SOME PLAIN FACTS

WHICH SHOW THAT THERE WERE TOO MANY VOTERS

IN TUESDAYS PRIMARY

To Have Gotten the Vote That Was Claimed to Have Been Cast Every White Man Who Lives in South Carolina Must Have Voted Besides Hundreds of Others.

It is hard to say where the 142,000 white men who voted in the primary election on Tuesday came from. According to the census of 1890 the white population of South Carolina was 452,008. Estimating one white voter for five persons, the usual rate, the white voting population in 1890 should have been 92,401. Estimating that the rate of increase was 2.2 per cent. a year, approximately the rate of gain between 1900 and 1910, the white voting population in 1892, the year of the contest between Tillman and Sheppard, was 96,266. The number of votes cast was 87,500.

Probably, says the Columbia State, in no other contest ever held in South Carolina were lines between factions so sharply drawn and interest so intense, yet the total vote was about 9,700 under the number of white men of voting age in the State. Besides, 1892 was only 16 years after 1876 and a considerable number of negroes voted in that primary.

By the census of 1900 the white population of the State was 557,807 and the white voting population on the basis of one in five was 111,561. Adding 4,912 for the two years increase the voting population in 1902, the year of the election of Heyward as Governor, Talbert and various others being candidates, and six candidates including Evans, and the late Mr. Latimer being in the field for United States senator, the voting population that year was 116,473. The number of votes cast in the first primary was 95,367 or 21,106 short of the white voting population.

In 1910, the white population was 679,162 and using the same basis of one in five the voting population was 135,832. The number of votes cast in the larger of the two primaries of 1910 was 107,231, or 26,601 less than the voting population.

Allowing 2.2 increase for the last two years, the voting population is now 141,809. Estimating 34 scattering boxes not reported, the total vote alleged to have been cast last Tuesday was 142,104. In other words the State is supposed to have polled 295 more ballots than there are presumed to be white men of voting age in the State.

The increase in the vote in two years mst be set down as 54,873 as shown on the face of the returns. The vote in 1910 was, meantime, the largest that up to that time had ever been cast in a South Carolina primary.

Allowing again 2.2 per cent. annual increase the vote to have been expected this year was 11,919. Extraordinary interest might possibly have accounted for a vote between that figure and 120,000.

In no State primary does every man qualified cast his ballot. In 1892 when Tillman and Sheppard were candidates, when the proportion was higher than in any other year until the present, about eleven or twelve per cent. of the white Democrats did not vote. Ten per cent, not voting would reduce the vote of 1912 to 128,000 and usually those not voting have been far more than ten per cent of the voting population.

Who in a primary do not vote?

A physician said that one-half of one per cent are usually sick in bed or have bereavements in their families on any day in the year. So 700 would be absent from the polls.

The polls are open eight hours. Railroad trains operate for practically 24 hours in the day and the number of conductors, engineers, firemen, trainmen, and other traveling railroad men must be 1,500 or 2,000 to say the least. At least one-half of these do not vote. There are at least 1,000 unnaturalized foreigners in the State.

We do not know the number of white Republicans and Socialists in the State but 3,000 would not be an extravagant estimate.

The white insane males and imbeciles number several hundred.

There are some hundred white convicts. There are another hundred or more men in the jails and station houses on election day.

Granting that the number of the indifferent in the State and absentees from the State was less than usual this year, their numbers always aggregate some thousands. Any man who will think a moment can bring to mind friends or acquaintances who were in New York, North Carolina or elsewhere on election day.

There are always a number of men whose business engagements are too pressing to allow them to vote. There are others who live in places remote from the polls and there are aged men and cripples who can not conveniently reach the polling places.

Perhaps two thousand have changed their residences immediately before the primary or have not lived in the State a year.

A still larger class who do not vote are those who neglect or through mistake fail to have their names enrolled five days before the primary. Who does not remember an acquaintance who failed to be enrolled? Sometimes, through mistake or the loss of books a club may have its enrollment greatly reduced.

It may be said that the polling of 80 per cent. of the possible ballots would be called a heavy vote. When 85 per cent. are cast, it is an extraordinary vote and the history of the primary in South Carolina will bear out the statement. Fifteen per cent. of the white male voters in South Carolina is about 21,300. Eighty-five per cent. of the white male population of voting age in South Carolina is 119,700. A vote of that size would have shown a remarkable interest throughout the State in last Tuesday's election.

Daughter Sends Sad Plea.

"Please write to me what has become of my father, G. W. Ross. I have written two letters and have got no answer. So please write me at once." This was note was received Thursday by the Davidson county jailer from Mrs. Lizzie Nelson, of Tellico Plains, Tenn. The subject of the inquiry was hanged at the penitentiary at that place Monday at daybreak, but the news had not reached the daughter.

