

BLEASE MAKES "PROPOSITION"

TALKS UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS HE'LL "FIRE" STOTHART.

Only Necessary for Two Charleston Men, Whom Ex-Mayor Rhett will Believe on Oath, to Say Chief Constable Received Graft for Letter to be Deprived of Office, Governor Declares at Winnsboro — Blease's Hand Primary Shows Barely Half of Crowd for Him.

Winnsboro, July 22.—Replying to the charges, made by Judge Jones, that Governor Blease is derelict in his duty as Governor, and does not hold a proper regard for the good name of South Carolina, in retaining in office his appointee, Chief Constable Ben H. Stothart, of Charleston, against whom charges of accepting graft have been made, the Governor, at the State campaign meeting here today, made a proposition in the following statement:

"If they will get two men in Charleston, whom R. Goodwyn Rhett will say he would believe on oath, to say that Stothart has received any graft, I will remove him from office at once. Now that's a fair proposition, isn't it? And Goodwyn Rhett is no friend of mine, but he is an honorable man." Judge Jones holds that sufficient evidence has been submitted to the legislative committee to constitute a prima facie case, and, in effect, charges that the Governor in continuing Stothart in office is aligned with grafters.

Governor Blease prefaced the above proposition by saying:

"I suppose I ought to be turned out of office because of the falsehoods told on me. Stothart has had no chance to defend himself."

Another interesting feature of the meeting was the hand primary taken by Governor Blease. Declaring that the newspapers had misrepresented the sentiment of the crowd at Chester; stating that a crowd of 1,600 people had heard him and only about one-third as many had heard Judge Jones, and that the papers had credited Judge Jones with a great ovation, Governor Blease, to satisfy his personal desire, asked all his friends in the crowd to hold up their hands.

As they responded, Judge Jones, who was on the stand, arose, and glancing over the audience, remarked: "About a third of the crowd holding up their hands."

"Judge Jones says only a third of the crowd are holding their hands up," said Governor Blease, and he asked his friends to hold up their hands again. As nearly accurately as this correspondent could estimate from both tests, barely half of the crowd responded to the Governor's call.

This was the occasion of considerable surprise to several on the stand, for the gathering here was at first thought to be easily a Blease crowd, especially in view of the hearty reception given him upon his appearance.

Another noticeable fact was that Judge Jones was accorded but sparse applause when he began, but at his retirement received hearty and general commendation in the form of cheers and hand-clapping.

There is no dispute on the point that when the Governor "made the fur fly" there was louder cheering for him, but general distribution and participation is quite another question. Furthermore, the Governor did not receive a rousing ovation when he appeared, but it was not long before he had 'em whooped up.

The lie was passed at today's meeting, Judge Jones twice saying at the conclusion of statements by the Governor "that's a lie." However, this was not productive of any trouble, nor even any considerable degree of excitement. Governor Blease replied that he was not going to hurt "this old decrepit man." Chairman McDonald had arisen, but Governor Blease proceeded with but a moment's interruption.

In charging that Judge Jones had a Justice and Chief Justice rendered decisions favorable to the corporations, the Governor said: "Ben Abney megaphoned through Charlie to the ear of Pa Jones for what he wanted, and he got it."

"That's a lie," interrupted Judge Jones.

Governor Blease either did not hear this or took no notice, for he proceeded to declare that in the decisions rendered by the Supreme Court, Judge Jones always, on a divided court, sided with the Southern Railway.

"That's a lie, Governor," again spoke in Judge Jones.

The Governor turning toward Judge Jones, said: "If I hit you, old man, that would be your Governor. That's what you want and I am not going to do it. I am not going to lose my head or engage in any difficulty, because some of you good women here or some of the men might get hurt. I walk the streets and if anybody wants to see me, he can. I won't hurt him, though."

I'll just hold him to keep him from hurting himself. Why, I could take him around here and tie his hands behind his back and spank him like his mother used to do."

"No Jonesy," said the Governor, "you can't catch this fox in your trap."

The Fairfield crowd numbered not more than 500 at the highest. County Chairman J. E. McDonald stated that order must be maintained and this admonition was substantially carried out, except at the outset of Judge Jones' speech, when a few attempts were made to make his way more difficult. However, Chairman McDonald squelched that with a word that was loudly applauded:

"If order is not maintained and each speaker is not heard, there won't be any more speaking here today," and Judge Jones was allowed to proceed with the fewest kind of interruptions.

In fact, the audience today was unusually orderly. For the most part it was a Fairfield audience, although there were some here from Chester. Governor Blease stated in his speech that there were many here who also attended the Chester meeting, calling some by name, and declaring that they could testify as to the sentiment of the Chester crowd.

