

**THE CAMPAIGN MEETING.**

**SIX SENATORIAL CANDIDATES MAKE SPEECHES.**

National Issues Discussed in a Calm and Dispassionate Manner—The Campaign Promises to Be Made on Issues and the Discussion Are Enlivening—Stoll and Smith Appointed to Be the Favorites.

If the size of the crowd that was in the court house when the senatorial campaign meeting was called to order at 10.45 o'clock this morning is an index of the amount of interest the people feel in the contest, then they are not deeply concerned. All the candidates included, there were about two hundred and fifty to three hundred people present. As the speaking proceeded the crowd was augmented by late arrivals, but at no time was the court room over-crowded.

The meeting was called to order by County Chairman John H. Clifton, who requested Dr. W. B. Dorman to open the meeting with prayer.

Chairman Clifton then announced that the senatorial candidates would speak first, and that the three candidates for solicitor and Mr. Lever, the unopposed candidate for congress, would follow.

Mr. John Gary Evans, of Spartanburg, was first introduced. Mr. Evans began by saying that this was the first meeting of the most important campaign the State has ever known in more than one respect. He then proceeded to discuss the important issues that enter into the campaign. He told how the South, the Southern cotton farmer in particular, has been oppressed ever since the close of the war, is now oppressed and will continue to be oppressed, as long as the Republican party remains in power, by the tariff, framed and executed for the benefit and enrichment of the manufacturers of the North. He amplified this theme by going into a detailed and particular discussion of causes and effects of the Republican tariff. In conclusion, he touched briefly upon the financial situation. His speech was clear-cut and interesting, but there was nothing new, original or attention-arousing in it. He was given some attention, but aroused no enthusiasm. Once during the course of his speech there was a ripple—a gentle ripple—of applause, and when he concluded he was applauded quite liberally.

Col. George Johnston, of Newberry, introduced his remarks with an anecdote that took well and amused his hearers. He then got down to a discussion of national issues in real earnest. He said that the armed contest that rent the country in twain some odd years ago, settled but one point—that the method of settlement of national issues attempted by the South was not the right one. The question of secession alone was settled once for all by the war that ended in 1865—on all other questions the South triumphed and it is the settlement of other and more important questions that require the best efforts of all Southern men in this crisis in our affairs. He referred to the policies of the Republican party and their effects upon the South. Roosevelt, he declared to be the most dangerous man that has ever held high position in America, and the most dishonest and conscientious politician the United States has ever known. Roosevelt is not dishonest in petty affairs, dealing with money matters, but in political affairs he is ruthless. If he is not nominated by the Republican convention now in session in Chicago, the country will escape a great danger and true American citizens will breathe a freer air, for Roosevelt's nomination would be a blow to liberty and the republican form of government. He discussed the tariff and the currency system and briefly presented the evils we endure, the need of change, and where and how the changes should be made. Col. Johnston was applauded liberally at intervals throughout his speech.

Col. W. W. Lumpkin, who entered the race at the eleventh hour, filing his pledge yesterday, was the next speaker. He made a red-hot prohibition speech. He unlimbered his well-known brand of eloquence and declaimed his well-rounded periods until the rafters rang. His prohibition sentiments were generously applauded. He also said that he was a traveling man and wanted to go to the senate to represent the 400,000 traveling men who are now without representation in congress. He is and has always been a working man and he wants to represent the unrepresented working man.

Mr. O. B. Martin, who has filled the office of State superintendent of education for six years, is admittedly one of the most effective campaigners and stump speakers in the State, and although he confined himself closely to the manuscript of his speech he made a hit with the crowd. He plays the role of a plain, common sense rough and ready, outspoken, sincere

laborer for the public weal and plays it well. He speaks a language every body understands, and his sentences are clear-cut and direct. He attempts no airy flights of eloquence, perpetrates no florid eloquence, but talks to the point, enlivening his discourse with jokes and stories that hit the point every time.

Mr. R. G. Rhett, of Charleston, when introduced, was received with greater applause than any of the speakers who had preceded him. He apparently had a large number of friends and well wishers in the crowd and they gave him a good send off. Mr. Rhett devoted the greater part of his time to a lucid and forcible presentation of his plan for the revision of the currency system, by which the hold of the banks and the bondholders of the North can be broken and the South freed from the oppressive exactions that has kept the South in bondage. By this system money will be provided when needed for the movement of crops at an interest of 4 or 5 per cent. He also discussed the tariff, and its relations to the business interests of the country, and the burdens it imposed upon the South. Mr. Rhett showed a thorough familiarity with the subject and a comprehensive grasp of the situation. The speech was a business-like presentation of a question in which all people have a deep interest and it created a favorable impression.