Death to Americans.

Americans will be killed by rebels after September 15, is the declaration from Colonel Emilo P. Campa, a leader of Orozco's rebel army, who with 800 men, is operating along the Southern Pacific of Mexico below Nogales, Ariz.

NO SUNDAY MAIL

NEW POSTAL LAW ORDERS OFFICE CLOSED SUNDAYS.

If This Law Affects Orangeburg There Will Be No Sunday Delivery Hereafter.

The following letter has been sent out to all first and second-class post offices:

Washington, Aug. 24, 1912.

Postmaster.

Sir:—The postoffice appropriation act for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1913, provides:

"That hereafter postoffices of the first and second classes shall not be open on Sundays for the purpose of delivering mail to the general public, but this provision shall not revent the prompt delivery mail."

Under this law, you will cose the general delivery carriers' windows and lock boxes and discontinue all deliveries by carriers on Sunday. You will note, however, that special delivery mail is expected and you will therefore arrange to have on duty a sufficient force to handle this mail matter promptly.

The department desires to reduce Sunday work to the minimum so that as many of the employees as possible may enjoy a complete day of rest on Sunday. You should, therefore, require only a sufficient number of clerks to report for duty on that day in order that tansmit mail and the mail collected for dispatch may be handled without delay. If no mail is dispatched on Sunday a very early collection should be made on Monday morning and the mail for local delivery distributed before the carriers leave for their first trip,

Respectfully,
C. P. Grandfield,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

The new law was passed by congress and signed by the president before any intimation was heralded of its creation. It was probably worked upon the quiet to keep down the howl that would have been raised, especially by the larger cities. Aside from being a blow to the masses who like to read and answer their letters on Sunday, the greatest sufferers will be those who are accustomed to read the mammoth editions of the Sunday papers. It will be a blow to the publishers who derive much business from the Sunday editions.

In every other first and second class postoffice city in the United States, might as well be a sarcophagus on Sunday hereafter, unless the mail you are expecting happens to bear a 10-cent special delivery stamp.

And if you received a single article yesterday, letter, newspaper, or merchandise that did not bear that stamp it was only because the local authorities had not received notification of a law passed by Congress Saturday night—a law which is probably the most drastic and stringent Sunday enactment that ever received the signature of the president of the United States.

It provides that from midnight of Saturday until midnight of Sunday no article of mail received at a first or second class postoffice shall be "worked" even to the extent of placing it in a box, except it be of the special delivery variety. In that case it will be delivered as usual. The law is effective at once.

The new statute does not effect the dispatching of letters posted, which will be sent on the various trains as usual.

Some curiosity was expressed here as to how such a law could have passed through both Houses of Congress and been signed by the president without publicity attaching to the procedure. It was regarded as hardly conceivable that this could have been accomplished without a great protest, especially from the large cities, if the intention had been known.

There are business men in this city who have never dreamed of letting a Sunday pass without procuring, opening and answering their mail. The task of readjustment will be for these an extremely difficult one.

Most inconvenience to the public at large will result in connection with the distribution of Sunday newspapers from out-of-town points. Local newspapers are delivered by carrier, but in the towns which do not have Sunday newspapers one of the leading events of a day is the arrival of the big town daily. The situation now created is one that will doubtless receive different solutions. In not many cases will the people forego the pleasure of enlivening their only day off if there is any possible means by which the paper can be secured.

Inconvenience will also be caused those connected with the publication of Monday morning papers since newsletters arriving on Sunday will be non-delivery unless bearing special delivery stamps.

About a year ago an agitation was launched in some quarters for a partial Sunday closing, and this went into effect here. The scope of this was the abolition of delivery at carriers' windows and the restriction of the general delivery window to 30 minutes' time.

The only object that will be subserved by the new law, so far as is apprehended, is a modest saving to the public treasury. The statute provides that where an employee is required to work on Sunday he must be given a holiday at some other time of the week within six days. An employee cannot be worked over eight hours a day and all this period must be included within 10 hours.

SHOOTS HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

John McCrary Seriously wounds His Brother-in-Law With Shotgun.

John McCrary, about eight o'clock Wednesday at Columbus, Ga., shot and seriously, if not fatally, wounded his brother-in-law, Will Howard, using a double-barreled shotgun.

McCrary is said to have been drinking. As he walked along the street by Howard's home, he saw the latter sitting on his front porch beside his wife, and holding his baby boy in his lap. Without a word, McCrary raised the gun and fired. Howard's left hand was practically torn off, and his body badly shot. McCrary went on, and a few minutes later fired his gun at two women. He was so close to one of them the powder burned her hair, but otherwise she was unharmed.

