

The Herald and News.

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NEWBERRY, SOUTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1912.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR.

BLEASE EXCORIATES FELDER AND PROBERS

DELIVERS SPEECH THAT SETS AUDIENCE A-BUZZ.

Uses Unsoftened Language at Campaign Meeting at Bamberg on Friday.

Bamberg, July 13.—With such utterances as have never been heard upon the hustings in South Carolina, according to the declaration of political sages, Governor Cole L. Blease delivered a speech at the State campaign meeting here today that set the town a-buzz. Characterized by unsoftened language in dealing with the negro question, a bitter excoriation of his enemies, a denunciation of Thos. B. Felder and the dispensary investigating committee now meeting in Augusta, a practical challenge to any member of that committee, and personal reference to his opponent, Judge Jones, the speech of Governor Blease, was, in the opinion of many who have heard him repeatedly, far beyond any of his former deliverances.

Governor Pulls Off Coat.

Following Judge Jones, Governor Blease stood upon the steps of the court house, facing the audience of about 500 gathered in the yard, and launched into a speech that caused many to shout with glee and others to turn away. There were a number of ladies who heard the utterances of the governor. After speaking a few moments, he shucked off his coat.

According to statements from Bamberg citizens the audience today contained a large representation from the Fork section of Orangeburg and quite a number from Colleton. John Black was in the city today. Mr. Sam J. Nichols, a prominent young attorney of Spartanburg, was here also; he joined the campaign party at Barnwell yesterday.

Bleas's Compliments to Felder.

"False as the hinges that swing the gates of hell," was the governor's characterization of Thos. B. Felder's charges made in Augusta yesterday. "And the scoundrelly puppy knows it," he added.

"I will give any man \$1,000 who will put Tom Felder two feet on this side of the Savannah river and let me be present. If he is so clean why does he not come over here?" asked Governor Blease.

The governor's compliments to the legislative investigating committee taking the testimony of Thos. B. Felder and Detective Burns are contained in the following utterance: "Why do you send your legislative committee over to Augusta with old mutton-head Sullivan, who is doing this dirty, nasty, filthy work, trying to find something against me? That committee is composed of the dirtiest and most contemptible men that ever disgraced a State, not excepting the days of Moses and Chamberlain, your free nigger loving governors."

Denounces Legislative Committee.

And again: "When you send that committee to Augusta—gutter-snipes, pimps, political prostitutes—to take the testimony of a man who is a thief and knows it, and who the attorney general knows is the dirtiest rascal that ever came into this State, who does it hurt? Not me. But it hurts the State of South Carolina to have it told that your governor is a thief."

Still another: "Those dirty skunks who today are trying to hurt my character, are too cowardly to come into this State where I can face them, but have gone to that dirty, filth-ridden State that can't raise nothin' but pimps and watermelons, and has a governor who hasn't got sense enough to be even a watermelon raiser."

A Challenge.

A challenge to the members of the investigating committee, with the promise to apply an epithet that would make a man fight was uttered in the following:

"If any man on that committee will meet me on the streets of Columbia Monday, I will tell him something that will make any man fight. There never was a dirtier set of lies published on any man. You can't send a challenge in South Carolina, but if

H. H. EVANS SAYS T. B. FELDER LIED

STRONGLY DENOUNCES CHARGES FELDER MAKES AGAINST HIM.

R. Charlton Wright of Columbia, Denies Felder Testimony in Which His Name Occurred.

When asked if he had anything to say in regard to the portion of the Felder testimony in Augusta referring to him, Mr. H. H. Evans, former chairman of the dispensary directors, said that statements from Felder tending to connect him with wrong-doing in regard to the old dispensary were lies. Mr. Evans denounced Felder in words which would not go through the mails, and was equally strong in regard to Felder's testimony.

R. Charlton Wright Makes Denial.

Columbia Record, 13th.

R. Charlton Wright, of Columbia, who is quoted in the documentary evidence submitted by T. B. Felder to the dispensary investigating committee as saying that he gave \$500 to Cole L. Blease for blocking some railroad legislation in the senate, denied last night that he had ever given Blease this or any other sum or that he had ever told any one that he had done so.

Rabens Makes Denial.

The News and Courier yesterday received the following with the request that it be published:

The News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.—Dear Sir: I see by your paper of July 13, 1912, that a statement of one of the detectives of Mr. W. J. Burns states that two thousand dollars was paid to Governor Cole L. Blease for my pardon. Now in justice to Governor Blease and to myself, I desire to state that I had only 28 days to serve before the expiration of the term of my sentence. I further desire to say that I, nor any of my friends or relatives paid anything in any shape or form for the pardon extended to me. Please publish this statement and oblige.

