

diers of the Mexican, Florida-Indian and Spanish-American Wars.

I have introduced and secured the passage of bills providing for the payment of claims arising out of the use and occupation of churches by Federal troops during the Civil War. Two of my bills for church claims were adversely reported at the last session of Congress, upon the ground that the Committee in charge of such bills will not report favorably any bill where the facts show that the property was wantonly destroyed by Federal troops, and in those cases in which I secured the passage of my bills, the facts showed that the material in the buildings was used by the soldiers in the prosecution of the War.

I have introduced and worked for the passage of a number of bills of which I may mention the following:

A Bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of churches, lodges, and educational or eleemosynary institutions arising out of the Civil War.

A Bill to waive the right of action under the Captured and Abandoned Property Acts, and for other purposes.

A Bill to establish an agricultural experiment station in the Second Congressional District.

A Bill to establish a fish cultural station, carrying an appropriation of \$25,000. For the third time, I have secured a favorable report from the Committee in charge of my bill and had the promise of several of my colleagues to aid me on the floor of the House in securing its passage; but Speaker Cannon, in the exercise of his autocratic power, would not allow the bill to come before the House for consideration. In view, however, of the work that I have done in behalf of this bill, and the sentiment which I have been able to create among my friends in the House favorable to its passage, I am confident that I will be able to secure the passage of the bill at the next session of Congress.

A Bill to regulate and fix the fees of U. S. Commissioners and to define their powers and duties.

A Bill to divide the State of South Carolina into two judicial districts, an Eastern and a Western. The proposed dividing line will place Charleston and Columbia in the Eastern District and provision is made for the erection of Court House buildings and the holding of terms of U. S. Courts in the Western District.

A Joint Resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to cause a survey and investigation to be made of the swamp and tidal lands of the 2nd Congressional District to determine the feasibility and the cost of leveeing and draining said lands and the benefits to agriculture and the public health which would result therefrom. My speech, delivered on the 26th day of May, 1908, covers this subject.

A Bill appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public land in certain States for the construction of works for the drainage and reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands, etc.

A Bill to amend an act to determine the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States and to regulate the removal of causes from the State Courts and to regulate the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States.

A Bill to restore to certain citizens the proceeds arising from the sale of their lands under the several acts levying direct taxes.

A bill providing for the return to the proper owners of the cotton tax fund collected from the several States from 1862 to 1868. This was a tax placed upon cotton during the Civil War, and had to be paid by all producers of cotton before it could be placed upon the market. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that this tax was unconstitutional and my bill provides that the tax shall be refunded to those who paid it, or to their heirs. The passage of this bill which I propose to push energetically will mean the refunding of thousands of dollars to the people of my District.

#### Edisto and Saltkehatchie Rivers.

Ever since I have been in Congress, I have been working for the improvement of the Edisto and the Saltkehatchie Rivers with a view to opening them up to navigation. I have introduced bills providing appropriations for this purpose and have worked for their passage. The River and Harbor Act passed at the last session of Congress contains an order for the survey of the Edisto River from its mouth as far up as Guignard's Landing in Aiken County. An order is incorporated in the same Act for a survey of the Saltkehatchie River as far up as Morris's Crossing in Barnwell County. Capt. E. M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, Custom House, Charleston, S. C., has been directed to make these surveys and I am anxious to secure the co-operation of all persons who are interested in this matter, and urge that they communicate with Capt. Adams at once and supply him with all information possible as to the benefits that would be derived by the people who own lands adjacent to these rivers. The clearing of these rivers of logs and snags, deepening and dredging, would give a water route to the ocean and save thousands of dollars in the transportation of cotton and fertilizers and farm products. It would also furnish a competitive route with the railroads, would aid in the drainage of the swamp lands contiguous to these rivers and would improve the public health.

#### Immigration.

I am opposed to indiscriminate immigration and believe in more stringent laws controlling the same. I am opposed to an influx into our country of the pauper, diseased and criminal classes of foreigners and those who feel and have no interest in our form of Government and do not take any part in the upbuilding of our institutions. I believe in welcoming only those who come with the intention of making permanent citizens—home seekers and home builders. This has been my position for years and about two years ago I made a speech along this line before the Beech Island Agricultural Club.