Seriff Beard went to the scene immediately, and, although he searched the entire neighborhood, no clue as to McCrary's whereabouts could be learned.

Giggling Girls Arrested.

Because they giggled and talked too loud, the Rev. Mr. Curtis, pastor of the Baptist church in the North Carolina district, got indignant and had two young women, daughters of L. J. Walters, lodged in jail on a charge of distrubing public worship. The preacher claims the alleged conduct of the young women was very annoying. Justice of Peace Anderson thought otherwise and discharged the two girls.

LEVER'S BILL PASS

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION MEASURE IS NOW LAW.

Result of Several Years' Study and Work on Part of Author, Who is Pleased at Outcome.

The House has at last passed the Lever agricultural extension bill, providing for the establishment of agricultural extension departments in connection with the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in the several states. This measure, to which Mr. Lever has devoted several years of study and preparation, completes an agricultural educational system which had its beginning with the passageof the first Morrill Act in 1892, augmented by the Hatch Act twenty-five years later.

Under these enactments stores of agricultural information and facts have been accumulated, but the one defect in the national system, until the Lever bill, has been the fact that its practical and local application has not reached the actual farmer. These scientific agricultural facts, gathered by the experiment stations and disseminated by the agricultural colleges, have reached only limited numbers in proportion to the total rural population; and the passage of the Lever bill, having as its main purpose the direct dissemmination among agriculturalists of this accumuated knowledge appertaining to agriculture and home economies, through such agencies as field instruction, demonstrations, publications and the like, will forge the last link of the chain in a complete system of national agricultural education.

Under the appropriation section of the Lever bill it is provided that an initial sum of $10,000 per year shall go to each state unconditionally; an additional appropriation of $300,000 is appropriated for the first fiscal year and an annual increase of this appropriation of $300,000 a year, over the preceding year, for a period of nine years is provided until the total amount of additional appropriations will be $3,000,000 annually; but that no state shall be entitled to any part of these additional sums until its legislature shall have appropriated a similar amount for extension work. As a matter of local interest, the State of South Carolina, under the proportion its rural population bears to the rural population of the country, would be entitled to receive annually the sum of 78,600 from the Federal Government; conditioned, of course, upon the appropriation of a like sum by its State Legislature for agricultural extension work. Any lesser amount the legislature might see fit to apply to extension work would be duplicated from the funds of the national treasury.

The bill places the disbursement of these funds and the control of the work to be conducted under its provisions, under the direction of state rather than Federal authorities, because it was believed that each state had its own individual agoicultural problems which could best be worked out under local environment. The system as it will work out seeks to do in a larger measure what is now being accomplished in sections through the farmers' co-operative demonstration work.

Possibly no measure this session, certainly none of an economic nature, has become more generally discussed or more widely advertised than the Lever extension bill. It has been enthusiastically supported by leading agricultural thinkers in every section of the United States, the rural press, business organizations, agricultural associations, agricultural college presidents and experiment station directors. President Taft in his address at the Kansas City Conservation Congress strongly supported the idea, and Governor Wilson in his speech of acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency, said:

"There is another duty which the Democratic party has shown itself great enough and close enough to the people to perceive, the duty of the Government to share in promoting agricultural, industrial, vocational education in every way possible within its institutional powers." The Democratic platform at Baltimore urges Federal appropriations "for such training and extension teaching in agriculture in co-operation with the several states". Mr. Lever, of course, is enthusiastic over the outcome of his long and continued efforts in perfecting and working for the masses of this measure. When seen Thursday afternoon, he said:

"I regard the passage of this bill in the House as the most significant and pregnant event of my Congressional career. My first conception of this bill arose some years ago when I first discovered the fact that great as were the efforts of the national Government in behalf of agriculture they were not as far-reaching as they ought to be into the actual needs of the rural population. Hence, as I have so often said, the purpose of this bill is to reach the farmer on his farm with known agricultural truths, but showing him their peculiar application to his individual and particular needs. The agricultural colleges and experiment stations have been and are now doing an efficient work in the accumulation of this agricultural knowledge, but true progress among our rural classes will follow the wisest education, and that teaching is wisest which, being efficient, is most general This end is the aim of this bill, and I regard its passage in the House as my most signal effort in behalf of the vocation from which I have come and for the betterment of whose conditions it has been my privilege humbly to labor."

SEVERAL HID IN COFFINS.

Thereby Each One Saved Ten Cents Bridge Tolls.

