# The Abbeville Press and Banner

BY W. W. & W. R. BRADLEY. ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1912. ESTABLISHED 1844


## CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR ADDRESS BISHOPVILLE VOTERS

In his speech at Bishopville Governor Blease attacked the legislative and judicial record of Judge Jones, in the following speech:

I now propose to give you some of the public record of Ira B. Jones, as made by him when a member of the house of repreesntatives,when speaker of the house of representatives, when associate justice and chief justice of the supreme court, and to show you that however bad "Bleaseism" may be, it is not as bad as "Jonesism." and the Blease, when acting in any public capacity, or in private life, has never endeavored to force social equality among the white ladies and children of this country, with the negro men, and that Jones has done so, and that Blease has always worked for the interest of the people of the State, and that Jones has worked for the interest of the money powers and the corporations.

Mr. Thurmond, who boasts that he is Jones' campaign manager, and for which I presume he is being paid by some one, in a letter which he sent out on the 25th of March, 1912, either deliberately and maliciously (or being ignorant of his candidate's record) endeavored to mislead the people, to whom he sent that letter, by stating something in it which was absolutely untrue and not borne out by the records of the legislature.

He says, (writing of Jones and himself), "We were both in the house as Tillmanites"; which, I think is true, judging by the votes which Jones always voted, and particularly his nomination speech in seconding Col. Irby for the United States senate against Gen. Wade Hampton, for which I have no criticism to make of him. but only mention it in order that the records may be kept straight—he having been elected speaker, to succeed Col. Irby, which was part of his reward for his speech, and for his support of Col. Irby against Gen. Hampton. I think he further proved that when he voted against Judge William H. Wallace, for associate justice of the supreme court, (see house journal, 1891, page 171,) and again when he voted to turn Judge Wallace, who had done as much or more to redeem South Carolina from negro rule and Republicanism as any man in the Sate. and who most assuredly, if he was not entitled to a promotion, was entitled to be left on the bench as a circuit judge for his entire lifetime, for the services which he had rendered, and because of the fact that his record as judge was pure, clean and absolutely one of good judgement and strong ability; yet Jones voted to retire him to private life, that he might die as a private citizen, heartbroken, conscious of the fact that his services had been so little appreciated that a legislature of his own State could humble him without excuse with defeat.

Mr. Thurmond further stated, "He (speaking of Jones) was a strong advocate of the dispensary and is now a local optionist." Let's see: Jones voted for prohibition—see house juornal, 1891, page 203—and again, same house journal, page 227. Jones voted for county prohibition—see house journal, 1891, page 578; voted for the Roper and Childs bill,which provided for State-wide prohibition—see house journal, 1892, pages 225, 312, 314 and 324. Jones voted against the dispensary law when it was first and originally passed. The house had passed what was known as the Roper and Childs bill—State-wide prohibition—for which Jones had voted all the way through, and it was sent to the senate. It was amended in the senate and the dispensary law was sent back to the house as the amendment to the Roper and Childs bill. Jones voted against the amendment, which was the dispensary law—see house journal, 1892, page 573. When did Jones turn from being a prohibitionist, as proved by every one of his votes, and as proved by his vote against the original dispensary law, to a dispensary man? Was it when he wanted to be promoted to associate justice of the supreme court, and when the dispensary people had absolute control of the government and legislature, which was to elect the associate justice? Go a step further: When the fight was being made in the legislature to keep a dispensary from being forced into Marlboro county Jones voted to force the dispensary in Marlboro, without allowing the people to vote as to whether they wanted it or not, thus depriving them of local self-government—see house journal, 1893, page 465. He also voted against local option and to force the dispensary in dry counties—see house journal, 1893, pages 467 and 468. The importance of this vote is so great, in view of his recent political somersaults, that I beg leave to quote it here in full—see house journal, 1893, page 467:Mr. Buist moved to amend by making the following section 41: (the house then having under consideration the dispensary law): "No part of this act shall apply to any town in this State that prohibits the sale of liquor under charter. Also all counties in which the sale of liquor is prohibited by statutory law: Provided, That at a general election two-thirds of the registered voters of said counties express by ballot a desire for the establishment of a dispensary therein, then, in that event, a dispensary may be established within the limits of some town or city within that county." Mr. Nettles moved to lay the amendment on the table. The yeas and nays were requested, and the first man recorded as voting in the affirmative and against this amendment, which prohibited the putting of dispensaries in dry towns and dry counties,and which gave to the people of those towns and counties the privilege of local option is Ira B. Jones, speaker. When did he become a local optionist—after he could not force liquor on dry counties. Having voted for State-wide prohibition all the way through, he then flopped over to the dispensary, and then voted every crack to force the dispensary into prohibition territory, which had always been socalled "dry counties." When he flopped from prohibition he double-somersaulted and out dispensaried the dispensary's daddy, as is shown here by his record. Now, did Mr. Thurmond, when he wrote this letter, know Jones' record, or did he attempt to decieve? For Jones certainly was not "a strong advocate of the dispensary," and he certainly was not a local optionist when he had a right to vote and give local option to the people, but he voted to deprive them of it.

