

## SKETCH OF LIFE



**THOMAS F. BRANTLEY**

Thomas F. Brantley was born just after the Civil War on a farm in Orangeburg County, the son of Ellison W. Brantley, a Confederate Soldier, who served in Kereshaw's Brigade. He graduated from South Carolina University in 1892, having worked himself through that University by teaching a night school at a Baptist Mission in the District of Columbia, and attending the University by day. He has represented Orangeburg county in the State Legislature and Senate and has taken an active part in several national campaigns, on the stump in the interest of the Democratic party.

To the Voters of the 7th Congressional District:

Owing to the fact that the campaign throughout the District has not enabled us to reach more than a small percentage of the voters, I am taking this opportunity of presenting to the voters of this District a synopsis of the platform upon which I have been making the campaign, so that the people can understand clearly my position upon certain questions which are vital at this moment.

As to the War Issue—I regard the winning of the war, and pressing it to a successful conclusion at the earliest moment possible, to be the most vital of all questions. The seriousness and fearfulness of the conflict is shown by the following facts. The first three years of the war, up to August 1, 1917, cost in human life:

Soldiers lost and killed	4,337,000
Allied Powers	2,667,000
Central Powers	(Permanently disabled)
Allied Powers	3,183,000
Central Powers	1,936,000
Total amount soldiers killed or permanently disabled, 12,123,000. About four million men have been killed or disabled for life each year on all sides. Up to August 1, 1918, from reports, there will be about four million men more killed and disabled. At this rate, the man power of the world is being decreased at the rate of four million per year.	

The cost in money is shown by the following facts: The last Congress appropriated twenty-one billion dollars for carrying on this war and other expenses of Government, and in all Congresses of the U. S. from 1791 to 1917, a period of 126 years, there was appropriated only twenty-six billion dollars for all wars and expenses of Government during that time. When we contemplate the cost of human life and money that this war is exacting of the human race, we must realize how important and essential it is that the sooner it is pressed to a successful conclusion, the better for all mankind. I have, therefore, urged in all my speeches during the campaign that the people of this country should economize and conserve all of the resources of the country possible, cutting out for the time being, the luxuries and pleasures of life, get themselves down to actual living expenses, and lend to the Government at this critical moment, in order that we might successfully finance this struggle to a victorious conclusion.

Public Highways and Drains. There are millions of dollars expended upon dredging rivers that could be more profitably expended on building highways, especially at this time. With permanent cantonments established in South Carolina, and other states, great highways should connect these up in a way that would aid the military powers in easily moving from one place to another without any great cost and expense to the Government, and at the same time, the individual citizen would be benefited by these internal improvements. The Government is also expending about ten million dollars annually in irrigating the arid lands of the West, so as to bring them under cultivation. I believe the Government with equal consistency could spend millions of dollars in draining the low lands of the South, as it is far cheaper to drain the low lands of the South than it is to irrigate the arid lands of the West. The most fertile lands of the South are the low lands, and not only would drainage transform the low lands, especially of Orangeburg, Richland, Lee and Sumter Counties into rich harvest fields, but it would add very materially to the health of the South to have these low lands drained by the Government.

State Rights and Individual Rights must be preserved. I have taken the position in the campaign that while we are yielding up state rights to the central government of the country to

an extent that seems almost alarming at times, yet we must realize that individual rights and state rights must be yielded temporarily to a great central government at this critical moment, in order that there might be some directing head with power to centralize all in the winning of the war, but when this war is over and with the coming of peace, I advocate that all these individual rights and state rights must be returned to the people, because the nearer the Government is kept in the hands of the people, the more sacredly individual rights and state rights are guarded and maintained, the more stable will our republic remain. I am opposed to any military despotism, and while I realize now the necessity of the military spirit of the country being dominant for the winning of this war, when peace again comes, the military spirit should not be allowed to dominate in a free republic. I believe strongly in the doctrine of George Washington that the military power should ever remain subservient to the Civil power, for any military domination in times of peace would be a menace to a free people.

