

WAR DEPARTMENT WITHDRAWS SUPPORT FROM NATIONAL GUARD OF S. C.

Taking Umbrage at Attitude of Gov. Blease, General Mills Gives Notice That Annual Appropriation for South Carolina Will be Withdrawn. Blease Says He is Glad of it.

Columbia, June 24.—Taking umbrage at the attitudes of Governor Blease, the United States war department has withdrawn all Federal aid from the organized militia of South Carolina and the plans for encamping the three regiments this summer may have to be abandoned. Funds for this purpose come out of the allotment of Federal aid to this State, amounting to about \$75,000 yearly, and the taking away of this money leaves nothing for payment of the encampment expenses. Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison notified Governor Blease by letter of the withdrawal of the Federal funds from the South Carolina militia, and Brig. Gen. Mills telegraphed the same information to Adj. Gen. Moore, saying this action was taken because of the "attitude of the Governor of your State toward enforcement of Federal militia law."

"This announcement is very pleasant to me," replied Governor Blease to Secretary Garrison. "I fought the Dick law when I was in the Senate and nothing gives me more pleasure than to see South Carolina relieved of its iniquitous provisions." In a dictated interview he said the Legislature would probably repeal the Dick law and he would sing "Hallelujah, praise the Lord! South Carolina is once again free from the domination of Yankee uniforms and once more in control of her own State militia." Adj. Gen. Moore refused to make any comment on the following matter.

The following is a copy of the telegram from Gen. Mills to Adj. Gen. Moore:

Wire From Gen. Mills.

Washington, D. C., June 23, 1913. "Adjutant General, South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.: In accordance with action of war department this date, taken in consequence of attitude of Governor of your State toward enforcement of Federal militia law, as expressed in his letters of May 5 and 27 to you, and of June 11 to Secretary of War, no further Federal assistance, either in personnel or equipment, will be afforded the organized militia of your State, nor will further expenditure of Federal funds in hands of disbursing officer be authorized by Secretary of War except to cover such obligations as may have been already incurred and approved by Secretary of War. Requisition for property now on hand in militia division is disapproved and no further requisition will be honored. This information is telegraphed to you in connection with plans for encampment of South Carolina organized militia this summer in order that you may be guided by such telegram and act accordingly. Disbursing officer has been informed of action by war department. Mills, Chief Division Militia Affairs."

Governor Blease's Comment.

Governor Blease was handed a copy of the Mills telegram and asked what he thought of it. The Governor replied:

"What is what I have been wanting for sometime. I fought the Dick law in the Senate. I believed the State was unwise in adopting it and I believe the wisdom of my fight against it has been shown. The law is an infernal mess, and I have been making a continuous fight since its adoption here to get it off my State. I believe this will certainly open the eyes of the Legislature and that at their next session they will repeal the Dick law. When that shall have been done I will have won a struggle I have been making for several years, and truly I shall sing, 'Hallelujah, praise the Lord! South Carolina is once again free from the domination of Yankee uniforms, and once more in control of her own State militia.'"

"As to the matter of the encampments, I don't know whether this will affect them or not, but if it does I am satisfied the young militiamen of South Carolina would rather not have an encampment than to be bossed by Yankees in their own State organiza-

tion."

Blease to Secretary of War.

The following letter was written Secretary of War Garrison by the Governor:

"Columbia, S. C., June 24, 1913.

"Hon Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of June 23, in which you state:

"After careful consideration of your communication (letter of June 11) I am forced to the conclusion that you leave the war department no other course to pursue than to withdraw all Federal assistance to the organized militia of South Carolina. And it is with great regret that I have to inform you that such action will be immediately taken."

"This announcement is very pleasant to me. I fought this Dick bill when I was in the Senate and I have seen the wisdom of my opposition since, and nothing gives me more pleasure than to see South Carolina relieved from its iniquitous provisions."

"Thanking you on behalf of myself, I am,

"Very respectfully,
"Cole L. Blease, Governor."

BLEASE ISSUES STATEMENT.