Yours truly,

H. R. Rabens.

NEWS OF LITTLE MOUNTAIN.

Little Mountain, July 15.—Mr. Rhett Clarke and sister, Miss Birdie Clarke, of Chapin, spent Sunday with friends in town.

Miss Kathleen Merchant, of Columbia, is visiting relatives in town this week.

Miss Dorris Kinard left Saturday for Rock Hill, where she will spend a few months.

Mrs. J. H. Wise and Master Carlton Wise are spending a few days with friends in Selwood.

Miss Anna Boland has return from a visit to Mrs. B. B. Davis, in Columbia.

Mr. A. H. Shealy spent Saturday in Columbia.

Miss Mary Lathan is in Columbia this week, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lula Merchant.

Mr. Arthur Counts and Miss Lucille Counts, of Pomaria, spent awhile in town on Saturday.

Mr. George Koon, of Chapin, visited friends here on Sunday.

Prof. Little, of Lenoir college, Hickory, N. C., is the guest of Mr. Horace Shealy.

Mr. A. N. Boland has returned from Charleston, after spending a few days with his sons, Messrs Herbert and Cecil Boland.

Messrs Ernest Counts, Jr. and Sam Cook, of Prosperity, were visitors in town on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Metz and children, of Columbia, are visiting the former's mother, near here.

Mr. Leslie Jacobs, of Peak, who attended school here last session, spent Sunday with some of his schoolmates.

Mr. Lawrence Shealy, who has been occupying the place of clerk in the depot, has recently accepted the position of baggage master on the C. N. & L. railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Boland and children, and Miss Lillian Scott, of Clinton, are visiting friends and relatives here.

NO "NEAR-BEER" FOR CITY OF NEWBERRY

JUDGE GARY DISSOLVES TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER.

Refuses to Issue Temporary Injunction Pending Further Proceedings in Matter.

Judge Frank B. Gary, at Laurens, on Friday, after hearing the return to the rule to show cause in the Newberry "near-beer" case, dissolved the temporary restraining order which he had signed, and refused to issue a temporary injunction, pending further proceedings, to enjoin the city of Newberry from interfering with the sale of "near-beer." Similar ruling was made in the Laurens "near-beer" case. This means that, so far as these proceedings are concerned, Newberry is free to deal with the "near-beer" question.

Attorney Eugene S. Blease, representing the city, took the position that the court of chancery was not the proper tribunal in which to pass upon the matter—that J. T. Lawson, in whose behalf the proceedings were brought, could test his right in defending a prosecution, if prosecution were brought, and several other phases of the matter were presented to Judge Gary by Mr. Blease and City Attorney R. T. Babb, of Laurens.

Judge Gary, in passing upon the Newberry and Laurens cases, said that in order to entitle the plaintiffs to the ultimate relief for which they asked, which was an injunction against the enforcement of the ordinances, he would have to conclude that a prima facie case had been made out that these municipalities had legislated in regard to a matter about which they had no right to legislate. So far from assuming that, he said, his judgment was they had legislated about something they did have the right to legislate about. His judgment was, he said, that near-beer came under a class of articles that were strictly within the police regulations of a municipality.

It will be recalled that Lawson had already gone out of the city, in the face of a \$1,500 license imposed by the town, and opened a near-beer saloon outside the corporate limits. This was closed by the sheriff and the stuff seized under instructions from Governor Blease and Solicitor Cooper.

COL. R. W. SIMPSON DEAD.

First President of Clemson College Board.—Leader in Hampton's Fight.

Anderson, July 11.—Col. Richard W. Simpson, first president of the board of trustees of Clemson college, who held this position until a few years ago, when he voluntarily resigned, died this morning in a sanitarium in Atlanta, Ga., where he had gone in hopes of recovery. He had been in failing health for several years, and his death today was not unexpected. The body was brought to Calhoun this afternoon, and tonight it rests in his home at Pendleton. The funeral services will be held tomorrow at noon in the Methodist church of Pendleton, of which he was a member, and interment will be in the family burial grounds on the Simpson farm, three miles from Pendleton.

Col. Simpson was born in Pendleton in 1840, his father, R. F. Simpson, being an ex-congressman and a major in the Creek Indian war. After finishing the classes of the Pendleton schools, he went to Wofford, in which he was graduated in 1861, just as the war was breaking out. He entered the service of the Confederate army, enlisting in Company A, Third South Carolina regiment. On account of poor health he returned home after serving two years. Later he joined Maj. Adams' battalion of cavalry and did gallant service until the war ended.