When did his conversion to local option take place? Since he entered the race for governor. Jones may have been converted about the time that the house took out of his hands the appointment of a certain committee which had always been appointed by the speaker, and at the time when he got very angry and resigned from the speaker's chair—see house journal 1894, page 552—showing a complete loss of control of himself, just as he did when he got mad because he could not be governor and chief justice both, and resigned the high and honorable position of chief justice (which is for a term of ten years, at a salary of $3,000 per year) to run for governor, (which is only for a term of two years, at a salary of $3,000 per annum.)

But, he says he is a great moralist; yet, he voted to have a divorce law in South Carolina—see house journal, 1892, page 235—thus endeavoring to break down the great moral bulwark which South Carolina boasts so much of. I suppose he has climbed back on the moral pinnacle, since he could not make the divorce law, while he was practicing at Lancaster, in order that he might make some handsome fees in the divorce business.

When we were struggling to relieve ourselves from the exhorbitant rate of interest which was being charged in this State, and when the money lenders were robbing the people with usury, Jones was in the speaker's chair, as spaeker of the house of representatives, and when Mr. Magill of Greenwood moved to reconsider the vote whereby the house had indefinitely postponed the bill to reduce the legal rate of interest and to prevent usury, a motion was made to lay the motion of Mr. Magill on the table; Ira B. Jones voted to lay Mr. Magill's motion on the table and thus kill the bill which would have reduced the legal rate of interest and would have prevented usury in this State—see house journal, 1894, page 214. Was Jones representing the moneyed interests and the corporations then, as he is doing today, or was he trying to help the poor man by voting to allow usury?

Now, I understand he has gotten to be a great friend of the poor man; yet, when we were fighting so hard in the legislature to get a labor law to protect the poor laboring people of this country, Jones voted against the amendment and in the interest of the cotton mill owners and bosses and against the laboring man—see house journal, 1892, page 358. Jones voted against my motion and with Haskell to allow the nullification of the law by working the operatives 110 hours extra. When did he get converted into a friend of the laboring man? His votes do not show it.

There are many other things in connection with his record as a member of the house of representatives that I might call to your attention, but time will not suffice; however, there is one thing that I know he is particularly proud of, and know that his friends would be very much disappointed if I did not give his record on it; hence, under no consideration would I overlook it.

When they were fighting so hard to keep members of the legislature from using free passes, Jones voted for free passes—see house journal, 1891, page 354. The newspapers stated that Jones had a free pass, and that when he was asked about it, his reply was: "Yes, they offered it to me and I took it, and I will take part of the road if they will give it to me." That was all very well and good; but, let's see: Did he have that free pass in his pocket when he made the record which I am now going to cite? In 1890—see house journal, 1890, pages 76, 90 and 376—when I introduced a bill to provide for separate coaches for white and colored people in this State, Jones voted to kill the bill and have no separate coaches. It was said to have been the first separate coach bill ever introduced in the South. As to that, I do not know; but, I know that it was the first, or among the first, ever introduced in South Carolina.

