

The Manning Times.

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I. I. APPELT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Keep your money at home, William, and some day it may be yours again.

No one man ever knows it all, although it is hard to convince a few of this fact.

This war certainly has a unique place in history. It is creating more widows than heroes.

If they keep on raising hell over in Europe much longer the devil may have to change his place of abode.

General Carranza continues to insist that we get out of Mexico. But in the end, probably, he will get out himself.

Some people are so pestiferous one can hardly tell whether they are burrs or just plain nuts.

Some people are so pleased with their own personality that they are a source of painful vividness to all others.

Keeping 130,214 pairs of legs in step in Chicago's great parade was some job. But, on second thought, they were not in step.

Why should you make a howl when your wife insists on her moral right to vote? She never makes a kick when you invade the kitchen and wash the dishes.

ALWAYS ANOTHER SIDE.

In the formation of our views on national, state and municipal affairs many of us are unconsciously led into the error of believing that there is but one side to the question before us—our side.

When we become imbued with this obsession we likewise become insistent of opposition and refuse to recognize the possibility of any views except our own.

We might cite a few instances. We favor a certain man for president in the forthcoming national election. To our mind he is the only man possessing the necessary qualifications for this exalted position. All others are mediocre and not worth consideration. And yet as a matter of fact there is not a man in the race for the presidency today but what has his good and valuable qualities as well as his weak ones, for the brains of this nation are not centered in any one man. We have our personal choice and we sincerely believe that the man of our choice is the best fitted for the office, but we should readily concede to our neighbor his inalienable right to differ from us in this belief.

We may favor a certain system in municipal government and our neighbor may entertain views radically divergent from our own. But this does not necessarily imply that we are exactly right in our conception and that our neighbor is entirely wrong, for our neighbor, though differing from us in our views, yet possesses intelligence and is quite capable of applying it in relation to any subject before the people.

In fact, there are two sides to every question. The preponderance of argument may be in favor of one side, yet the advocate of the other side but speak in the light of their training and of their sincere conception of what is for the public weal.

They are honest in their convictions, as we are honest in ours, and wisdom bespeaks the utmost tolerance on the part of all factions and peoples for those who oppose them in their policies and beliefs.

It is by the careful exercise of this wisdom that a nation becomes great and strong and dominating in the world of affairs, while to pursue a reverse policy is to invite bickering, exasperation and ultimate disintegration.

In our conduct of affairs let us think as we choose, but bow cheerfully to the will of the majority and work in harmony for the common good of all of the people.

THE COLUMBIA STATE VS MR. EVANS

The Columbia State Vs Democratic Party

"LET THE HEATHEN RAGE."

Columbia, S. C., June 5, 1916.

Editor Times:—

Dear Sir: In an editorial in its issue of June 2, The Columbia State, in commenting upon a statement which I made in regard to a letter from ex-Governor Evans to Senator J. A. Banks, in which Mr. Evans made a gratuitous and uncalled for attack upon me as a "discredited politician," said that my statement as to Mr. Evans was a charge against the Democratic party, which was "better calculated to injure the party than though it came from an avowed republican." I enclose a copy of my reply to The State, which, as you will see, is made up almost entirely of quotations taken from its own editorial columns. The editor, after repeated attacks of this character upon me, has refused to print my reply. I am sending you a copy of same, which in justice not only to me, but to the people of South Carolina, should be made public.

Respectfully, John L. McLaurin.

Columbia, S. C., June 5, 1916.

To the Editor of The State.—

In its editorial, "Assails the Democracy," in its issue of June 2, The Columbia State contends that "the charge brought by Mr. John L. McLaurin that ex-Governor Evans owes his position as State Chairman to the fact that in 1912 some man not restrained by conscientious scruples was needed to overturn the verdict of the people at the ballot box's is a charge not so much against Mr. Evans as it is against the Democratic party in South Carolina."

The Columbia State mistakes a political convention ring for the Democratic party of the State. Mr. Evans was repudiated by the people of South Carolina in 1896, while he was still Governor of the State, and the Columbia State led the fight for his repudiation, and none gloried in it more than The Columbia State. He has been repudiated by the people every time he has sought office since. No harsher things could be said about any man than The Columbia State said about Governor Evans then—and surely the office of Governor is a higher office than that of State Chairman. No harsher things could easily be said than The Columbia State has said about other men who were Governor of South Carolina—Democratic Governors elected by Democrats after being nominated in a Democratic primary.

