

BLEASE IS WARNED BY SENATOR SMITH

SENATOR SCARELY NOTICES GOVERNOR

ONLY EXCITING MOMENT AT ST. MATTHEWS

Chief Executive Attacks Record of Smith in the Senate, Denouncing Especially Appointments of Two Editors—Smith, Interrupting the Governor, Disclaims Responsibility for Them—Governor Refers to Tillman Letters to Prove Point and Smith Warns Him That Lie Must Not be Passed—Senator's Speech a Talk to Farmers—Casual Reference to Opponents—Other Candidates Are Heard.

(By Special Correspondent.)

St. Matthews, June 17.—Special: Before a crowd of 800 people or more, a great number of whom came from different sections of the State, the "big guns" of the campaign commenced their firing here yesterday morning and occupied practically the entire day in presenting their claims to the voters. All the places of business of the town were closed and the town turned out to hear the candidates for the office of United States Senator. By arrangement one hour was allotted to each candidate in which to make his speech. Good order prevailed and the speakers were given good attention. Gov. Blease was the first speaker and was followed by L. D. Jennings, mayor of Sumter. A intermission of 45 minutes was given for dinner, after which W. P. Pollock of Cheraw spoke and was followed by Senator E. D. Smith.

The county chairman, Dr. T. H. Dreher, opened the meeting at 11:30 o'clock. He stated that he had received a letter informing him that there would be some people on hand prepared to make trouble, and he announced that no boisterousness would be tolerated. If there had been any intention of giving trouble it did not materialize and the entire proceedings went through in a peaceable manner. There were a number of ladies in the audience who listened attentively to the speaking.

Blease Opens First

Gov. Blease opened up with an assault on the recent club meetings and assailed the State convention. "This year," he said, "all said let's have peace." He then endeavored to show that those who had said let's have peace had not done those things which would be conducive to peace. He made the charge that factionalism had been injected into the State convention and also that the club meetings had been packed, "some clubs going so far as to put negroes in the county conventions." "The other side," he said, "appealed to Haskeletes and negroes." He also referred to the State convention as a "corporation convention." Gov. Blease was severe in his criticism of the State convention and of its officers, the convention, he claimed, using foul means to hurt him.

He referred to the new rules for the city people but were against the farmers and mill men. Other charges against the convention, which he claimed was not representative of the people of the State, were that they tried to put in a provision to have votes counted in private so stealing could be done, and were trying to hurt voters by making the new primary rules.

The governor said he was not in the race for personal benefit or profit but to help the people and if elected he would stand by the Democratic party. "If I am defeated," he said, "I will have no grouch."

"I have been governor for the last three years and nobody else has been and those who don't like it can't help it," said the governor with a great deal of emphasis. He referred to the pardoning he had done and said he expected to issue another pardon when he returned to Columbia last night and would pardon another from Calhoun county.

Blease accused Smith of being a representative in the "Haskelet" convention and read extracts from several papers of that time to substantiate his accusation. "Smith tries to disclaim any participation in this convention." "Somebody has lied," he said, "was it the newspapers?" He attributed corruption and tyranny to what he termed the "Haskelet" crowd, and asked, "How long will you stand for it?"

He referred to the recent visit of Senator Kern of Indiana to this State and said that Smith had brought big Yankee Kern here to tell us how to vote.

Smith Won't Take the Lie

Blease said Smith had W. E. Gonzales appointed minister to Cuba to repay the State for favors. Senator Smith arose and addressed the chairman saying he desired the record to be kept straight and that he had no more to do with this appointment than Blease. The governor then referred to the appointment of Jas. L. Sims as U. S. marshal, "who admitted," he said, "that he worked on a Republican paper but excused himself by saying he was only connected with the mechanical department of the paper." He said Sims was Smith's appointee. Senator Smith then made a statement that to be called "U. S. Senator," but because there is a feeling in South Carolina that some one should take care of the helm of the State, "I'm not for my friends or your friends, but for the whole people for the peace and progress of the State."

