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COUNTY CAMPAIGN OPENED MONDAY

The First Meeting Held at
Clinton

LAST MEETING
HELD TODAY

Candidates Opened at Clinton Monday Night and Spoke Yesterday Morning at Laurens and in the Evening at Watts Mills, Gray Court Today.

With several hundred voters present, the first meeting of the County Campaign was held in Clinton Monday night. The speaking was held on the public square in the "open air" and was presided over by Wilson W. Harris, secretary of the local Democratic club. A large crowd gathered to hear the candidates present their claims and qualifications and listened attentively to what they had to say. All of the speakers were well received and were accorded some applause following their addresses.

House of Representatives.

D. L. Boozer, candidate for re-election, was the first speaker. He thanked the people for the support given him two years ago and said that he had tried to do his duty as a representative. If elected, he will do his very best, and has no apologies to make for his record. He defended his vote on the "bone dry" law, the 6 per cent interest bill, and said that he had always been on the job.

R. Dunk Boyd said he was glad to be in Clinton for he had always received a splendid vote at their hands. He stands for the upbuilding of the country schools and emphasized the need of education. He said that the time demands broad-minded men as representatives, men that are loyal and true and who will give their wholehearted support to the prosecution of the war. He said he had never cast his ballot during all his legislative career for the sake of gaining votes at home. He says that there are too many offices and will stand for economy.

Jack H. Davis was on his "native soil" and received a big ovation from his home folks. He said that the paramount issue now is loyalty to the government, that personal ambitions should be side-tracked. He wants a better price for cotton, favors education, opposes free scholarships and would substitute the state loan system. He said that the cotton exchange should be put out of business and that farmers are needed today as the people's representatives. If elected, he will do his best to make a fair and truthful representative.

S. H. Grogans said the big job on hand was the winning of the war. He wants a better school system, stands for an honest and economic administration of the law. "He cited his former record in the legislature and said he had endeavored to do his duty. He favors the scholarship loan system, good roads, liberal pensions for the old soldiers.

J. H. Justl gave a sketch of his early life and then launched into a criticism of the county government. He criticized the increasing of the rural police force and said it was unnecessary, that the office of road supervisor recently created was useless and a waste of the people's money. He said the automobile license law is unjust, and that the creating of all these new jobs and offices means more money from the taxpayers. He stands by the government in all war measures. He deplored extravagance and said that if elected he would do his best to "help stop the holes in the leaks".

D. T. Kinard spoke of his fitness and education and said he had spent 19 years in school work. He is a farmer and working man and will represent all the people fairly. He favors the loan plan of scholarships so that all boys and girls can have a chance, favors supplementary schools, good roads, and an adjustment of the school system. He said that he was a Simon-pure, 100 per cent Democrat and stood squarely behind the government in its prosecution of the war. He promised efficient service if elected.

J. H. Laurens said it was the first time he had ever offered for an office. He told of his early days spent in the cotton mills and that his advantages had been limited. He favors a broad

GINNING PRICE FIXED.

Minimum of \$3.50 Per Bale Set by Food Administration.
Columbia, August 13.—The Food Administration has fixed the price which may be charged for ginning in South Carolina. This fixed price becomes effective immediately, and is as follows: For ginning a bale of 500 pounds of lint cotton or less, \$3.50 per bale. For each additional 100 pounds of line cotton, at the rate of 70 cents per 100 pounds. When bagging and ties are furnished by ginner, \$1.50 additional. The farmer shall have the privilege of furnishing his own bagging and ties.

system of education, advocates free standard text books, the loan system for scholarships by which all may have an equal chance, liberal pensions for the old soldiers, good roads, and economy. He opposes the \$50,000 fund for the enforcement of prohibition, and said that if elected he would go to Columbia as a free agent fighting for what is right.

W. M. Nash spoke of the world war and said that the struggle is one for humanity. He said he had been accused of being disloyal which was untrue for he had helped the government in all its calls. With our men gone to the war we must be economical at home and help to bring it to a speedy and successful end. He spoke of the value of education and said that it should be fostered. The farming interests today need special attention and we need to send men to the legislature who will represent the working people. He advocated the warehouse system for the storing of cotton and said that it should be fostered.

Jas. H. Sullivan said it is time to send efficient men to the legislature—men who know and can put bills through—men who can fill the bill. He spoke of his educational qualifications and told of his record as Superintendent of Education which has been one of progress. He fought for vocational education and knows the needs of the schools. Men are needed in the legislature, he said, who know what a "steam roller" is. He will ask for a place on the Ways and Means committee in order that he may thoroughly familiarize himself with the state's needs. The world is calling for efficiency he said, and there is important legislation ahead. He spoke of the importance of our living the principles back at home that our boys are fighting for at the front. He touched on the labor question and said that a law should be passed compelling the negro women to go to work.

