SOME PLAIN TALK

HUMANITY AND JUSTICE MUST BE OUR KEYNOTE

DEALING WITH OTHERS

President Wilson Delivers Address Before Southern Commercial Congress in Mobile, Referring to Policy Toward Mexico and South American Republics.

The following is President Wilson's address, which was delivered at Mobile before the Southern Commercial Congress Monday. After declaring his interest in all things Southern the president added, "but to-day I do not need to speak for the South. She has perhaps acquired the gift of speaking for herself. I come because I want to speak of our present and prospective relations with our neighbors to the south.

"I deemed it a public duty as well as a personal pleasure to be here to express for myself and for the government I represent the welcome we all feel to those who represent the Latin-American States. The future, ladies and gentlemen, is going to be very different for this hemisphere from the past. These states lying to the south of us, which have always been our neighbors, will now be drawn closer to us by innumerable ties, and I hope, chief of all, by the tie of a common understanding.

"Interest does not tie nations together. It sometimes separates them; but sympathy and understanding do unite them. And I believe that by this new route that is just about to be opened, while we physically cut two continents asunder, we spiritually unite them. This is a spiritual union which we seek. I wonder if you realize, I wonder if your imaginations have been filled with the significance of the tides of commerce.

"These great tides, which have been running along parallels of lattitude will now swing southward athwart parallels of lattitude, and that opening gate at the Isthmus of Panama will open the world to a commerce that she has not known before—a commerce of thought and sympathy between North and South, and the Latin-American States which to their disadvantage, have been off the main lines, will now be on the main lines. I feel that these gentlemen honoring us with their presence to-day will presently find that some part, at any rate, of the centre of gravity of the world has shifted. Do you realize that New York, for example, will be nearer the western coast of South America than she is now to the eastern coast of South America?

"There is one peculiarity about the history of the Latin-American States which I am sure they are keenly aware of. You hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in Latin-America. You do not hear of concessions to foreign capitalists in the United States. They are not granted concessions. They are invited to make investments. The work is ours, though they are welcome to invest in it. We do not ask them to supply the capital and do the work. It is an invitation not a privilege; and States that are obliged, because their territory does not lie within the main field of modern enterprise and action, to grant concessions are in this condition: That foreign interests are apt to dominate their domestic affairs. A condition of affairs always dangerous and apt to become intolerable.

"What these States are going to see, therefore, is an emancipation from the subordination which has been inevitable to foreign enterprise and an assertion of the splendid character which, in spite of these difficulties, they have again and again been able to demonstrate. The dignity, the courage, the self-possession, the respect of the Latin-American States, their achievements in the face of all these adverse circumstances, deserve nothing but the admiration and applause of the world. They have had harder bargains driven with them in the matter of loans than any other people in the world. Interest has been exacted of them that was not exacted of anybody else, because the risk was said to be greater, and then securities were taken that destroyed the risks. An admirable arrangement for those who were forcing the terms. I rejoice in nothing so much as in the prospect that they will now be emancipated from these conditions, and we ought to be the first to take part in assisting in that emancipation. I think some of these gentlemen already who have had occasion to deal with the department of State in recent months can testify it has tried to serve them in that wise. In the future they will draw closer and closer to us because of circumstances of which I wish to speak, with moderation, and, I hope, without indiscretion.

"We must prove ourselves their friends and champions, upon terms of equality and honor. You can not be friends upon any other terms than upon the terms of equality. You can not be friends at all except upon the terms of honor, and we must show ourselves friends by comprehending their interest, whether it squares with our interest or not. It is a very perilous thing to determine the foreign policy of a nation in the terms of material interest. It not only is unfair to those with whom you are dealing, but it is degrading on the part of your own actions. Comprehension must be the soil in which shall grow all the fruits of friendship; because there is a reason and a compulsion lying behind all this which is nearer than anything else to the thoughtful men of America. I mean the development of constitutional liberty in the world. Human rights, national integrity and against material interests. That, ladies and gentlemen, is the issue which we now have to face.

"I want to take this occasion to say that the United States will never again seek one additional foot of territory by conquest. She will devote herself to showing that she knows how to make honorable and fruitful use of the territory she has. And she must regard it as one of the duties of friendship to see that from no quarter are material interests made superior to human liberty and national opportunity. I say this, not with a single thought that any one will gainsay it, but merely to fix in our consciousness what our real relationship with the rest of America is. It is the relationship of a family of mankind devoted to the development of true constitutional liberty. We know that that is the soil out of which the best enterprise springs. We know that this is a cause which we are making in common with them because we have had to make it for ourselves.