When the war closed Col. Simpson engaged in farming. In 1874 he went to the legislature and while there was admitted to the bar. He was reelected for a second term and was one of the seven members who in '76 broke down the doors of the house of representatives while the radical house was in session and led the Democrats in. He

was one of the most active spirits of that revolution which restored the State to white rule. He was a member of the Wallace house.

Worst Road in the County.

Editor The Herald and News:

The road that bears this disgraceful title leads from Helena to Bush River church. It is full of ditches and holes and gullies from one end to the other and in many places it is so narrow that vehicles can not pass without driving into ditches or over crops. The condition of this road has reached such a stage that it will be impossible for the overseers and road hands to make a decent job at working it. It needs the chaingang to work on it from sun to sun and to sleep on it at night. It will be necessary to have dirt to fill the immense holes and to dig side ditches and to make fills where gullies have so narrowed the roadbed as to make passing dangerous. The farmers along this road haven't the time to spare this amount of work, and, if they were ever so willing, they haven't the implements and scrapes nor the trained labor and overseeing this job requires.

This road is all bad, but by far the worst stretch is from Reeder's corner to Bush River church, a distance of about three miles. This particular piece of road is a shame and a disgrace to Newberry county. It passes for a public highway, but the worst old-field road on a gully-washed hillside is a boulevard in comparison. This is one of the main highways leading out from the city of Newberry to prosperous farms ten to fifteen miles away, but when these farmers wish to come to town they can not take this direct route, but must drive miles out of their way over other roads. This is a great inconvenience to these people and they have repeatedly called attention to the bad condition of this road, and so has the writer, but no more attention has been paid to their complaints than if they had been so many yelping fice dogs.

In my next article I will talk about the screams and bridges on this road and I will also paint some word pictures of the cow trail from Bush River church via Singley's mill to Garys Lane.

Kind reader, if you have to drive over a road similar to the one described above, write me about it and I will hand your letter to the editor. I am not the grand jury, but I am the Grand Efussibus when occasion demands it. Address,

The Roadster,
Newberry, S. C.

Death of a Young Lady.

Miss Cora Palmer died of typhoid fever Sunday night and was buried at West End on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, service by the Rev. L. B. White. She was 21 years old and was living at the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. M. S. Banks, coming from near Aiken, where lives her father, Mr. Joel Palmer.

Red Men Officers.

The following officers were elected and installed to serve Bergell tribe, No. 24, I. O. R. M., for the term ending December 31, 1912:

Ira M. Sligh, sachem; G. C. Evans, senior sagamore; J. O. Havird, junior sagamore; J. E. Franklin, prophet; O. Klettner, chief of records; P. F. Baxter, keeper of wampum; James Caldwell, guard of forest; Ira Taylor, guard of wigwag; J. D. Wheeler, first sannap; W. G. Peterson, second sannap; W. B. Johnson, C. F. Layton, Wm. Alewine, T. B. Kibler, warriors; Roland Williams, John Wood, W. M. Thomas, J. R. Williams, braves; L. I. Epting, B. O. Epting, scouts.

Pulaski Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F.

A regular meeting of Pulaski lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F., will be held Friday night, July 18, at 8 o'clock. All members are urged to attend.

J. H. Baxter,
Noble Grand.
W. G. Peterson,
Secretary.

Tabernacle School.

I will be at Tabernacle school on Wednesday, July 17, to confer with the patrons and trustees in regard to school matters. A full attendance of the patrons and trustees is desired.

E. H. Aull,
County Superintendent Education.

Felder and Detectives Before the Commission

HAS HAD W. J. BURNS HUNTING FOR EVIDENCE

A MASS OF SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY IN AUGUSTA.

The Charges Made Against Governor Blease by Felder and His Detectives.

Augusta, Ga., July 12.—Detective William J. Burns' testimony to the effect that the operations of his detective, Reed, would show just whether or not Cole L. Blease had been grafting as senator and governor, constituted the feature of the session tonight of the dispensary investigating committee.

It was sensational and big with statements affecting the record of Governor Blease. Mr. Burns' man, Reed, will go on the stand tomorrow morning.

The committee adjourned at 9.30 until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

W. J. Burns' testimony, as taken from the official stenographer's minutes, follows:

How Burns Entered Case.

By Mr. Felder: "Give the committee in narrative form the history of your connection with this investigation."

