

The Newberry Herald and News.

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TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

COUNTY CAMPAIGN AT LONGSHORE.

THE CANDIDATES HOLD FORTH IN
NO. 6 TOWNSHIP.

A Good Meeting Attended by About 150
Voters and Some Ladies—Tax for Build-
ing Good Roads Receives Much
Attention, and That Ques-
tion and Child Labor
the Main Issues
Discussed.

Longshore, Newberry County, Au-
gust 15.—The candidates for county
offices held forth at this place, in No.
6 Township, today. The meetings
though attended by only about 200
persons, including about 150 voters,
was one of the best so far held.
Close attention prevailed throughout,
and there was some applause.

Besides the candidates for the leg-
islature and for superintendent of
education, those seeking the offices
of probate judge and treasurer, and
two candidates for sub supervi-
sor spoke.

The legislative candidates devoted
most of their time today to a discus-
sion of the questions of taxation for
the purpose of building good roads,
and child labor in the mills.

The candidates for the legislature
were first on the program and

CAPT. J. M. TAYLOR
was first speaker. He said he was
advocating what he advocated two
years ago. First, good roads. His
plan for building them was to have a
reasonable commutation tax; then
after that levy a one-half, three-
quarter or one mill tax on all prop-
erty. The result would be that the
country would be developed, and
the country would be brought in
touch with the town and the town
with the country.

Next in reference to appropriations
to State colleges. They were too
high and were extravagantly ex-
pended. If a child is given a com-
mon school education, if he has any-
thing in him, he will get a collegiate
training without State help.

Mr Taylor then went into his dis-
cussion of the Child Labor Bill, ex-
plaining that it did not affect in the
least any people except the mill peo-
ple themselves. There were chil-
dren in the Newberry mills today
with bright minds who would be an
honor to any community, but who,
because they had no education, were
not competent ever to rise in their
profession or to meet the duties and
responsibilities of life. The work
could not but dwarf both body and
mind. He made about the same ar-
gument as at previous meetings, fa-
voring legislation prohibiting chil-
dren under twelve years of age from
working in the mills.

COL. E. H. AULL
went first into a discussion of the
question of taxation, which he thought
of most importance. There was no
chance at the present time to reduce
taxation, because the appropriations
were already larger than the State's
income, giving figures. The only re-
form that we can get just now is
equalization of assessment of prop-
erty for purposes of taxation. The
remedy he proposed was that returns
should be made in each township in
the presence of the auditor and the
township board of assessors.

Favored a one-mill levy on all
property for building good roads.
He favored this tax because the men
who had most property should bear
the most of the burden, and in order
to reach the corporations, who would
be benefitted as much as individuals
in the country.

He favored the Child Labor Bill.
He did not agree with his friend, Mr.
Taylor, that this question affected
only the mill people. It affected all
the people of the county who were
interested in the future citizenship
of their State. When he first began
to study the question he did not un-
derstand why the mill people asked
for a law requiring them to
keep their children out of the mill,
and at first he opposed legislation.
But he had investigated it and he
had learned and knew that if the
mills needed the children the parents
would either be required to put their
children in the mill or to give up their
houses and leave the mill, which

most of them were not in a position
to do. Child labor being injurious,
even the mill men themselves admit-
ting it to be injurious, the State, in
order to protect its future citizens,
has a right to stop it. He wanted a
Bill that would be just to the mills
and just to the operatives.

HON. JNO. F. BANKS
gave his record in the legislature,
having introduced a Bill providing
for biennial sessions and having
worked for all measures introduced
to increase punishment for violation
of labor contracts, giving magistrates
a greater jurisdiction in this matter,
both of which had failed through no
fault of his; and went immediately
into a discussion of the Child Labor
Bill.

If the State has the right to say to
its parents that they shall not work
their children in the mill, where in
the name of goodness will such leg-
islation stop? We all want to see
the children educated, but we still
believe the parent is the most com-
petent judge for what is best for his
child. The time is coming in the
near future when the mill population
will outnumber the rural population.
Create friction between these people
and the mill owners, and between
both the country people, and get
the white people divided, one part
against the other, and what will be
the result? Twenty years from now
the negro generally will be voting.
If the white people work in harmony
they will outnumber and can outvote
them.

Would any within the hearing of
my voice this morning be willing to
assist, I am not doing for my child
what I ought to do. If you favor
this legislation you put yourself in
the predicament of asking the State
to make you take care of your chil-
dren, and if you need this, God pity
you!

He favored good roads and educa-
tion and all improvements that could
be secured without impoverishing the
people.