Both Judge Jones and Governor Blease fell short of their standard speeches, although the latter injected more than usual of that jaunty confident, don't-give-a-razzle-dazzle bum tone.

The heat was terrific, the meeting being held in the Court House yard, enclosed on three sides by buildings. There was no overplus energy anywhere today.

Judge Jones repeated his statements in reference to the charges against Constable Stothart, and said in reference to the legislative committee that he had absolutely nothing to do with it.

"But the men who compose that committee," said Judge Jones, "are among the best men in South Carolina; they are no guttersnipes, and the man who assails them is attacking some of the best, most honorable, high-toned men in the State; men to whom I would entrust my life, my honor and my property. I do not take any stock in this vilification or blackguardism."

"I have not identified Governor Blease with any graft," replied Judge Jones, "but if the fact comes out I will do it. I have said that I hoped for the good name of South Carolina that they will find that Governor Blease is not guilty of accepting graft and that no stain will be placed upon his name."

Judge Jones again emphasized the statement that he had nothing to do with the work of the investigating committee, and that he had never made reference to the Augusta hearing. His references to Stothart, he said, were based on the facts brought out in the Charleston investigation.

Repeating his charge that the principles of Bleasism lead to anarchy, Judge Jones was interrupted by loud cheers for Blease.

"That's the pity of it," said he; "when you talk of the principles that would overthrow your government, that would destroy law, there are men to applaud it. But I want to say to these turbulent Bleasettes that they may howl their heads off, but they will not deter me from making this fight for good government."

It was at this point that Chairman McDonald warned the crowd against disorder.

As for pardons, Judge Jones said: "Governor Blease has no right to throw off the responsibility of his office upon those who sign petitions. If I am Governor, I won't stop to inquire about lengthy petitions or big lawyers' fees. Any kind of petition will be sufficient reason for my investigating the case."

"What has Governor Blease done for the poor man?" asked Judge Jones.

"He turned 'em out of the Penitentiary," was the ready reply from some one in the audience and there was a big laugh.

Then Judge Jones put in some effective argument about there being two sides to the case, asking what about the poor man who was the victim of the poor man whom the Governor released.

Governor Blease reiterated his statement made from the State House steps Friday night, in reference to Messrs. King and Watson, of Greenville, who, he said, acted in a vulgar and insulting manner at the Mansion Sunday afternoon a week ago, and were ordered off the place.

"I said it and I say it again," declared the Governor: "If any man goes into your house and acts as those two men did in your house (the Mansion) and you pick up a chair, hit him over the head and kill him, and if I'm Governor, I'll pardon you."

It is upon this statement, which Judge Jones brands as incendiary, that his opponent today based most of his remarks to the effect that the principles of Bleasism lead to anarchy.

As to the legislative investigating

committee, the Governor made some of his usual remarks, commenting on the complimentary statements in their behalf made by Judge Jones. He said that Judge Jones was hoping to swim into office in the slime that flowed from this investigation.

Governor Blease today exhibited a circular which has been sent out by Judge Jones, in which appeared an article or statement by Gen. U. R. Brooks, of Columbia. The exact nature of the statement is not known, but it was deprecatory to Governor Blease, for the Governor issued a warning to Col. Brooks to keep his hand out of this race. He even requested that the newspapers take special note of it. He spoke of Col. Brooks as "U. Reversible Brooks, of Dark Lantern Fame in Columbia."

"I have taken no part in the races of any of the other candidates," said the Governor. "I have been asked about the State Treasurer's race, but I have refrained from saying a single thing. But I warn Brooks to keep out of this fight, for if he doesn't I will take part in the campaign and I will tell something that will cost some of his friends a big vote." This was presumably in reference to Mr. S. T. Carter, who, it is understood, is a relative of Col. Brooks.

Governor Blease said that if any "low down, drunken hobo wants to become a gentleman, let him write some vile attack about me;" that he could get it published in the Columbia State and was immediately pronounced a gentleman.

In answer to a reference by Judge Jones as to lawyers' fees for securing pardons, the Governor said no lawyer would take the trouble of looking up the records in a case, securing signers for petitions, go to Columbia and present the case for nothing. Whether or not this is a point of ethics in the profession is not known, but Governor Blease declared that no lawyer would do the work attendant upon securing a pardon without compensation.

Governor Blease today gave some estimates as to how much he would "beat Jones." He said he would beat him 2 to 1 in Lancaster County, the home county of his opponent; that he would beat him in his native county, Newberry; in the county in which he married, Saluda; and in Richland, where he saw or sixteen years on the Supreme Court; "and," said the Governor, "I'll beat him 300 or 400 votes in Chester County."

Rub-My-Tism will cure you.