Superintendent of Education.
Graves L. Knight said that only 2 per cent of the rural school population ever go to college and only 12 or 15 per cent get as far as the high school department. He had had 22 years' experience as superintendent of schools and knows the free school system thoroughly. He said the small schools need aid and suggestions in arranging their work, and in selecting their literature. He said he had the endorsement of the people where he has served and gave several instances of some of the splendid work accomplished under his superintendency.

Ralph T. Wilson said he had studied the duties of the office before he announced. The qualities necessary are a practical man, business-like, whole time to the office, and a man of vision. He measures up to these requirements and is equipped for the job. He stands for a progressive administration of the office. He told of his qualifications and his record as head of the Gray Court-Owings school.

Supervisor.
S. S. Farrar was the first speaker. He thanked the voters for their support before and asked for it in the coming race. If elected, he will need help and advice for it is a big office. He told of his having built railroads, bridges, cotton mills, etc. He said that due to scarcity of labor the chain gang will soon be a thing of the past and there must be some other system of road work. He said he is fitted for the job and has the ability to produce the goods. In closing he said, "It has been reported that I said the man who votes for Cole Blease is Pro-German and a German sympathizer." This is an infernal lie and I would like to meet the man who started the report and tell him so to his face.

H. B. Humbert, the incumbent, thanked the people for their support. (Continued on Last Page)

BLEASE CANNOT BE FRIEND OF WILSON

Spartanburg, Aug. 15.—President Wilson has addressed a letter to Thomas H. Daniel, Washington correspondent of the Spartanburg Herald, in response to a request for an expression of views on the senatorial race in South Carolina, in which Former Governor Cole L. Blease is a candidate, in which he says: "Let me say that I have perfect confidence that the people of South Carolina will judge rightly in the senatorial contest and I have not the least fear that they will believe that Mr. Blease is or can be a friend of the administration. The record of his opinion is already written and it is a little late to expunge it."

COLE L. BLEASE SPOKE HERE MONDAY

Large Crowd Heard Him in Front of the Court House and Gave Him Generous Applause.

"I have never denied I opposed this war and I never expect to deny it," said Ex-Gov. Cole L. Blease early in his speech delivered at Laurens Monday afternoon in referring to the charge that he has been disloyal and in explaining his position as to the war. "With 1900 years of teaching in the churches and Sunday schools" it seemed to him that the diplomats of the nations could have gotten together and arbitrated to avoid war but congress had voted for war. As proof of his loyalty he had bought \$2,650 worth of Liberty Bonds, all the savings stamps he could afford, had let the government have 11 acres of land, and a six-room house at Camp Jackson free of rent, had subscribed \$50 to the Red Cross and had twice offered to raise a regiment but had been turned down by Adj. Gen. Crowder at the instigation of that "red headed peckerwood" who occupies the governor's chair in Columbia. As for his speeches at Pomaria and Filbert he had no apologies to make.

The crowd which heard Ex-Gov. Blease was considerably larger than the crowd which heard the senatorial candidates on the 8th. In the crowd were many from outside of Laurens, some coming from as far away as Saluda county. Newberry had a delegation, as did Anderson, Greenville, Spartanburg and Greenwood counties. For lack of space in the court house, the meeting was held outside. Blease supporters were evidently pleased with the enthusiasm for their leader and Dial supporters expressed themselves as being satisfied with the day. A few observations, however, might serve to indicate the temper of the crowd. The speaker arrived on the train from Newberry and drove in a transfer to the public square, where he alighted and went alone to the office of W. R. Richey, Esq. Remaining in Mr. Richey's office until the time of speaking, he was escorted by Mr. Richey and two other gentlemen to the south side of the court house, where the crowd stood around awaiting him. As he walked up on the steps several men yelled "Hurrah for Cole". There was no other perceptible demonstration except handshakes and personal salutations. Going into the court house and coming out again after it was decided to hold the meeting outside, Mr. Blease was introduced by a Mr. Putnam from the upper part of the county whom few people seemed to know. Mr. Putnam introduced the speaker as "one of the most prominent men in the State and the next United States senator". Mr. Blease arose to speak amid silence from the audience. His first applause came when he referred to Mr. Dial as the "peace" which his opponents had to swallow after the death of Senator Tillman. His address was punctuated with applause from time to time. He spoke about 35 minutes. He was generously applauded at the close of his speech. He was not borne away from the meeting on the shoulders of his friends.