HON. F. H. DOMINICK
was proud that two years ago he had
headed the ticket at this place and
was proud of his record made in the
service of the people of Newberry
County.

Two years ago he made a fight on
this stump in favor of increasing pun-
ishment for violation of labor con-
tracts, and only the other day he had
heard that one of his kinsmen in this
community was against him because
he had done nothing in this direc-
tion. That was a slander that was
being circulated throughout the
county. He and his friends had
fought for this measure and succeed-
ed in getting it through the lower
house and it was not their fault that
it now lay dead in the senatorial
burying ground.

Had fought for biennial sessions, but
this measure, which had also passed
the lower house, met the same fate.
Stood to his good roads position,
favoring putting ten year prisoners
on permanent chain gangs. Give us
our ten year prisoners, and in a year
or two we will have a large enough
chain gang to work every road in the
county. Newberry County is today
between \$8,000 and \$10,000 in debt.
Why not go to work and pay off this
debt and get rid of the interest be-
fore levying additional taxes?

Was against the Child Labor Bill
and had been against it all along.
He knew of children right now on
factory hill who were not in the mill
and had never been in the mill. Why
do they have schools there if the
children are forced into the mill?

MAJ. F. W. HIGGINS
opposed the Child Labor Bill intro-
duced in the last legislature which
prohibited the mills from hiring any
child under twelve years of age.
Divide the thing. Let the children
go to school a while and then let
them work.

One of the causes of the county's
indebtedness was that the people of
Newberry County were considered so
generous that every action against
the Southern railway, whether the
cause occurred in North Carolina,
Tennessee or Georgia, or somewhere
else was dumped into the Newberry
courts and the people were contin-

ally being taxed for extra terms.
Wanted to see every case tried in the
courts of the county where the cause
of the action occurs.

Attacked extravagance of State
colleges, and wanted penalty for vi-
olation of labor contracts increased.

Paid his tribute to the Confederate
soldier. Give him all that we are
able to give.

Favored one-mill tax for building
good roads, taking same position as
Mr. Aull, supplemented by ten year
prisoners, position take by Mr. Domi-
nick.

HON. ARTHUR KIBLER
had invariably, during his service in
the legislature, voted in favor of
keeping taxes just as low as possi-
bly. Was opposed, as he had said
on every stump in this county, to
further taxation, and opposed a one-
mill tax for building good roads.
Besides, \$4,500, which it would bring
in, if raised every year for a century
would not put our roads in good
condition. And if one mill was levied
there was no telling where it would
stop. It would result in nothing
and in a few years there would be a
clamor for more taxes, and you will
have a two, or three or four or five
mill tax, and that will not work the
roads. We would like to have good
roads but the people are too poor.

Mr. Kibler was asked to say some-
thing about the roads of Greenville
and Anderson.

Replied he had not traveled over
them for ten years.

Voice: They have the one mill tax
and commutation tax and they have
good roads.

Opposed the Child Labor Bill.
Has South Carolina the right to tell
the parent that he shall not do this
or that with his children, so long as
he does not maltreat them? That
was the broad question. It
would lead to the children loafing
on the streets or to compulsory edu-
cation. It takes away from the parent
his rights, and there is no telling
where it will end.

In conclusion gave his record in
opposition to increase of appropria-
tions to State colleges.

MR. WM. H. SANDERS
stated his position in favor of good
roads, but not to be built by taxa-
tion if they could be secured in any
other way. One-mill tax for good
roads would accomplish something
in five or ten years.

Opposed Child Labor Bill on the
broad principle that the State did
not have the right to say to its pa-
rents what they should do with their
children.

Favored education, but the State's
higher institutions were being run
too extravagantly.

MR. TAYLOR
wanted a moment to reply to Mr.
Dominick. In his remarks Mr. Domi-
nick left the impression that he
(Taylor) was going around the coun-
ty attacking the Newberry mill. He
wanted to say that he had never said
anything derogatory to the Newberry
mill. As he had stated, if there was
a gentleman in South Carolina he
believed it was T. J. McCrary, and
the same could be said of Geo. W.
Summer. The children were safe so
long as the mills were in the hands
of Southern men. But McCrary
and Summer were not immortal. "I
say to you in the presence of one
mill president that nine-tenths of
the children who go in the mills un-
der twelve years of age will never
read or write, because the prices they
get will never allow them to quit
and go to school."

MR. DOMINICK
replying said that he did not say
Mr. Taylor had charged these things
at the Newberry mill. On the con-
trary he had stated that Mr. Taylor
admitted at Little Mountain that
these conditions did not exist at the
Newberry mill. Two years ago Mr.
Taylor made the race for the legis-
lature and did not mention child
labor. Why? That was the ques-
tion he wanted Mr. Taylor to an-
swer.