#### Gambling in Farm Products.

On the 24th day of last June, I made a speech on the floor of the House in support of the bill to prevent gambling in cotton, and, among other things, I said:

"The natural law of supply and demand which should govern at all times the price of cotton and all other farm products is no longer a controlling factor, but the price is fixed absolutely and arbitrarily by the cotton exchanges and gamblers and speculators in futures. The speculators and gamblers own no cotton, handle none, yet in this fictitious business they buy

and sell more cotton by many thousands of bales than is produced annually. \* \* \* \* \* No, Mr. Speaker, we do not want fictitious prices, either high or low. We want a fair and just price, fixed by the law of supply and demand. Enact this bill into law, stay the hand of these gamblers, stop sales of cotton futures by men who have no cotton, never expect to have any, and never intend to make delivery upon their contracts, but to settle in money, and you will stop the wild fluctuations in prices and we will have a more uniform price, fixed by the law of supply and demand, and satisfactory to the producer, the manufacturer, and the consumer alike."

#### The Tariff.

I made a speech in Congress on the tariff on the 8th day of April, 1909, and at that time clearly defined my views on the same. Having distributed this speech all over my District, I feel that it is unnecessary to enlarge on this subject now, except to state that at all times and on all occasions, I have used my influence and raised my voice in behalf of the masses of the people as against the protected classes. The "All-rich-Pain" Tariff Act is one of the most iniquitous ever spread upon our statute books. In return for their very large contributions to the support of the Republican party, the trusts and monopolies are nurtured, fostered and protected, and permitted to fatten and pour millions of dollars into their coffers at the expense and to the detriment and ruin of the great masses of the people upon whom they daily prey. How are we to get relief? By electing a Democratic majority to the Senate and House of Representatives.

#### Federal Judiciary.

I made a speech in Congress on this subject on the 2nd day of May, 1908, and sent copies of the same to all my constituents. This was in support of my bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the U. S. Circuit Courts and to regulate the removal of causes from State Courts. This speech, I am very happy to state, met with very favorable comment, not only from the papers of my District and State, but from other States as well.

Upon this accounting of my stewardship, every statement of which is true, proven by the official records of the Congress, published in the journal of its daily proceedings, I submit my candidacy to the fair, even and impartial judgment of the intelligent, just, patriotic, and fair dealing Democratic voters of the always brave and ever true Second Congressional District.

Confident that all that I have been able to accomplish has been and is heartily approved by you, feeling assured of your earnest sympathy in all that I purpose to attempt and undertake for the good people I have known so long and loved so well, I have the abiding faith and hope of your continuing confidence and support, and I promise, with the return and restoration of a Democratic majority in the House, larger and better results than I have been able to accomplish as a member of the minority. And with honest pride of head and heart and hope, I look forward two years hence to present to you an account of result and achievement that will crown my public life with an approval as high as has ever been given to the great sons of the great past who have preceded me as your Representative in Congress.

#### In Conclusion.

My friends, permit me to say that no son of South Carolina could more sincerely appreciate the honor which you have conferred upon me. You handed me the banner of your trust and confidence a little more than five years ago and it is for you to say whether I have kept it unsullied, untrammelled and unstained.

Since I have been your servant and representative, I believe that I have kept every promise to render you faithful and conscientious service. I have given close and careful study to all questions of a public nature which have come before Congress for consideration. I have given special and personal attention to all matters of interest to my District and responded promptly to every request of my constituents upon me.

As is well known, I have had to serve as your Representative during an administration that has been overwhelmingly Republican. By reason of this fact and the prejudice and discrimination which prevail against the South and against Southern people, I have been handicapped, and it has been by constant vigilance, untiring labor, and close personal attention to my duties alone that I have been able to accomplish what I have done for my people.

In view of the greatly increased cost of living and the heavy burdens which a highly protective tariff have placed upon the shoulders of our long suffering people, the cry is going up from all parts of our country for a change of administration, and it seems to be the consensus of opinion that the next House of Representatives will be Democratic. In that event, that venerable statesman and peerless leader of the Democratic minority in the House, Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, will be elected Speaker of the next House of Representatives and I, along with others, who have had experience and length of service, will be placed at the head of important committees, and the South should and will receive fair and just treatment, and the many bills which I have introduced and worked for should receive favorable consideration.