Mr. Pollock Speaks

Mr. Pollock said this was the first opportunity he had of coming before the people of Calhoun county but he felt perfectly at home for he had

READY FOR THE FRAY

SMITH SEEKS RE-ELECTION ON HIS RECORD IN SENATE.

Junior Senator Laughs at Threatened Disclosures of His Enemies—Talks of His Position.

When interviewed in Spartanburg Monday Senator Ellison D. Smith said "I'm ready for the fray." The senator said he would ask re-election on the strength of his record in the Senate, in this connection laying particular stress on a measure he said he had passed for the regulation of the cotton exchanges and his amendment to the banking and currency law which gives farmers six months' time to draw their drafts, bills and notes for agricultural purposes instead of 90 days, as originally contemplated in the measure. Senator Smith also said:

"I am now in position as a matter of course to do more for the people by virtue of my position on various committees than I have been able to do in the past in that my committee appointments are such as to give me added influence in legislation. I am chairman of the committee on immigration, ranking member on the committee of post offices and post roads, ranking member of interstate commerce committee, ranking member of agricultural committee and of several other less important committees. In case I was not returned, whoever succeeded me would necessarily have to begin practically at the bottom of the list. These are some of the facts that I think the farmers ought to know."

Asked about Wilson's policy with reference to negroes which has been criticized in this State, the senator replied that he did not know, and that it was a thing that in the nature of the case one did not like to discuss. "The people know that Wilson is a big lot of seed corn, the only man that has ever accomplished anything, and they would be fools to throw away all the corn for a few rotten kernels," he said.

Asked about some of the particular charges which friends of the governor have been talking of as probably to be brought against him, notably the charge that he has been dealing in cotton futures on the New York exchange while his cotton bills were pending in the Senate, and while he was advising the farmers to hold their cotton, the senator became rather warm, brought his fist down with force and with a laugh of derision said that he was not worrying at all about that, that he had the goods to prove such nothing but manufactured lies.

Asked if he voted to confirm a negro judge in the District of Columbia, he laughed "in" as if it were a joke and said that on the contrary he had the proof to show that he made one of the most convincing speeches against this confirmation and came near to preventing it by changing the minds of a number of Republicans. To substantiate this he said "I had one only to write to Sen. Vardaman, Lee Overman and J. W. Kern. 'This was done in secret session and therefore might be got out. It is not in the Congressional Record,'" said Senator Smith.

This line. He first showed how the cotton seller was at the mercy of the cotton buyer because the seller did not know the different grades of cotton. "I promised you boys six years ago that I would correct this. For the first four years of my term there was a Republican majority in the Senate and when the Democratic majority came in, E. D. Smith's cotton bill passed unanimously and is now before the House and will undoubtedly pass and Hoke Smith had nothing to do with it. The New York cotton exchange tried to get me to stop my 'cotton' legislation, but I told them no and on the 28th day of March the bill was unanimously passed by Republicans and Democrats in the Senate. I got an appropriation of \$45,000 for testing grades of cotton and these tests were made at the Danville Textile association in Virginia and at Clemson college. The senator here exhibited specimens of the different grades of cotton as shown by tests made with the appropriation obtained.

Senator Smith quoted the prices that cotton brought during the past ten years and said he had fought for the price of cotton before he went to the Senate and while he was in the Senate and said it was a remarkable coincidence if the improved price of cotton was not the result at least in part, of E. D. Smith.

In referring to his attitude toward immigration, of which committee he was chairman, Senator Smith said that if it were in his power he would let no alien enter the United States for citizenship for ten years. He said he favored restricted immigration.

"Though you have genius like that displayed here to-day when you go there (referring to the United States Senate) you take your medicine and start from the bottom, and if you have not the manhood, you stay at the bottom."

Stood by His Pledge

Smith said he knew there was no man in the crowd but that believed he had stood by his pledges.

Senator Smith said that he was said to have been at the "Haskelet" convention; said that he was not there but was at George's station and he supposed his name was gotten when he passed through Columbia on his way to George's station.

He made the statement that when he got where his word had to be tested, that he would resign from the United States Senate and come home. He said tribute to the Confederate leaders and referred to what they had done for their country.