Following came the candidates for
the office of

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Mr. T. E. Wicker thought the

progress of a county could be judged
by the condition of its roads and of
its schools. Give us an enlightened
citizenship and we will have a pros-
perous and progressive country.
Gave his position on the best curri-
culum for the common school, read-
ing being of most importance. There
should be harmony between patrons,
trustees, and superintendents of edu-
cation. In order to have good schools
we must have harmony. The trust-
ees of every school should be recom-
mended by the patrons of that school,
because they should have the men of
their choice to represent them. A
superintendent should visit the
schools of this county not in a per-
functory manner, but he should give
them a thorough inspection.

Mr. E. S. Werts looked back with
pleasure to the time when he stood
on this platform two years ago, and
appreciated the support received
here at that time. He left it with
the people how well he had served
them. It had been his purpose while
in office to represent the whole peo-
ple of Newberry County, and he had
discharged the duties of his office
impartially and without respect to
friend or foe. He only asked to be
judged on his record. He talked of
the progress of education, and though
it is of a higher type than ever be-
fore, there are yet many ways in
which the schools can be improved,
such as better teachers and longer
terms. But if most importance was
the question of attendance. He had
visited the schools and he found
many children not in attendance.
Parents should be aroused on this
question, and the teachers should
devote to it much time and thought.
Co operation among all factors was
what was most needed. He had been
criticised by some upon the matter
of expenditures of amounts by cer-
tain teachers and read a letter from
State Superintendent McMahan quot-
ing the law as authority for the

trustees aiding the teachers to at-
tend the summer school.
Mr. J. S. Wheeler appeared today
in the interest of the schools. Edu-
cation was the most important ques-
tion before the people, and the com-
mon schools was the all important
subject to be considered. He favored
a good superintendent, good trust-
ees, and good teachers and when
these were gained good schools could
not but result. The county superin-
tendent is the teacher of the teach-
ers and, therefore, this is a most im-
portant position. The best way to
get good attendance was to awake
an interest in each community.
Wanted children in the common
schools prepared for college.

The candidates for the office of

PROBATE JUDGE
Messrs. Amos S. Wells, John C.
Wilson, and W. W. Hodges briefly
presented the candidacy.
The candidates for Treasurer,
Messrs. John L. Epps and W. W.
McMorris, also spoke, and were
followed by Messrs W. H. Wendt and
J. A. C. Kibler, for Sub Supervisor.
Mr. Wendt was liberally applauded
on a verse which he sang in German
for the benefit of his tired audience.
Judge W. G. Peterson called at-
tention to the matter of voting upon
the removal of the court house, giv-
ing the facts and figures, and the
meeting adjourned.

John K. Aull

SOME DISPENSARY CHANGES.

Registration in the Bookkeeping Depart-
ment and the Appointments.

[Columbia Record, 15th.]
Owing to continued ill health in
his family, Mr. A. Z. Stroman, book-
keeper of the dispensary has re-
signed. He was appointed to the
place during the last legislature and
performed his duties acceptably. He
is succeeded by Mr. D. A. Hawkins,
of Newberry, who has been connected
with the dispensary for several years
as stenographer and bookkeeper,
his new plan being in the nature of
a deserted promotion. He is suc-
ceeded as bookkeeping in the "dump
room" by Mr. Tom Reasoner, who
was formerly an assistant dispenser,
but who has more recently been
connected with the express company.

STATE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY IN THE
SOUTHERN STATES.

Dr. Butler, State Veterinarian of North Car-
olina, Tells Wherein Southern Stock Rais-
ers are to Blame and Intimates that
not Enough Attention is Given
to the Study of Stock Raising
at Clemson—Prof. Upton
Arouses the Intense
Interest of Farm-
ers by his Ad-
dress on
Milk.

[News and Courier.]

Clemson, August 13.—Dr. Fait
Butler, State veterinarian of North
Carolina, addressed the Farmers' In-
stitute at Clemson yesterday. He
first spoke of the necessity of the
live stock industry in the South. He
compared favorably the land of the
South with lands in the North and
West. He said that no farming op-
eration or system is ever entirely
successful permanently unless the
main idea was to raise food products
and feed to stock. He drew atten-
tion to the fact that Southern cattle
are as healthy as cattle anywhere,
and disease is of little considera-
tion.