Four men who drove to Madison, Ill., in a wagon used two coffins which they brought back to save bridge tolls. Two of the men got in the coffins at Venice, Ill., and got out again on the St. Louis side. They saved ten cents. There were four coffins in the wagon when it drove up to J. J. Lahey's undertaking establishment in Madison. Two were refused and the men were instructed to take them back to the makers. A saloon at Venice offered such attractions to the four men they forgot they had to pay bridge tolls until coins in their pockets were so scarce they would not jingle. It was then two of the men got into the coffins.

Lightning Deals Death.

Violent lightning, which centered about Mercer University at Tattnall Square Sunday afternoon at Macon, Ga., caused the death of two persons, injury of two others; damage to many buildings and wound up in the fashionable Vineville District by causing a panic in a Presbyterian Church, directly across the street from where a bolt had torn a corner from a residence and set fire to the building.

BABY FALLS TWENTY FEET.

Falls From Second Story Veranda and Was Only Bruised.

B. H. Bates Jr., the one-year-old son of B. H. Bates of Trifton, Ga., fell a distance of about twenty feet from the second story veranda of their residence on Loce avenue Wednesday morning without receiving any injury.

The baby was picked up instantly by its mother, who expected to find it dead. A physician was summoned and examined the baby thoroughly, but failed to find any broken limbs or any injury except a small scratch on the side of his head, where he is supposed he hit. It is a miracle that the child was not instantly killed.

Passing of a World Leader.

American life is rich and various. It takes a big event across the water to get headlines in our newspapers. The fall of a king may be dismissed in a paragraph. But there are comparatively few living Americans whose death would get as much newspaper space as was given the story of Gen. William Booth, founder of the Salvation army, who passed away Tuesday night.

The Salvation army would be called by some a body of imitation soldiers, with women in grotesque poke bonnets who go about the streets making noises and scaring horses with their brass bands. The writer was once invited by a young newspaper man in a large city to go with him on an evening assignment to cover a Salvation army gathering.

Looking for "color" the reporter scanned the crowd, which contained every grade of rag clad misery. It was such a dull grey level of despair that it did not strike him as having elements of a picturesque story. He got away quickly and dismissed it all with the remark "the very cinders and ashes of humanity".

So it strikes man. But in the United States last year 350,000 poor people were given Christmas dinners, and 200,000 got still more substantial aid from the Army. Gen. Booth is said to have reclaimed 50,000 "white slaves". The cinders from the hot furnace of defeat and despair may yet contain much live human fire. The work Gen. Booth started is a shaft of sunlight amid the darkness and defeat of slum life.

Gen. Booth quit a comfortable work as an evangelist to make his home in that nearest approach to hell, the East Side of London. It is incongruous to hear "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" sung to the tune of "Sally in our alley". Stately chorals and dim religious at all is to be achieved.

If no compromise is agreed to, if one element of the party in its impatience (an impatience that is sometimes not reasonable) refuses any longer to work with the other more moderate and not less sincere element, a cleavage results and the cause of reform is retarded. Not only that but there is also the more vital danger of factions taking the place of party and when that ensues there results a lasting uncertainty and frelights appeal to persons of culture. They are all gibberish to tramps and outcasts. The Salvation army speaks a language that the underworld can grasp, and others do not have to listen is they prefer not.

HERE IS THE TOTAL VOTE.

The Governor Polls the Biggest Vote of All Candidates.

With all votes in South Carolina counted, except five boxes, which are still missing at midnight Thursday night, the tabulation is as follows:

Blease	71,525
Jones	66,466
Duncan	2,385
Total	140,375
Blease's majority	2,674
For U. S. Senate.	
Tillman	72,035
Talbert	36,533
Dial	27,879
Total	136,447
Tillman's majority	7,263
For Attorney-General.	
Lyon	60,749
Peeples	44,866
Earle	15,022
Evans	12,585
Total	133,222

The South Carolina Democratic Committee probably will be called upon to pass on the legality of the ballots cast for governor in the Democratic primary of Tuesday. Governor Blease, who is seeking re-election, on the face of the returns, has won the nomination.

The heavy vote for governor has called forth much comment, and there have been frequent charges of irregularities. So far three counties have recounted the ballots and in three more recounts are now going on. In other the irregularities, of a minor nature, were allowed to pass.

On the face of the returns, Blease has a majority of 2,674 over his two competitors and insures his election on the first ballot unless some of the vote in thrown out.

Senator B. R. Tillman has been renominated for his fourth term, having received 72,035 votes to 36,533 for W. J. Talbert and 27,879 for N. B. Dial.

WIL LAY CORNERSTONE.

Bishop Kilgo Will Be in the City on September 4.