Warehousing System—The wealth of this nation is dependent largely upon the products of the soil. I have therefore favored and urged the perfecting of a warehousing system, which should be nationwide, so that a receipt presented by a producer for the products of his labor, showing what he has to his credit in the warehouse, should be a basis of credit, upon which money could be loaned directly to the producer for a period of a year at least, by the National Banks of this country. Under the wise system of finance worked out by that great Secretary of the Treasury, William McAdoo, with its expanding and contracting features, expanding when the country needs money for the harvesting and warehousing of its products of the soil are disposed of by the producers, and in this way, and with that system, there will be no wet seasons of the year in which the producer would have to press a distressed crop upon the market, but the products of the soil could be sold as the needs of the Country required it.

Fixing Price of Cotton—I believe I was the only candidate at the beginning of the campaign, in the race for Congress, who was bold enough to take the stand that a minimum price of cotton should be fixed. I have urged it throughout the campaign, my position has been criticized by some of my opponents, but I still maintain that my position is right under existing conditions. I have taken the pains to gather information which convinces me that my position is correct. I have gone to some of the cotton mills and heads of the Warehouse System of South Carolina, and I have gathered some facts which I now give to the public for what they are worth. I found that the mills were making an enormous profit on cotton. For instance, at Orangeburg, S. C., one of the mills is making a cloth, one of the cheaper grades of cloth, under the following conditions:

One pound of cotton makes 6 15-100 yds. of Cloth.	
Price per yard 12 cents, making,	\$0.73 4-5
So that this pound of cotton is bringing the manufacturer	0.73 4-5
Cost of manufacturing:	
Cost of cotton	\$0.30
Cost of mfg.	0.20
Waste	0.03
TOTAL Cost of mfg.	0.53

Leaving a clear profit to the manufacturer on each pound of cotton manufactured of.

In other words, this mill is making on every 500 weight bale of cotton manufactured, a clear profit of \$100.

I have also found that some other mills in the State are selling a certain cloth for 23 1-2 cents per yard. This cloth is made in this way:

One pound cotton makes 4-yards of cloth, at 23 1-2 cents per yard, makes,	\$0.94
Cost of cotton	\$0.30
Cost of mfg.	0.20
Waste	0.03
TOTAL	0.53

Leaving a clear profit on every pound of cotton of \$0.41

In other words this mill is making over \$200.00 clear profit on every bale of cotton it manufactures. I also found this astounding fact to exist. That there are mills in this State that during the course of last year made more in profits in one year than their entire capital stock. You can ascertain from the heads of the Warehouse System of this State or from the price of cloth made from lb of cotton if you will investigate that these facts are absolutely correct. This is not fair to the farmer, the laboring classes, or the mill operator. Either the price of cotton should be raised, so as to give the farmer a reasonable profit, or the price of the finished product should be reduced, with a reasonable profit for the manufacturer. In other words the enormous profits that are being made by the manufacturers of this country should be so harmonized that the farmers, laboring classes, and mill operators would share equally with the manufacturer. The price of the manufactured product is fixed by the War Industries Board of this nation, and it does seem that if the manufacturers of this country could have the War Industries Board fix the price on their manufactured product, then the farmers of the South should be heard by the War Industries Board, so as to fix a minimum price on the raw material out of which the finished product is made and under existing conditions I do not regard a minimum price of 35

cents per pound too much in comparison with the price fixed on the manufactured product. The price of wool is fixed, the price of flour, wheat, sugar, and as before stated, the price on manufactured cotton goods, is fixed, even the price of ginnery is fixed at \$3.50 per bale then why not the price of the raw material of the farmer?

I do not understand why our present Congressman seems so vacillating and unstable as to his position upon the cotton question. I quote from a daily paper from the Washington correspondent, dated July 20, 1918 "The Asheville citizen": "Government control or the fixing of the price of the 1918 cotton crop would not be feasible at this time. President Wilson was told today by Representative Lever of South Carolina, Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee."

Note that this interview was when there were prospects of a 16 million bale crop we may well thank a wise providence for a change in the crop prospects.

Following this report and this interview with President Wilson, George R. James, chief of the cotton and cotton Linters Section of the War Industries wrote a letter on the 28th of July to H. G. Hastings, President, Georgia Chamber of Commerce, quoting for same:

"So far as the immediate future is concerned, I think you need give your self no uneasiness about the War Industries Board attempting to fix a price on cotton, for as a general rule no attempt is made by the War Industries Board to fix prices on any raw material, where the surplus is assured."

