

The Laurens Advertiser.

12 PAGES. PART 2, PAGES 9 TO 12

VOLUME XXIX.

LAURENS, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1913.

NUMBER 11

DEMOCRATIC TARIFF BILL COMPLETED AND SIGNED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

First Pledge of the Democratic Party has been Carried Out. President Signed Bill and then Made a Short and Impromptu Address. Bill Goes into Effect Immediately Except as to a Few Items such as Free Wool and Free Sugar which Go into Effect Later.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Surrounded by the leaders of a united Democracy, President Wilson signed the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill at 9:09 o'clock tonight at the White House. Simultaneously telegrams were sent by the treasury department to customs collectors throughout the country putting into actual operation the first Democratic tariff revision since 1894.

A happy group of legislators, members of the cabinet and friends encircled the president as he smilingly sat down, and with two gold pens, slowly affixed his signature.

He presented to Representative Underwood the pen that had written the word "Woodrow" and the one which had completed the name to Senator Simmons.

In impressive silence the president rose and delivered in easy, natural tones an extemporaneous speech that brought prolonged applause. The president declared that the journey of legislative accomplishment had been only partly completed; that a great service had been done for the rank and file of the country, but that the second step in the emancipation of business was currency reform. He earnestly called upon his colleagues to go "the rest of the journey" with fresh impulse.

"Gentlemen, I feel a very peculiar pleasure," said the president, "in what I have just done by way of taking part in the completion of a great piece of business. It is a pleasure which is very hard to express in words because the feeling that I have is that we have done the rank and file of the people of this country a great service. It is hard to speak of these things without seeming to go off into campaign eloquence, but that is not my feeling. It is one of profound gratitude, that working with the splendid men who have carried this thing through with studious attention, and doing justice all round, I should have had part in serving the people of this country as we have been striving to serve them ever since I can remember.

"I have had the accomplishment of something like this at heart ever since I was a boy and know men standing around me who can say the same thing—who have been waiting to see the things done which it was necessary to do in order that there might be justice in the United States and so it is a solemn moment that brings such a business to a conclusion.

Still Much to Do.

"I hope I will not be thought to be demanding too much of myself or of my colleagues when I say that this, great as it is, is the accomplishment of only half the journey. We have set the business of this country free from those conditions which have made monopoly not only possible but in a sense easy and natural. But there is no use taking away the conditions of monopoly if also we do not take away the power to create monopoly; and it is financial, rather than a merely circumstantial and economic power.

"The power to control and guide and direct the credit of the country is the power to say who shall and who shall not build up the industries of the country, in which direction they shall be built and in which direction shall not be built. We are now about to take the second step, which will be the final step in setting the business of this country free. That is what we shall do in the currency bill, which the house has already passed and which I have the utmost confidence the senate will pass much sooner than some pessimistic individuals believe. Because the question, now that this piece of work is done, will arise all over the country 'for what do we wait?' Why should we wait to crown ourselves with consummate honor? Are we so self-denying that we do not wish to complete our success?

President Wilson's signing of the Underwood-Simmons bill brings into effect one of the most far-reaching re-

visions of tariff rates and revenue laws enacted for many years.

A new income tax, applying directly to the income of citizens; the abolition of all tariff on scores of items of immense importance to American industry and American consumers and a heavy reduction of tariff rates on most of the articles in general use in this country are its chief features.

While certain portions of the new law do not take effect at once, most of its provisions and almost all the direct tariff reductions do.

At every port collectors of customs, appraisers of merchandise and hundreds of other employees of the treasury department will plunge at once into the task of collecting the nation's revenue on a new basis and with hundreds of new classifications and new provisions of law to complicate their activities.

Must Have Money.

The federal government has been spending nearly a billion dollars a year and the new tariff law will raise less than one-third of that sum. Recent estimates by tariff experts in con-

tion and income taxes: Old law, \$37,000,000; new law, \$100,000,000.

Free List Larger.

Altogether, consumers in the United States probably will receive from abroad free of all tariff, more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of merchandise during the next year. During 1912 the amount of "free imports" was more than \$880,000,000, and when the tariff is entirely removed from wool, sugar, iron ore and cheap iron and other important items, the total is expected to increase notably. Under the old law more than 53 per cent. of all goods brought to the United States from all parts of the world paid no tariff and that proportion will be increased by the new law.

The free wool provision of the new law takes effect December 1, 1913; the free sugar provision May 1, 1916.

The new tariff law, passed four years after President Taft signed the existing Aldrich-Payne law, is the result of more than "nine months" of work in congress. Hearings were started January 6 by the house ways and means committee. Chairman Underwood introduced the tariff bill April 7, immediately after President Wilson had convened the new congress. It passed the house May 8 and the senate September 9.

Its Main Features.

In the opinion of its makers the Democratic leaders of congress, the most important features of the new tariff are:

A reduction of nearly one-half in the average tariff on foodstuffs and farm products.

markets over to foreigners.