Senator Smith closed with saying, "On the 25th of August when I'm sent back to the Senate, I'll change the price of cotton. Everything is going up and I want farm products to go up. I hope when I go back with the experience I have had the loyal work I've done for you I will put the price of cotton where it will be commensurate to the work done to produce it." A. T. W.

Blease and Smith are the strongest in the race for the U. S. Senate.

EXPOSES TRUSTS

PRESIDENT DENOUNCES LONG DISTANCE LOBBY

TO PREVENT REFORMS

Campaign to Forestall Further Action Sees Searchlight of Publicity Through President's Utterances—Reiterated His Determination That Big Business Must be Regulated.

President Wilson came out Monday with a flat declaration that, despite what he characterized as a deliberate campaign by certain interests to secure adjournment of congress and postponement of the administration's trust legislation program, he would use every influence at his command to get the pending bills through the Senate at this session.

Choosing his words carefully, the president disclosed his belief that organized distribution of circular letters and telegrams among business men, members of congress and other public officials, calling for an adjournment of congress, a halt in the trust bills, an increase in freight rates for the railroads and a "rest for business," was responsible for what he recently described as a "psychological depression."

In support of that view, the White House made public copies of letters and telegrams brought in by friends of the administration. One letter was circulated by the Simmons Hardware company of St. Louis under date June 9. The president's declaration and the publication of the letters created a mild sensation approaching that which followed the president's denunciation of the "insidious lobby," which, he said, was threatening the tariff bill last year. Senators and representatives discussed the situation.

One of the letters made public purported to have been sent out by the Pictorial Review company of New York and was signed by W. P. Ahnelt, president, under date of May 1. It accompanied a prepared letter protesting against trust legislation, praying for a freight rate increase and suggesting an adjournment of congress, with the further suggestion that the recipient mail copies to the president, members of congress, the interstate commerce commission and other officials in Washington.

The letter signed by Ahnelt says that "prosperity has been lost somewhere in this country, owing to the mischievous activities of the politicians," and that the draft of an inclosed letter "embraces the views of a majority of the thinking business people of our section." In part the form letter for transmission to public officials was as follows:

"We ask in the name of the suffering American people, in the name of common sense, why wantonly harass business at this juncture, when it is struggling for its very existence? 'Why throw more thousands of men idle when so many families are already starving?'"

"Why subject business to any experimental legislation now when it is not prosperous? Postpone it. Drastic action on your part is a peril at this time. What we do need is a little building—no more tearing down. 'The granting of the petition of the Eastern railroads for a 5 per cent. freight rate increase will do more for the prosperity of the country than all legislation unlawful restraint and monopolies.'"

"The continual senseless attacks by governmental bodies upon merchants, railroads, industrial mercantile corporations, revision of the tariff and currency reform have resulted in sinking business to such an extent that it has thrown hundreds of thousands out of employment, reduced wages and decreased values in railroad industries in mercantile corporations to the extent of at least \$3,000,000,000."

"The most serious situation that confronts the country to-day is the fact that unemployment is growing more acute. We ask congress to halt before it is too late. Postpone all anti-business legislation."

A prepared telegram much to the same effect, but in condensed terms, was attacked. The Simmons letter declared that the three things which stood in the way of prosperity were the Mexican situation, the awaited advance in freight rates and continued hostile legislation in congress. It said in part:

Especially do we recommend that no further attempt at legislation on the matter of the control of business or passing of anti-trust laws should be continued at this time. What the country needs now is a quiet time in which to rest from the agitation of politics and assaults upon business. It does not make any difference whether it is big business or little business.

"We, therefore, strongly recommend and earnestly hope that congress may be convinced that they have done enough law making for the present; that the country is absolutely tired and that the agitation now of the control of business is exceedingly injurious and will serve to retard improvement in business, which otherwise would be very great and rapid."

"We submit these arguments or reasons to you, asking you and praying you to use your best influence in following the lines suggested in this communication, viz: To have congress shut up and go home. If you agree with us, send to your congressman and senators a telegram something like the inclosed and urge your commercial club to pass strong resolutions along similar lines and send them to Washington. Our representatives there are worn out, physically and mentally, and will welcome your suggestions that further consideration of legislation affecting business be postponed until December."