Says He has no Apologies to Make to "Yankee Gen. Mills or to anybody else. Gen. Moore's Comment.

Columbia, June 28.—Returning today from Abbeville, where he attended the Firemen's tourney, Governor Blease issued a statement regarding the war department withdrawing all support from the militia of South Carolina, which in part is as follows:

"In my opinion this whole matter is 'making a mountain out of a mole hill'. The Adjutant General, when he had finished his inspection, made a report to me, in which he recommended that I muster out of service eleven companies for inefficiency. This I most positively refused to do, and I do not now propose to do so, to please anybody."

"After that some question came up as to the distribution of some funds. The military board was called together and after discussing the matter and hearing both sides, the brigadier general, Hon. Willie Jones, who has been in the military service for 40 years, Col Julius E. Cogswell, who has been in the service since his childhood, and who is known to be one of the most thoroughly posted military men in the State, and the Governor of the State, voted to pay this money. I know that Gen Jones and Col Cogswell love the militia and were thoroughly conscientious in their votes."

"I am willing to take my chances as I have done heretofore, before the people of this State. I have no apology to make to Yankee Gen Mills, to Secretary War Garrison, to the Adjutant General, or to anybody else. I am pleased with the matter as it stands and under no conditions or circumstances will I alter my decision. I would not muster those companies out of service and reflect upon those young men without giving them an opportunity to be heard and to prove themselves, as I know them to be, true Carolinians for all of the money in the United States treasury, for if they are given the opportunity they will meet all the military requirements and all the special orders of the Adjutant General."

Will Not Muster Out Companies.

"If it is necessary to do otherwise to get an appropriation then South Carolina will have no appropriation from the United States Government for this purpose while I am Governor, and there is no use for any further interviews or any further correspondence. If it means to muster out those eleven companies to get this money then we will never get it. If it requires me to reflect upon those young men in those eleven companies to get a few dollars from Secretary of War Garrison, we will never get it. So far as I am concerned he can keep

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C. O. D. BY PARCELS POST.

Beginning Yesterday Packages can be Sent C. O. D. by Parcels Post.

Beginning yesterday patrons of the parcels post could send packages C. O. D. for a charge of ten cents, according to information and instructions received at the local postoffice. The additional cost of ten cents, to be paid in parcel post stamps will also include the charge of insuring the package, to an amount not exceeding \$50.

The collection for packages through the postoffice system, is a decidedly new feature of postal work, and naturally its adoption in connection with the parcels post is somewhat of an experiment, the result of which will be watched with considerable interest. Packages thus sent C. O. D. may be sent only from a money order office, and only to a money order office. The amount to be collected cannot exceed \$100 on any one package.

The remittance to the sender of the packages will be by money order. When the addressee receives the package, he signs a receipt, which is considered as his application for a money order for the amount called for upon the package. With this receipt-application, the postmaster makes out a money order for the account and returns it to the sender of the package. While the instructions so far received do not give specific information upon this point, it is believed that the remitting party will have to pay the regular money order fees upon the amount so remitted.

One feature about C. O. D. Business which should be carefully noted, is that the addressee will not be permitted to examine the package before paying for it. He will not be given an opportunity to examine it, until he has paid his money and been given a receipt. This precludes the possibility of sending a package subject to examination through the C. O. D. method. If the receiving party finds, after he has gotten the package, that he does not want to accept it he cannot then refuse payment. If he declines to accept the package at all, it must be before the payment is made.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

To Convene the 14th of this Month and Will Probably Last Two Weeks.

The summer term of court of common pleas will convene here Monday, July 14th, with Judge J. W. Devore on the bench. It is very likely that the court will continue for two weeks, as there are quite a number of cases now on the calendar.