"Reference has been made here to-day to some of the problems which confront us as a nation. What is the heart of all our national problems? Is it that we have seen the hand of material interest some times about to close upon our dearest interests and possessions? We have seen material interests threaten constitutional freedom in America. Therefore, we will now know how to sympathize with those in America who have to content with that, not only within their borders, but from outside their borders also. I know what the response of the thought and heart of America will be to a program like that, because America was created to realize a program like that. This is not America because it is rich. This is not America because it has set up for a great population great opportunities of material prosperity. America is a name which sounds in the ears of men everywhere as a synonym with individual opportunity, because a synonym of individual liberty. I would rather belong to a poor nation that was free than to a rich nation that had ceased to be in love with liberty.

"But we shall not be poor if we love liberty, because the nation that loves liberty truly sets every man free to do his best and be his best, and that means the release of all the splendid energies of a great people who think for themselves. A nation of employees can not be free any more than a nation of employers can be.

"So in emphasizing the points which must unite us in sympathy and in spiritual interest with the Latin-American people, we are only emphasizing the points of our own life, and we should prove ourselves untrue to our own traditions if we proved ourselves untrue friends to-day. Do not think, therefore, gentlemen, that questions of the day are mere questions of policy and diplomacy. They are shot through with the principles of life.

"We dare not turn from the principle that morality and not expediency is the thing that must guide us, and that we will never condone inequity because it is most convenient to do so. So it seems to me that this is a day of infinite hope, of confidence in a future greater than the past has been. For I am afraid to believe that in spite of all the things that we wish to correct the nineteenth century that now lies behind us has brought us a long stage toward the time when slowly ascending the tedious climb that leads to the final uplands, upon which we shall get the ultimate view of the beauties of mankind, we, nevertheless, have breasted a considerable part of that climb and shall presently, it may be in a generation or two, come out upon those great heights where there shines, unobstructed, the light of the justice of God."

Canal Forts Guarded.

Steps have been taken by Col. Goethals, chairman of the isthmian canal commission, to keep secret the operations under way for the fortification of the canal. None but employees will be permitted to visit the military reservations during the progress of the work, except on written passes issued by the chairman of the commission, and even officers of the army, navy and marine corps will be required to prove their identity.

Gave Life to Save Boy.

Jacob Beans, 45 years old, a lineman employed by the city of Wheeling, W. Va., noticing Albert Rudysell, a boy, in the path of an oncoming train, dropped from the pole on which he was working and rushed to where the child was sitting. He tossed the boy off the track but was unable to get out of the way of the train himself and died a few minutes after being struck.

MEXICAN ELECTION

PASSES WITHOUT TROUBLE AND WITH FEW VOTES CAST

HUERTA WILL RULE ON

Number of Votes Cast Seem Not to Have Amounted to Number Required by Constitution, so Election Will Probably be Pronounced Invalid by the Congress Elected Sunday.

At the close of the Mexican elections Sunday the indications were that not sufficient votes had been cast in Mexico to constitute a legal choice for the presidency to succeed Gen. Huerta. No official announcement was made Sunday night, but it was unofficially estimated that less than 10,000 of the 80,000 eligible voters in the republic went to the polls. It would be no surprise if Congress, the members of which also were voted for Sunday, declared the election void when that body is organized and revises the returns.

The leaders of the Catholic party claimed a long lead, although they were unable to estimate the number of votes polled for their candidates, Federico Gamboa and Gen. Rascon. If this claim is correct, it is generally thought that Gen. Felix Diaz and Senor Requena are second. The Liberal candidate, Manuel Calero and Flores Magon, had no printed tickets at the pollings places, their constituents being obliged to write their names on blank ballots. President Huerta did not vote. He spent the day at his suburban home.

A decree was issued by Gen. Huerta Monday increasing the army from 85,000 men, its alleged present number, to 150,000. Since the Deputies and Senators are not subject to the election provisions governing the presidential elections, it is said that the choice for Congress is assured. It is assumed that the Catholic party will have a majority in both Chamber and Senate.

The elections promised by the Provisional President Gen. Huerta were held and there was no semblance of disorder in any quarter of the city. A few patrols were on the streets but neither police nor troops had any but the usual duties to perform. The polling places opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and remained until noon when the attendants closed the booths until 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the mid day meal. They were reopened at 3 and closed again at 5 o'clock.