The president declined to make any extended comment on the letters, declaring that they spoke for themselves.

Report of campaign meeting at Orangeburg will be found on page one.

STATE CAMPAIGN OPENED IN SUMMER

THE MEETING A VERY QUIET ONE

ALL CANDIDATES EXCEPT ONE PRESENT

Manning, Clinkscales, and Mendel L. Smith Given Much Applause During Speeches—Many Unopposed Candidates Present to Thank Voters—Meeting Passed Off Pleasantly and Friendly, With no Discordant Events.

(By Special Correspondent.)

Sumter, June 17.—Special: The first meeting of the rival candidates for the various State offices took place to-day in the Court House auditorium of this city in the presence of a large and attentive crowd. When the meeting was first called to order by the county chairman of the Sumter democracy, J. H. Clifton, a few minutes before 11 o'clock, there were several hundred people in the building but within the next half hour this crowd tripled until all the aisles and standing room was occupied. The crowd was variously estimated at from 1,000 to 1,400 and the correct estimate is between the two.

The meeting passed off quietly and harmoniously. Not once did a jarring note break the evenness of the occasion. Many in the crowd were buttons indicating their support of the Manning candidacy, and the home folk of Sumter loudly applauded their fellow townsman when he arose to speak. There were also a delegation present wearing ribbons denoting their adherence to Chas. A. Smith, and this contingent set up much applause for their champion when he spoke late in the afternoon.

In the race for governor all the candidates were on hand except Mullaly of Charleston, whose absence from the meeting was explained when his name was called in the afternoon by an accident to his foot. Of the applause which greeted the candidates, Clinkscales and Mendel L. Smith seemed the favorites of the crowd with the home man, Mr. Manning. Richards received a little more than the usual meed of applause also. Browning and Cooper both made strong speeches, and were applauded.

The meeting began at three minutes before 11 and the most part was held in the court room. At the conclusion of the speeches of the candidates for lieutenant-governor the speaking was carried on from the outside portico, but the hearing here being difficult, the contest was again taken into the court room, after about six short addresses had been attempted there.

The order of the speakers is given below just as they spoke, and for each office the position will remain the same throughout the campaign. The various candidates for each office will of course rotate.

Lieutenant Governor

Andrew J. Bethea of Columbia spoke first. He spoke for a new day's awakening in the State, and said education was the only thing given a poor man that could not be taken from him. He drew applause when he emphatically declared he would not run on any man's coat tail.

W. M. Hamer of Dillon made a straightforward plea for business administration of the office, and declared he was for anything that would bring better conditions.

J. A. Hunter of Bamberg spoke in favor of rural schools, biennial legislative sessions, and reformed primary. Would fill the office with dignity, he stated.

B. Frank Kelly of Bishopville made a few remarks upon educating the masses, and not so much higher education. Had never been handed lemon in debate, and felt sure of being the next lieutenant-governor unless "God struck him with lightning."

McCown Unopposed

Secretary of State R. M. McCown of Florence, unopposed for his office, briefly thanked the voters of the county for their support.

For comptroller-general A. W. Jones of Abbeville, the present incumbent, spoke first. Efficiency, strict and non-partisan enforcement of the duties of his office, and efforts to bring about equalization in taxation throughout the State were his themes.

J. A. Summersett of Columbia asked for rotation in the office, and said he would respect the opinion of the attorney general in the discharge of his duties. He would work harmoniously with other officials.

Treasurer Has no Opponent.

State Treasurer S. T. Carter of Columbia was also an unopposed in elect him. The voter should choose the man who would fill the position, most efficiently.

Thos. H. Peoples of Barnwell then spoke. The record of a public servant is an open book, and his was ready for inspection. Conducted his office with fairness, knowing no man or faction. His office is on economical basis, no attorney fees being paid, except \$125. If he hasn't done work all right, doesn't want to go back.

Railroad Commissioner.