Mr. Blease's speech was along the same lines as his other recent speeches. He charged that the state executive committee tried to open the primaries in order to let somebody else in the race besides him and Mr. Dial, but finding that they could not do it "they" decided to take their "peace" and support Mr. Dial. Not finding anything else to use against him, his opponents charged him with disloyalty and this he answered as pointed out. (Continued on Last Page)

HEALTH CONFERENCE HELD IN COURT HOUSE FRIDAY

Conserving of Health as a Patriotic Duty Slogan of the Meeting.

Conservation of health as a patriotic duty to win the war was the theme of the public meeting held in the court house Friday afternoon under the auspices of the Council of Defense. The meeting was presided over by Dr. R. E. Hughes, chairman for this county, and he was assisted by Josiah Hunter, chairman of the colored division of the county council.

The colored people of the county turned out particularly well for the meeting, several hundred of them being present. About a dozen or so white people attended. The meeting was to have been addressed by Dr. Weston, of Columbia, but he was prevented from coming on account of a railroad wreck. Prof. Young, of the school for negroes at Irmo, made an inspiring appeal directed particularly to the colored part of the audience present to use every precaution to reduce the agencies which bring on disease and to follow the advice of physicians in overcoming that what has already been contracted. He cited the vast number of cases of social diseases found among the soldiers that had been called to camp and showed that this great menace to the armies of the United States had been reduced by proper treatment and that it could be reduced similarly among the civil population if similar care were taken. He urged that every man, woman and child should hold periodical consultations with their physicians so that such diseases could be treated in their early stages when they were most easily cured. Touching on infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, malaria, etc., he told that these were caused by germs carried by flies and mosquitoes. He characterized these two insects as among man's greatest enemies. Screening of the homes and cleanliness in the home and outhouses he pointed out as best means of overcoming these agencies of disease. It is a patriotic duty for every person to be healthy, he said, so that the full force of the nation could be utilized in overcoming the Germans in the great conflict now going on.

Dr. W. H. Dial, who came in during the meeting, made a few extemporaneous remarks endorsing the advice given by Prof. Young, urging screening and cleanliness in the homes. "If you want to raise flies" he said, "don't raise them at home but build you a special place down on the creek and raise them there. The home is no place for them."

Mr. W. D. Byrd, county food administrator, was present and gave his endorsement to the work for health undertaken by the council of defense.

On a hand primary taken by Josiah Hunter, nearly all the people present agreed to begin at once on the plans outlined by the speakers by at least having their premises cleaned up. Those who did not hold up their hands, he thought would "have it done."

The exercises were closed with several patriotic and religious songs led by a choir of colored people.

Japan Rice Mobs Burn and Loot.
Tokio.—The disturbances over the high price of rice are reported to be subsiding except in north Japan, where they apparently are spreading. Mobs have burned several houses at Sendai. The rice exchange announces that 30 houses were burned in the Esunji prefecture on Thursday.

Miss Pauline Terry, of Rockingham, N. C., is the guest of Miss Elise Babb.

CLAUDE BROWN WOUNDED.

British Red Cross Nurses so Kind He Doesn't Care How Long He Stays in the Hospital.

Claude J. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Brown, has been recently wounded in France, according to an interesting letter which he wrote to his mother. Private Brown entered the service in April and is attached to the 119th Infantry. He was wounded in the foot by shrapnel while in the front line trenches on July 22nd, a piece of shrapnel about 3-4 of an inch in diameter entered the ball of his foot and coming out near his heel. "It isn't a bad wound," he says. "I am in a big hospital where there are plenty of Red Cross girls to care for me and they are so kind I don't much care how long I stay here. Don't worry about me for I'll soon be well."

POLES PUT NATION BEFORE OWN LIVES

Felag Death for Revolt, They Do Not Want Interest of Nation Sacrificed.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Held for Austrian court martials, which probably will sentence them to death, 125 Polish soldiers and officers who led an armed revolt in the Austrian army in February have issued two appeals to the Polish people throughout the world asking them not to compromise the freedom of Poland with the idea of securing any alleviation of their prospective sentences, according to dispatches received here today by The Associated Press. The officers and men are a part of the Polish-Carpathian Hon Brigade, which revolted last February, seized arms and provisions and marched from Bukovina into Bessarabia under the command of General Haller. Part of the force was captured, but the larger portion is said to have been consolidated with the Czech-Slovak army.