Mr. E. D. Smith, who was at home, among his own people, was given a cordial reception. He discussed the tariff and money questions briefly, but the greater part of his time he gave to a history of the fight of the farmers for freedom from the domination of the New York cotton exchange and allied interests, whose wealth is derived from the control they exercise over the price of cotton. Mr. Smith is an attractive, eloquent and persuasive speaker and he was at his best today. He struck a responsive echo in the hearts of his hearers and the speech was punctuated with applause.

Mr. Grace, of Charleston, who entered the race yesterday, was unable to be present, as he was detained in Charleston by business. After the senatorial candidates had concluded the three candidates for solicitor, Messrs. Philip H. Stoll, of Kingstree, A. B. Stucky, of Sumter, and J. B. McLaughlin, of Bishopville, made brief speeches, announcing their candidacy.

The meeting was concluded with a speech by Congressman Lever, who has no opposition for re-election. Mr. Lever, after expressing his sincere and heartfelt thanks for the support Sumter has always given him, told something of the work he has done for this district, the efforts he has made to do more and the plans he has to do more in a practical way for the betterment of the Seventh district and South Carolina. He was applauded and there is no doubt about his popularity in Sumter.

**Stoll for Solicitor.**

At a meeting of the Board of Trade last Monday night a resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted by a rising vote, endorsing Philip Stoll, Esq., of the local bar, as candidate for solicitor of the Third judicial circuit. This is at it should be. It will be remembered that when Solicitor Wilson was elected judge the governor appointed H. H. Wells, Esq., of Florence in his stead. Then, when the new circuits were formed, Mr. J. B. McLaughlin of Bishopville, the present incumbent, received the appointment. The election for this office has really never gone before the people since Judge Wilson succeeded himself four years ago.

Mr. Stoll is a man well qualified to fill this office and he should receive the unanimous support of his home county. He is a ready speaker, and he will make a vigorous campaign and his chances for election are excellent.

As a matter of local pride every voter of this county who can influence some one in another county should turn him to Mr. Stoll. If this be done and his home county support him loyally his election is assured. There is this to remember: It has been 20 years since any Williamsburg county man has even offered to an elective office in State, district or circuit. Now that we have a candidate with grit and backbone enough to venture beyond the local pool into the mainstrom of politics let us give him our hearty and loyal help.

To elect Mr. Stoll solicitor would be the best advertisement that Williamsburg has had for many years. First, let the world know that we have a county that is second to none in the State in fertility of soil and resources; and second, that we have confidence in and will support our home men.

Vote for Stoll.—Kingstree County Record.

\*W. R. Ward, of Dyersburg, Tenn., writes: "This is to certify that I have used Foley's Orino Laxative for chronic constipation, and it has proven without a doubt to be a thorough, practical remedy for this trouble, and it is with pleasure I offer my conscientious reference." Sibert's Drug Store.

**THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.**

**SCENES OF STIRRING ENTHUSIASM AT THE OPENING SESSION.**

Vast Crowd Present When Meeting is Called to Order—Permanent Officers Are Already Decided On—The Day's Work.

Chicago, June 16.—Amid scenes of stirring enthusiasm the Republican national convention of 1908 began its deliberation at noon today in the presence of an assemblage estimated at upwards of 14,000 people, with the sounds of patriotic airs alternating with the frenzied shouts for Roosevelt, Taft and the other popular heroes, the first tocsin of the coming struggle from the graceful orator of Michigan, Senator Julius Caesar Burrows, and the initial formalities which started this momentous gathering into meeting. The opening session lasted less than two hours and was less noticeable for the business accomplished than for the opportunity it afforded of seeing again this stirring picture of the people assembled from every corner of the country to select a candidate for president of the United States. The actual work of the day was quickly accomplished and tonight the various important committees on credential, platform, organization, etc.—are preparing for the more important business to come.

Early in the day all roads in Chicago turned toward the huge pile known as the Coliseum, with its back towards Lake Michigan and its great turrets fronting a rather shabby section of the city. Here centered the convention throngs—State delegations, singly and in groups, some with marching clubs and bands and banners for their favorites, the Ohio delegation with a huge black silk standard bearing the portrait of Secretary Taft. At the front and rear the great building was besieged by steady streams of humanity, until at noon almost every seat in the structure was occupied and great crowds stood outside to catch the echoes from within.