Quite a number of candidates for railroad commissioner were in evidence, when the meeting reassembled in the court room after having experimented with speaking from the portico of the building. Geo. W. Fairley of Calhoun county spoke first. He declared that his section of the State needed a representative on the board. Not a politician, but a business man. He said he seldom saw a commissioner in his part of the State except when they were for re-election.

C. D. Fortner of Spartanburg based his appeal for votes on his record

in the House, as author of the Fortner bill, and other legislative activities. Favored square deal with railroads and the people. Favored two-cent rate bill.

Frank W. Shealy of Lexington declared he was no orator and would make no speech. Better roadbeds, equipment, and a convenient schedule were the points he emphasized.

John H. Wharton of Laurens said the railroad commissioner was the most important office in the State, as that official could make rates on freight and passenger traffic. Favors interchangeable mileage book, and full train crews.

W. I. Witherspoon of York county made a short business like talk for an investigation of conditions. Fairness to corporation and people he declared for.

Jas. Cansler of Irizah delighted the audience with a humorous talk, in which he hit his opponent. He said he had more energy than the whole "capoedment" running against him. Before favoring two-cent rate find out if railroads can stand it. Tote fair with both sides, and grant an honest investment a dividend.

For Adjutant-General

Capt. M. C. Willis of York county opposed the present official, Adjutant General W. W. Moore, for re-election. He made a talk, discussing his military record. He does not believe in applying regular army standards to the State militia, with its strict discipline and vexatious regulations.

W. W. Moore said he had always endeavored to follow the law and do what was right. Not trying to measure by regular army standards. Wanted more money. Explained his side of the conflicting parts taken in the militia trouble.

Commissioner Watson Talks

Commissioner E. J. Watson had no opposition, but he asked the voters to carefully weigh their decisions on the important matters and weigh deliberately the different candidates.

Manning for Governor

Richard I. Manning, Sumter's "favorite son," spoke briefly. He did not intend to speak, but let the other candidates have his time. His platform was known to his home people—strict enforcement of the law, whether it be carrying concealed weapons, violating liquor law, or race track gambling. Efficiency with economy is his plan. He referred to the fact that the campaign was usually referred to as a circus, which reflected upon the candidates. He urged every candidate to do away with "bitterness, personalities, and vituperation."

Lowndes J. Browning

Lowndes J. Browning of Union announced his appreciation of Mr. Manning's courtesies, and his intention to reciprocate. Fourteen minutes was a short while to discuss vital issues. Believed in Democratic principles. Was the candidate of no faction or newspaper, and there was not a coat tail big enough for him to swing to. The laboring men, he said, were the last to receive benefits of legislation, and the first to be harmed by it. He entered into a discussion of farming in relation to growth and prosperity of the cities and towns. He advocated the State helping tenant farmers buy homes, therefore State should investigate titles and prepare to loan money at low interest. Spoke interestingly on abolishing tax on farmers and mechanics' tools, implements, etc. Surplus income and inheritances should bear burden of taxation. He devoted most of his time to a clear and scholarly talk upon the intricate subject of taxation.

Following Mr. Browning the meeting adjourned until after dinner, and from 1:45 to 3:30 there was no speaking. In the afternoon a smaller number, who thanked the voters, saying he governed his office by the law and his conscience.

Swearingin Speaks Briefly

For State Superintendent of Education J. E. Swearingin of Edgefield, the blind incumbent, has no bar to re-election, and he demanded longer school terms, professional and closer inspection of rural schools, the continued support of the taxpayers, and a uniform standard for schools all over the State.

Two for Attorney-General

A. G. Brice of Chester is opposing Attorney-General Peoples for re-election. The office he sought was one of administration, not policy, therefore he had no platform. His opponent was anything wrong with it people knew it. However, that was no reason to crowd gathered, but still a large one, to hear the remaining gubernatorial candidates.

