. Wicker.
J. T. Norris.
L. C. Merchant.
R. B. Shealy.
M. L. Wicker.
J. H. Baxter.
Geo. F. Abrams.
David L. Halfacre.
J. W. Robertson.
R. E. Livingston.
A. E. Eargle.

County Pension Board.

The township representatives of Confederate Veterans met Monday at 11 o'clock and elected the following county pension board for the year 1913:

W. G. Peterson, chairman and pension commissioner.
R. T. C. Hunter.
David Pitts.
D. W. Kinard.
Dr. W. G. Houseal.

"Camp-Fire Stories."

The Herald and News has received a letter from Uriah Speaks, of Greenwood, in which he makes the following request:

In behalf of an old battle scarred veteran, Uncle Dock Owen, of Co. F., Holcombe Legion, S. C. V., who has written and had published a series of war jokes, entitled "Camp-Fire Stories and Reminiscences," and who has many comrades in Newberry county, and who is not able to advertise. The Herald and News takes pleasure in mentioning the publication. He sends the book to any address, postage paid on receipt of the price, 25 cents in silver. Address Dock Owen, Greenwood, S. C.

Mrs. Ruthie Derrick.

Chapin, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Ruthie Derrick died at her old home near here yesterday morning at the advanced age of 98 years. She was a Miss Lybrand before her marriage to Emmanuel Derrick in 1830. To them were born eight children, of this number five survive. Thirty-eight grandchildren, 92 great-grandchildren and ten great-great-grandchildren. She was a member of Bethel Lutheran church. Her remains were laid to rest in the family burying ground this morning, services being conducted by her pastor, Rev. J. B.

OLD FOLKS DAY AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

THE OLDEST LUTHERAN CONGREGATION IN THE COUNTY.

Rev. Dr. Sligh and Rev. J. D. Bowles Make Addresses—Large Congre- gation Present.

St. Paul's Lutheran congregation in No. 10 township is one of the oldest of the Lutheran organizations in this county, and from it have gone out many of the other congregations of the county, and also many young men who have gained prominence in the service of their church and of their State. It has been stated, and possibly is true, that more young men have gone from this congregation to Newberry college than any other Lutheran congregation in the South Carolina synod. There is no other congregation in the synod that was served so long by one pastor. Dr. J. A. Sligh became pastor of the congregation about 1864 or 1865, and remained pastor continuously and consecutively until November of last year, when, on account of failing health, he was forced to give up the active ministry. During Dr. Sligh's pastorate, a number of other congregations were organized, and churches built.

Some weeks ago the members of the congregation decided to have what is known as "Old Folks' Day" and invited Dr. Sligh, Rev. J. D. Bowles, Rev. Jacob Austin and Rev. Lindler, four of the oldest Lutheran ministers in the synod of South Carolina, to be present, and it was decided to have Old Folks' Day observed on last Sunday. The program was published in the papers, and while not as much publicity was given as should have been, still there was a large congregation present, and in fact not more than half could find seats in the church.

Dr. Sligh and Rev. Bowles were present, but Dr. Austin and Dr. Lindler could not attend.

An address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Holland Kibler, a member of the congregation, and appropriate music was rendered by the congregation, being lead by a select choir.

Rev. Y. von A. Riser presided, and added a few words of welcome, particularly to the old people who had gone out from the congregation and had come to attend this service.

Rev. J. D. Bowles, who was ordained a minister just fifty-one years ago, was the principal speaker at the morning service. He referred to the old days, and to the methods pursued by the pastors in his early ministry, and with much force, vigor and enthusiasm delivered a strong sermon, speaking for just one hour. Mr. Bowles is now a resident of Greenwood county, and is about eighty-one or eighty-two years old, but he seems to have the same fire and enthusiasm in his public speeches as characterized his earlier ministry.

Dr. Sligh spoke for about thirty minutes, but his voice was so weak that at times he could not be distinctly understood, except by those who were near the rostrum.

A recess of about two hours was then taken, and a bountiful picnic dinner was spread beneath the oak trees by the ladies of the congregation. These good ladies have long been noted for their fine culinary qualities, and gave another very strong evidence of it on this occasion.

In the afternoon an address was delivered by Rev. S. P. Koon, who is president of the new Lutheran Female college at Summerland. Mr. Koon spoke interestingly of the college and the work which it proposes to undertake.

It is the intention of St. Paul's congregation to make "Old Folks' Day" a feature of the church, and another year a more elaborate program will be arranged, when it is hoped to bring together more of those who have gone out from the congregation and made their homes in other sections of the State. This occasion was greatly enjoyed by all those present, including a large number of visitors from other sections.