A great amount of work will fall upon the treasury department. It is expected, in working out the details of the new income tax and the methods of collecting the direct taxes from individual citizens of the United States. The tax upon corporations, now fixed at 1 per cent. of their income, remains the same and becomes part of the general income tax law. A staff of special deputies, collectors and agents will be employed to organize and conduct the work of income tax collection.

Laurens Association.

In the history of the Laurens Association not a better session was ever held than the one just closed.

The historic old church of Warrior Creek was the meeting place. Of the thirty two churches all except two were represented the first day.

Large crowds attended all through. The session opened with an introductory sermon by the Rev. B. P. Mitchell. His message was an appeal to the great Baptist denomination of the country and state to recognize its obligation to the individual members in its body who are not enlisted in the work. It was timely and seemed to strike the key note for the entire session.

The report of the churches showed that good work had been done. While a member had been added to the churches, Good Sunday schools were reported from all the churches. The financial reports were the best ever. The representative men of our denomination were all there, and every report had a special speaker.

Not a minute of time went idle from open to close. We should have said earlier that our same officers were all reelected.

We believe that no association in the State has more efficient officers than the Laurens. Different visitors present, who attended most all the associations of the State referred to Laurens as the banner or leading one of the State. It is known not only in our State but throughout the South as a leader in several respects. Yet it is not satisfied at all with its achievements. It is not satisfied simply to lead. It realizes very keenly that it might do much more still. One of the most important things the body did was to take another step forward.

The report on Religious Periodicals presented by W. A. Baldwin of the creation of some sort of agency for the distribution of good literature among our people. The report stated that all sorts of trashy and misleading religious papers and tracts were being sown among our people and that we must do something to combat it. After considerable discussion it was decided that we needed more than merely a calporteur.

The need was for a man to take the business of looking after the entire interests of the churches in the association as his special work.

An "Educational Secretary" was suggested as the name for the head of the office. But to make the name short simply "Secretary" of Laurens association will likely be the title. Rev. B. P. Mitchell was chosen to this work. He will give his entire time. In a few days he will begin his campaign. Church by church will be worked in the interest of good literature, missions benevolence and so on.

If his work succeeds doubtless other associations will soon follow the example set.

It must be said that there were many things of a local nature that assisted much in making the session a success.

The Lord seemed to have prepared the church for the meeting. Homes were made ready. Hearts were eager for it. The choir was prepared with sweet songs to welcome and inspire and God was present. He created the proper atmosphere for a soul feast for all who sought it and many were the hearts that were lifted up. It was a great meeting. We left determined as God's people to do more the next year. It goes to Chestnut next.

"One Present."

A Marvelous Escape.
"My little boy had a marvelous escape," writes P. F. Bastians of Prince Albert, Cape of Good Hope. "It occurred in the middle of the night. He got a very severe attack of croup. As luck would have it, I had a large bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. After following the directions for an hour and twenty minutes he was through all danger." Sold by all dealers.

The Sleeping Preacher.

Though there has often been statements made about the "sleeping preacher", I feel like I should say a few words for our own county paper, as I have been to hear him three times in the last eight years.

He preaches about 8:30 every night whether he has listeners or not. He has preached since 1889 except to miss a few Friday nights the first year and later on had a spell of fever and missed about two months. He never does preach in day time or awake, and no one has ever been able to awake him while preaching or cause him to stop till through. He preached 10-15 minutes. Though he can read scarcely any, he has never been known to misquote a text. He always handles it well and gives special warning to ministers to do their whole duty.

He says he aims to preach his own funeral each day of his life; says he does not want any "hible burster" or false prophet trying to do it after he is dead.

He is a hard working, honest darkey and all his family are grown and married except one. He is 71 years old and his voice is still clear. He never says anything a perfect lady could not hear and uses good language for one of his chance. After he is in bed he can go to sleep with the house full of people. He first lines out an old hymn and give the people time to sing it, but no one sings of course. Then he turns on his side and prays a good well worded prayer. Then he turns on his back and tells the book, chapter and verse of the text for "the day" as he always says. Then he tells the exact words, good and plain. He often says "Now follow me close, I am going to try to be plain."

He said some times I am called upon to dish out some very bitter medicine, but if it gets too bitter he will say "take a cup of God's divine love" and swallow it down.

The first time I heard him eight years ago, he preached from the 119 Psalm and 172 verses "My tongue shall speak of thy word; for all thy commandments are righteousnes." One year later I heard him again and he preached from St. John 7:51, "Doth our law judge any man before it hears him, and know what he doeth?" Sept. 22, 1913, I heard him again and the text was Prov. 19:3. We asked his wife if he often used the same text and she said he might once each year, but that she had never heard the last one I heard him use, before. We had asked God to cause him to use a good one the night we went. There was twenty eight in the house the last night I was there and twenty one each time before and they came from different sections. He lives about five or six miles from Leesville, S. C. in Saluda County.

W. Ray Anderson.

EAT CABBAGE, FISH SAUSAGE, NEW BREAD

No Indigestion, Gas, Sourness or Upset Stomach if you'll take "Pape's Diapepsin" Try This!