The corner stone of the new Methodist Sunday school building, which is now being erected next to the St. Paul's Methodist Church, will be laid Wednesday afternoon, September 4. The program for the event has not been announced publicly so far, but it is known that Bishop J. C. Kilgo, of North Carolina, will make the address of the occasion. The program will be announced within the next few days.

This new Sunday school building is being erected to take the place of the old building formerly used by the Sunday School. For a long time the members of St. Paul's Sunday School felt the necessity of a more imposing and commodious building, but not until recently did the actual work upon the building start. The new Sunday School room will be a good one, with plenty of room, and will mean a great deal.

United States Sends Marines.

Undeterred by talk in the Senate of projected resolutions regarding the constitutionality of the landing of American sailors and marines in Nicaragua, the navy department at the request of the state department Wednesday dispatched peremptory orders to navy yards on two sides of the continent to rush reinforcements to the naval forces now located far in the interior of the insurrection-torn country.

TILLMAN TO BLEAES

SENATOR CALLS ON THE GOVERNOR TO ACT THE MAN

GIVES HIM GOOD ADVICE

Draws Contrast Between Tillmanism and Bleaseism, and Shows the Difference Between the Two—Thanks Old Enemies Without Whose Aid He Would Have Been Defeated.

The following letter speaks for itself:

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 re-elected to the high offices we now hold.

In every way possible yo uhave 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 Bleaseism 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.

Bleaseism 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 "Blease 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.

Sticks in Right Way.

I believe in sticking to 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 stimp. It is not the business of a governor nor ought it to be permitted to him to threaten his constituents. The law is for he 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 whetches for whom the petitions were fled. 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 dispersary, but no proofs were ever adduced or could have ever been produced. His most effective defense was that those who charges him with stealing would have stolen if they had had the same opportunities as he had.

Blease 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 records and cannot say whether or not this is true. Others can determine for themselves and convict or acquit you according to the evidence. When the question was asked by the infuriated Tillmanites who felt that they had been betrayed by their old leader, "What induced him to do this?" some of them in their rage shouted "he has been bought". Who in South Carolina knows what the price of a Tillman is? In Washington where he has worked for the last eighteen years for the State and nation he had opportunitties almost innumerable to get money for official action. When he was in charge of the railroad rate bill, where there were hundreds of millions and even billions of dollars worth of property involved and a slight change in the law, which Tillman could have aided to obtain, meant untold money for the railroad interests, no one ever hinted nor did anyone ever believe he was approachable as a bribe-taker. It has remained for some crazy South Carolinian, drunk with Bleaseism, to hurl this suspicion at an old man hovering on the brink f the grave, a man whose purity in private life and whose purity as a servant of the people has made him above suspicion.

Had a Dream.

On the night of the election I had a dream, in which something told me "Blease is elected". Becoming fully awake I thought over all the consequences as the people dreaded them and considered what was best to be done in the event the dream should prove true. I thought of your threat to make the people "sweat blood" and of what it really meant or could possibly mean. The only interpretation that occurred to me was that the governor would make a general jail delivery by emptying the penitentiary and turning the convicts loose upon society. You have that power, sir. It was given you for purposes of mercy and not for the punishment of your fellow citizens. The governor takes an oath to see that the "laws are eexcuted in mercy". There is in the constitution nothing which permits him to trample the law under foot on the pretense of mercy, and nothing but venality and greed of money can make him place the pardoning power in the hands of a lawyer who charges big fees to obtain pardons. As for pardoning the criminals by wholesale nobody but a lunatic would do such a thing and nobody but a lunatic would threaten it. Let me beg you to beware what you do and say hereafter. Put a bridle on that unlicensed tongue of yours. You owe it to your friends, you owe it to yourself, and you owe it to the State.

I have been trsted by the people as well as you. They have shown their love and confidence in no uncertain way and I therefore claim the right to warn and to offer to help you in all matters of pardons if you will deign to ask my advice. Nobody in South Carolina will doubt the justice of any pardon I recommend. This is a thankless burden I am willing to assume for the public welfare, and I do not expect to do any of the drudgery of it, but I know men I can trust whose honor and patriotism are not only above suspician, but who have the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens. I will enlist the help, if I can, of these to examine the petitions in order to help you, but you shall not, if I can prevent it, carry out your threat to make the people of South Carolina "sweat blood" because so many of them have not been "bamboozled and debauched" by your demagogic appeals. Considde, governor, what it means to turn loose criminals, murderers and cut-throats, and then consider the infamy of boldly and openly offering to pardon any man who would kill certain people. Don't you see to what criminal folly you have been led to give people the right to think that you will pardon men who assassinate your enemies? Such an infamous idea never entered any but a crazy man's brain.