John G. Clinkscales

John G. Clinkscales spoke at 3:30 o'clock. He said that when a man offers for governor the people had a right to know how he stood. He was a candidate from purest of patriotic motives, not by solicitation of many friends. He was on no coat tail, but "tooting his own skill." He alluded to some of the measures he would discuss and urge during the campaign. A people's civilization measured by their obedience to law. He would give every effort to redeem South Carolina from being the laughing stock of the nation. Much lawlessness due to carrying of concealed weapons. Does not favor firing them, but make the violators of this law wear the stripes. He illustrated the danger with the Sullivan-Cannon affair very tellingly. "The blind tiger already spotted with corruption ought to be stripped from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail." Because we need money for the city government we must fine them, is a foolish doctrine. He closed by speaking for reform in the methods of courts—too slow, ease of new trials, appeals, technicalities, etc. He interspersed some taking jokes, and his remarks were several times applauded.

R. A. Cooper

R. A. Cooper of Laurens said he had spent ten years trying to enforce the law, and was for it as much as any man. Judge a candidate from

three points of view: Is he competent, is he worthy, and will he be faithful—a standard set up by Jefferson. He evoked applause when declared he "had no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish." He pledged himself to try and stop the races in Charleston, and the blind tigers in Columbia, or elsewhere. He wants equal school facilities for the children of the backwoods with those of the cities. Superintendent Swearingin said, the schools of our State would not accommodate the boys and girls if they knocked at our gates next autumn. Roads he favored the improvement of. Not necessarily lower taxation, but better values for what we spend. The benefits of Clemson should be at the door of every farmer by means of experiment stations in every county. He favors taking advantage of the rural credits bill and help every farmer own his farm.

John T. Duncan

John T. Duncan of Columbia made a speech, and was well received by the crowd, who enjoyed his talk. Said there had been a marked purpose to make State campaign unpopular, and prevent people hearing the candidates. He remarked on one man not qualifying for the governor's race because it was not the season for coat tail swingers. Said last year the system had Blease to catch the sinners and Jones to land the Christians, and that by watching the accounts in the daily papers one could see the two end men for the system. Was glad to see one man walking alone, but he warned Clinkscales that the system would get behind him, and make him an end man. Watch the newspapers puff him up, "and he's never touched the system." If not voting for Duncan, vote for Clinkscales, he said. He had been tempted with a bribe, but his reputation stripped from him, but he would be a standing candidate until elected governor. He thought somebody ought to start a newspaper which would tell the truth, one way to redeem the State.

W. C. Irby

W. C. Irby, of Laurens, announced that he would say what he thought, let the chips fall who they will. He thought laws ought to protect the poor, for the rich take care of themselves. A New York mill owner turned out a president who wanted to sell a commission merchant who only wanted 2 1/2 instead of 5 per cent, and this put stockholders money into the owner's hands. They combine in the State and prevent competition for buying cotton. Ought to have a corporation commission to investigate and regulate cotton mills, etc. State ought to help people try homes. Didn't want to take from the rich, but "for God's sake let's get together and don't let the rich man take from the poor man what little he has."

John G. Richards

John G. Richards, of Liberty Hill, read his speech, which had been handed the newspapers previously. Public office is public trust, and in 16 years years of service he had never failed or dodged an issue. He related several things in his legislative records along the educational line, which he had caused to be adopted. He denied that he was inconsistent on the whiskey question. He is still a personal prohibitionist, but the people having spoken he goes by their decision, and favors local option. However, in a local option election he stands for prohibition. He opposes compulsory education. But says he favors the freest and fullest development of educational facilities—commensurate schools in every community, thirty-six weeks terms at least. He didn't like interfering with a man's right over his home by forcing children to school saying, every man had "a God-given right to control his household." With negro majority it would be sheer madness to educate them. He denied the implication of swinging to a coat tail, and said he had never feared, though, to state his position.

The One Interruption

The only interruption of the day was here, when Mr. Dick Lee asked Mr. Richards if he favored the minority report on the reform to the new rules at the late convention, and Richards drew boisterous applause when he stated that he had worked with Senator Clifton. Irby made a statement that he too would have supported the minority report.

Charles Carroll Simms

Charles Carroll Simms of Barnwell declared he had never been so shocked in his life as by the rules for enrollment adopted by the recent Democratic convention. The convention, he said, had deliberately tried to disenfranchise the poor white man, and now it was easier for the negro to vote in the general election than for a man to enroll for the primary. He declared he didn't pay enough attention to the farmers who fed us and the cotton mill operative who clothed us. To compulsory education two antagonistic races would result in stirring up strife. He didn't speak long on account of a telegram previously received announcing the death of his sister.