He next spoke of grasses as bear-
ing on stock raising and showed that
out of four of the large had produc-
ing States Iowa was the only one
that produced more hay per acre
than South Carolina during a ten-
year period. He pointed out also
that Southerners usually do not put
their best land in hay, while in the
North the best land is devoted to it,
and showed that while Iowa pro-
duced in one year five million tons of
hay South Carolina produced 192,000
tons. He said that the Southern
country was one of the richest sec-
tions, otherwise it could not have
stood the drain that has so long been
made on it.

He showed that the system of
milked quick and without irritation,
care being taken to milk clean, be-
cause milk left in the udder is liable
so cause inflammation of the ducts,
which inflammation may be perma-
nent. Milk, like meat, is easily af-
fected by bacteria and he finds that
many cows have bacteria in the milk
before it is drawn from them.

STOCK-RAISING MUST BE TAUGHT.

He also spoke of some of the ob-
stacles to raising stock in the South
and said that in order to have stock
we must have men educated in that
direction. He criticised the fact that
he saw no well equipped agricultural
building here, while very fine build-
ings for other sciences existed, and
he censured the trustees for their
remissness in the matter. His re-
marks drew forth considerable ap-
plause.

He showed that cattle were selling
higher than usual and would prob-
ably continue high, and predicted
that cotton seed meal would never
be cheap again because it was worth
\$35 a ton for feed.

He emphasized the importance of
the farmers getting agricultural edu-
cation and proceeded to show some
things specially needed. He showed
from his own observation that many
stock owners do not know whether
they have well bred or back stock
because of lack of knowledge in these
subjects. All stock must be bred for
for some special purpose. A cow
bred for milking uses is not expected
to make a good beef type and an
animal bred specially for beef is not
a good milk type. He told of the
case steer—one Jersey and one Here-
ford—that were tested in Ohio. The
expense of fattening was practically
the same. The Jersey, weighing
1,000 pounds at 3 years old, brought
little over four cents a pound, the
Hereford little over six cents a pound.
The Jersey dressed 57½ per cent. net
the other 67½ per cent. net. Jersey
made tallow 190 pounds; Hereford
made 90 pounds tallow. Tallow be-
ing worth only three or four cents a
pound and beef a good deal more,
made the difference in favor of the
Jersey marked on this item alone.
so this test very strikingly illustrated
the importance of breeding the dif-
ferent types for the purpose for
which one particular type is wanted.

His next subject was the cattle
tick, which he considers the worst

obstacle to stock raising in the
South.

More cattle die in South Carolina
from Texas fever than from all other
diseases combined.

An easy way to get rid of these
ticks is to separate an infected pas-
ture from one not infected by a very
low plank fence a few inches high.
This can be done because the tick
will not crawl or move on ground
more than a few feet and will not
cross a plank eight or ten inches
high.

The female tick will lay 1,500 to
3,000 eggs, which will hatch in
warm weather in two or three weeks.
The tick does not crawl from one
tick to another. Young ticks will
not usually live through the winter,
but eggs will keep and hatch out
next spring.

North Carolina is expending \$7,000
or \$8,000 a year in exterminating the
ticks.

In September we should take cat-
tle out of tick infested pastures and
cleanse them thoroughly of ticks and
put cattle into clean fields.

Another plan is to grease the cat-
tle once a week and ticks will be
destroyed. Grease the legs and un-
der portions of the body. Any
cheap grease, with a little kerosene,
is good.

Dr. Butler is a Canadian by birth
and has been living about sixteen
years in the United States, being
employed by the United States Gov-
ernment as meat inspector for sev-
eral years in the West.

HOW TO MILK AND CARE FOR COWS.

Prof. C. O. Upton addressed the
institute today, his subject being
"Milk."

He had drawn on a blackboard a
diagram of the udder of a cow and
with its use very soon instructed his
audience as to formation, relative
position and functions of the ducts,
cells and muscles of the udder.

He said that the milk should be
milked quick and without irritation,
care being taken to milk clean, be-
cause milk left in the udder is liable
so cause inflammation of the ducts,
which inflammation may be perma-
nent. Milk, like meat, is easily af-
fected by bacteria and he finds that
many cows have bacteria in the milk
before it is drawn from them.

He spoke of the ease with which
some foodstuffs affect milk and said
that in the North some dairymen fed
their cows away from the milking
time as far as possible. They milk first
and feed afterward. He spoke on the
composition of milk. In 100 parts
of milk there are 12 1.2 parts of
of solids and the balance is water.
Of the 12 1.2 parts of solids parts
are butter fat, five parts lactose or
milk sugar, three and one-half parts
casein (curd).