L. D. Jennings for Mayor.

Daily Item:

I notice in the Item of the 22nd an article headed "Much Talk of Candidates." In this article appears the following: "The generally prevailing opinion, it seems, however, is to have a new council. Men who were on the last council, or the present council, having for some reason, most generally lost out with the general public, insofar as re-election is concerned." I publicly stated that I did not want the position longer, and would not run. I did not make this statement because I was afraid to run again on my record, but, because of the fact that it was a financial sacrifice to me in holding the office. I was satisfied, however, that the old system could be greatly improved, and for that reason, I took the part that I did in advocating the Commission Form of Government with the Manager System. Its success, however, depends upon its proper inauguration and management and I, for one, believe, that only men who are in full sympathy with the Commission Form of Government, with the Manager System, should be placed in charge at the beginning of the system. I had fully intended to stand by what I had said, unless no one ran for Mayor, who was in full sympathy with the Commission Form, with the Manager System. However, I would like to have a more positive proof of the prevailing opinion as expressed in the paragraph above quoted, and as the same to my mind, is a reflection upon the record of the entire council, which includes me. I know of no way to determine whether that opinion is correct, other than to enter this race. As stated above, holding the office for the past two years, has been a financial loss to me, still, my time is my own, and no one has to bear my financial losses except myself, and money to my mind, at least, is not everything, and I have decided to test the prevailing opinion that the writer of this article seems to know so much about. I ask that the President of the city democracy call a mass meeting for Friday night, or some other night, so that the candidates may express their views.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for mayor, subject to the rules of the City Democracy, and pledge myself to support the nominee of the party.

L. D. JENNINGS.

5 or 6 doses 666 will break any case of chills and fever; and if taken then as a tonic the fever will not return. Price 25c.

THE COTTON CATERPILLAR.

It is Not the Army Worm—Description From Which it May be Recognized.

For the information of the public and in order that they may be informed on the distinctive characteristics of the cotton caterpillar (improperly called the army worm) the following facts are drawn from an official bulletin prepared by the United States department of agriculture and are authentic. Worms have appeared this season in many localities which have attacked cotton along with corn and grasses. This is a caterpillar but not the one that was prevalent in the cotton fields in 1911, and its appearance is local and has no particular significance.

The outbreak of 1911 did not originate in the United States but in Central or South America. The moths flew northward very early in the season and reached the neighborhood of Brownsville, Texas, in April. By the middle of June all fields in that vicinity not protected by the use of poison had been defoliated. In July there appears to have been a second invasion of the United States probably from South America. The methods landed in the South Atlantic States where they bred in great numbers and moving northward and westward meet the advancing army that had in the meanwhile been coming up from Texas and the southwest. The moth being of tropical origin does not survive in the winter in the United States save under the mildest weather and best protection. Careful researches have found no live moths.

The logical conclusion is that an outbreak in the United States 1912 will be possible only from an invasion from more southern countries. There may, however, be such an invasion for the history of the insects is that they are numerous for two or three successive seasons. They have already appeared around Brownsville and Victoria, Texas, and if another invasion lands in the South Atlantic States it may reasonably be expected no later than last year or in middle or late July.

The egg of the moth is light green in color and laid on the under side of the leaf, never in clusters. They hatch in three to twenty days, according to the weather, producing the caterpillar which begins at once to eat the leaf and never eats anything else until all leaves are gone. Then the bolls may be attacked, the outer covering being eaten away. The worms will not eat anything save cotton and efforts to breed them on other plants have failed.

The larva, or worm varies in size but is generally about one and one-half inches long. Early in the season it is yellowish green in appearance and not so distinctly marked as later. Generally the upper surface has a broad brownish, or perfectly black stripe, down the center of the stripe is a fine yellowish line and similar lines are on either side of the black area. Each segment of the worm shows four black dots. On each side of the worm are also black dots less pronounced than those on the back.

When the caterpillar has lived out its life in that state, it forms a crude web turning down an edge of the leaf. Some times it is suspended from the leaf by a thread.

The moth is brownish yellow or awny and some times looks reddish or slightly crimson. The moth spreads its wings from one and a quarter to one and a-half inches and flies principally at night.

Powdered arsenate of lead applied at rate of about 2 pounds per acre is the best poison. Paris green is also useful but should be mixed with equal parts of flour.

Rub-My-Tism will cure you.

For soreness of the muscles, whether induced by violent exercise or injury, there is nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment also relieves rheumatic pains. For sale by all dealers.

Sumter County Summer School.

The Sumter County Summer School will begin Monday, July 29th and last four weeks. Arithmetic, English and the Primary methods will be taught. The books prescribed by the State Board of Education will be used.

J. HERBERT HAYNSWORTH, County Superintendent of Education.

During the summer months mothers of young children should watch for any unnatural looseness of the bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all dealers.

DR. CARL B. EPPS.

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