No charge has been brought against the Democratic party in South Carolina. A charge has been brought, however, and The Columbia State is the only witness necessary to prove it.

The convention ring which was casting around in 1912 for a State Chairman "not restrained by conscientious scruples," to overturn the verdict of the people at the ballot box" would naturally turn to the files of The Columbia State to select such a man. Nothing would be more natural—for aren't all the political records written here, and hasn't The Columbia State fought, bled and died with this ring in many political contests since February 18, 1891, on which day it was given birth to fight the "Reform" movement?

Who was the logical man for the task to be performed. Some man who had the experience, of course. And who had the experience? Why, John Gary Evans, according to The Columbia State, then edited by the late Mr. N. G. Gonzales. Gonzales said of Mr. Evans as to his willingness to "over-turn the verdict of the people." Listen to his words in the issue of his paper of August 29, 1896:

"It is rumored that Gov. Evans has been induced by indiscretion the day in the declaration of the primary vote for Senator until today in the hope that Senator Tillman will persuade the executive committee to throw not enough boxes in Charleston to give him a majority. We are not worried, for we do not believe that either Tillman or the committee would with open eyes sacrifice the 'Reform' party to the success of a weakling like Evans. Such an outrage would double the number of those 'Reformers' who have revolted against Evans. It would smash the party as nothing else would."

It must have been on account of this experience in political chicanery that the convention of 1912 made him State Chairman. It could not have been on account of his merit, and he could have been the choice of the people, because The Columbia State, edited by Mr. N. G. Gonzales, whose name still floats at its masthead, said away back in 1896 that the people would not risk any further experiments with him, and that he could not rise by his own merit. Listen to the words of Mr. N. G. Gonzales in the issue of The State of September 14, 1896:

"Ordinarily we would feel sympathy for any opponent under such defeat and humiliation as Evans has had—but in his case we cannot be sympathetic. He never deserved to be a governor, much less a senator. Neither his abilities nor his character warranted him in aspiring to the highest offices of the State. He gained one such office by making himself the tool and today of another man, and in that office he has conducted himself that even his master could not help him to another. Neither that master nor the people will risk any further experiments with him, and he can not by his own merit. He simply sinks to his natural level, and there's nothing in that to give us regret."

Surely The Columbia State does not think that Mr. Evans stands for the Democratic party in South Carolina and that a charge against him or against the convention ring which made him Chairman is a charge against the Democratic party! Surely The State is a better Democrat than that, for, verily, such a charge, "ridiculous as it is, is better calculated to injure the party than though it came from an avowed republican."

Who is this man whom The State would make synonymous with the Democratic party? Again, let us call The State as a witness:

On July 6, 1896, Mr. N. G. Gonzales (whose name The State still bears at its masthead,) said of him: "The campaign of education has progressed so finely that now the suggestion that the Governor (this same Mr. Evans, who was then Governor—a higher position than State Chairman) will get a \$15,000 fee out of the bond deal excites no surprise. In his speech throughout the campaign meeting, Governor Evans has attempted to show that Mr. Duncan was making an attack on Rhind for doing what all South Carolina wanted him to do and which no one else could do. He has gone off on a half dozen tangents, but he has not answered these very plain questions: How much of the commissions do you expect to get? Had you not an understanding with Mr. Rhind before you recommended him to Governor Tillman? Can you not, by obtaining Rhind's books and other evidence, make clear, without quibbling, your whole connection with the bond refunding, so there will be no further doubt as to just how you stand. Will he answer them? No."

Again, on August 28, 1896, after his failure to be nominated for the United States Senate in the first Democratic primary, The Columbia State, then edited by Mr. N. G. Gonzales (whose name still appears at its masthead,) said of Mr. Evans:

"In the common cause of decency and in the further behalf of official honesty and manliness, we offer to the many thousands of 'Reformers' who voted against the election of John Gary Evans to the United States Senate our most hearty congratulations. The issue in the campaign was not between 'Reformers' and 'Conservatives,' but between honesty and dishonesty. No, it is not a Conservative victory, and means no resumption of old alignments. The cities and towns cast as a rule hardly two-thirds of their normal vote, some of them—like Columbia and Charleston—hardly half of it. While the returns from the cities came in it looked as if the

vote of the State would not exceed 55,000, but when the back districts were heard from they increased the estimate by over 20,000 votes. And of these votes, cast mainly by Reformers, Evans hardly received half. The Reformers did it, and we freely accord them the credit.