The jury commissioners met in the office of Clerk of Court Power Monday morning and drew the following jurors for the first week:

- J. L. Martin, Waterloo township.
- J. S. Thomas, Sullivan.
- T. M. Shaw, Waterloo.
- A. C. Shell, Dials.
- A. C. Crow, Youngs.
- F. M. Craig, Youngs.
- J. G. Young, Hunter.
- L. M. Pearson, Youngs.
- B. M. Cunningham, Waterloo.
- E. W. Workman, Hunter.
- J. W. Horton, Jacks.
- F. E. Bobo, Youngs.
- E. A. Adams, Cross Hill.
- E. P. Minter, Laurens.
- R. M. Brownlee, Laurens.
- W. P. Paton, Youngs.
- J. H. Nabors, Laurens.
- J. N. O'Dell, Waterloo.
- J. B. Thompson, Laurens.
- F. A. Sonn, Seultown.
- J. Anderson Jones, Hunter.
- Thomas H. Carter, Cross Hill.
- Arthur J. Holcomb, Laurens.
- C. P. McDonald, Waterloo.
- F. Hamp Hollins, Dials.
- S. M. Bell, Dials.
- J. Q. Ridge, Sullivan.
- B. F. Crawford, Sullivan.
- J. H. Roper, Sullivan.
- G. C. Pitts, Hunter.
- M. Gary Wallace, Dials.
- J. P. Tolbert, Laurens.
- John L. Putnam, Laurens.
- L. E. McSwain, Cross Hill.
- C. W. Madden, Waterloo.
- P. W. Roper, Sullivan.

Moved to Spartanburg.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hurney, left yesterday for Spartanburg, where they will make their home in the future. During their short residence in Laurens they have made hundreds of close friends who regret their decision to make their home in Spartanburg.

COTTON BLOOMS COME IN.

First Bloom of the Season Sent in by H. M. Cole, of Cross Hill.

H. M. Cole bears the distinction of sending in the first cotton bloom of the season and thereby wins the subscription offered by The Advertiser for the first one of the year. This bloom reached the office Friday night and was a pink one, showing that it showed its face the day before. The cotton is of the Cook's Big Boll variety.

The second came in Saturday morning having been brought by a colored man, Tom Pitts, of Mountville. Soon after this one reached the office, W. N. O'Dell, who lives on the Harris place near Mountville, owned by Mrs. Rosa I. Caine brought two beautiful stalks, one of them having a large pink bloom on it. B. D. Johnson, a colored man who lives on Mr. W. J. Fleming's place near Ora, brought in the first bloom from the upper part of the county, his bloom having first seen the light of day on Friday.

Monday morning the blooms began to come in rather rapidly. W. H. Hamilton, who had the first boll and the first bale last year, bringing in a stalk with two blooms on it, Herbert Martin, of Trinity Ridge, reporting another bloom, Ernest Dodson, of Tumbling Shoals, sending in another bloom, John D. Childress, who has a farm near the city reporting another one, E. W. Copeland another, C. C. Pitts of Madden another, T. C. McAuley of Gray Court another, W. S. Bolt of Gray Court another and another by Niles Workman of Ora.

W. Joe Saxon of the Sulphur Springs vicinity, is the first boy to send in a bloom and he ranks along with the first. He found a bloom in his patch Saturday. He is twelve years of age and must be a "hustling farmer" as seen by his letter in another part of the paper.

Tuesday saw a number brought in, showing that blooms first brought in were not freaks from "garden spots" but were the products of the fields.

The general reports from over the country are that though the crop is rather late, still it is making fair progress and promises to turn out well unless unfavorable weather sets in.

Will Close on Fourth.

The following merchants in Laurens have signed the usual agreements to close their places of business on the Fourth of July:

- Minter Company.
- Davis Roper & Co.
- Clardy & Wilson.
- H. Terry.
- W. Solomon.
- Fleming Bros.
- J. O. C. Fleming.
- Moseley & Roland.
- J. C. Burns & Co.
- S. M. & E. H. Wilkes.
- Switzer Co.
- Mahaffey & Babb.
- Bennett & Owens.
- Kennedy Bros.
- J. A. Franks.
- Hunter & Co.
- Owings & Owings.
- J. H. Sullivan.
- R. C. Gray & Co.
- J. M. Phillips.
- Laurens Hardware Co.
- Brooks Hardware Co.
- Red Hot Racket.
- R. W. Willie.
- W. G. Wilson.
- Todd Simpson & Co.
- Dial & Co.
- J. C. Shell & Co.
- The Laurens Tailoring Co.