From 3 to 5 o'clock officials one of whom was designated "president" were in attendance at each polling place. These officials represented the various parties and assisted in the preparation of the ballot when necessary but offered no coercion or suggestion as to how the applicant should vote.

The election officials appeared to be a representative class of citizens—small business men, railroad employees and shopkeepers. So far as could be ascertained no government employees served. Each polling place had a table on which were spread tickets of the various candidates. From these the voter made his selection, signed, folded and delivered it to the president, who deposited it in the presence of the voter in the ballot box.

Ballot boxes consisted of all sorts of receptacles from a pasteboard shoe box to a plush-covered jewel casket, or a glass jar borrowed from a neighboring drug store. There was no secrecy about the voting. As the vote was deposited the name was checked on the registration list previously prepared through personal visits of a designated official in the houses in his jurisdiction. It was not left to the volition of the citizen to register his name on the list if he were entitled by residence, age and other requirements to cast a vote.

Manuel Calero, Liberal candidate, who was once ambassador at Washington, did not vote. Instead he took his family early in the day into the country. Federico Gamboa, candidate of the Catholic party, on the other hand, cast a ballot for Senor Calero. Neither of these candidates cared to express an opinion as to whether a sufficient number of ballots had been deposited to make the elections effective. Few of those who went to the polls took the trouble to vote for either Senators or Deputies.

Admits Killing of Sister.

Lawrence Crow, of Mt. Savage, Md., is under arrest, charged with the killing of his sister, 20 years old, last June. Young Crow, at the time, denied any knowledge of the shooting, except that while he was out in the yard he heard the report of a gun and upon rushing into the house, found his sister wounded and dying. The boy, who is 16 years old, now acknowledges the shooting but claims its was accidental.

Congratulate Wilson.

President Wilson received many telegrams Tuesday congratulating him on his Mobile speech.

BROWNING IN THE RACE

UNION COUNTY MAN COMES OUT FOR GOVERNOR.

Gives His Platform Which Requires Registration for Voting in Primary—Tax and School Reforms.

Lowndes J. Browning of Sedalia, in Union County, announced Thursday that he would be a candidate for governor of South Carolina in the Democratic primary next summer. Mr. Browning has been in public life in South Carolina for a number of years, having served three terms in the house of representatives. He was chairman of the ways and means committee during the session of 1911-'12. He was not a candidate for re-election to the house in 1913. Mr. Browning has been a farmer all his life and is at present president of the Union County Farmers' union. He was president of the Union County Fair association for two years, declining re-election.

Mr. Browning issued the following outline of his platform:

"I will be a candidate for governor in 1914 in the Democratic primary. Summarized briefly, my platform is as follows:

"First. Every white Democrat should be allowed to vote, provided he will qualify himself to maintain the action of the Democratic primary in the general election. No man should be allowed to participate in the naming of a State and county ticket as a Democrat and then support some other party in the general election for president and vice-president, as was done in 1912 by certain alleged members of the Progressive party.

"Second. I believe in the thorough reform of our financial system. If properly regulated, the personal property tax can and should be eliminated. Under our present system, a citizen can not hide his household and kitchen furniture, his live stock if a farmer, his stock in goods if a merchant, but he can and very frequently does hide his personal property if it is principally invested in mortgages, stocks, bands and the like. This tax should be a tax on income and thus you will reach those most able to pay and those who receive the greatest protection from government.

"Third. I shall advocate a thorough reform of our school system. The constitutional school tax should be made a State fund instead of a county fund. Thus the richer counties would aid the poorer counties and all the children of our State would receive equal benefit. Each school district should, as at present be allowed to supplement this State fund by local levies for their individual benefit. The State, however should guarantee that each school should run a certain period and if the present constitutional school tax does not raise sufficient revenue for this purpose, the State levy should be increased.

"Fourth. I believe in a thorough reform and simplification of our judicial procedure whereby justice may be obtained in a reasonable length of time. I am sure that the present congestion for our dockets could be relieved, were there a commission of three, whose decisions would be final as regards all damage suits. This would be hard on a few lawyers, but it would benefit greatly the poor employees who bring such suits against comporations, provided the decisions of this commission be final.

"Fifth. I shall advocate the enforcement of all laws on the statute books. If they are good, the State will reap the benefit. If they are bad, the necessity for their repeal will be more quickly realized.