"It is no secret why they did it. They doubted the honesty of this slated candidate. They recognized his lack of ability. They realized that he could be a creditable representative of this State in United States Senate. They did not propose to support a tainted candidate because he had got a clutch on the coat-tails of a big-geman and expected to be hauled into a position many sizes too large for him and ten times too high for him.

"They didn't vote for Evans because they couldn't trust him; because by his course he had forfeited all confidence in his personal integrity."

Again, listen to the words of N. G. Gonzales in The Columbia State on September 8, 1896, and remember that Mr. Gonzales' name still appears at the masthead of The State:

"Finally, there is to be taken into account the dispensary relations. They come to late to have their full and proper influence upon the 'Reform' voters, but they have already reached a great many of them, the reading and thinking members of the party. They behold Evans in the center of a very maelstrom of suspicion, crimination and corruption; they see the dispensary under his management, a shame and a scandal; they realize that in beginning the exposure of its more than 'incipient rottenness' he is guided by selfish fears and revenges, and not by a sense of public duty."

And on September 9, September 11, and September 12, 1896, Mr. N. G. Gonzales (whose name still appears at the masthead of The Columbia State) again added his testimony, as witness the files his paper:

September 8, 1896, in speaking of the defeat of Governor Evans by Judge Earle: "The hosts of darkness have not conquered. The people are unbribed and unswayed. Votes of honest men have told for the right."

September 11, 1896: "John Gary Evans failed because the people were against him and not all the strength of Tillman, and the dispensary machine, and officialdom, and partisanship, and corruption combined could seduce enough of them from their position of antagonism to him. Had these agencies not been employed he would have been buried under a majority five times as great as that which vanquished him. That all these usually potential influences failed to save him is at once a demonstration of his extreme obnoxiousness and a tribute to the integrity and patriotism of the majority of the Democratic voters of South Carolina."

September 12, 1896: "The John Gary Evans that The State said could be beaten is the John Gary Evans who is beaten now. He lacked 8,000 votes of reaching the maximum we declared he could not pass. The John Gary Evans whom The State prosecuted almost alone so long as the John Gary Evans who has now been pronounced guilty by the people. The John Gary Evans whom the Constitutional Convention adjudged to be so honest that he would not filch a matter of five votes is the same John Gary Evans who is now adjudged by 43,000 voters capable of a 'divvy' of \$15,000 in bond commissions and untold sums in whiskey rebates."

The Columbia State also added some testimony as to Governor Evans' unpaid bill to the State Penitentiary for "rations" while he was governor, and as to gubernatorial convict farm" which it said was the "highest hurdle of all, and we don't see how it can be jumped." (See its issue of March 24 and March 25, 1891, it brought testimony as to other matters, ad nauseam. (See its files from 1896 to 1908.)

Such is the opinion held by The Columbia State of the man whom it would make synonymous with the Democratic party in South Carolina.

Could a more serious charge be brought against the party? The charge is not brought by me, either against the party or against Ex-Governor Evans.

There are two clear cut issues:

- 1. The Columbia State, vs. Mr. Evans. 2. The Columbia State vs. The Democratic Party. Happily, neither The Columbia State nor John Gary Evans is the Democratic party, and happily, neither has been delegated by the party to speak for it.

The people of South Carolina are yet free independent. Conventions may be "controlled," but the people can't be.

"Let the heathen rage." The God of Sinai still directs the destinies of men. "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed," would control the oceans today as firmly as in the days of Job. He still is master of the winds, and even the Atlantic Ocean sometimes yields up to those love the Lord voluminous records which have been blown upon its waters by the raging storms which hovers sometimes wreak their vengeance upon the otherwise peaceful little city of Beaufort and other seacoast towns of South Carolina.

Your editorial of June 5th, headed, "By Way of Reminder," is unworthy a great newspaper like The State. It utterly mistakes the issue. It is not the maintenance of the warehouse system as at present conducted, which is the question, but the development of its powers so as to fulfill its mission. This can only be accomplished by a legislature and governor in thorough accord with the purpose. The fight in all of the Legislatures to which you refer, was not the development of the system, but merely to prevent its destruction.

