

**HUGHES ACCEPTS NOMINATION**

**REASON FROM SUPREME COURT  
BENCH TO BECOME CANDI-  
DATE FOR PRESI-  
DENCY.**

**Accepts Leadership of Republican  
Party as Duty to Save America from  
Degradation—In Statement of Ac-  
ceptance He Makes Attack on Wil-  
son.**

Washington, June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes resigned today from the supreme bench and accepted the Republican nomination for president. In a telegram denouncing the administration's foreign policies and declaring for a "dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism," he gave his decision to Chairman Harding of the Republican national convention and broke the long silence which had kept the leaders of his party in the dark as to his attitude on what they termed the great issues of the day.

"I have not desired the nomination," the telegram began. "I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period of our national history I recognize that it is your right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond."

Within an hour after Chairman Harding had notified him of his nomination, Mr. Hughes had accepted the call. His resignation, a scant two days later without a superfluous word, was on its way to the White House from the Hughes home before the nominee had dispatched the message of acceptance. President Wilson accepted the resignation in a reply almost as brief.

No plans have been made by the nominee for the summer. Whether Mr. Hughes will go on the stump or whom he will select to manage his campaign are questions that have not been considered.

Events followed with dramatic momentum at the Hughes home to-day. It had been thought that night would find the Republican convention adjourned, but few of the candidate's closest friends believed that the day's developments would crowd his resignation from the bench, his acceptance of the nomination and his translation of principles into the arena of little more than an hour.

There was no news from Chicago which such as filtered in with the arrival of newspaper men or was telegraphed by local newspaper offices. Even as late as Mr. Hughes had let it be known that he did not care to be bothered by the press, leaving the press to their own devices.

When the balloting began, telegrams began to arrive predicting the nomination and extending congratulations. At 1 o'clock lunch was announced for the family.

Then came the dispatch announcing the nomination. Mr. Green, his secretary, mounted the stairs three at a time.

Newspaper men crowded into the justice's office. Mr. Hughes came down to the reception hall, tears in his eyes and a tremble in his voice, as he accepted the congratulations of the newspaper representatives and shook their hands. He was asked for a statement.

"Now all I know about this is what you boys tell me, and I have nothing to say now, but if you are interested I may have a statement for you at 3 o'clock," he replied.

As the newspaper men rushed out the justice turned to Mr. Green with the remark: "Now for the statement," and the two entered the office where the justice dictated his resignation from the supreme court and his telegram to Chairman Harding.

With copies of the letter of resignation and his message to Chairman Harding in his hand, Mr. Hughes himself came upstairs to meet waiting newspaper men. There was none of the subdued tone or hesitation which had characterized his first greeting.

"I must apologize to you boys for my typewriting facilities, for I have been able to make only enough for the press associations," he explained. "Mr. Green is making more but it looks as if it would be dark before he had enough for all."

The following is the telegram sent to Chairman Harding:

"Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period in our national history I recognize that it is your right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond. You speak at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations. You voice the demand for a dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism with firm protective upbuilding policies essential to our peace and security and to that call, in this crisis, I can not fail to answer with my pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore, I accept the nomination.

"I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettable true that in our foreign

relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico—a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties. We interfered without consistency; and while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens.

"At the outset of the administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements, and we presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of inaptitude. Belated efforts have not availed to recover the influence and prestige unfortunately sacrificed, and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision.

"Our desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interest to partisan expedients; to have the first ability of the country always at its command here and abroad, in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law, insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as mutual and fully performing our international obligations, and by the clear correctness and justness of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them to dignify our place among the nations.

"I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism that is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, or whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate to any division of allegiance.

"I believe in making prompt provision to assure our national security. I believe in preparedness, not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment in both army and navy, but with all thoroughness to the end that in each branch of the service there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administrative heads. We are devoted to the ideals of honorable peace. We wish to promote all wise and practicable measures for the just settlement of international issues. In view of our abiding ideals, there is no danger of militarism in this country. We have no policy of aggression; no lust for territory; no zeal for strife. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense and we condemn the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in this matter of first national importance. We must have the strength which self-respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency.