In 1891, when we were again having a hard fight, endeavoring to relieve the white ladies, your wives your mothers, your daughters and your sweethearts from riding in the same coach, in a seat right next to and sometimes jammed up against a big black negro wench, or a stinking negro buck, Representative Wigg, a negro member of the legislature from Beaufort county, moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, which, of course, meant to kill the bill and have no separate coaches. Jones voted for the motion and against separate coaches—see House Journal, 1891, page 262, and when the negro, Wigg, to make your mothers, wives, daughters and sweethearts ride in the same coaches with big buck nigs. I voted against the motion and for the bill. But he was not even satisfied with that; on page 276, House Journal of 1891, he again voted against the bill, when Wigg moved to kill it; and, even after he went home and slept and dreamed over the matter, he came back to the legislature, and in 1893—see House Journal, 1893, page 186—he again voted against separate coaches. But home he goes again and comes back, and in 1894 we find him again working and voting to defeat the separate coach law—see House Journal, 1894, pages 310 and

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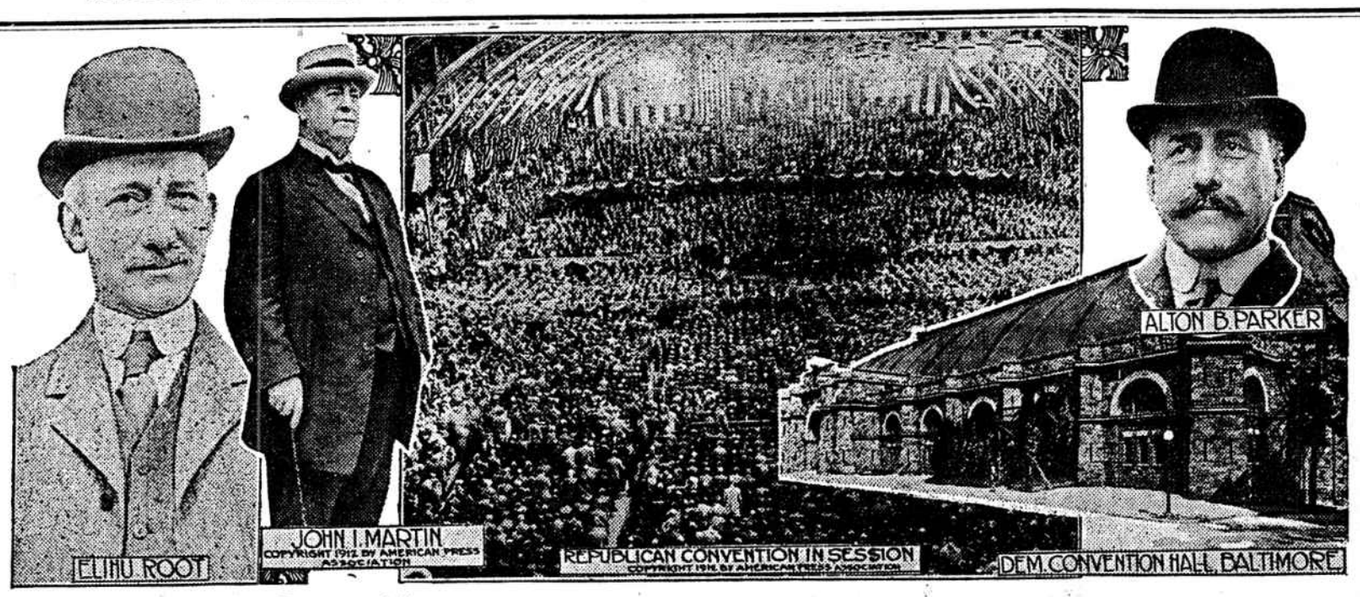


Photo of Root by American Press Association.