Let me state what we farmers want:

- 1st. To place the system on a basis which is absolutely self-sustaining, where no further appropriations will be necessary. 2d. A system under which the State will enable us to carry the insurance on warehoused cotton, without dependence on the insurance trust. 3d. A licensed grader's system, and the sale of all cotton on standard grades. 4th. The sale of cotton as nearly direct as possible from the farm to the mill.

Now, Mr. Editor, you know that such progressive plans as these can never be attained, except by going direct to the people. You further know that if the warehouse system is kept just where it is, a mere convenience for borrowing money, that it will die a natural death, and that is your purpose, and the purpose of those whose mouthpiece you have been, and will be. I have no newspapers. I have no way to get these issues before the people, except from the stump. I do not wish to be drawn into factional controversies. My heart is sick and sore with useless strife. You are doing your utmost to make me the representative of a faction in South Carolina. It is my humble daily prayer that God will give me a knowledge of the right, so that I may govern myself by His law; that no deceit may mislead me, nor temptation corrupt the patriotic purpose which so far has protected me in this great work for the people of the South. When I think of some of those who pretend to be friends of the system, I am reminded of how Job conceived a sword in his cloak, met Amassa with a friendly smile, "Art thou in health, my brother?" and then, as he kissed him, smote him under the fifth rib and emptied his bowels on the ground.

And I am also reminded of another tragedy recorded in Holy Writ; in the Old Testament we are told how the Ephraimites tried to pretend that they were of the tribe of Jephthah, and would have overthrown them, but their identity was discovered because of their inability to pronounce the word "shibboleth," and they were mercilessly slaughtered by the Gileadites, led by Jephthah. If you will keep up such discussions as you are now starting you will find out, when the votes are counted next August, that the people have no doubt as to the identity of false friends. For history will have repeated itself, and the slaughter will be appalling. You are the recognized spokesman of the Ephraimites, and I earnestly commend to you a careful study of Holy Writ, and an application of the lessons therein taught.

Respectfully, JNO. L. McLAURIN

Candidates.

I AM A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR FOR CLARENDON COUNTY, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary. JOHN D. GERALD.

I AM A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR FOR CLARENDON COUNTY, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary. CALVIN J. HALEY.

I AM A Candidate for the office of County Supervisor of Clarendon County, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic Primary. N. G. BROADWAY.

I AM A Candidate for the office of County Supervisor of Clarendon County, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic Primary. JOHN D. GERALD.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY SUPERVISOR FOR CLARENDON COUNTY, subject to the rules and regulations governing the Democratic primary. I have for several years been superintendent of the County Jail, and in that position I have acquired practical experience in Road Building, which I believe would be of great benefit to me, should you elect me. J. M. FLEMING.

SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Coroner for Clarendon County. I am an ex-Confederate Soldier and believe that I can do the duties of Coroner with honor to myself and credit to the County. L. N. TOBIAS.

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE OF CLARENDON COUNTY I hereby announce myself a Candidate for the office of Coroner, subject to the rules of the Democratic Primary. JOHN P. THAMES.

SUBJECT TO THE RULES GOVERNING THE Democratic Primary, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Coroner for Clarendon County. I have discharged the duties of Coroner up to the present time as an honest and upright man. I think I am entitled to a second term and I shall thank them; if they elect some one else I will resign the office. I thank you for making me your Coroner for one term and ask your support for an endorsement of my first term. I feel that I can discharge the duties of Coroner for another term better than I did the first. THEODORE V. GRAY.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF CLERK OF COURT FOR CLARENDON COUNTY, subject to the rules of the Democratic party. B. CANTEY.

PROMISING TO ABIDE THE RESULT OF THE Democratic primary, I hereby declare myself a Candidate for the office of Clerk of Court for Clarendon County. EDGAR C. DICKSON.

SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY, I hereby announce myself as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Clarendon County. E. B. GAMBLE.

I AM A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF Sheriff of Clarendon County, subject to the rules of the Democratic party. W. D. YOUNG.

SUBJECT TO THE RULES GOVERNING THE Democratic primary, I hereby announce my Candidacy for re-election to the office of Magistrate at Manning. JOHN W. HERIOLT.

SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY, I hereby announce myself as a Candidate for Magistrate at Manning. R. LESLIE RIDGILL.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION TO THE OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF CLARENDON COUNTY, subject to the usual rules governing the primary. E. J. BROWNE.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MY CANDIDACY for re-nomination by the Democratic party for Representative in Congress from the First District, pledging myself to comply with the rules of the party. RICHARD S. WHALEY.

How's This: We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Club Books Now Open. All Voters Must be Enrolled in Order to Vote This Summer.

Notice is hereby given that books of enrollment for voting in the approaching primary elections will be open for the following Clubs, at the places herein designated, the name of the Secretary and enrollment committee of each Club also follows:

- Manning Farmers Platform Club. Enrollment Committee—J M Windham Secretary, J K Breedin and J F Bradham. Books open at office of J M Windham. Clarendon Club. Enrollment Committee—J Ingram Wilson Secretary, W S Plowden and W T Lesseuse. Books open at store of Plowden Hardware Co. Manning Club. Enrollment Committee—E J Browne Secretary, E C Horton and T F Coffey. Books open at office of E J Browne. Foreston Reform Club. Enrollment Committee—J E Graham Secretary, J C Johnson and J E Richmond. Books open at store of Dr. L. W. Nettles. Doctor Swamp Club. Enrollment Committee—J D Mitchell Secretary, J S Plowden and C W Thames. Books open at residence of J D Mitchell. Panola Club. Enrollment Committee—C W Brown Secretary, W R Davis and Hugh Belsler. Books open at store of C W Brown. Harmony Club. Enrollment Committee—R D White Secretary, M B Hudnall, W I Hudnall and A G White. Books open at the residence of R D White. Davis Station Club. Enrollment Committee—W E Broadway Secretary, John M Gamble and R W Chewning. Books open at store of R W Chewning. Foreston Club. Enrollment Committee—C S Land Secretary, E M Fulton and Frank Boswell. Books open at store of J C Land. Paxville Club. Enrollment Committee—A M Cubbage Secretary, T P Brown and Thos. W. Gunter. Books open at store of L S Barwick. Sardinia Club. Enrollment Committee—H H Garland Secretary, J H Garland and S E McFaddin. Books open at store of J H Garland. Seloc Club. Enrollment Committee—E G Dennis Secretary, R Miller Melleute and C H



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Get out the rockers and the settee and see if they don't need freshening up a bit. It won't cost much and a change in color might be agreeable.

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PERIODICALS

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When The Curtain

was lifted and records of their actions made, we learn that bread from wheat flour was most highly prized for food, today as then bread is most highly esteemed, and the greatest pains taken in its preparation, to avoid disappointment be sure to get "Pride of Clarendon Flour." The beautiful color and fine nutty flavor of the bread made from this flour is due to the excellent quality of wheat used and the splendid milling process employed producing it.

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- Castine. Books open at store of J F Cole & Sons. Bloomville Club. Enrollment Committee—A W Scarborough Secretary, W C White and R H Thomas. Books open at Store of F C Gibbons Mill Club. Enrollment Committee—R P Gibbons Secretary, C K Gibbons and R H Goudy. Books open at residence of R P Gibbons. Summertown Club. Enrollment Committee—J A James Secretary, Willie Wilkie and W H Anderson. Books open at Summertown Hardware Co. New Zion Club. Enrollment Committee—P M Gibbons Secretary, J H Hardy and W F Fleming. Books open at residence of P M Gibbons. Sandy Grove Club. Enrollment Committee—John H Ham Secretary, J H Baker and T L Coker. Books open at residence of J H Ham. Alcolu Club. Enrollment Committee—A F Gause Secretary, Joseph S Dickson and D W Barwick. Books open at store of Joseph S Dickson. Jordan Club. Enrollment Committee—P M Mitchell Secretary, W J Rawlinson and R H June. Books open at store of W J Rawlinson. Douglas Club. Enrollment Committee—W J Turbeville Secretary, D L Green and J P Turbeville. Books open at store of Turbeville & Dennis. Oakdale Club. Enrollment Committee—F P Epps Secretary, A C DuBose and J J Epps. Books open at residence of E P Epps. Silver Club. Enrollment Committee—A M Felder Secretary, W P Napier and E B Felder. Books open at store of Silver Mercantile Co. Midway Club. Enrollment Committee—C W Barrow Secretary, H M McIntosh and J

S. OLIVER O'BRYAN, County Chairman. J. M. WINDHAM, Secretary. Manning, S. C., June 3, 1916.