In your desperation attempting to reply to my indictment of you in the Ferguson letter you were unscrupulous enough to say:

"I fear no evil from Senator Tillman's letter, except that possibly his mind has become more diseased of late than it was when I had my last talk with his confidential physician."

Everyone knows that you alluded to Dr. Babcock. And a more knightly gentleman or a more loyal friend to me never breathed, and I know you had no authority for it. He is not the type of doctor who discusses his patients and their ailments with Tom, Dick and Harry.

Mind is Stronger.

I want to say to you that I know since my last stroke of paralysis in February, 1910, my memory has been very much imparied, but the other parts of my brain have gradually and very perceptibly increased in efficiency and vigor and I am now fully capable of doing as much work as I ever did. The only reason why I have felt unwilling to make speeches in the Senate and on the hustings this summer is because I know I can not speak with any force of vigor without turning on the full voltage of the dynamo. Under excitement the blood rushes to the brain for that is the way the mind works. Dr. Babcock had warned me that to attempt to make a speech would mean grave danger and the probable bursting of a blood vessel followed by paralysis or death. Therefore I have refrained and restrained myself, though at times the temptation has been very, very great. But, governor, while my memory is poor the moral fibre in me is as sound as it ever was, and my patriotism burns with an even brighter flame than when wy health was vigorous. And my conscience is in fine working order, too, I can assure you.

When I told my wife that I intended to write an open letter to you and outlined some of the things I intended to say, she pleaded with me thus: "Blease is not a wholly bad man. He is passionate and has been tantalized, abused and misrepresented until he has lost all sense of responsibility and self-control." Recollect, governor, this same noble woman has been your advocate with me until your recent statement came out about what occurred last spring in Washington. She knows you told an untruth and has never forgiven you. It is in this spirit I now speak. You have been lied on, slandered and abused almost beyond endurance, but so was I. I had courage and self-ontrol enough to rise above it. You have been weak enough to surrender to the impulse to strike back and to strike below the belt.

I want those who consider Bleaseism as Tillmanism to take this contrast in consideration when they make up their final judgment. Tillmanism as Tillman preaches it and has always preached it is noble, high and elevating. Bleaseism is selfish, low, dirty and revengeful.

I have bee nvery greatly blessed in my life and every day I return thanks to the Creator for his many blessings. The greatest among these has been a good woman whom God gave me in her youth and purity forty-five years ago. I have had one grief and that was the knowledge that so many good men in South Carolina seemed implacable and irreconcilable in their hatred of me. These men truly and honestly hated me as badly as many South Carolinians hate you now, but there are more of them in your case than there ever were in mine, thank God. Honesty compels me to say that you deserve the hate and distrust in which they hold you. I never did. You had an opportunity when you went into the governor's office such as comes to few men in this life. Your inaugural was a great disappointment to your rfiendadns disappointment to your friends and provoked your enemies to renewed and relentless activity. You had shown yourself too little and narrow to be governor of any State for, my dear sir, the governorship is a very high honor indeed, but it also carries the very heaviest responsibilities. you will recall when you were elected two years ago I wired you congratulations and added, "let the heathen rage". The heathen have raged, but the righteous have also moaned and their cries are now rising to heaven in accusation of you.

One Satisfaction.

Returning to the blessing which have been showered upon me, I have before I die the satisfaction of knowing, as I now do know, that I have won the admiration, love and confidence of the anti-Tillmanies of old, and of the Haskellites even. I owe my re-election to the Senate to these men that came to me when some of my old friends the "wool-hat one-gallus boys" and my fellow citizens who work in the cotton mills were shouting, "crucify him!" "retire him to private life!" "we can no longer trust him!" etc. My re-election to the Senate is assured and I shall die in harness "when the Lord's time comes for me ti go, conscious that all of the good people of the State now appreciate me and realize at last what manner of man I am.

It is a sweet thought to feel that many of the Haskellites voted for me, and right here I want to say that "Haskellites" ought not to be an epithet of opprobrium in South Carolina any longer. Judge Haskell and I made friends before he died and I always felt that he was a blind fanatic who had been led off into the frenzy of independentism by the same emotions which your election has produced. He was a knightly gentleman and a brave soldier. Peace to his ashes. Haskellism and Bleaseism ought to be buried in the same grave and the world hear no more of either.

It is time for South Carolinians to quit wounding each otther's feelings and fighting like cats and dogs. No good can come of it and much harm has already come of it, and more will follow if we do not realize that a "house divided against itself can not stand". As good men voted for Blease as voted for Jones. They felt it to be their right as citizens, and many of them religiously believed that their liberties were in danger, for you, governor, are reported as saying that if Jones was elected they would never vote again.