You can therefore see from this interview and letter, if the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of Congress is against fixing the price of cotton, being a Southern man, it is evident that the President of the U. S. and the War Industries Board would be influenced in a great measure by his position. Of course, if the South does not want the price of cotton fixed by Congress, or any other method, and this position is taken by a Southern Congressman, why of course the price will hardly be stabilized. The agricultural experts of the country in their reports say that there are about three million bales of cotton surplus from last year, that the cotton crop this year will be around fourteen million bales, that the consumption cannot be more than about eleven million bales under war conditions, so that there will be a surplus of around six million bales of cotton this fall. Now does not every farmer and business man know that with a surplus of six million bales, that the price will necessarily fall, unless there is something done to maintain the price. I take the position therefore that the War Industries Board should ascertain from the farmers of the country about what it cost them to make this crop, add a reasonable profit for the farmer, and fix a reasonable price, say a minimum price of 25 cents per pound. If this is done, cotton prices will be stabilized, so that a man with a warehouse receipt can go to any Bank, and with this receipt as a basis of credit, draw upon this warehouse receipt, even in the face of a surplus cotton crop. There is an enormous crop of wheat today, one of the greatest wheat crops that has ever been made, and who knows that wheat would be selling for today, were it not for the fact that the Government has fixed the price on wheat at \$2.20 per bushel; owing to war conditions; the ordinary price of wheat being about eighty five and ninety cents per bushel. It is true that wheat was selling for over \$2.00 per bushel at one time, but that was when there was a scarcity of wheat, and the market was being cornered. But with an enormous wheat crop this year, the price remains at \$2.20, because the Government has stabilized the price. Would not therefore the fixing of a minimum price on cotton stabilize that product, even in the face of a surplus

## LEXINGTON MEN TO DON KHAKI

Will Move On Camp On August 29th. All in Class 1, And Are Fine In Form.

The Local Board has called the following 45 registrants from this county who will leave Lexington August 29th for Camp Jackson.

- Allen Julian Connelly.
  - Charlton Eugene Miller.
  - Charles Elton Derrick.
  - Curtis Roy Goodwin.
  - George Eddie Crim.
  - James Charlie Miller.
  - Arthur Jones Amick.
  - Jas. Haskell Amick.
  - Wilbert Earle Swygert.
  - Leroy Watts.
  - Jas. William Lorick.
  - Early Clifton Schumpert.
  - Marrall Eldred Hallman.
  - Jas Eugene Grooms.
  - George Russell Furtick.
  - George Clifton Barefoot.
  - George W. Willis.
  - Fred Burton Setzler.
  - Daniel Webster Senn.
  - Tom Lee Bush.
  - John Benj. Gunter
  - Willie Smith.
  - Roy Sam'l Lorick
  - Silas Jethro Hallman.
  - Frank McLaurin Lever
  - Cyrus Fayette Rish.
  - Elon Craps
  - Adam Clifton Shealy.
  - Benj. Lawrence Frick
  - Lonnie Alexander Sox
  - Harry Ethelbert Wessinger.
  - John Shelton Franklin
  - Ollie Steele
  - Edwin Clair Floyd.
  - Roy H. Thompson
  - Julian Jeffcoat
  - Debbie Carwile Derrick.
  - Franklin C. Cromer
  - David Lovell
  - Olin Richard Stockman
  - Eugene Wilton Long.
  - David Leroy Frick
  - Pettis Eugene Derrick
  - Leroy B. Eargle
  - Jesse Marion Roof
  - Cephus Berley Derirck
- ALTERNATES.
- Jesse Theodore Harman.
  - Benj Bryan Wingard
  - Jno. Brian Price

## ARMY TRAINING CORPS AT NEWBERRY COLLEGE

The Adjutant General at Washington has informed the College authorities that the Government will establish a students army training corps at Newberry College, this fall. An army officer will be sent to command the student body, and the Government will furnish the students with uniforms, rifles and equipment.

The college has eight students in training at Plattsburg who will assist the army officer in training the student body.