Charles A. Smith

Charles A. Smith of Timmonsville, who has been lieutenant-governor, asked to be promoted. He wanted to make the State a better place for the laboring man to live in, and give better opportunities to their children. He promised faithful service and undivided zeal, if elected. He would make economy of government a distinct plank of his platform. South Carolina spends \$2,000,000 yearly. The State ought never expend more than its income. Favored two-cent rate bill. Didn't believe in four mileage books instead of one interchangeable one. Railroads, he declared, were prosperous. He thought prohibition should be submitted to the people of the entire State.

Mendel L. Smith

Mendel L. Smith of Camden, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was the last speaker of the afternoon, and he spoke quickly and to the point. Had a high conception of the office and a man's duty to offer for what leadership he could be used. Favored two-cent rate, with exemption for short lines, and a full crew bill also. Promotion of public health, he emphasized, and drew considerable applause on this topic. Good roads he advocated, say-

ing that it cost as much to get cotton from the farm to a market as to Liverpool from Charleston. Put the convicts on the roads, as Georgia did some years ago. Local option compulsory education, he wanted, not "Yankeeized" general compulsory education. Law enforcement upon every crime. He spoke stirring of the use of the pardon power to alleviate cases of the law's harshness, which should be used to promote justice, not to destroy it, and he felt that the certainty of crime was the deterrent force upon criminals, therefore indiscriminate and thoughtless exercise of the pardon power had worked great harm to the State. This was also applauded. This was the last speech, and the meeting came to an end about 6:15.



ENTRIES ARE NOW OVER

CANDIDATES PUT UP THEIR COIN FOR THE RACE

Fifty-three Candidates Are Now Seeking to Save the Grand Old Palmetto State

Candidates in the State and the senatorial campaign had their initial

innings Wednesday, the former at Sumter and the latter at St. Matthews. Fifty-three candidates had entered the lists when the time limit for filing pledges had expired Tuesday. In spite of this avalanche of political aspirants, four State officers, one congressman and one solicitor are without opposition. These are: R. M. McCown, secretary of state; J. E. Swearingin, State superintendent of education; S. T. Carter, State treasurer; E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries; A. F. Lever, congressman from the Seventh district, and L. M. Gasque, solicitor for the Twelfth judicial circuit.

Interest will focus chiefly in the Senatorial and the gubernatorial races. In the former there are four competitors, L. D. Jennings of Sumter and W. D. Pollock of Cheraw, the governor and Senator E. D. Smith. In the race for governor there are 11 contestants. John L. McLaurin of Bennettsville did not enter the race for governor.

List of Candidates

The candidates and the offices which they are seeking are as follows:

For United States Senate—Cole L. Blease, L. D. Jennings, W. P. Pollock, Ellison D. Smith.

For Congress

First District—E. J. Dennis and R. S. Whaley.

Second District—James F. Byrnes and R. D. Mission.

Third District—Wyatt Aiken, F. H. Dominick, F. S. Evans and John A. Horton.

Fourth District—T. C. Duncan, Joseph T. Johnson and S. J. Nicholls.

Fifth District—D. E. Finley and W. F. Stevenson.

Sixth District—A. L. Lamer, J. E. Ellerbe and J. W. Ragsdale.

Seventh District—A. F. Lever.

For Governor

For Governor—Lowndes J. Browning, Jno. G. Clinkscales, R. A. Cooper, Jno. T. Duncan, Wm. C. Irby Jr., Richard I. Manning, Jno. B. A. Mullaly, Jno. G. Richards, Chas. Carroll Simms, Chas. A. Smith and Mendel L. Smith.

For Lieutenant Governor—A. J. Bethea, Wm. M. Hamer, J. A. Hunter and B. Frank Kelly.

For Secretary of State—R. M. McCown.

For Comptroller General—A. W. Jones and J. A. Summersett.

For State Treasurer—S. T. Carter.

For Adjutant General—W. W. Moore and M