Jefferson said once that as between government without newspapers and newspapers without government he would take the latter for the newspapers would keep the people informed and they would have intelligence enough to give themselves good government in some way. Our newspapers in South Carolina have lost sight of the necessity for fair and square dealing with their readers, so much so that they have not the influence with the people that they ought to have. There is room for a great many reforms in this particular and I sincerely hope that the editors of the South Carolina papers will seriously consider how they can regain the confidence of the people again. So great has been the distrust caused by the dishonesty and partisanship that hundreds, nay thousands of my friends could not be made to believe that I had written the letter to Ferguson or given out the statement accompanying it. I received many, many telegrams and letters asking whether it was authetic. This condition of the public mind has been brought about by seeing that the newspapers in their headlines and in the body of the articles themselves distort and color unrighteously the facts. When the people are taught they can always be trusted, but when the people distrust the newspapers and believe them corrupt and dishonest and given to all manner of lying they lose that respect for them that is necessary to preserve free government.

Would Talk to Friends.

If I ever get able to speak again I want to go to three counties in South Carolina and talk to my old friends face to face, Anderson, Laurens and York. You have stolen the love and confidence of those people—I did not lose it; you stole it. Who would ever have believed it possible that the men who twenty-two years ago were so frenzied in their Tillmanism and worship of Tillman as to unhitch the horses from his carriage and hitch themselves in to drag him in triumph through the street would come to distrust, hate and abuse him without cause.

Madame Roland before she was guillotined exclaimed: "O liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" Noting the progress which has been made toward the demoralization among the Democrats in South Carolina one can shout, "Oh Democracy, will the people never learn to know their true friends from their false leaders, never to distinguish between a statesman and a demagogue, always listening to flattery and sweet words without looking below the surface and the true inwardness of things and men." To think that the very men for whom I have done most, the poor farmers and factory people, should turn and ren dme this way! I gave them Clemson college and Winthrop. At least I had more to do with it than any other one man. I gave them the primary, for I wrote the Democratic State constitution with my own hand in conjunction with my brother, G. W. Tillman, and made the rules governing the primary and safeguarded in every possible way their rights, so that now every citizen has a voice in the government and can protect himself if he has sense enough.

All pleasure and satisfaction in my re-election to the Senate is gone because of the desertion of these old friends and followers of mine. It makes me doubt seriously whether I have not erred greviously in giving the power of self-government to these people and teaching them their rights. They show such a woeful lack of gratitude. I feel that when I am dead and in the grave that they will realize and understand the criminal folly of their action and the enormity of the betrayal of their best friend. I know if I could have spoken to them this summer this tragedy could not have occurred. When these old friends have had time to cool off and think it all over they will curse themselves for such base ingratitude, and for their idiocy in being misled by a demagogue. To think that they had been such fools as not to understand and grant the old man's last plea to "die in harness" serving them and serving the State and nation. Oh, it is pitiful!

The object of every true patriot should be to pour oil upon the troubled waters and bring a return of harmony and good will among our people. "Let us have peace." And if that cannot be given us, let us see what a return to decency and sanity will accomplish.

If you clear yourself of the foul accusations made against you in the governor's office and will pursue a wholly different policy hereafter, there is some future for you in the State yet. If you do not, your name will go down in history as the very worst native South Carolinian who was ever governor. Moses not excepted. I repeat you are "eminently qualified to be governor as far as brains go," and if you reform and make good in the two years you have yet to serve in that office the people may forgive you. But you must be governor of the whole people and not of your friends alone and they will take care of your future destiny, always supposing that you clear yourself of the infamous charges that have been brought against you. For unless you do that you can never hope to aspire to higher promotion, for the people of South Carolina will never send to Washington a man not above suspicion. Your destiny is largely in your hands, governor. For the honor of the State I hope you can and will clear yourself. May God forgive you for the sins you have committed against yourself and the people of this State.

Gov. Blease, you are given another opportunity. Will you make use of it and show that you are a man and not a demon! Put the devil behind you an dbe the governor of all the people instead of your friends alone; conques yourself and instead of being the governor of 72,000 become the governor of the 140,000 men in South Carolina! If you do this, the "heathen will quit raging", while the righteous will rejoice. You have the brains. Make use of them instead of giving way to your evil passions. I do assure you that you will die a happier man if you will follow this advice. Conquer your enmies by kindness and justice. You can not conquer them in any other way.

B. R. Tillman.

Trenton, August 30.

Volcanoes Run Whales.

Alaskan volcanic disturbances are held indirectly responsible for the shortage of whales on the North Pacific coast by the captains of whaling vessels. They say that the disturbances have made changes in ocean currents which for a time may have diverted the small fishfrom the food supply of the whale.

