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COUNTY CAMPAIGN AT PROSPERITY.

REOPENED ON TUESDAY AFTER
THREE WEEKS INTERMISSION.

The Most Largely Attended Meeting of the Campaign and the Only One at Which There Has Been Applause—Child Labor Main Question Discussed, Only Two Candidates Favoring Legislation on the Subject.

Prosperity, Newberry County, August 12.—After an intermission of three weeks, the county campaign reopened today. The meeting was held in Young's Grove, about a mile from this place, and an audience of about 500, including a number of ladies, greeted the speakers.

All the speeches were listened to with close attention, and for the first time during the canvass there was applause, Mr. Aull being interrupted by cheers and closing with some applause, as did also Messrs. Taylor and Banks.

All three of the candidates for superintendent of education were cheered.

The principal issue discussed on which there was division was child labor. All of the candidates, with the exception of Messrs. Taylor and Aull, opposed any legislation in this matter.

County Chairman John C. Goggans was present and presided.

The candidates for the office of superintendent of education spoke first today.

Mr. J. S. Wheeler in his candidacy had two hopes—first, to be able to win, because it was an honorable position he sought; second, having won, to be of benefit to the schools of Newberry County and to the cause of education. Thought it the duty of a man in this position to visit every school at least once a year, and more if necessary, and if elected would spend the most of his time in visiting the schools. Every teacher could not attend the State summer school and the county superintendent should attend in order to give his schools the benefit of new methods there taught. This was his hope and he did not think it necessary to say more.

Messrs. Werts and Wicker not having arrived, the candidates for the legislature were next introduced.

MAJ. F. W. HIGGINS

wanted to represent these people in the lower house. He wanted to go to Columbia not as a man who believed himself capable of revolutionizing anything, but as one who believed himself capable of watching over and guarding the interests of his people.

It appeared that there was a tribunal in Columbia which was trying to supersede the people of Newberry County as a judge of the fitness and the democracy of the men who were before them asking their suffrage. That self-constituted tribunal was known as The State. If he were in favor of the passage of the child labor bill he would organize a committee and go to Columbia and ask and beg and beseech that paper to oppose it, because it had hardly ever opposed a bill that was not now on the statute books of South Carolina, or a man for office who had not been elected.

He opposed the child labor bill now pending because away back in the dim and misty past it had been decreed that the parent should rule his child. No one has the right to step between a father and his child.

Favored putting ten year prisoners on permanent chaingangs for building good roads, and if this should not be sufficient, get the balance from the commutation tax. The time was coming when a tax would have to be levied, but the people were at present too poor.

Cases against railroads and such like should be tried in the counties in which the cause for the action occurs.

Again attacked extravagance in appropriations to State colleges comparing the amounts required with that used by Newberry College.

Was asked by some one in the audience, how he stood on the ques-

tion of biennial sessions, and replied 'hat he was fully in accord with the movement.

Paid a tribute to the Confederate soldier.

HON. ARTHUR KIBLER

was greeted with a shower of questions from Mr. Godfrey Harmon, who occupied a front seat in the audience. These included the questions of biennial sessions, pure food, bridges over Saluda and Broad rivers, appropriations to State colleges, child labor, and nearly everything else ever considered in the South Carolina legislature. Replying Mr. Kibler favored biennial sessions, had managed the pure food bill drawn up by Dr. Wyche, and had voted against increased appropriations to State colleges. The questions were now coming thick and fast, and Mr. Kibler assured the questioner that he would take them up later and in order.

He was not ashamed to appear here today, because he had made a record upon which he was willing to be judged. At the last session he was absent only two hours out of thirty-eight days.

The most important question to be discussed was taxation, and to this he gave most of his time today. The appropriations for several years had been too large, and the principal extravagance was to be found in the appropriations to State colleges. He wanted to support these institutions, and had supported the appropriations so long as the amounts asked were within reason.

Was as heartily in favor of common schools as any one, but had voted against the bill at the last session to give \$200,000 additional for this purpose because he did not think the people could bear the burden.

Opposed the child labor bill. Would be glad if every child in this State were in attendance upon the common schools. But this bill would say to the parents that they could not control their own children, and he was opposed to State paternalism.

Favored everything to make labor contracts more binding.

Mr. Harmon wanted to know how he stood on the question of building a bridge over Saluda river. If the people wanted a bridge, Mr. Kibler thought they ought to have it.

COL. W. H. SANDERS

was proud of the support received in this race two years ago.

Mr. Harmon here again fired his questions, which Mr. Sanders answered as follows:

Favored biennial sessions.

Opposed the child labor bill.

Opposed direct taxation for building good roads if they could be secured in any other way.

Opposed extravagant appropriations to State colleges.