"Sixth. Some candidates profess to ignore the fact that two political factions do exist within the Democratic party of this State. With equal justice they could deny that the sun is the luminary of the day. I belong to that wing of the Democratic party of this State which believes in a representative form of government founded on the principles of our State and national constitutions, and am opposed to 'boss rule' as exemplified by Huerta in Mexico and various 'bosses' in this and other States. I am the candidate of no 'boss' nor any newspaper, but am asking for the office of governor on my record. I believe that the executive, legislative and judicial departments of our government are supreme in their respective spheres. The authority of one should not be encroached upon by that of another.

"There are numerous minor reforms that I might mention, but this in brief outlines the principles upon which I shall ask the support of my party as a candidate for governor in the Democratic primary in 1914."

Opossum for Mr. Wilson

President Wilson Thursday received by express a fine fat 'possum. "I am an old slave-time darkey," wrote Joe Farrow of McFarlan, N. C., the sender. "I heard that some one sent you a sweet potato the other day. Here is an opossum to go with it."

The big crowds that attended the State Fair this week were easily handled by Columbia. Every one who visited Columbia came away pleased with his treatment.

WILSON AT MOBILE

PRESIDENT SPEAKS PLAINLY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WANTS MORAL AICTORY

Although Making no Specific Reference to Mexico His Meaning Towards That Country Was Evident—Outlines Foreign Policy of the United States.

While avoiding any mention specifically of Mexico or any European influence connected with the Mexican situation President Woodrow Wilson Monday delivered a speech at Mobile apparently freighted with significance which served to point with further directness the policy of the United States, not only toward Mexico, but toward all Central and South American republics.

Mr. Wilson spoke before the Southern Commercial Congress and the big audience which heard him cheered him frequently. The President smilingly took his hearers into his confidence when he explained he must speak "with moderation and without indiscretion". His speech can be read in another column.

A score of South American and Latin-American diplomats sat just behind the President while he spoke and many of his remarks were addressed in conversational tones to them. There were those in the audience who thought the President might take advantage of the opportunity afforded by his speech to say something regarding the Mexican crisis. Mr. Wilson, however, spoke only in general terms, but many of his sentences were pointed with a meaning so clear as to leave little doubt of their intent.

"Material interests" a phrase much in use internationally of late in characterizing the attitude of foreign nations toward Mexico, frequently was exploited by the President. He declared the American republic long had suffered from the hard bargains forced upon them by concessionaries seeking "material interests" in the countries affected. The President declared that through motives of "morality and not expediency" the United States desired to help the Latin American republics to "an emancipation from the subordination which has been inevitable to foreign enterprise."

The President's speech was uttered with a confidence which bespoke the dominant part the United States expects to play in the future of the American republics. "The United States will never again seek to obtain one additional foot of territory by conquest," he declared amid applause.

Mr. Wilson spent six busy hours in Mobile. He arrived early in the morning and was taken jointly in hand by the members of the Southern Commercial Congress and citizens of the city. He was breakfasted, driven about the city in automobiles, was given a sight-seeing expedition in the harbor and started back to Washington with cheers ringing about his special train. The President was in a rush from the moment he reached the city until he left, and if any dispatches of State reached him, they were deferred until he reached the seclusion of his train.

KILLS TWO BROTHERS.

Laurens County Is Scene of a Serious Shooting Scrape.

Ernest and Hunt Sharpe, brothers, aged 21 and 18 years, were shot and killed at 9 o'clock Monday morning two miles from Barksdale, near Grey Court in Laurens County. Cornelius Edwards, aged 21 years, is held at the Laurens county jail, charged with the shooting. Edwards suffered a wound which is not serious. Edwards is a brother-in-law of Ernest Sharpe. There were no eye-witnesses of the tragedy. Bad blood is said to have existed between the Sharpe brothers and Edwards since the marriage of the latter's sister to Ernest Sharpe during the last summer.

Edwards lives at Barksdale and Monday morning was engaged in hauling wood in the vicinity in which the Sharpe brothers resided. While driving a four-horse team he met Ernest and Hunt Sharpe about 200 yards from their home and three miles from Gray Court. The shooting is said to have begun at once. Each of the dead men was shot with a 38 calibre revolver. Edwards was wounded by a shot from a shotgun.

Ernest Sharpe was almost instantly killed. Hunt Sharpe lived about one hour after the shooting. Edwards returned to his home, where he was attended by a physician and afterwards was taken to the Laurens jail.

