

The Manning Times.

LOUIS APPELT, Editor

MANNING, S. C., SEPT. 2, 1914.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

THE RECENT PRIMARY ELECTION.

In the recent primary election one fact was demonstrated perhaps more forcibly than any other, and that is that the people have become educated in the use of the ballot, and now vote as they please.

The election throughout the State was a quiet and orderly one, and men who perhaps ten or twenty years ago suffered themselves to be led to the polls and told how to vote, this time marched up like men, and regardless of newspaper misrepresentations and advice, cast their suffrages for men representing both factions, both Blease and anti-Blease. They put the stamp of disapproval upon campaigns of abuse, and while Governor Blease was defeated, he was defeated on account of peculiar conditions prevailing just at this time.

While he failed to get a majority of the votes cast for the United States Senate, the voters also gave their disapproval, in a most overwhelming manner, of the undignified, vituperative and abusive methods employed by two of his opponents, Jennings and Pollock. Out of about 135 thousand votes polled in the entire State Jennings received less than 3000, and Pollock less than 2000. Another instance of the fact that the voters used their suffrages as they pleased in the election was the defeat of Mr. Brice the anti-Blease candidate for Attorney General and the re-election of Attorney General Peeples, a member of Governor Blease's administration, and a close friend of the Governor.

It is true that Governor Blease was defeated in his race for the Senatorship, but this cannot be attributed solely and altogether to the unpopularity of the Governor or the extreme popularity of Senator Smith. Had Mr. Pollock pursued a campaign other than one of abuse he would have received a very complimentary vote. It is probable that Mayor Jennings polled about his strength anyhow. But a great many voters, who have heretofore been supporters of the Gov. in his race for the Chief Magistrate, took the view that Senator Smith was already in the Senate, that the United States government was doing what it could to help the farmers of the South, that the European war had disorganized the markets of the world, and especially the market for cotton, which is the main product of the South, and that possibly, while Senator Smith was claiming so much for himself in raising the price of cotton, it might be better in the face of the price of cotton going down, to continue Smith in office and see what he could do, because if Smith can do anything in keeping the price of cotton up, or if he ever could do anything, now is the time he is needed. As a matter of fact we doubt if Senator Smith has ever had anything to do with raising the price of cotton, nor can he keep the price up now, but in the face of the bold claims which he was making for himself a great many of Governor Blease's former supporters thought they would give him a chance to see what he could do, and cast their votes for him. Tillman's tirade of abuse against the Governor which came out about two weeks ago was not the cause of the defeat of the Governor, and it would be only the indulgence of a childish vanity in an old man for Senator Tillman to imagine that he caused the defeat of Governor Blease. The people have refused several times to allow Tillman to dictate to them who should be elected to high office, but this happened to be one of the times when the people supported the same man that Tillman did, not, however, for the reasons which Tillman assigned why Blease should be defeated.

So far as we know the election was orderly and without fraud throughout the state, and there was not as much bitterness as there was two years ago. It is true that some young and unthinking man, and unfortunately a few older ones who ought to know better, allowed themselves to become intolerant and bitter, and to say harsh and unkind things because everybody did not think and vote as they did, but the campaign did not even approximate in bitterness

the one of 1890, and the people generally are growing more reasonable and more independent in the exercise of their individual suffrages. Senator Smith, by receiving his re-election at the hands of thousands of former supporters of Governor Blease on account of the war in Europe and the deplorable cotton situation becomes the greatest beneficiary in the State on account of the European war. In the mean time Senator Smith is elected, but the war goes on and the people will continue to feel its ill effects, but it behooves all good citizens to put aside political hatred and abuse and come together and work for the benefit of the State and all the people.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

The recent primary election has weeded out all of the eleven candidates for governor except Richard I. Manning of Sumter, and John G. Richards of Kershaw counties, who will run the race out next Tuesday. The Times editor is not a particular admirer of either of these gentlemen politically, considering their past records. Manning is running as a pronounced anti-Blease man, which position he finally came out strongly for after the campaign was well under way, and is now the champion of the News and Courier and the ultra anti-Blease people, while Richards announced a month or two before the campaign commenced, that he expected to vote for Blease for the Senatorship, and took special pains to make that announcement all over the State at the county meetings. Neither man can be regarded as of any great individual force, and each one wants to be governor. The past record of Mr. Richards on the dispensary question and the liquor question in general will be remembered to have been a disgraceable one, being one while for the old dispensary and one while for prohibition, while it will also be remembered of Mr. Manning that in his race for governor eight years ago he clung to the old dispensary and said he wanted to reform it, and then when he saw the dispensary was rotten and condemned by the people and had to go, he rushed in as a member of the senate and introduced a resolution to investigate the dispensary and then refused to serve on the investigation committee. Mr. Richards is at present one of the Railroad Commissioners and is a practical farmer. He has never originated any statesmanlike ideas or reforms that we know of, and is regarded a clean and honest man at home. Mr. Manning likewise has nothing charged against his private character that we know of, and is president of a bank and the owner it is said of several farms, and just before the campaign began gained some notoriety as the newspapers stated from his home by advocating a scheme for exempting small land owners from taxation, which proposition he evidently saw the unpopularity and foolishness of and finally abandoned it.