The revolt was undertaken deliberately, the Polish soldiers declare in one of their appeals, with the hope of disrupting Austria and obtaining freedom for Poland. "The fear that torments," according to the text of the appeal to the Polish nation, "is that the Polish strength, so vital to the success of our holy cause, may be lessened by the attempts of our political representatives in the Austrian parliament to secure for us relief or to avert the fate that awaits us.

"It is therefore, in our name and that of our soldiers that we plead ardently with the Polish nation which has surrounded us with such moral comfort to take full cognizance of our words and to desist from exercising any influence in our case on the Polish Parliamentary club in Austria. If they make any attempt to secure concessions for us, it will be contrary to our wishes for we know that such concessions can only be had by pledges, compromises and commitments, which will make to the detriment of the Polish nation, and the lessening of the strength in the battle for Polish freedom and independence."

SATURDAY SET FOR REGISTRATION DAY

All Young Men Coming of Age Since June 5th Must Register on August 24th. Most of Registrants be Called in September.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Registration on Saturday, August 24th, of all youths who have reached the age of 21 since the 2nd registration, last June 5, was ordered today by Provost Marshal General Crowder under a proclamation by the President. The purpose is to add quickly to the almost exhausted class one to meet army draft calls in September.

About 150,000 young men will register. Most of them will qualify for class one, and therefore will join the army probably within a month after their names are recorded.

There will be no new drawing to establish the order of liability of the new registrants. The provost marshal general's office announced tonight that the 1,200 names drawn for the June 5 registrants would be sufficient to cover the August 24 registrants in the largest district in the country.

Unveiling at Dials.

A service flag in memory of the boys of Dials Church who have gone to the front will be unveiled at the church Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Prominent speakers will be present to make addresses. The public is cordially invited.

NEW FRENCH BLOW TEN MILE FRONT

French Hurl Germans Back
Tuesday

VITAL SECTOR
IS MENACED

Whole Enemy Position at Soissons and on Aisne Menaced. Advance of Two Miles Reported in Continuation of Assault Made Northwest of Soissons Sunday Night.

(By The Associated Press, Aug. 20.)

Allied forces are again making progress on important sectors. Further successful development of the present operations doubtless will force the enemy to readjust his line at least locally if not over the entire front from Ypres to Rheims.

French successes on a 20-mile front east and west of the Oise, are becoming a serious menace to the German line from the Somme to Rheims, west of the Oise, Roye and Lassigny appear to be doomed. The British are at the gates of Roye, while the French have reached the western outskirts of Lassigny. The fall of these towns will imperil the enemy position at Noyon which also is being threatened increasingly by the French advance over the high ground between the Aisne and the Oise southeast of Noyon.

In Flanders the British have made additional appreciable gains in the Lens salient and the German situation within the salient appears more difficult daily. Driving against the head of the salient the British have won ground on a front of nearly six miles and entered the important town of Mettriville, where the Clarence river enters the Lys.

Noyon fast is becoming the central point of a salient such as that which centered around Montdidier at the beginning of the Picardy offensive. The stability of the present German line from the Somme to Rheims depends greatly upon the holding of the Noyon salient, whose western outposts are Roye and Lassigny. British troops are reported to have reached the railroad station in the western suburbs of Roye. The French have driven the wedge between Roye and Lassigny to Fresnoires, cutting the main highway between the towns. In addition to being threatened from the west Lassigny is being approached from the south by General Humbert's troops who have finally debouched from Thiescourt wood.

Along the western bank of the Oise and south of Noyon the French have taken Pimperz and reached Dreslincourt, to the northwest. East of the river toward Soissons general Mangin has captured more high ground and has taken Morsain and has brought his total of prisoners to 2,200. In this operation the French not only menace the security of Noyon but relieve the pressure against Soissons. From the heights around man battery positions north of Soissons they can bombard the Germans which have been harassing the allied occupants of that city.

If Marshal Foch can succeed in pinching off Noyon and advancing northward he virtually will compel the Germans to retire from the present line north of Roye toward Arras and will hasten if not force a German retreat to the north of the Aisne between Soissons and Rheims. Success around Noyon might be far reaching but the territory is difficult because of the woods and hills and German resistance may continue stubborn. There has been only slight activity along the Vesle, the French and Americans having enlarged their holdings north of the river by slight advances at several points.

There has been no change in the German tactics between the Ancre and the Oise which might have been expected from the appointment of General von Bohen, who conducted the retreat from the Marne, to the supreme command in that area. Berlin says that Monday allied thrusts west of Chaumes and north of Roye failed while the French were repulsed in a vigorous battle between the Oise and the Aisne. London reports the checking of German efforts between Herleville and Lihons, west of Chaumes.