I have been a resident of this County and District for more than half a century. I have stood shoulder to shoulder with my fellow countrymen in times of trial and adversity, as well as shared their sorrows and pleasures. My ancestors have lived here for generations past and I am proud to say that I, like them, have always been a true and loyal Democrat and that I stand upon the broad and imperishable principles of Democracy as enunciated by our National Democratic platforms. I pledge a strict adherence to those principles because they stand for an honest and economical administration of the affairs of our Government.

Assuring you of my willingness to stand on my record and to abide the result, I remain,

Sincerely your friend and servant,

J. O. PATTERSON.

#### What Others Have to Say.

The following is an extract from an article to the News and Courier by Mr. P. H. McGowan, its Washington correspondent:

Congressman Champ Clark, of Missouri, Minority leader, has not only the admiration but the love of all his party associates. Mr. Clark was asked to tell something of the work of the members of the South Carolina delegation in the House during the session that has just

ended and readily agreed to do so, though at the time he was busily engaged with other duties. "As the long session of the 61st Congress has adjourned, which, taken in connection with the extraordinary session, has entailed a vast amount of work on every body concerned," Mr. Clark said, "I have been turning over in my mind the record of the various delegations in the House and there has been no delegation which has been more faithful to its duties, both in attendance, and voting always with the Democrats, than the South Carolina delegation. On every question that has been made politically, they have lined up to a man and have voted right. For them, individually and collectively, I have a very high regard."

#### MR. PATTERSON HARD WORKER.

In an individual commendation of the individual members of the delegation Mr. Clark has this to say of Mr. J. O. Patterson, the Representative from this Congressional District: "Mr. Patterson discharged his duties on the important Committee on the Census and on the hard working Committee on Claims. He attended strictly to his duties. When I first came to Congress, I served on the Committee on Claims and it is an assignment which entails very hard work, but does not give much opportunity for display in the House."

The following are some extracts from an article to the Columbia State by Mr. Zach McGhee, its Washington correspondent:

So far as voting is concerned, Mr. Patterson has been pretty straight during the five years he has been up here. Last year on the tariff schedules, he had strong pressure brought to bear by the lumber interests in his District to go wrong, but he stuck out for the Democratic platform and voted straight for free lumber. So they can't spring any lapses from the straight and narrow political paths upon him. \* \* \* \* \* Congress keeps Mr. Patterson here and will likely continue to keep him for a month or so longer, but when it does adjourn you may just look for him down and around.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the County Democratic Convention held in Barnwell in May, last:

The Rich Land Democratic Club, the home club of the Hon. James O. Patterson, member of Congress from the 2nd South Carolina District, heartily approves the course of our faithful, forceful, and diligent Representative, and with pride and pleasure nominate him for re-election to the 62nd Congress. Knowing him from childhood, his life has been an open book, with no stain upon its pages, but written on its every leaf is a record of the strong and faithful upbuilding of character, of fully measuring up to every personal duty and public occupation, of doing all that goes to make the clean, clear, effective and resolute representative of a people so well deserving, so fully receiving the best services of the good head and warm true heart of our distinguished fellow citizen. And so knowing, we commend him to the continuing and increasing confidence and support of this Democratic County Convention.

The following are extracts from an article written from Washington, D. C., June 9, 1910, to the Edgefield Advertiser, Edgefield, S. C., and signed "A Native of Edgefield.":

The people of the second district are fortunate in the choice of Hon. J. O. Patterson who is deservedly popular here, as he is with the people whom he represents. He has "made good" as a representative, and is a genial, big-hearted, and broad-minded man, a true type of Edgefield hospitality and yeomanry. His magnetic personality is a good asset for his constituents, as it attracts the attention of the Department officials who see him often pressing for action in improvements in his district. He is deeply interested in his work and eminently fitted for it. \* \* \* \* \* And the Hon. J. O. Patterson, while not a native of Edgefield, like Tillman and Talbert, is her next choice, and is keeping her worthy of past history. These men in succession have represented ably and well our District for more than thirty years, and while making enviable records, have reflected great credit on their constituency.