Kills His Daughter.

The Sunday outing of Walter H. Rowley, of Penn Yan, N. Y., had a sad ending when the double barreled shotgun with which he was shooting ducks on Lake Keuka was accidentally discharged, killing his only daughter, Ruth, who was with him.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

For Sale—Poplar and pine trees. Address James A. Clarkson, Hopkins, S. C.

Wanted to Buy—Ten Car Loads well berried Holly. Z. M. L. Jeffreys, Goldsboro, N. C.

For Sale—Early Michael strawberry bulbs, 50c per hundred. Mrs. F. S. Cheek, R. F. D. No. 9, Burlington, N. C.

Local Agent—Velvet Razor and Stropper. One to each township. Write. Cole Razor and Stropper Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Marry—Many wealthy Californians seeking marriage. Photos and descriptions free. Mission Unity, B. 678, San Francisco, Cal.

Large wholesale jewelry house wants lady or gentleman to act as representative in their neighborhood. Address W. A. Jones, Greensboro, N. C.

For Sale—Improved farms in Dooly County, Ga. Various sizes, $20 per acre up. Correspondence invited. Address Barfield Realty Co., Pinehurst, Ga.

The Premium List of the Spartanburg Poultry Show is now ready for mailing; $500 cash prices. Send postal to C. W. Anderson, secretary, Spartanburg, S. C.

For Sale—Two male English retriever puppies, one year old; white with yellow spots on ears. Just ready for training this season; $25 each. L. L. Ligon, Enoree, S. C.

103 acre farm three miles from Charleston, two and half from Mt. Pleasant, on navigable stream; labor houses ready for use. Samuel R. Vernig, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.

Toole's Pure, Early, Prolific Cotton Seed. Fruits heavily. Wilt-resistant. Holds record line production. Supply limited. Write now for sample and prices. G. L. Toole, Aiken, S. C.

For Sale—Good farms all sizes cotton, tobacco and truck successfully grown. Coming section of Horry county. Ten to twenty dollars per acre. Ask us for list. Beam & McKenzie, Loris, S. C.

Engraved Visiting Cards and Wedding Invitations in correct style. Write for styles of engraving. Visiting cards engraved in script, $1.50 per 100 postpaid. Sims Book Store, Orangeburg, S. C.

For Sale—Fine registered Jersey Bull 1½ years old. Solid color, a perfect beauty. Immune against Texas fever. Registered name "Pride of Foreston" No. 103 841. First check for $45 buys him. Foreston Jersey Stock Farm, Foreston, S. C.

Motorcycle Special Oil—Five gallons $3.75, once tried always used. Goodyear tires belts chains Harley parts. Expert motor repairing. Everything for the motorcycle. Mail orders a specialty. Get our catalogue. T. S. Chipley, "The Motorcycle Man," Greenwood, S. C.

Use Gasoline Lighting Systems—Individual or central generators, which have stood the test. Particulars ask M. L. Pommer, Charleston, S. C. Our tanks and airpumps (the latter also handy for Automomobile use), are unsurpassed for durability. Mantels and glassware for all lighting systems, the very best at lowest prices. Order your supply from M. L. Pommer, 642 King St., Charleston, S. C.

Farm for sale—400 acres of fine farm land four and a half miles from Cope and the same distance from Norway for sale, three hundred acres open land. Plenty of wood and a fair amount of saw timber. This place can be made as fine a farm as there is in Orangeburg county. Comparatively level. Terms: One-third cash and the balance in five years with seven per. cent interest. For terms, and other particulars apply to G. B. Kittrell, Cope, S. C.

For Sale—Hope's Mexican Big Boll Cotton Seed. Place your orders early for this leading variety and increase your cotton profits 25 to 50 per cent. A wonderful yielder; extra early; 40 per cent. lint of the highest quality; largest boll known; 30 bolls to pound. Plant it once you will plant it always. Special prices for 60 days, three bushels, $500. The demand will be much greater than my supply. Nothing but the choicest seed shipped. J. D. Hope, Sharon, S. C. See my exhibit, State Fair, Columbia, S. C.

Retrieves Man's Head.

Alva Baker, of Sinclairville, N. Y., was horrified when his hunting dog carried to him the head of a man and dropped it at his feet. Baker immediately made an investigation and found the body lying under a tree on his farm. The man had evidently committed suicide, as a rope was found danging from a limb of the tree under which the body was found.