Do some foods you eat hit back—taste good, but work badly; ferment into stubborn lumps and cause a sick, sour, gassy stomach? Now, Mr. or Mrs. Diapepsin, get this down: Pape's Diapepsin digests everything, leaving nothing to sour and upset you. There never was anything so safely quick, so certainly effective. No difference how badly your stomach is disordered you will get happy relief in five minutes, but what pleases you most is that it strengthens and regulates your stomach so you can eat your favorite foods without fear.

Most remedies give you relief sometimes—they are slow, but not sure. "Pape's Diapepsin" is quick, positive and puts your stomach in a healthy condition so the misery won't come back.

You feel different as soon as "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach—distress just vanishes—your stomach gets sweet, no gases, no belching, no eructations of undigested food, your head clears and you feel fine.

Go now, make the best investment you ever made, by getting a large fifty-cent bottle of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder.

Call Meeting.

Laurens Camp No. 98, W. O. W. will meet Thursday evening Oct. 9th at 7:30. A full attendance is requested important business on hand. By order of Consul Commander.

J. W. Thompson, Clerk

PARISIAN SAGE FOR THE HAIR

If your hair is too dry—brittle—colorless—thin—stringy—or falling out—use Parisian Sage—now—at once.

It stops itching scalp, cleanses the hair of dust and excessive oils, removes dandruff with one application, and makes the hair doubly beautiful—soft—fluffy—abundant. Try a 50c. bottle today.

It will not only save your hair and make it grow, but give it the beauty you desire.

LAURENS DRUG CO.
Laurens, S. C.

Wood's High-Grade Farm Seeds

Best Qualities Obtainable

We are headquarters for Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Vetches, Alfalfa and all Grasses & Clovers.

Write for Wood's Crop Special giving prices and reasonable information about Seeds for Fall sowing.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

Wood's Descriptive Fall Catalogue gives prices and information about all Garden Seeds for Fall Planting. Mailed free on request.

Wedding Gifts

"WHAT TO GIVE?" Is the question that is Agitating You.

WE HAVE THE ANSWER

Our years of experience in supplying Wedding Gifts that please will help us to guide you. Gifts of distinction and Refinement in Pickard's Hand-painted China.

Everything desirable in Silver-ware and Cut Glass.

FLEMING BROTHERS JEWELERS

SAW LATH SHINGLE MILLS

Shafting, Pulleys, Belts, Repairs and Files, Teeth, Locks, Etc. LOMBARD IRON WORKS, AUGUSTA, GA. Get our circular before you buy.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It attacks the tumors, always healing at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Druggists, mail 5c and \$1.00. WILLIAMS' MFG. CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio

LAURENS DRUG CO.
Laurens, S. C.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills for Red and White Discharge. Take one or two, three or four times a day, with the first glass of water. Druggist, Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, 25c. and 50c. bottles. Sold Everywhere.

Asthma! Asthma!

POPHAM'S ASTHMA REMEDY gives instant relief and an absolute cure in all cases of Asthma, Bronchitis, and Hay Fever. Sold by druggists; mail on receipt of price \$1.00.

Try Package by mail 10 cents. WILLIAMS' MFG. CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio. LAURENS DRUG CO.
Laurens, S. C.



Photo copyright, 1912, by American Press Association.

WOODROW WILSON.

Signed Tariff Bill in Presence of Democratic Party Leaders. Gold Pens with Which Signature was Attached Given to Senator Simmons and Representative Oscar Underwood.

press predict that the rates will raise \$248,000,000 a year, and that the income tax will raise \$100,000,000. The remainder of the government's great income is made up principally of internal revenue taxes and postal receipts.

The income tax probably will bring the new tariff law most forcibly to the attention of citizens. President Wilson and Democratic leaders in congress believe, however, that the reduction of duties on clothing, foodstuffs and other necessities of life, and the complete removal of the duty from many like articles, will eventually bring a reduction in the "cost of living" without materially affecting business prosperity.

A brief summary of the new tariff law as prepared for the senate follows:

Average percentage of tariff rates as compared to the value of all imported merchandise: Old law 37 per cent; new law, 27 per cent.

Value of annual imports added to the free list, \$147,000,000.

Estimated revenue from all import rates: Old law, \$205,000,000; new law, \$248,000,000.

Estimated revenue from corpora-

The placing of raw wool on the free list and a reduction of nearly two-thirds in the tariff on woolen clothing, especially of the cheaper grades.

A reduction of one-third (average) on cotton goods.

Reduction of the sugar tariff and its ultimate abolishment in 1916.

A reduction of one-third (average) in the tariff on earthenware and glassware.

Abolishment of all tariff on meats, fish, dairy products, flour, potatoes, coal, iron ore, lumber and many classes of farm and other machinery.

General tariff reduction on all important articles in general use.

Throughout the long fight over the bill the Republican attack on the measures has been directed against those rates which the Republicans declared were so low as to threaten destruction to American industries.

Through the competition of foreign manufacturers. The Democratic supporters of the new law have insisted that except in those cases where public welfare demanded radical changes, the tariff has been reduced only to a point where it will "stimulate competition" without turning American