CLINTON MAN GETS FIKE'S OLD PLACE

Congressman Johnson Appoints W. A. Neville His Private Secretary. Won His Favor By Letter.

Washington, June 30.—Representative Johnson has appointed W. A. Neville of Clinton, his private secretary to succeed P. H. Fike, who recently resigned to become city editor of the Herald, and who was later appointed postmaster at Spartanburg.

Mr. Neville is a son of the late president of the Presbyterian College of South Carolina, located at Clinton, and back of his selection by Mr. Johnson is a most interesting story, serving to show the well known but too little practiced truth that politeness and magnanimity are among the best paying investments that have ever been made.—Spartanburg Herald.

TWO GAMES ON FOURTH.

Watts Mill Play Mills Mill of Greenville. In Morning and Afternoon. A Double-Header for Saturday.

The chief and only attraction in view for the celebration of the Fourth here will be the game of base ball at Watts Mills, when the crack Watts Mills aggregation will line up against the Mills Mill team, of Greenville. In fact, the lining up is going to be done twice, for two games will be pitched, one in the morning at 10:30 and another in the afternoon at 4:30. According to the prognostications of the wise ones, these are going to be "some games", the Mills Mill team being the leaders of base-baldom in their own ballwick, while the prowess of the Watts Millions is well known in these parts. Mills Mill played ten games this season and hasn't lost one, "411 yet", while the Watts Mills boys are leading the C. N. & L. League.

The admission to the grounds will be 15 and 25 cents, ladies free, while a small fee of ten cents will be charged to all who sit on the grandstand, ladies included.

Double-Header Saturday.

Besides the two games Friday there will be two other games of ball this week. On Saturday, Watts Mill will tackle the Whitmore team in a double-header. The first game will be called at 3 o'clock and the second will begin immediately after the first. Whitmore has a winning team and the games Saturday promise to be interesting.

OFF TO GETTYSBURG.

A number of Old Soldiers Who Fought at Gettysburg Off for the Reunion of the Blue and the Gray.

Between fifteen and twenty old soldiers, who were in the great battle at Gettysburg when Meade checked Lee's march into Pennsylvania, are in Gettysburg attending the reunion of the Blue and Gray survivors of that great conflict. The old soldiers left Monday morning and by now they are camping on the battlefields over which they charged fifty years ago, recounting the events of that great battle and fraternizing with those whom they fought years ago. The "boys" will remain there over the Fourth and will begin to return the later part of the week.

All of those going from this county were provided with railroad fare from the funds in the hands of Gen. Teague. Those from Cross Hill, whose names are found elsewhere, were provided with additional sum by the ladies of that place. Those going from Laurens and vicinity were: John T. Langston, W. A. McClintock, J. P. Caldwell James Workman, L. Nelson, R. P. Adair, T. D. Duckett, J. R. Anderson, G. W. Hanna, T. G. Anderson, R. P. Hollingsworth and probably others went from Clinton and John S. Welbanks, an inmate of the old soldiers home at Columbia from this county, was also among this contingent.

Vote Bonds for School.

By a vote of 19 to 28 the people in the vicinity of Hickory Tavern decided to sell bonds to the amount of \$1,000 for the purpose of erecting a modern school building in that section. The names of Babin, Friendship and Hendersonville schools, recently decided in a referendum of those sections, but one and have the building somewhere near Hickory Tavern. The building is to be a two-story structure, 24 feet high, with an auditorium, 24 feet wide, 12 feet deep and 12 feet high, with an auditorium, 24 feet wide, 12 feet deep and 12 feet high.

Shed Father and Son.