**Impressive Scene.**

The scene when the vast assemblage was called to order was one of impressive dignity, of animation and of color, in the central arena sat the delegations, almost 1,000 strong, and back of them their alternates, another thousand in number, with the standards of the State rising here and there above the turbulent sea of heads. The points of vantage, immediately in front was held by Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Wisconsin, each having a candidate, while further back, rank after rank, were ranged other States and territories, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Alaska forming the outlying fringe of the official delegation. Around the central mass of delegates and alternates swept the long lines of spectators, in rising tiers and in solid masses, men and women, the latter in gay-hued summer gowns and with fluttering fans and waving handkerchiefs. Higher up another gallery made the entire circuit of the vast enclosure. Above the ever-moving, kaleidoscope scene, bent the huge semi-circle roof, its steel girders looped with bunting and ablaze with electric devices, shields and patriotic symbols. In front of the delegates stretched the mammoth platform, 200 feet square, and accommodating 1,800 distinguished guests, including ambassadors and ministers from foreign states, besides the officers of the convention and members of the national committee.

**WOMAN TO BE ELECTROCUTED.**

**Mrs. Mary Farmer Must Pay Death Penalty for Fendish Murder of Mrs. Sarah Brennan.**

Watertown, N. Y., June 19.—Gilty of murder in the first degree was the verdict of the jury in the case of Mrs. Mary Farmer, charged with the killing of Mrs. Sarah Brennan. The jury was out three hours. Justice Rogers sentenced Mrs. Farmer to be electrocuted at Auburn prison during the week beginning Aug. 2.

The crime for which Mrs. Farmer, who is 29 years old, was convicted was the most fendish. Her victim, Mrs. Brennan, who was 55 years old, was her neighbor and intimate friend and the motive was to gain possession of the Brennan home, deeds of which Mrs. Farmer had forged in October. The crime was committed April 23. Mrs. Brennan was hacked to pieces with a hatchet and her body stuffed in a trunk.

Mrs. Farmer's husband is also under indictment on a charge of murder in the first degree as accessory to the crime.

Don't cough your head off when you can get a guaranteed remedy in Bees Laxative Cough Syrup. It is especially recommended for children as it's pleasant to take, is a gentle laxative thus expelling the phlegm from the system. For coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, hoarseness and all bronchial trouble. Guaranteed. Sold by Sibert's Drug Store.

Cora Morten of Aiken county has been arrested on the charge of choking her infant to death.

**EFFECTS OF SPEEDING AUTOMOBILES.**

L. W. Page, Director of the Office of Public Roads, and Dr. Allerton S. Cushman Conduct Some Experiments to Prove the Theory of Highway Engineers That Rubber Tired Vehicles Moving at High Speed Strip the Roads of Surface Binder and Ruin Them.

A two ton racing automobile moving at something in excess of a mile a minute while an impenetrable cloud of fog-grey rock dust hang to the horizon and marked the speeding course of the big machine, was the sight witnessed by travelers on the famous conduit road a dozen miles from Washington on Thursday, April 23.

The seemingly pronounced violation of the speed ordinances was countenanced by two of the Nation's federal departments; Agriculture and War; however, the rushing motor-car having been pressed into requisition by L. W. Page, director of public roads, and Dr. Allerton S. Cushman, assistant director, in the effort to determine the effects of automobile traffic upon macadam highways, and the stretch of thoroughfare was placed at their disposal by war department officials.

While the racing car and others of various weights and types made many trips over the selected stretch of a mile and a half at varying rates of speed, from 5 to 65 miles an hour, a corps of skilled photographers, equipped with the most modern devices for photographing vehicles at high speeds, made accurate records of the various tests.

It has long been known to highway engineers that automobiles were rapidly shortening the lives of the rock surface roads of the world, and many experiments have been made in the past six or seven years to determine the actual cause of the damage done. To understand how the soft broad tires of the modern motor car can work an injury to the surface that not only withstands, but improves under the constant passing and repassing of vehicles with iron tires, one must be apprised briefly of the theory on which, first Tresauget of Limoges, and later MacAdam of Ayr, worked when giving such highways to the world. The reasoned that a road surfaced with bits of stone would improve under wagon traffic because the iron tires of the passing vehicles would constantly crush the stones and form rock dust particles; that those rock dust particles would not merely fill in all interstices between the stones, but would also form a surface dust binder; the wettings and rollings tended to cement the dust into a shell-like surface and thus make the entire road one traffic-withstanding, water-shedding mass.