#### A TRICK IN FENCING.

One Highly Distressing to an Accomplished Swordsman.

A long and interesting chapter might be written on the humors of duels which never came off or which in some way fell short of deserving the name. A case which occurred a few years ago in Paris, the particular home and harvest field of the habitual duelist, merits mention.

A peaceable looking gentleman was walking down one of the boulevards with a lady on his arm when out of a cafe sprang a man, who dealt him a violent kick. The victim turned, only to meet the horrified apologies of the aggressor, who begged to assure him that it was wholly a mistake in identity. Instead of insisting upon an exchange of cards and the other customary forms, the kicked man answered with much warmth, but admirable self control: "I cannot, sir, accept your expression of regret as sufficient. Your action may have been a mistake, as you say, but acquaintances of mine may have witnessed it and will go away and spread the news that I have submitted to an insult without avenging it. I must therefore and instantly slap your face with equal publicity." The other most becomingly assented, the first sufferer administering a ringing blow on his ear, and the affair ended with entire satisfaction on both sides.

Weak and timid fencers sometimes taught by their masters to keep a more skillful antagonist busy by fixing the sword in one position, aimed straight at his sword hand, and then not moving except to retreat when pressed too hard. It is highly distressing to an accomplished swordsman to have to face a learner so instructed, for it means a great outlay of energy and wind to little purpose.

Comte de Dion once thus chased a retreating adversary across plowed fields for a mile and a half and finally under the wheel of a cab for the poor satisfaction of giving him a slight prod in the back. Dr. Clemenceau in his famous duel with M. Deschanel, after a swift and wearisome pursuit, halted, shouldered his rapier like a walking stick and strolled back to his original place, throwing the contemptuous remark over his shoulder, "And now, monsieur, I will await you here."

Catulle Mendes had a similar run after Lugne Poe through the forest of St. Germain, which he ended by flinging his own sword into the bushes, with an angry exclamation, "I am willing to die from exhaustion by the roadside, if need be, but not from running after a poltroon."

A yet funnier incident was that

which occurred in Toulouse, where a lawyer of some note named Cazeneuve was called out by a landed proprietor whom he had offended by a speech in court. He repaired at once to a fencing master, as he knew nothing whatever about handling a sword. This teacher gave him the usual advice about keeping his adversary at arm's length with the poised and immovable rapier, but strongly enjoined him not to retreat. It so happened that the landed proprietor, being equally ignorant, applied to the same master for instruction. The master, who was somewhat of a wag, gave him the lawyer's lesson in duplicate.

When the two men met and their seconds had duly placed them a long and tedious stillness ensued. For more than five minutes each foeman stood with his sword arm extended at full length, waiting for the other to advance. Then the seconds intervened, claiming that both had proved themselves men of honor and courage and that nothing further was necessary but to shake hands and be reconciled.

And this recalls the occasion when Lieutenant Randolph Ridgely, of our army while in the Mexican war, was sought by two young officers who had quarreled and each of whom wished the Lieutenant for his second. It was finally arranged that he should act as second for both. On the field, where the adversaries were armed with shot-guns, Ridgely measured off a line of ten paces and placed them respectively at its two termini, cocked his own revolver and announced that he would give all the orders himself and in his own way and that he would shoot down whichever of his principals disobeyed him in the slightest particular.

Then came the orders very deliberately uttered: Present arms! "Carry arms!" "Shoulder arms!" "Take aim!" They took careful aim and waited almost breathlessly for some minutes for the command to fire. It never came. Instead came the orders: "Present arms!" "Carry arms!" "Shoulder arms!" "Right about face!" "Front!" "Forward march!"

They recognized his commands as given in deadly earnest and knew that it would be instantly fatal to rebel. He kept them marching until they reached his tent. There he halted them and bade them stand at parade rest till they had listened to a lecture on the folly of dueling which fairly made their ears ring. But he seasoned his dose of rebuke with a few words of praise for the soldierly mettle they had shown in facing each other's gun without flinching, and the two men became fast friends from that hour.—New York Post.