The day part of last week's weekly Obituary reported and listed in the county jail James Williams, a convict, who had been in the county jail since his arrest, and who had been in the county jail since his arrest, and who had been in the county jail since his arrest.

DEATH OF "SQUIRE" SEXTON.

The many friends throughout Laurens county will regret to learn of the death of "Squire" E. M. Sexton which occurred at his home in Woodruff Monday. Mr. Sexton was about 70 years old and left a family and hundreds of friends, to mourn his death. For many years he was in charge of one of the warehouses in Laurens later he was cotton weigher at the Laurens Mills.

LAST COTTON CROP SECOND ON RECORD

Brought Better Prices than 1911 Crop.

VALUE GREATER BY SEVENTY MILLIONS

The 1912 Cotton Crop was Second Largest Ever Produced According to Latest Census Reports. Estimated Value of 1912 Crop Nearly One Billion Dollars. Second Also in Value.

Washington, June 28.—The 1912 cotton crop of the United States was the second largest ever produced, amounting to 14,313,615 bales of 500 pounds each, the census bureau announced today in making public the final cotton production statistics. They show a slight increase over the preliminary production statistics announced March 20. The sea island crop amounted to 75,777 bales (linters to 692,324 bales and seed production was 6,194,999 tons, of which 1,579,598 tons was taken by the oil mills, leaving 1,524,392 tons for planting, export feeding and other purposes.

The estimated value of the crop was placed at \$920,630,000 or \$60,790,000 more than the record crop of 1911, notwithstanding that the quantity of lint cotton was 12.7 per cent less. The estimated value of the cotton crops for five years 1908-12 is \$1,236,570,000 the average price being about 11.7 cents a pound or nearly \$60 per bale.

The 1912 crop graded "middling to strict middling" and the average price of upland cotton was 12.05 cents per pound.

Insects Caused Damage.

Insect pests seriously affected the crop, growers in a large section having to contend with the boll weevil, cotton caterpillars and grass worms. The boll weevil area showed considerable extension but work by the federal and State agricultural departments is greatly reducing the destructiveness of the pest.

The quantity of cotton reported for the crop of 1912 with linters included, is 14,090,863 running bales. With the exception of that of 1911, this is the largest crop the United States has ever produced. Expressed in gross 500-pound bales the crop amounted to 14,313,615 bales being 1,937,261 bales, or 11.9 per cent less than that of 1911, but exceeding that of 1910 by 2,972,27 bales or 19.1 per cent; that of 1909 by 3,997,633 bales, or 38.8 per cent and that of 1914, the third largest crop, by 633,614 bales, or 4.6 per cent.

The average annual production of cotton for the years 1899-1902 was 10,655,963 bales, and for the years 1908-1912, 13,294,333 bales; the increase in the average annual production being 2,638,370 bales or 25.7 per cent. When it is considered that of the total area of the counties from which a return of cotton-planned were made only about one-eleventh was devoted to the production of cotton in 1911 and 1912, the figures afford some idea of the possibilities of cotton production in the United States.

Practically the entire production of cotton in the United States is upland which includes a number of the staple varieties. Only about one-fourth of 1 per cent of the total cotton production in 1912 was of the sea island staple which is valued at 12 per cent of the total value.

The largest harvest of cotton ever produced from the crop of 1912, was 6,194,999 tons, which counts for 6,977,000 tons from the crop of 1911. Of the total for 1912, 1,579,598 tons or 7.5 per cent, were taken by the oil mills, thus leaving 1,524,392 tons or 25 per cent for planting, export, feeding and other purposes. The proportion of the seed taken by the oil mills from the crop of 1911 was 79 per cent, a somewhat smaller proportion than in 1912.

Almost a Billion.

The estimated value of the crop of 1912 is \$920,630,000 as compared with \$859,840,000 for 1911, \$963,180,000 for 1910 \$812,090,000 for 1909, \$681,630,000 for 1908, and \$700,950,000 for 1907. Thus the value of the crop of 1912, as estimated, was \$60,790,000 or 7 per

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