"Our preparation must be industrial and economic as well as military. Our severest tests will come after the war is over.

"We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff in accordance with sound protective principles, to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living. We must conserve the just interests of labor, realizing that in Democracy patriotism and national strength must be rooted in even-handed justice. In preventing, as we must, unjust discriminations and monopolistic practices, we must still be zealous to assure the foundations of honest business. Particularly should be seek the expansion of foreign trade. We must not throttle American enterprise, here or abroad, but rather promote it and take pride in honorable achievements. We must take up the serious problems of transportation of interstate and foreign commerce in a sensible and candid manner and provide an enduring base for prosperity by the intelligent use of the constitutional powers of congress, so as adequately to protect the public on the one hand and on the other to conserve the essential instrumentalities of congress.

"I stand for the principles of our civil service laws. In every department of government the highest efficiency must be insisted upon, for all laws and programmes are vain without efficient and impartial administration. I can not within the limits of this statement speak upon all the subjects that will require attention. I can only say that I fully indorse the platform you have adopted.

"I deeply appreciate the responsibility you impose. I should have been glad to have that responsibility placed upon another. But I shall undertake to meet it, grateful for the confidence you express. I sincerely trust that all former differences may be forgotten and that we may have united effort in a patriotic realization of our national need and opportunity.

"I have resigned my judicial office and I am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign.

Charles E. Hughes.

The letter of resignation contained one brief sentence. It said:

"June 10, 1916.

To the President: "I hereby resign the office of associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

"I am sir,

"Respectfully yours,

(Signed) "Charles E. Hughes."

The president sent this reply: "Dear Mr. Justice Hughes: I am in receipt of your letter of resignation and feel constrained to yield to your desire. I therefore accept your resignation as justice of the supreme court of the United States to take effect at once.

"Sincerely yours,  
"Woodrow Wilson."

In legal circles Mr. Hughes' greatest work has been regarded as the opinions in the 2 cent rate cases from Minnesota and half a dozen other States. In his first year on the bench he announced the decision holding unconstitutional an Alabama statute that the court decided sanctioned a form of peonage.

He wrote the decision holding the Oklahoma Jim Crow law, applying to interstate commerce, unconstitutional and dissented from the court in its action in annulling an unconstitutional Kansas statute making it a criminal offense for an employer to require an employe to agree not to join a union. He also dissented in the Leo M. Frank case, joining Justice Holmes in holding that Frank had not been accorded a fair trial.

**COURSE FOR CLUB WOMEN.**

Winthrop College is offering Course of Lectures Which Will be Found Interesting and Beneficial.

To the Club Women of South Carolina:

At the request of Mrs. J. W. Allen, Mrs. Alexander Long, and other Club Women of South Carolina, Winthrop College is offering a short course arranged especially for them. This course will be given during the summer session of this year. It will begin Tuesday, June 27th, and end Saturday, July 8th.

This course will present an opportunity for as serious study as the women desire or just for attendance on the open lectures and the lighter offerings. In either case, a woman will get many suggestions which will help her to keep abreast of the times.

The summer faculty will present material from the standpoint of the woman in the home who wishes to serve home and community in adequate fashion. The offerings will comprise the purely cultural, the practical, and the spiritual.

The following are the offerings planned:

**The Home:**  
The Family Budget,  
Home Nursing,  
Health Essentials,  
House Planned to Eliminate the Servant,  
Care of Milk and Butter Making,  
Bread Making,

Balanced Menu for the Family,  
Fireless Cooker Demonstration,  
Back Yard Poultry,  
The All Year Round Garden,  
Economy and Taste in Dress,  
Kindergarten Methods in the Home,  
Open Discussion.

**Art:**  
Elementary Studies in Art,  
Household Decoration and Furnishings,

**Literature.**  
How to Judge a Picture.

What Books to Read and How to Read Them,  
Story Telling,  
Folk Lore,  
The Bible as Literature.

**Civics.**  
City Planning,  
Parks and Playgrounds,  
Town Libraries,  
Organized Charities,  
Curb Markets,  
Tree Planting,  
Beautifying Yards.