**NOTICE.**  
Rev. M. W. Hook, Presiding elder of the Marion District of the South Carolina Conference, will preach at Hebron Church Sunday, August 26, at 11:00 A. M.

**FOSTER SPEER.**  
These are my views upon the questions which have been discussed by me during the campaign. I believe I am correct in my positions, and will stand by these positions, should I receive the suffrage of the voters of this District.

Very respectfully,  
THOS. F. BRANTLEY



**GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN**  
LEXINGTON, S. C.  
CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS  
SEVENTH DISTRICT

## TIMMERMAN THANKS FRIENDS

Favors Clean Elections--Against Rule of Politicians--For Rule of People.

To my Friends:

Allow me to thank you for what you have done, and may do, for me in my race for congress. The campaign is about over, and the issue of who shall represent you in congress for the next term will be partially settled next Tuesday.

At the close of the first heat, I desire to say that I have no regrets. I have made a clean campaign, and a fair one. I have resorted to no cheap political tricks, and I will not do so. I have made no personal appeals to voters to cast their ballots for me. I have tried to present the issues in a straight forward manner, and I am content to leave the decision in the hands of the people. No body has been imported from neighboring counties, by me or my friends, to tell the people of this county how they should vote. I have confidence in the people of my county, and I do not believe they need outsiders to tell them how to cast their votes. Your ballot is yours to cast according to the dictates of your own conscience.

If I go to Washington as your representative, I will go there pledged to no interest, except the interest of the people. I am standing in my own shoes. I am in no political combinations, and I have made no political promises, that will embarrass me in

cares for the public interest. I firmly believe in clean, fair and honest elections, and equally firmly I believe in a clean, fair and honest discharge of the duties of a public office.

Every move I have made in this campaign has been made in the open, and there is not a word I have spoken or a line I have written that I would be unwilling for any fair minded voter to hear or see. No set or clique of politicians has directed the course of my campaign, and none will do so. I have directed my own course. I have gone directly to the people, and, if I succeed, it will be the success of the people. I will be under obligations to no one, except to the people. I am against the rule of the politicians. I am in favor of the rule of the people.

I am proud of my friends in my home county, and I most heartily thank them for the interest they have taken in the race. The only thing that I can ask them is that they go to the polls and aid in every way possible in seeing that there is a clean, fair and honest election. That is all I ask, all my friends desire and all any one could expect, and it is what I believe every one will get in Lexington county.

George Bell Timmerman.

## Cole L. Blease

CANDIDATE FOR U. S. SENATE

WILL SPEAK AT

**Lexington C. H.,**

**Monday Evening, Aug. 26,**

**1918, at 8 O'clock,**

AND AT

**NEW BROOKLAND AT 9 P. M.**

COME AND FORM YOUR OWN OPINION OF WHO

IS LOYAL AND WHO IS NOT!

## REGISTRATION

**AUGUST 24TH**

Of all men who have become 21 years of age since June 5, 1918

In accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, all men who have become 21 years old since June 5, 1918, are required to register on August 24, 1918, under the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917.

For convenience of prospective registrants, there will be registration places provided at Batesburg, Swansea, New Brookland, Chapin, and Lexington, to any of which registrants may report on that day.

## CANDIDATES INVITED TO FISH FRY

The Junior Order of Saxe-Gotha Mill village will give a fish-fry and chicken stew on next Saturday night, August 24. Candidates have a special invitation, as well as the general public.

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## GREATEST DRAFT REGISTRATION SAT.

WASHINGTON Aug. 17.—The nation's greatest draft registration will be held on a Saturday. This announcement was made today by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Although congress has not yet passed the new manpower bill the registration will be held on a Saturday because that day is a half holiday and the assistance of many persons for the registration may be had without disruption of business.

## TWO BALES NEW COTTON.

Mr. D. James Caughman sold the first bale of new cotton on the Lexington market Saturday. It weighed 466 pounds and was bought by Thos. L. Harman, the well known buyer, for 33 1-3 cents per pound. Mr. Caughman sold a second bale to Mr. Harman this morning for 32 cents, the regular price for the new staple. The bale weighed 536 pounds.

## WE SERVE THE PUBLIC.

Everything in drugs and medicines, we have them. Ask Rice, he knows about it, twenty years experience.

HARMON DRUG CO.