The reasoned well and wisely. The macadam roads lived up to the theories of their inventors and improved with the passing years until the advent of the automobile. It was but a shot time after it came into vogue that highway engineers in all civilized lands learned that a new condition was confronting them and that established customs were being menaced. The trouble was quickly traced to the automobile and it was studied. It was soon noted that he soft rubber tire was the highway menace. It crushed no rock itself and therefore contributed no quota of the needful surface dust binder, while the tremendous tractive force of the rear wheels drew up the dust made by the iron tired wagons and sent it whirling away over adjacent lands.

Those who witnessed the experiments on Thursday near the National Capital could not doubt for a moment that the various road experts all over the world are correct in their opinion that very rapidly driven automobiles are rapidly tearing up the surface of the macadam road, for not only were huge clouds of dust lifted into the air and blown off the road, but careful examination showed that the material under the wheel tracks of the machine was distinctly loosened and ravelled even during the short period of these tests.

No such effects were noticeable after the passing of iron tired vehicles; the series of these tests beginning with the passing of a horse drawn vehicle. This was photographed as it moved along and also as the wagon tires passed over a given mark. Then the automobiles were sent over the course. The first was a heavy weight touring car moving at five miles an hour. A series of pictures was made of that car on its many journeys at varying rates of speed until its maximum of 45 miles an hour was attained. Then the work was taken up by the huge racer, which tore down the road first at a speed of 50 miles an hour, and then 55, 60, and finally at 65. It fairly lifted the road surfacing material as it sped along regular ridges of rock dust rising in front of the rear wheels and floating away in blinding clouds. Other tests were made and other pictures taken of various types of heavy Limousine cars and runabouts. It was plainly noticeable and was commented on that the automobiles

when moving at the low rates of speed equal to the speed made by horse-drawn vehicles made very little dust, the theory that fast speeding automobiles are responsible for road surface destruction being pretty thoroughly substantiated by these means.

The results of this interesting bit of road work will be carefully studied and put together in a paper or papers to be presented to the international road congress which will meet at Paris October 11; for so far-reaching are the ravages of the automobile on the wonderful roads of France that that country has urged highway engineers of all lands to assemble at her gay metropolis in the fall to take up the problem and strive for a solution of it.

**LIQUOR SALES LESS.**

**People Consuming Less Strong Drink Now That Weather Is Warm.**

The warm weather seems to be decreasing the consumption of whiskey in South Carolina, especially in the low country, according to the figures of Dispensary Auditor West, who has just completed the tabulation of the dispensary sales for May. The total sales for last month amount to \$261,357.59 as against \$372,751.68 for April a decrease of about \$12,000.

The sales for Aiken county show the greatest slump, as they amounted to \$27,642.09 in April and \$17,094.23 in May, a falling off of \$10,000. Evidently the Georgia thirst is being supplied partially somewhere else now than at North Augusta, Barnwell, Beaufort and Bamberg also show slight decrease in sales while Charleston remains about satisfactory, the sales for April being \$52,892.14 and \$50,508.21 in May.

Orangeburg shows a decrease from \$15,577.70 in April to \$14,519.20 in May. Sumter from \$14,786.70 in April to \$13,914.52 in May; Williamsburg from \$6,096.33 in April to \$5,174.63 in May.

Richland shows an increase, the sales in May being \$41,468.10 and in April \$40,120.05.

**PROHIBITION IN NORTH CAROLINA.**

**Gov. Glenn Issues Proclamation—To Take Effect on January 1, 1908.**

Raleigh, N. C., June 19.—Gov. Glenn today, amidst imposing ceremonies, signed the proclamation for prohibition to go into effect in North Carolina on the first of January, 1909. The ceremonies took place in the executive office and prohibition leaders from all parts of the State were present. The official vote announced was 113,612 for prohibition and 69,416 against it. Twenty counties out of 98 went wet. The temperance women of the State, at the ceremonies, presented a handsome banner to Buncombe county for the largest majority for prohibition, and one to Yancy county for the largest percentage, ten votes only out of 1,220 in Yancey county being cast against prohibition.

**LIGHTNING KILLS MAN AND WIFE**

**Baby and Two Other Persons on Same Seat on Greenville County Church Unhurt.**

Piedmont, June 21.—At Sandy Springs Baptist church, Greenville county, where a Sunday school union was being held, lightning struck the church building, immediately behind the pulpit, and killed Mr. Will Linderman and his wife. Two others were sitting on the same seat and were not injured.

The Rev. Mr. McCord, of Piedmont, was delivering an address at the time and received a slight shock.

The church building was vacated, although a heavy downpour or rain was in progress, and there was a great deal of excitement for the time being.

**DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN.**

**John Patterson Brock Succumbs to an Attack of Fever.**

Summerton, June 19.—John Patterson Brock died this afternoon at the home of his adopted mother, Mrs. S. E. Brock, after an illness of about 10 days. He was taken with typhoid fever shortly after his return from a business school and for several days his life has been despaired of. Mr. Brock was a bright young man, full of promise, and his death has cast a gloom over the entire community. He was about 19 years old and the son of Mr. Allen C. Harvin of Manning.

Greenville, June 20.—At the quarry of the Greenville Crushed Stone company near Liberty, O. C. Dorman of Gaffney was injured in loading a hole with dynamite. A premature explosion tore several terrible gashes in the young man's face and the attending physician thinks he may be able to save one of the injured man's eyes. Mr. Dorman was taken to Gaffney on a cot.

Manzan Pile Remedy comes ready to use, in a collapsible tube, with nozzle. One application soothes and heals, reduces inflammation and relieves soreness and itching. Price 50c. Sold by Sibert's Drug Store.

**TAFT RESIGNS WAR PORTFOLIO**

**LUKE E. WRIGHT, AN EX-CONFEDERATE, SUCCEEDS HIM.**

Republican Nominee for Presidency Will Go Out of Office in War Department June 30—President Appoints Tennesseean to Take His Place.

Washington, June 19.—Secretary of War Taft today handed to President Roosevelt his resignation from the cabinet.

The correspondence between the president and Secretary Taft relating to the latter's resignation is very brief. Secretary Taft simply said in his resignation:

"I hereby tender my resignation as secretary of war, to take effect June 30 next."

The president in reply said: "Your resignation is accepted, to take effect June 30."

The resignation was dated yesterday and the acceptance today. The statement given out at the White House concerning Mr. Wright's appointment follows:

"As Philippine commissioner and later as vice governor and governor he won the affection and regard of the army to a high degree, and many of the most distinguished of the men who served in the army at the time he was in the Philippines have urged his appointment, because they felt he was in a peculiar way their champion and to a peculiar degree understood them and their needs. This is especially true as regards the men who were Union veterans of the civil war, for these grew to feel that he was always specially interested in their welfare.

"Moreover, his great administrative and legal ability both peculiarly fit him to deal with the problems in the Philippines, Panama and Cuba. For the work of the war department is now such that only a man with special fitness and unusual training is able to do justice to it. Of all the men in the country the president feels that Luke Wright is the man best equipped to take up the work of the department, which for the last seven years has been under the control, first, of Root, and then of Taft.

"As a young man he was a captain in the Confederate army. He is one of the best lawyers not only of his State, but of the entire South. He has also been foremost in advocating and insisting upon fair treatment for the colored people. He first definitely established his reputation in the terrible days of the yellow fever epidemic at Memphis, when he practically made himself mayor of the town and took charge of all the relief measures, showing what may justly be called devotion to duty and indifference to his own life, together with the masterful qualities of a successful administrator in a great crisis. He was himself struck by the plague he was fighting, but lived to see it stamped out and himself to take part in introducing into Memphis the hygienic measures which has since made it one of the model health cities in the world.

"He was appointed by President McKinley as one of the Philippine commissioners and enjoyed President McKinley's heartiest confidence as one of those Southerners who were in sympathy with administration. Under President Roosevelt he was first promoted to be vice governor and then governor of the Philippines, was afterward the first American ambassador to Japan. In all positions he served with signal fidelity and ability, and has been in heart and outspoken agreement with the administration in all its policies.

**Charleston is for Rhett.**

The choosing of a United States senator is not a Charleston monopoly, and it is quite possible for a candidate to be nominated in a State primary in South Carolina without carrying his home county. Moreover, it is the proper boast of a Democracy whose opportunities are multiplied by the primary election plan that it offers to every man the privilege and right to go before the people and present his claims for preferment. No citizen who avails himself of them is subject to criticism on that account. The entrance to the senatorial contest of a second candidate living in Charleston will not materially change the voting in Charleston county. It is the judgement of the News and Courier Charleston county is practically solid and enthusiastic in support of Mayor Rhett.—News and Courier.

**The Best Pills Ever Sold.**  
"After doctoring 15 years for chronic indigestion, and spending over \$200, nothing had done me as much good as Dr. King's New Life Pills. I consider them the best pills ever sold." writes B. F. Ayscue, of Ingle-side, N. C. Sold under guarantee at Sibert's Drug Store. 25c.

Congressman Lever gave out an interview in Columbia in which he stated that Bryan has a splendid chance to win over Taft, the Republican nominee for president.