The milk first drawn from a cow is
of poorer quality than milk last
drawn sometimes varying in butter
fat several per cent. Why this is so
is not exactly known.

Color of milk does not indicate
richness, but is due to individuality
of the cow and to some extent to the
feed. The per cent of butter fat
that a cow will make is not appre-
ciably influenced by the richness of
her food, but is due to what is called
"individuality." This per cent of
butter fat varies in the same cow
from various causes, but is fairly
uniform and increases with age.

This address took well with the
farmers, who consumed a good deal
of the allotted time by asking ques-
tions relating to cows, treatment of
calves and kindred subjects.

Prof. Upton is from the North
and came here last September as
dairyman. This is the first meeting
of the institute at which he has been
present.

Excursion Rates.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad is
offering cheap excursion rates to the
seashore and mountain resorts of the
Carolinas and Virginia for August 20th.
In addition to the special low rates,
they will operate through Pullman
sleepers from Jacksonville, Fla., to
Norfolk, Va., leaving former point at
9.00 a. m. These rates and schedules
will offer excellent opportunity for
parties desiring to make a business trip
or to take a vacation at a very little
cost and receive benefit of all modern
conveniences, which includes the very
best dining car service.

GAFFNEY AT LAST WITNESSES A SCRAP.

HEMPHILL AND LATIMER DO THE
UNEXPECTED.

And it Amounted to Nothing—A Couple of
"Cass" Words and a Little Gesticu-
lation With One or Two
Blows—That's All.

[Special to The State.]

Gaffney, Aug. 14.—There is some-
thing either in the water or the at-
mosphere that calls forth a difficulty
of some sort every time candidates
or officials speak here. It will be
remembered that it was at this place
that Senator Tillman and McLaurin
found that arguments availed noth-
ing and both tendered their resigna-
tion to Gov. McSweeney and the in-
cident of the "Jim" Tillman DeCamp
episode, a few weeks ago, is still
fresh in the minds of the people.
But today two would be senators
came to actual blows, and all about
a small matter. It happened this
way:

At the senatorial and congressional
candidates' meeting held here in the
court house today, Congressman Latimer
was the first speaker for the
United States senate. When his
turn came, the dinner hour having
arrived, a majority of the 500 audi-
ence left. Latimer did not want to
speak to the depleted crowd and
asked permission of the chairman to
be allowed to postpone his speech
until after dinner, the time allotted
to the congressmen. The matter was
left to a vote, and it was unanimo-
usly ordered that the speech be post-
poned as requested.

Latimer jumped up and said: "I
want you all to come back here and
hear me, for these five lawyers have
been jumping on one poor farmer,
and I am going to answer them."
As they were leaving the bar of the
court room, Hemphill said:

that, for none of us have been jump-
ing on you today, and you know it.
It has always been our rule to end a
meeting before we stop, and it will
not be right to infringe upon the
time of the congressmen."

Hemphill—I do care for the con-
gressmen, and you know it.

By this time they were facing each
other, and both very angry.

Latimer—I know that you don't
care for them.

Hemphill—G—d—d—m you you
know that is not true.

A BLOW ON THE CHEEK.

Latimer then drew back and hit
Hemphill a severe, stunning blow on
the cheek. Several men jumped in
between them and the driving blow
sent by Hemphill at his antagonist
fell short of its mark. Hemphill
then grabbed his umbrella and tried
to hit Latimer over the head of the
interfering men, but he could not
reach him. Several men grabbed
hold of both antagonists, who were
making desperate efforts to get at
each other, and in the scuffle Hemphill
was pushed back between two
chairs in the jury box, but was in-
stantly helped to his feet again.

This ended the incident as far as
this correspondent saw and heard.
It is rumored that Hemphill fol-
lowed Latimer out of the court room
and asked him why he struck him,
and Latimer replied "because you
cursed me."

"I DID NOT CURSE YOU."
To which Hemphill rejoined: "I
did not curse you."

Latimer said: "Well, if you did
not curse me, I apologize."

This latter statement is mere here-
say, but the first part is testimony
and was heard and witnessed by
many.

The whole affair was totally unex-
pected, for during the entire cam-
paign there has not been any con-
troversy to amount to anything be-
tween these two gentlemen, either off
or on the stand.

BEFORE THE MAYOR.

Both Hemphill and Latimer were
notified to appear before Mayor Lit-
tle this evening, and, pending an in-
vestigation, both were required to
put up \$10 each for their appearance.
At a late hour tonight Mayor Lit-
tle decided to allow Messrs. Hemphill
and Latimer forfeit their deposit
of \$10 until morning.