Burns: "Some months ago I met Col. Felder at Washington, D. C., and he told me of this situation that he wanted investigated. A year or two previous to that he had endeavored to secure my services in this matter, but I was making the investigation of graft in San Francisco. This last time, however, the colonel had endeavored to get me to take it up personally, but I told him it would be impossible, as I had a great deal of work on hand.

"He then explained to me what the situation was, and when I found that men occupying high public positions were involved, I felt that it was my duty to take it up, and I told him I would.

"We arranged for a conference at Augusta and I came down here and met the colonel and a couple of gentlemen from South Carolina and another gentleman from Atlanta, Ga. We went over the case. These gentlemen made statements to me which I confess shocked me, notwithstanding the fact I am making investigations all the time involving men in high places.

"I felt from the statements that had been made that it was absolutely true, because it is not difficult to determine from the details of a case whether they are well founded or not.

Detectives Start Work.

"I told Col. Felder I would take it up. I detailed Mr. Bailey. He is one of the men that made the investigation in Columbus, Ohio, that resulted in the conviction of a number of men in the legislature. I instructed Mr. Bailey as to what he was to do down there, and I particularly cautioned Mr. Bailey that I wanted him to learn for my personal information whether or not many of the things Col. Felder and the other gentlemen told me about were true.

"I was unable to take up the matter in the first place for Col. Felder and he was unable to get the best. As usual, a private detective sometimes falls down. All over the country in my public utterances I am warning the public of private detectives, because so many of them cloak themselves with the calling solely for the purpose of robbing and blackmailing and selling out their clients. I was interested in the matter, although not prejudiced against those I was investigating.

From Another Angle.

"We always approach these matters with an open mind and even when we find our clients in the wrong we state the case to them and drop it. Just as Col. Felder told me, I found that situation was there. I then decided to take it up from another angle and selected Mr. Reed.

"Mr. Reed has done some of the cleverest work in the country. He has just finished at Atlantic City, where

he caught a lot of those crooks up there. I placed him on the case to take up a certain part of it. I think we will be able to lay before this committee evidence as to the character of the work that we have covered in our investigations.

"There were facts, as I suggested to Col. Felder, that ought to be withheld for the present. I think that all ought to be shown up, because I feel that, at this period in the history of the country, we ought to show up these matters where men in high public positions are involved. Men representing the public should be made to do so in the interest of the people. That being true, I told Col. Felder I thought it was his duty to go to the bottom of this and prosecute.

Wanted Light Turned On.

"I was not particularly interested whether he would ever send anybody to the penitentiary or to jail. I think it far more important that light should be turned on rather than send a thousand of them to the penitentiary. I think the day has come in this country when the people themselves are becoming enlightened as to everything. I think they are taking tremendous interest in everything public. The people are interested that just such an investigation as this should be carried to its conclusion.

"I think it would be a splendid thing to the country at large if all this is shown up, because if you can succeed in doing that, it isn't any question but what many of those men become useful citizens. It is when men are tempted, when they take advantage of a situation of this sort. I think all that should be shown up and shown up thoroughly. I do not think it well and wise to go, perhaps, as far as you gentlemen insist on. My idea is, it would be best for a grand jury to go into the matter. All the men I have detailed on this will be accessible at any time. You can see the men who made the investigation just as you can see Mr. Reed.

"I think the people themselves have become convinced that where there is sufficient proof the day has gone by when the personal feeling of people themselves will permit men to go unpunished.

"It has been said, many, many times, that a legislative investigation has never amounted to anything but to 'whitewash.' In the way you are going at this I am perfectly satisfied you are going to see that justice will be done to every man and are not going to smirch anybody for spite. The evidence will be there and if it does not convince we will not participate in it. We are going to continue in this matter until the close.

Burns Answers Questions.

Questions by Mr. Felder: "Some months after our meeting in the city of Augusta, I met you in the city of Washington?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "I called your attention to an interview that was published in several of the papers that purported to be by Senator Tillman?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "I suggested to you that we call upon the senator and submit the interview to him?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "The interview was to the effect that if the evidence adduced was satisfactory to the senator that the governor of South Carolina had been engaging in crooked practices, that in that event he would take strong grounds against the governor?"

A. "That's correct."

Q. "What did we do with relation to that matter and the rest?"

A. "We continued our investigation after that, and it was after that we took up other features of it. We sent Mr. Reed from Atlantic City."

Q. "Didn't we call upon Senator Tillman in his office at the capitol?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "And ask him if the interview was correct?"

A. "Yes, sir."

Q. "I then said: 'Senator I have a very great admiration for you and you