**Recreation:**  
Use of Gymnasium,  
Swimming Lessons.

Each woman planning to come is requested to notify

D. B. Johnson,  
President Winthrop Normal and Industrial College.

**J. R. Broadway Worked up Cases.**

It was stated in The Item and Watchman and Southern last week in reference to the whiskey cases which were tried before the recorder that the cases were worked up by R. H. Broadway and D. S. Bateman. This was an error. The cases were worked up by J. R. Broadway and D. S. Bateman. The error has been called to the attention of The Item and Watchman and Southern and the correction is made in order to put the matter straight, in order to clear Mr. R. H. Broadway of the charge of being a detective and to give Mr. J. R. Broadway credit for his share in working up the cases.

Deming, New Mexico, June 9.—Two bandits who helped Villa in the Columbus raid were hanged in the county jail today. They smoked cigarettes as they mounted the scaffold. Militia guards are on duty at Columbus.

El Paso, June 9.—Villa again heads his force of bandits and loots Santa Barbara, a mining town near Parral. There are alarming reports of the spread of anti-American feeling and rioting in Chihuahua, Durango and Coahuila States.

**REPUBLICANS NAME HUGHES**

**SILENT JUSTICE NAMED ON  
THIRD BALLOT.**

Favorite Sons Drop Out and Delegates Flock to New Yorker, Making it Almost Unanimous—Convention Closes With Harmony Hope.

Chicago, June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes, former governor of New York and associate justice of the supreme court, was nominated today for the presidency by the Republican national convention.

Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana, elected vice president with Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, again was chosen for second place on the Republican ticket.

Both nominations, made by overwhelming majorities on the first ballot of the day—the third ballot of the convention for the presidency—were, by acclamation, made unanimous.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, presented by Col. Roosevelt as a compromise candidate, received seven votes. Col. Roosevelt himself received 18 1-2 scattered over 12 States.

The nominating ballot showed this count:

Hughes 949 1-2, Roosevelt 18 1-2, Lodge 7, DuPont 5, Weeks 3, La Follette, 3 Absent 1. Total 987.

The ballot for vice president showed this count:

Fairbanks 863, Burkett 108, Borah 8, Burton 1, Johnson 1. Absent, and not voting, 6. Total 987.

Mr. Hughes will be notified officially at a date to be fixed later by a committee headed by Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, chairman of the convention.

Mr. Fairbanks will be notified by a committee headed by Senator Borah. At 2:01 p.m. the convention adjourned. There were expressions of harmony from all the leaders and among the delegates.

"Six months ago," said Chairman Hillis of the national committee, "I said harmony would be born in the convention and it was."

"I am very much pleased, of course," said Mr. Hitchcock. "It means a reunited Republican party and victory in November."

The nomination of Mr. Hughes was made possible so soon by an overnight break up of the allied favorite sons' combination, which early this morning released its delegates, practically all of whom were known to favor Mr. Hughes when freed from their instructions.

**TO EXPLAIN PRICE OF GAS.**

Officials of Standard Oil Companies Testify at Federal Trade Commission Investigation.

Washington, June 1.—Officials of the Standard Oil companies of New Jersey, New York and Ohio and other large oil producers will undertake to explain the rise in the price of gasoline at a hearing tomorrow which will conclude the federal trade commission's investigation into the increase. The hearing will last two days. Commissioner Harris, who will preside, has announced that a report will be made public as soon as possible thereafter.

While the hearing is to be independent of any action proposed by the attorney general, the evidence thus far adduced by the commission will be placed before the department of justice.

**BETHEA ASKS RE-ELECTION.**

Ford Pilgrim Announces His Candidacy—Runs From Sense of Duty.

Columbia, June 12.—A. J. Bethea, lieutenant governor, announced his candidacy yesterday for re-election to this office. While no formal platform has been outlined, the candidate commits himself to strict enforcement of the laws of the State to be effected, if need be, by "relentless warfare." He also advocates an extension of the public school system in such a manner that no child shall be neglected. Mr. Bethea commends the national policy of Woodrow Wilson, and enlists under the banner, "Democracy and America First."

**ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.**

Everything is Harmonious in Democratic Ranks.

St. Louis, June 12.—Democratic leaders who have arrived will try to stir up a fight, it is said, so they can arouse enthusiasm. Everything is too harmonious.

**Wedding This Week.**

Dillon, June 9.—Mrs. Hattie David has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Jeddie Bristow, to Albert Bryan Parker, the ceremony to be performed Tuesday afternoon, June 13, at the First Methodist church, Dillon.

Athens, June 9.—Preparations are being made to remove the government to Larissa. There is great political unrest because the Allies have renewed the blockade.

**NEWS ITEMS FROM PAXVILLE.**

**Marriage of Miss Corbett and Ralph Reynolds is Event of Interest—Personal Mention.**

Paxville, June 12.—At the home of the bride, Mr. M. B. Corbett's, at 6 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Miss Zula Corbett and Mr. Ralph Reynolds were married, the Rev. S. D. Bailey of the Methodist church officiating. Only the families were present to witness the ceremony. Cream and cakes were served.

Mr. Jeff J. Martin of Denton, Md., has been visiting at the home of Mrs. M. S. Broadway.

Mr. Harold Curtis is spending a few days here this week. He is numbered among this year's law graduates of the South Carolina University.

Mr. W. L. Brunson, Jr. and family were here to attend the Corbett-Reynolds nuptials.

Messrs. T. R. Owen, C. H. Broadway and W. R. Keels have been recently commissioned trustees of the graded school.

Miss Sadie Mims of Sumter was here visiting friends this week.

Miss Hattie Herlong leaves today for Rock Hill to attend the summer school.

Miss Mamie Touchberry is here from Coker College to spend the vacation period with her aunt, Mrs. M. S. Broadway.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a home mission service at the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

Mr. Perry Jayroe has completed his teaching term at Santuc, and is here spending the vacation with his brother, Mr. Walter Jayroe.

**Shower for Popular Young Bride.**

Paxville, June 12.—A miscellaneous shower in honor of Miss Zula Theo Corbett was given by Miss Jessie Curtis at her home on Tuesday evening. The doors were thrown ajar for the pleasure of the guests and for awhile music and conversation prevailed. Papers and pencils were then distributed and each one was asked to write a recipe for the bride; then a telegram of advice was written containing the letters of her name.

Misses Ruth Jones and Sadie Mims then served refreshments. After this Miss Hattie Herlong played Mendelssohn's wedding march, accompanied by Miss Vivian Curtis on the violin, and the bride marched out with little Miss Amelia Curtis and Sarah Cutler to the reception room, where a parol laden with various things were showered on her as she sat. The bride expressed her gratitude in a most pleasing manner, for the gifts, and they were then inspected by all.

The crowd went out on the lawn and listened to the telegrams of advice which were read by Miss Emily Broadway.

They were served again with refreshments by Misses Annie Bradham and Miss Maryle Cutler. After a most enjoyable evening the guests departed for their different homes.

**Stubbs is Candidate.**

C. E. Stubbs of Sumter who was among the visitors in Columbia yesterday announced that he will be a candidate for the house from Sumter county.

"I think we have too much politics," said Mr. Stubbs, "in South Carolina that keeps the State in a fever of unrest, interferes with business and impedes progress."

Mr. Stubbs favors biennial sessions of the general assembly and advocates the development and extension of the State warehouse system. He favors one term of four years for governor and lieutenant governor.—The State.

**Cotton Bloom from Wedgefield.**

The Item has received a cotton bloom from the farm of Mr. F. Marion Coulter at Wedgefield. Mr. Coulter's was not the first bloom received, but it comes close upon the first one.

**SUMTER COTTON MARKET.**

Corrected Daily by Ernest Field, Cotton Buyer.

Good Middling 12 7-8,  
Strict Middling 12 6-8,  
Middling 12 3-8,  
Strict Low Middling 11 7-8,  
Low Middling 11 3-8.

**NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.**

	Open	High	Low	Close	Yest'dys
Jan.	13.17	.17	.13	.17	.20
Feb.		13.31	.28	.30	.33
Mar.	12.79	.82	.75	.79	.83
Oct.	12.97	.97	.88	.93	.97
Dec.	13.13	.13	.05	.09	.14

Washington, June 12.—President Wilson sends the platform to St. Louis in three sections. Senator James carried one part, Senator Walsh another part and Secretary of War Baker leaves tonight with the Mexican plank.

**GREAT DAY FOR SUMMERTON.**

**ATHLETIC FIELD PRESENTED  
YOUTH OF TOWN BY MASONIC  
LODGE.**

Park of Four Acres Will be Used for Baseball and Other Sports by Young People of Community—Gift Presented by W. C. Davis of Manning—Big Dinner and Baseball and Basketball are Side Lights of Days' Events.

Summerton, June 10.—The town of Summerton has today been celebrating, with appropriate festivities, the gift of a park for baseball and other sports from the Summerton Lodge, 105, A. F. M., to the Summerton Athletic Association. This park is about 4 acres of land which was purchased from Mr. W. D. Allen by the lodge and was formally presented to the Athletic Association today in an appropriate and pleasing address by Hon. W. C. Davis of Manning. Mr. Davis was introduced by Mr. Lanham, who gave an interesting account of the history of the Summerton Lodge.

The festivities were started this morning by a basketball game between the town and school teams, resulting in a score of 14 to 4 in favor of the town girls. At one o'clock a feast of good things was spread by the people of Summerton in the grove near the Baptist church and we are willing to say that if any visitor to town today went home without dinner it was their own fault. This afternoon a game of baseball between Sumter and Summerton ended the day's amusements. We are always glad to have the Sumter boys come down to play us. They play a good game and always play like true sports.

We have had good rains and all crops are looking well.

Since Mr. W. H. Anderson has been intendan, he has made the town look like it had some life in it. Main street has been put in good condition and cement sidewalks and gutters built. All the old wooden bridges are being replaced with terra cotta pipes. The town is also at work on the building for an up-to-date electric plant.

**Soy Beans.**

Clemson College, S. C., June 8.—A great demand for a protein food for hogs is developing now that the packing house is a certainty in this State.

The soy bean contains more protein than cotton seed meal, and is not only a substitute for cotton seed meal for balancing the ration for the beef cattle, dairy cattle and horses, but can be fed to hogs without the danger that accompanies feeding cotton seed meal to swine.

The straw resulting from threshing the whole plant makes a fair roughage for beef and dairy cattle, and equals or exceeds corn stover in feed value for horses. As a feed for hogs, a balanced ration composed of soy beans or soy bean meal with corn or corn meal, furnishes an ideal ration for growing or fattening hogs. The whole bean grazed in the field by fattening swine is a cheap food which gives pork at a minimum cost and a handsome profit.

Soy beans may be planted in 26 to 30 inch rows, fertilized with 200 to 400 pounds of 16 per cent. acid phosphate, planting 2 to 3 pecks per acre, and should produce 15 to 30 bushels per acre on an average. They are easily cultivated by running a weeder or drag harrow across the rows both before and after germination to destroy weeds or grass, after which a spring tooth cultivator may be used astride the row until the beans are 10 inches high, when they may be sided with a sweep, harrow or cultivator until layed by.

If harvested for seed, a grain harvester may be used to bind them into bundles as grain is harvested, and the bundles stood up to dry, when they may be hauled to a grain thrasher and threshed by lowering the breast of the machine. The straw may be fed as a roughage for all livestock, and the beans fed or sold for seed. Handed thus, this crop may be utilized for soil conservation, for livestock development and for a money crop.

With less cost of fertilizer and less cost of labor, twice to three times the acreage of beans may be produced and the soil left in better condition following beans than after cotton, and equally as much, if not more, profit realized than from cotton.

When the soy-bean crop becomes general in our crop rotation, the price of beans will fall to where the oil mills will utilize this product, make a profit on the oil, and furnish an excellent by-product in the meal for both feed and fertilizers, if not a wholesome and nutritious human food.

Try some soy beans.

Miss Sibbie Hill, of Cartersville, is spending some time with relatives in the city.