Nobody knows how the election next Tuesday will go, and the only safe guess is that either Manning or Richards will be the next Governor.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

We are forced to the conclusion that the farmers of the South are going to realize very poor prices for their cotton this entire season. The efforts of the National treasury department to assist the farmers of the country, and particularly those of the South, is a commendable one, and should be assisted in every way possible, but the bold and insurmountable facts in the case are that this country produces near fifteen million bales of cotton each year, while the factories of America consume about one-third of this amount, the rest going to the various countries of Europe to be manufactured. The principal countries of Europe are now engaged in the desperate throes of the most useless and heartless and bloody war in the history of the world, and especially in modern ages, and they have no time to manufacture cotton. The consequence is that practically two-thirds of the American crop is for the present just so much surplus. This not only means that there is no market for the two-thirds of the crop which is usually exported, but also means that the one third which is manufactured here will be bought at virtually whatever price the manufacturer chooses to pay for it. We hope to see the government's ware-

house lending plan do some good, but it will be remembered that the government does not deposit funds in State banks, and there is not a national bank in this county. By the time a farmer keeps his cotton in a warehouse four months and pays insurance on it, and warehouse storage, and borrows money at high discounts from a State bank, and that State bank borrows from a national bank and rediscunts there, and then when the four months are up and the notes have to be liquidated the amount of the crop which has been held is forced on the market in the face of practically no demand, the outlook for good prices is gloomy.

This war ought to teach us of the South a lesson. If all the barns and smoke houses of the South were full of home made provisions we would not have the hard times which are before us for the next twelve months. There is no use to deny the conditions. We had just as well face them.

According to our view of it, the most remarkable development of the campaign now closing is the rise to prominence of Mr. Robert A. Cooper of Laurens. Mr. Cooper although he had served for a number of years as solicitor of his circuit, had not previously been prominent in State politics and he had to make his way by his own efforts. People who were personally acquainted with him knew him to be a solid, substantial man of unusually sound judgment and of unimpeachable integrity, but men of political experience hardly hoped that he would be able to impress himself on the voters of the State at his full worth in one short campaign. Mr. Cooper will undoubtedly figure quite extensively in the future political affairs of the State.

Misses Alderman Abroad.

In your last paper we noticed a thoughtful reference to our return home from a trip to Europe, and a complimentary suggestion that we send The Times a sketch of our trip. We have been made to feel since our arrival that it might be worth while to return to France and fight the aggressive foe simply to have once more the overwhelming salutations and greetings of friends upon our return.

As to our trip. We sailed from Boston June 6th, on the "Canopic" of the White Star Line, and arrived at Naples on June 19th, after stops and excursions at the Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar and Algiers. Mrs. Ida Adams of Birmingham, Ala. was our chaperon and she had efficiently planned a trip to the chief places of interest from the tourist's view point. Two weeks were spent in Italy visiting Naples, Rome, Florence and Venice. Italy is a beautiful land with cultured and artistic people. Our opinion of Italy and her inhabitants is unfavorably prejudiced by some of the Italians who come to America, when in reality they represent for the most part a class of people whom Italy herself does not boast of. From Italy we went through Switzerland, having a sight of the Alps. Those snow-covered peaks and green-clad mountains will ever be fresh in our minds. Germany was quite interesting and her cities were delightful. At the time of our stay in Dresden, Berlin, Munich and other German towns we heard nothing of war. The Germans are a contented, prosperous people, deserving to be commended for their passenger aero-planes, and their beer-consuming capacities. It is impossible for us to conceive of so splendid a people being made the enemy of all Europe by the despotic sway of a few. We had an excursion down the Danube to Vienna. This historic river did not disappoint us for there were mountains surmounted by ancient castles and ruins. The city of Vienna contains some magnificent buildings, and makes for Austria a lovely capital. We cannot fail to mention Holland with its landscape pictures dually dotted with canals, windmills, and cows. Among the peasants in the villages we found the real Dutch costumes, but in Amsterdam the people were disappointingly civilized and modernized.

Antwerp and Brussels were our points of attack in Belgium, and at the latter city we first heard of the war when our hotel refused American Express checks in payment of our bill. We were quite surprised for prior