If the people wanted a bridge across Saluda river let them have it.

Favored any law to make labor contracts more binding.

Wanted to pension the old soldier as much as the State could stand.

CAPT. J. M. TAYLOR

was making the race because the mill people needed representation in the legislative halls of South Carolina. These people, who are denominated the wealth producers, he wanted to represent.

Here again came Mr. Harmon with his list of questions, which Mr. Taylor proceeded to answer:

Favored biennial sessions.

Would be a foolish man to want to eat adulterated food.

Opposed appropriations to State colleges beyond what was necessary. He wanted them to feel hard times as much as any one else.

Favored building bridges across Saluda and Broad rivers, because the county might at some time be flooded and he for one would want to get out.

He wanted good roads, and they should be built by free labor. Favored levying a tax for this purpose, to be supplemented by a sufficient commutation tax.

For ten years he had been connected with a cotton mill, and knew its workings, and he knew that the little children working there should be taken away and put to school. Today

there were 'usands of bright minds in the mills which, if the child labor bills would fail would be forever buried. Should it pass the result would be in a short time the whole United States might honor one of them as the chief executive of this great republic. His opponents said it would be class legislation, but Judge McIver would blush before he would make such an utterance. The mill people no more controlled their children than if they belonged to some one else. The State had got into the drift of progress, but it had not pulled along these people who needed help.

Chairman Goggans, in announcing the

RECESS HOUR

said the people had heard a good deal this morning about pure food, and he would now give them an hour and a half in which to test that prepared by Mr. W. J. Mills.

The first speaker in the afternoon hour was

COL. E. H. AULL

If he had consulted his own feelings he would not attempt to make any speech here this afternoon, but he felt it his duty to give his views to the people whose suffrage he was asking.

All the candidates were practically agreed upon the issues in this campaign. He had no promises to make except faithful service.

At this point the irrepressible Mr. Harmon broke in with his oft repeated questions, and was replied to by Mr. Aull.

He favored biennial sessions.

He favored the pure food law.

Favored good roads, which he would discuss more fully later.

In reply to the question as to his views on appropriations to State colleges, he replied that the only stump speech he ever made in this county, previous to this campaign, was at St. Luke's twelve years ago in opposition to the establishment of Clemson College; not because he did not believe in higher education, but because he believed the State was even then top heavy in this matter. But he was no iconoclast, and he did not want to see any of these higher institutions pulled down now, but he wanted to see them run as economically as was consistent with efficient work.

On the bridge question, it had already been decided to build one bridge, and he favored building as many bridges across Broad and Saluda Rivers as possible. (Cheers.)

Favored making labor contracts as binding as possible.

The most important question was taxation. There was no chance to reduce taxation for some years to come, as the appropriations now are in excess of income but there was one reform that was needed, and that was equalization in assessment. The best way to secure this was to have the county auditor meet with the township board of assessors and assess the property in each township at some central point within the township itself.

Favored good roads, and was convinced the best way to have them was by taxation, and favored a one-mill levy on all property, so that the men who own property and get the benefit of the roads would help to build them. At present the town pays one third of the taxes of the county practically none of which goes to the support of the county roads. And yet good roads would benefit the town as much as the people in the county.

He opposed child labor in the mills because he believed it was injurious to the children and prevented the development of the highest type of citizenship and being injurious the State had a right to protect its future citizens. If child labor is an evil, then it should be remedied, and he favored a child labor bill, but would advise that the best way to prevent radical legislation was that the mill owners and the operatives agree upon some measure that would be just to both parties.

HON. JOHN F. BANES

was greeted by Mr. Harmon with his

questions. He was glad to answer them.

As to biennial sessions he had the honor to be the first man who had ever introduced a bill in the legislature in favor of the measure. His bill had passed the house and was killed by the senate.

He believed the best way to settle the pure food question was for the Southern people to raise their own food.

He didn't think it would do any good to discuss the road law. The roads couldn't be improved without money, and the State at present didn't have any money.

Believed the State's higher institutions were being run extravagantly.

He objected to the child labor bill in the first place because it was class legislation. He didn't believe the parents of this State were willing to be told they were not competent to take care of their children—that they were not humane enough! He believed they could manage their own children and all their own affairs. If this bill is passed, where will this movement stop? To vote for this bill was willfully to pilfer away the liberties of the people a little at a time. Besides, it would lead to compulsory education. When this comes, it will apply to the negro, and if it was within his power he would not only not help the negro to get an education, but would stop them if possible. He had never heard of a child being forced into a mill. Most of the people in the mills have gone there for the purpose of mending their fortunes and wanted to work their children under twelve years of age.

Favored making laws for violation of labor contracts as stringent as possible and had done all he could to make them so.