Turks Kill More Christians.

More massacres of Christians by Turkish treops on the Albanian frontier continue to be reported, but the Montenegrin government is straining its utmost to give effect to the peaceful councils of the repepsentatives here of the European Powers.

CHARGE OF FRAUD

IN ANDERSON AND OTHER COUNTIES HAVE BEEN MADE

PROTESTES ARE FILED

Many Irregularities Alleged in Connection With Anderson Vote.—Recounts in Newberry, Aiken, Union and Dorchester also Asked, Irregularities Being Charged in All.

The unusually heavy vote for Governor has caused a great deal of comment and many charges of irregularities have been made. In Anderson County a formal protest has been filed, on behalf of Judge Ira B. Jones, with the County Executive Committee. Similar action has been taken in Union.

Charges of irregularities have also been made in Aiken, Newberry and Dorchester counties, although no formal protests have yet been filed. The State Executive Committee Friday and adjourned until next week so as the recounts and other preliminaries are arranged in several counties for a contest.

Protest Filed in Anderson.

A dispatch from Anderson says J. M. Sullivan, manager of Jones headquarters in Anderson County, Thursday filed notice of cotests with the county executive committee. The protest was filed in the name of Ira B. Jones and among other things says:

"That your petitioner respectfully protests the result of the election held in the county of Anderson and contests every election box in said county, and respectfully begs your committee to revise the results or declare the same void on account of many irregularities and for fraud, as follows:

"1. That many persons were allowed to vote in said election who were not of lawful age.

"2. That many ballots were voted for State officers that were deposited in the boxes provided for county officers.

"3. That many persons voted at more than one precinct in said county.

"4. That many persons were allowed to vote and did vote whose names were not on the club rolls according to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

"5. That many persons were allowed to vote who were non residents of this State and had not been residents of this State the required time.

"6. That many persons were allowed to vote who were non-residents of the county and many who had not resided in the county the time required by the laws of the party.

"7. That many persons were allowed to vote who are unnaturalized and not citizens of the State and country, contrary to the laws of the State of South Carolina."

Protests from Citizens.

A notice of contest, signed by 33 citizens of Anderson County, of all State and county boxes of Anderson, was filed with the executive committee, the following grounds being named:

"1. A greater number of ballots in the boxes than appeared on the polling lists.

"2. The voting of non-residents.

"3. The voting of those who have not lived in the county and State the length of time required by the party constitution.

"4. The voting of minors.

"5. Voting more than one time by enrolling in two or more clubs.

"6. The counting of ballots placed in the wrong boxes."

Governor Blease was represented before the executive committee by Attorneys Zurtz P. Smith and A. H. Dagnall. It is understood that Judge Jones will be represented by several attorneys at the meeting of the committee Saturday. The executive committee set ten o'clock Saturday morning as the time to hear the contests for State and county boxes. The contest for each box will be heard separately, and each box will be acted on separately.

ASLEEP ON TRACKS.

Two negroes Meet Horrible Death in Georgia.

Engineer Lack, who was driving the Georgia Southern and Florida train which ran over and killed two negroes near Fargo Monday morning, mistook the bodies of the men on the track for buzzards which appeared to be in the act of rising on their wings.

The accident occurred on a curve and at a point where tall weeds on each side of the road obstructed a clear view. The men were lying flat on their backs with their knees sticking up above the weeks looking like buzzards poised for flight. The engineer asked his fireman what the objects were and the fireman thought they were birds. In a fraction of a minute the train had sped on its way and over the bodies of the men before the engineer realized what they were.

Three negroes were sleeping on the track, but on of them awoke and rolled from the track an instant before the train reached the point. A second awoke and made an effort to get away, but was caugnt and both his legs cut off. The third man probably never knew what hit him.

NEW USE FOR EGGS.

A Girl Gets Two Proposals Through Their Use.

A girl on a farm near Topeka, Kan., whence eggs are shipped as far east as Hackensack, N. J., has a fondness for the romance of eggshell acquaintance.

Her name and address on two eggs fell into the hands of Theodore Sidore and George Zile, warm friends, who room and board together. Neither of the young men told the other of the discovery but started a correspondence which resulted in each receiving the girl's photograph and many letters. Finally two proposals were sent westward and each brought a letter of acceptance.

One evening recently eoch of the men accused the other of being lovesick, whereupon the confessions were forthcoming that each was the victim of the same eggshell romance. Neither conceding that the other had really won the girl's heart, both are making preparations to go west and let her decide which it will be. The loser is to be the best man.

To Create New American Cardinal.

The pope is about to create a new American cardinal, who is to reside in Rome, according to a special dispatched received at Paris, France Wedn