to this they had been as readily accepted as gold. Fearing we might miss our train if we stopped for an argument, we hurriedly gave the proprietor all our cash and left without tipping, even slighting the pompous porter who helped us in our cab. Just how great a crime we committed was shown in the revenge the porter wreaked on us by sending our cab driver to the wrong station, consequently causing us to miss our train, and wait six hours for the next one. This gave Martha an opportunity to inspect and condemn the government owned and operated railroads. She found great fault with the toy like locomotives because they provided no seat for the engineer or fireman and seemed to her inefficient service. She also considered some of the passenger cars so small and unlike American cars that an Atlantic Coast Line conductor would not accept one for his freight cab. We found great aversion on the part of all guards and conductors to make known the stations the train might be passing through, and we agreed with Martha that a tip was the most effective means of obtaining any information, and of securing from the majority of conductors and guards any condescending favors. She was so interested in pointing out these absurdities that she almost forgot we were to take a later train to Paris. We arrived in that city only to find conditions growing worse and money hard to secure. We only remained in Paris one night and morning for, as soon as we could get our checks cashed, we ran from Paris upon the personal advice given, our chaperon by the American Embassy. In London we were among the fortunate for, while the banks were closed for four days and letters of credit, bankers checks, travellers check etc., were utterly useless, the American Express Company were cashing their checks at full value, limiting the amount to fifty dollars per person a day. Had it not been for the foresight of Mrs. Adams in carrying these checks we would have been without any money, for just then our letters of credit were so much paper.

The task of lining up for money and waiting for passages home so filled our time in London that we saw very little of that city. Our recollection centers around the picture of stranded Americans lined up for blocks at the American Express office waiting for their fifty dollars, while their only form of amusement or self-indulgence during those hours of waiting was the spending of precious pennies for the hourly succession of "War Extras." This had its pathetic side, but the true sorrow of the war was seen at the stations as fathers, husbands, sons and sweethearts left behind their grief-stricken loved ones while they went to war—to death, perhaps, etc.

On August 8th, we sailed from Liverpool for Montreal on the "Teutonic." The voyage home was exciting. Our captain always remembered the British flag under which we were sailing, and its attraction for the Germans by covering the port holes and windows at night, and lowering canvas awnings to conceal the deck lights. On two nights all deck and mast lights were extinguished and the search light was considered too great a betrayal to be used. Even then the captain did not think those precautions sufficient and the men were asked not to smoke on deck during those two evenings. At that time we were in the icebergs and fog so our careful captain simply stopped the ship. It was later rumored that on those two nights a German cruiser had attempted to chase us but the fog thwarted their plan. Anyway, we were brought safely to Montreal where we landed on August 17th—thanks to our competent chaperon, the courteous American Express Company, and the reliable White Star Line.

Yours very truly,  
MOZELLE ALDERMAN.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Dr. J. C. Cheney for the last 18 years, and believes him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. WEST & THURAX, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O. WALKER, KISSAN & MARVIN, wholesale druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

How To Give Quinine To Children. FEBRILINE is the trade-mark name given to an improved Quinine. It is a Tasteless Syrup, pleasant to take and does not disturb the stomach. Children take it and never know it is Quinine. Also especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine. Does not nauseate nor cause nervousness or ringing in the head. Try it the next time you need Quinine for any purpose. Ask for source original package. The name FEBRILINE is blown in bottle. 25 cents.

Official Returns

First Democratic Primary Election Held August 25.

(Paid Advertisement)

MANNING IS THE MAN FOR GOVERNOR of South Carolina

When He Is Elected We Shall Have:

- 1. A Clean Business Administration.
2. A State Government for all the People.
3. Efficiency in the Executive Department.
4. Co-operation Among the State Officials.
5. A Progressive Program of Legislation Embodying Constructive Measures.
6. Enforcement of the Laws in South Carolina.
7. A Judicious Use of the Pardoning Power.

Democrats of South Carolina:

It is your duty to go to the polls on September the 8th and vote in the second primary. So far only a partial victory has been gained. The election of a governor is the people's fight; he is in the State all the time; he can be reached by the humblest man; he is the governor, but the servant of every man in the State. Manning will be elected governor if the people go to the polls and vote on September 8.

There will be many eleventh hour falsehoods spread and from past experience the the voters of this State should know that these be-low-the belt ought not be believed. Make up your minds now to vote for good government.

There will be attempts to cloud the issue but the people cannot be fooled. DON'T STOP WORKING FOR LAW AND ORDER AND GOOD GOVERNMENT UNTIL THE LAST VOTE IS COUNTED.

The farmers of the Sate are going to stand to Mr. Manning, a farmer himself, who knows the A. B. C. of farm conditions and who has been foremost in bettering rural conditions. He is working now to help in the fight to relieve the cotton situation and he has already done much to help the planters of his State at other times.

Table with columns for Precincts, Congress, State Senate, House of Representatives, Press, Auditor, Judge of Probate, Magistrate at Manning, Mag. Sum., Mag. A. U., Mag. F. U., Mag. F. U. S. S., Mag. F. U. S. S., Mag. F. U. S. S., Mag. F. U. S. S., U. S. Senate, Governor, Lt. Gov., Sec. State, Comp. Gen., State Treas., Adj. Gen., Supt. Ed., Atty. Gen., Com. Agri., R. R. Commissioner. Lists names and vote counts for each category.

The above is a true and correct tabulation of the vote cast in the Democratic primary election held on August 25, 1914.

J. M. WINDHAM, Secretary. S. OLIVER O'BRYAN, Co. Chairman.