HON. F. H. DOMINICK

wanted to be judged on the record he had made in the position he now sought.

In reply to Harmon's questions he favored biennial sessions, and had voted for the measure in the house. Favored pure food.

As to the road law, favored allowing each county putting its ten year prisoners on its own permanent chain gang for working the roads. Did not favor taxation for this purpose. A one-mill tax in this county would raise only \$4,500, and how many miles of road would that build?

Did not favor pulling down a single State institution, but wanted them run as economically as possible.

The bridge question was a matter entirely for the county supervisors.

His position was well known on the labor contract measure.

On the child labor question, it was a little funny that he should be here making a speech. We are all Democrats, and yet an editor in the State has said that it is inconceivable how a man could oppose the child labor bill and run in a Democratic primary, when the State convention had endorsed the measure. What is Mr. Gonzales' record on supporting platforms? He is the editor of a paper that was born in an independentism, characterized by Wade Hampton as little less than radicalism. In 1898 the dispensary was incorporated in the Democratic platform. Did Gonzales support the dispensary? The only man in favor of the dispensary that Gonzales had ever supported for office was elected. Why did he support him? He came out in a three column editorial later and admitted that he (Gonzales) was unbecome.

Mr. Gonzales also says that it is inconceivable that a white man, and a South Carolinian at that, should think that compulsory education would lead to negro supremacy. It is not only not inconceivable, but entirely possible and probable. If the negro is educated you cannot keep him from registering, as an educational or property qualification is all that is required, and if he is registered, you can not keep him from voting, except through force. We all know how badly the negroes outnumber us, and it is a very simple matter of calculation to see that we can very easily have negro supremacy.

Mr. Dominick had voted against

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ALL ODDS and ENDS, REMNANTS and SHORT LENGTHS placed on Centre Table to be closed out at less than 50 per cent. on the dollar.

MY AIM IS

TO GET READY for an enormous Fall business by making as much room as possible. I am going to buy the biggest Fall line I have ever carried, and must reduce my STOCK for it. People who can appreciate Bargains will miss it if they fail to visit my store now. In

TEN DAYS

I will Leave For The Great

Dry Goods, Millinery
and Shoe markets

OF THE NORTH.

KEEP AN EYE on this space. I am going to make it lively for the Boys this fall.

MIMNAUGH'S,

The Cheapest Store in the Carolinas.

the child labor bill twice, and would do so again. He didn't believe the children were being forced into the mill.

In conclusion, referred to the part he took in the beer dispensary bill matter, and to the fact that he had been exonerated by the investigating committee.

Following came the remaining candidates for the position of superintendent of education:

MR. E. S. WERTS

had filled the position he sought for two years. He knew he had made mistakes, but he had endeavored to serve his people efficiently and had given his whole time to his duties. If he had failed, it had not been because he did not try to serve them successfully. Co operation among all factors was necessary to successful school work.

Education was not knowledge of text books alone, but a realization of the duties and responsibilities of life. College training is not necessary to an education. It is upon the common schools that the future of this country depends.

MR. T. F. WICKER

thought the time had come for concert of action on the part of every man and every woman interested in education. The age was one of industrial progress, and education must keep pace. Common school education demanded the principal attention. The teacher stands in the place of the parent and he should be a man of character and one who knows his duty and will do it.

Again stated his view of the proper curriculum. Reading was the branch he considered of most vital importance.

FOR THE OFFICE OF PROBATE JUDGE.

Col. John C. Wilson stated his candidacy. The office he sought required a broad-minded and courageous man, one with the courage of his convictions. He was running against two good men and had nothing to say against them, but he wanted the office. He had always taken an active part in the affairs of his State, especially in 1876, and had served his county in the legislature. In the Confederate war he had had the honor of commanding one of the best companies that ever left this State for the bloody field of war.

Mr. Amos S. Wells knew he was handicapped in having as his oppo-

nents two such old and honored political leaders. They had been honored in the past, but he did not see where that put the people under any obligation to honor them in the future. He was not a veteran, but that was not his fault. His blood was just as patriotic as any that flowed through the veins of any man. His father had served in the war as a simple private, and if his opponent was going to claim the votes of veterans he felt entitled to the votes of the sons of veterans.

He thought his being a young man would better entitle him to the office than an old man with no ambition.

Hon. W. W. Hodges belonged to the crowd that was in and didn't want to get out, and claimed that a man who had learned the duties of an office was better prepared to discharge them than one who knew them not. It was best to let well enough alone. That was a maxim true in every vocation. He had sought to discharge faithfully the duties devolving upon him, and had heard no complaint. While he needed the money in the office, he was not actuated solely by mercenary motives for he wanted to live so that when he has passed away it can be said of him that he has done some good for his fellow man. Jno. K. Aull.