**News Snapshots Of the Week**

Senator Elihu Root of New York was elected temporary chairman of the Republican national convention at Chicago, defeating Governor McGovern of Wisconsin by a vote of 558 to 502. The Democratic convention opened at the Fifth regiment armory in Baltimore. The subcommittee on arrangements named Alton B. Parker as temporary chairman. He received eight votes, Representative Henry of Texas three, Senator James of Kentucky three, Senator Kern of Indiana one and Senator O'Gorman of New York one. The Bryan forces, who opposed the selection of Judge Parker, declared that they would carry the fight against him to the floor of the convention. John I. Martin, the sergeant-at-arms, expects to have his hands full if this is done

## TAFT WINS REPUBLICAN NOMINATION OVER TEDDY

After being in session from Wednesday at noon until late Saturday night the Republican National Convention came to a close after nominating candidates for President and Vice-President and adopting the platform.

President Taft and Vice-President Sherman will again lead their party, the nominations coming at the close of one of the bitterest and most prolonged fights that the country has ever witnessed. The followers of Col. Roosevelt remained in the convention to the last, but towards the last refused to participate in the work of the body, refraining from even placing the name of their candidate before the convention.

The Taft victory was complete, but was accomplished by the National Executive Committee seating Taft contestants in most cases and throwing out the Roosevelt adherents.

Some three hundred and odd delegates pledged to Roosevelt, after remaining in the Republican Convention until whipped out, proceeded to organize a new party, to be called Progressives, and informally named Col. Roosevelt to head their ticket.

The Progressives have not formulated plans for the complete organization of their party, but will hold a later convention in Chicago, some time during the month of August, when a full ticket will be put in the field and a platform promulgated. The idea seems to prevail that some prominent Democrat will be named as the running mate of Col. Roosevelt and both Bryan and Woodrow Wilson have been mentioned. It is hardly likely that either of these gentlemen would see fit to accept such a nomination, even granting that neither is chosen by the Democrats to lead their party.

The Roosevelt or Progressive party has adopted as its battle flag, a red bandana handkerchief, claiming this as emblematic of the masses, and as their slogan they adopted the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal."

Col. Roosevelt claims that he was the choice of the great body of Republicans, but was robbed of the nomination by the action of the executive committee in throwing out all of his contested delegates. He has been in active charge of his own campaign, being himself on the ground a Chicago and directing every move in his own behalf.

Among the prominent Republicans who refused to follow Mr. Roosevelt out of the party may be mentioned Governor Hadley, of Missouri, who led the fight for Roosevelt in the convention and whose name was prominently mentioned as a likely "dark horse" or compromise candidate. Gov. Hadley says he believes he can accomplish more for the people within the ranks of the party than by bolting or running on an independent tieket.

## ABBEVILLE MOTOR CAR CO. SELLS CARS

**Three Machines Have Recently Been Placed.**

Notwithstanding the fact that this is considered the dull season of the year, the Abbeville Motor Car Company continues to make sales of machines in this and other counties. Under the splendid management of Mr. Wm. P. Greene, the president, and Mr. A. M. Stone, the manager, this company is building up a rapidly growing business in South Carolina.

Among the cars disposed of quite recently are the following:

To Mr. John T. Clinkscales, an Everitt 30 touring car.

To Mr. Frank G. Tompkins, of Columbia, an Everitt 36.

To Mr. E. C. Horton, of Anderson, a model 30, Everitt touring car.

Several more sales are in immediate prospect.

### A VISIT TO HIS OLD HOME, ABBEVILLE

**Dr. Cliff Cheatham, of Texas, With Friends and Relatives Here.**

Dr. C. Cliff Cheatham, of Fort City, Texas, is in Abbeville with his wife and two children visiting friends and relatives.

Dr. Cheatham is a son of Mr. James H. Cheatham of this county. He was a lieutenant in Capt. Perrin's company during the Spanish-American war, a young man of pluck and energy meriting the high degree of success which he has achieved in his chosen profession.

### Warm at Florence.

By Long Distance Phone.

At Florence yesterday the candidates for governor came near having a clash. While Judge Jones was delivering his speech the crowd, which seemed to favor the Governor, attempted to prevent Judge Jones from speaking.

Governor Blease arose, in an effort to say something, but Judge Jones was apparently angered by the interference of the Governor, and a clash seemed imminent between the two men. The county chairman interfered and order was restored.

## A NEW SERIAL BEGINS THIS WEEK

With the last week's issue of The Press and Banner we completed the serial story, "Burning Daylight," which has been running for some time. With this issue we commence the publication of a new story by Frances Boyd Calhoun, entitled "Miss Minerva and William Green Hill," which we are confident will prove interesting to our readers. Be sure not to miss an issue. We will take it as a favor if any subscriber missing a copy will notify the office, and we will take pleasure in supplying the missing number.

### ROOSEVELT IN RACE TO THE BITTER END

(By Associated Press.)

Chicago, June 24.—The nomination of a pronounced progressive by the Democratic convention at Baltimore will make no change in the plans of Roosevelt to head a new party.

A positive statement came from Colonel Roosevelt on the subject after there had been some discussion of a possibility that a known "progressive" might receive the Democratic presidential nomination. In the answer to the question. "Will your position be influenced by any act of the Baltimore convention?" Mr. Roosevelt said:

"It will not be. I shall not depart from what I said on Saturday night. I shall fight the battle through to the end.

### ANNAPOLIS MIDSHIPMEN APPOINTMENTS.

An examinatio will be held at Greenwood, Tuesday January 7th, 1913, for the purpose of selecting two principals and six alternates as candidates for appointment to two vacancies in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Applicants must be free from bodily defects; must be not less than 5 feet and 2 inches tall between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than 5 feet and 4 inches tall between the ages of 18 and 20 years. The minimum age limit is 16 the maximum 20 years. Candidates will be examined mentally in punctuation, spelling, English grammar, United States History, World's history, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, and plane geometry.

Wyatt Aiken.

**Hog Ordinance to be Revived.**

Alderman Syfan, who was the author of the ordinance, defeated at the last session of council, which sought to permit the keeping of hogs within the incorporate limits of Abbeville under certain restrictions, says that he intends to introduce again. Mr. Syfan will change the restrictions, the measure as to distance from the public square, in an endearvor to meet objections advanced against the former measure.

## PARKER DEFEATS BRYAN FOR CHAIRMAN

Baltimore, June 25.—Parker elected temporary chairman by following vote:

Parker 579.

Bryan 506.

Kern refused to allow use of his name.

## WILL TRY FOR FIREMEN'S TOURNEY

**Mayor Gambrell Goes to Rock Hill.**

**WILL INVITE FIREMEN TO ABBEVILLE**

**Tournament Now in Progress—Hoped That Next Meeting Will be Here.**

Mayor C. C. Gambrell, accompanied by Messrs. J. V. Elgin and Ray McKenzie, of the fire department, left yesterday for Rock Hill, where the State Firemen's Tournament is now in progress. The Abbeville department will not send a team to compete at Rock Hill, but Messrs. McKenzie and Elgin will learn all that they can in order that our boys may get in shape for the next tournament, which it is hoped will be held in Abbeville.

Mayor Gambrell goes to Rock Hill bearing an official invitation from the city council to the State Firemen's Association, and he is prepared to work for the acceptance of this invitation with all his might. Encouraged by the success which rewarded the efforts of Mr. Morse to bring here the State Building and Loan Association, Dr. Gambrell goes to Rock Hill full of enthusiasm for the claims of Abbeville.

An attractive programme has been arranged for the meeting at Rock Hill, and a pleasant time is in store for all who may attend.

Handsome purses will reward the successful teams in all the events on the programme, which is full of interesting features.

### SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN OPENED TUESDAY.

**Three-Cornered Race Began at Columbia—In Abbeville Aug. 1.**

The first meeting for the Senatorial campaign party was held at Columbia yesterday. The constitution of the Democratic party requires that where there is more than one candidate for the senate a separate canvass shall be held. The candidates before the people this year are Senator Tillman, Hon. N. B. Dial, of Laurens, and Hon. W. J. Talbert, of Edgefield.

The candidates for congress and solicitors will also speak at the senatorial meetings.

In this, the Third congressional district, there are three candidates, Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, of Abbeville, the incumbent, Col. F. S. Evans, of Greenwood, and M. C. Long, Esq., of Walhalla.

For Solicitor of the Eighth circuit Hon. R. A. Cooper is unopposed.

The itinerary for this campaign is so arranged that the candidates will not reach this section until late in the season, the schedule being as follows:

Newberry—Monday, July 29.
Laurens—Tuesday, July 30.
Greenwood—Wednesday, July 31.
Abbeville—Thursday, August 1.
Anderson—Friday, August 2.
Walhalla—Saturday, August 3.
Pickens—Monbay, August 5

### ON THE JOB.

As evidence of the alertness of the rural policemen, word was received at the office of Sheriff Lyon the other day that a young white was charged with insulting a lady not far from town. Within 20 minutes after receiving the call the arrest had been made.

## TARIFF WILL BE THE MAIN ISSUE.

**Conferences of Leaders Assure This Much.**

**PROGRESSIVES PLAN PLATFORM.**

**Advanced Wing of Democrats Prepares Planks on Tariff and Other Leading Topics.**

Baltimore, June 23.—Tariff will be the paramount plank in the platform which the Democratic national convention will adopt. Informal conferences among the leaders today resulted in the following summary of the main features the progressives will suggest and which the conservative leaders may accept:

Tariff: Reaffirmation of the declaration that the tariff should be gradually reduced to a revenue basis along the lines of the Denver platform. Material reductions in the duties on the necessaries of life, especially upon such articles competing with American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, and gradual reductions in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff on a revenue basis.

Currency: A declaration emphatically opposing the central bank provision of the so-called Aldrich national monetary commission plan, but opposing certain features of that plan.

Trusts: Declaration that congress should enact such supplementary or amendatory legislation as will make the so-called Sherman anti-trust laws more effective. Insistence upon the vigorous enforcement of the law upon the big and small offender alike.

Money trust: Indorcement of the action of the national house of representatives entering on a thorough investigation of the so-called money trust and in passing the Pujo bill to give greater visitorial powers over national banks. Insistence upon the enactment of the Pujo bill at this session of congress.

Direct elections: Indorsement of the action of congress in passing a joint resolution providing for the direct election of United States Senators by the people.

Injunctions: Indorsement of the anti-injunction bill passed by the house of representatives.

Jury trial: Declaration for legislation to provide for jury trial in all cases where there is a direct contempt of court.

### HISTORIAN CAME TO ABBEVILLE

**Prof. Henry of Vanderbilt Searches Press and Banner Files for Data.**

Prof. H. N. Henry, who for the past five years has been instructor of history in Vanderbilt university, spent a portion of last week in Abbeville. Prof. Henry is engaged in historical research work, and came to Abbeville to inspect the files of The Press and Banner prior to the War Between the Sections, with the object of securing data relative to slavery. He found the files of the paper of inestimable value. Prof. Henry is a native of Newberry, and is spending a portion of his vacation at his former home.

Don't let lice eat up your valuable poultry when its so easy to get rid of them. Conkey's Lice Powder, Lice Liquid and Head Lice Ointment are guaranteed to do the work quickly. Get a practical poultry book free from The McMurray Drug Co.

## STATE LEAGUE OF BUILDING AND LOAN

**Next Meeting Will Be Held at Abbeville.**

**ENJOYABLE SESSION AT CHARLESTON**

**Mr. J. S. Morse Elected Vice President---Other Matters Disposed of.**

The Building and Loan League of South Carolina, held its Fourth Annual meeting at the Isle of Palms on the 19th and 20th of June as the guests of the Building and Loan Association of Charleston.

The meeting was presided over by the President of the League, Mr. G. Cullen Sullivan, of Anderson. Many matters of vital interest to the Building and Loans of the State were discussed by Mr. B. M. Spratt, of Chester; Mr. Wm. Goldsmith, of Greenville; Mr. I. W. Bowman, of Orangeburg; Mr. J. Edgar Poag, of Rock Hill; Major Chas. F. Hard, of Greenville, and Hon. Richard Whaley of Charleston.

Many cases were shown where Building and Loans were doing great things for the towns where they are located. In some cases the entire growth being due to them.

The League was given a delightful day out on the water by the entertainment committee from Charleston. And many of the members enjoyed the surf. Business and pleasure were interspersed, so that every one had a most protfitable and pleasant stay on the Island.

There are over one hundred Associations in the State and about forty-three of this number belong to the League. The object of the League is to bring the Associations in to close touch, to exchange ideas, in the matter of legislation, etc., whenever it becomes necessary. A plan has been put on foot to get the other Associations to join the League by showing them the benefits to be derived from it. And it is hoped that by the next Annual Meeting to increase the membership to at least seventy-five.

Mr. J. S. Morse, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Loan Association of Abbeville, represented this Association, and extended the following invitations from this Association and from the City Council to meet in Abbeville next June:

Abbeville, S. C. June 17, 1912.
The S. C. Building & Loan League,
Isle of Palms, S. C.

Genlemen:

The Building & Loan Association of Abbeville, extends to you a most hearty invitation to hold the next annual meeting of your League, in our city as our guests.

We have, we believe an Association that is doing a great deal of good for our citizens; and if your body will meet with us we know that it will give us a good send off to do more for them in the future, by their coming in contact with the men of South Carolina, who have the best interest of Building and Loan Associations at heart.

Therefore we are particularly anxious to nave you with us, and will assure you a most hearty welcome.

Most sincerely yours,
G. A. Neuffer, President.
J. S. Morse, Sec. and Treas.

Abbeville, S. C., June 17, 1912
The S. C. Building & Loan League,
Isle of Palms, S. C.

Gentlemen:

In the name of our citizens I most cordially invite you to hold your next annual meeting in our City, "The Best Town in South Carolina."

Should you honor us by accepting this invitation we will not Loan, but promise to give you, the very best time you ever had.

I trust that we may have the pleasure of entertaining your body in 1913.

Yours very truly,
C. C. Gambrell, Mayor.
T. G. Perrin, City Clerk.

Rock Hill, Greenville and Orangeburg also wanted the League to meet with them, but Greenville and Orangeburg gave way in favor of Abbeville. There was a good deal of interest taken in deciding where to go. Rock Hill had a delegation at the meeting that meant business and they advertized and talked Rock Hill. Abbeville wanted the League in 1913 and worked for it. Abbeville was selected as the next meeting place by getting one more vote than Rock Hill.

The League is composed of some of the best and most prominent business and professional men in the State. Abbeville is fortunate in getting them to come here; we are glad to have the opportunity to show our gates wide open in welcome to them and we know that we will be benefitted and enjoy their visit to us.

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Mr. T. T. Hyde, of Charleston; First Vice-President, Mr. I. W. Bowman, of Orangeburg; Second Vice-President, Mr. J. S. Morse, of Abbeville; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Hunter Gibbs, of Columbia; representative to the National Building and Loan League, which meets in Atlantic City, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of July: Mr. William Goldsmith, of Greenville.

Several committees were appointed to look after the interests of the League and report at its next meeting.

**Ownership of a home should be the ambition of every citizen. People of modest incomes can attain this ambition through the Building and Loan Association of Abbeville.**

You can't afford to be without Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy. It is a positive relief from this disease which kills thousands of chicks yearly. Price 50c. The McMurray Drug Co.