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Senatorial Candidates Were In Newberry Friday

GOVERNOR BLEASE WAS ON HIS NATIVE HEATH

AND WAS ENTHUSIASTICALLY RE-
CEIVED BY HIS PEOPLE

Senator Smith Also Given A Cordial
Reception—Red Ribbons Worn
With Cotton Blossoms.

The candidates for the United States senate spoke in Newberry on Friday. Interest throughout the State centered in this meeting on account of the fact that this is the home county of Governor Blease, and reports had been

circulated that good men, believing they were on the side of the people, were lining up with "the blind tigers" and race track gamblers of Charleston for Blease. On the other hand, he said, there was a faction, which was lined up for law and order, and he asked, "which side do you stand on?" "We stand for Blease," was the shout which answered him.

Senator Smith was taken to the meeting in a wagon driven by Mr. John H. Wicker. He was sitting on a bale of cotton—which afterwards became an issue in the meeting—and on the wagon there was a banner inscribed, "Show Your Love For The Farmer By Voting For Smith." Senator Smith, when the wagon reached the stand was carried to the stand on the shoulders of his supporters.

He attacked Governor Blease's pardon record and had hard sailing, at times being applauded by the wearers of the cotton blossoms, but frequently being interrupted by questions and being reminded that the governor had acted upon petitions, and frequently being interrupted by applause for Blease. When requested by some one in the audience to talk about something else and to state his own platform, he said that Governor Blease had said he (Governor Blease) was proud of his own record, and the speaker was going to help the governor present the governor's record to the people. He told the crowd they could interrupt him now and applaud for Blease, but that after the election "Bleasant wouldn't know he had been in the race."

He said that it had been told him since he had been here that Governor Blease would not even carry his own county. "That's what they said two years ago," was the retort, and there were shouts for Blease mingled with "No's" from the wearers of the cotton blossoms. He devoted his whole address to an attack upon Governor Blease, charging among other things that the governor should not be elected because, the speaker alleged, the governor was not in sympathy with the Washington administration. When interrupted by applause for Blease, he said that the governor was a clever gentleman personally, but that he was only attacking the governor's record.

He denounced as false a report which he said he had heard that he was going to withdraw in favor of Senator Smith. He said he was in the race to the finish. He said if he could succeed in defeating Governor Blease in this race he would "thank the Lord and be satisfied." He said he would join the torch-light procession if either Smith or Pollock should be elected, and that he would be happier to see Blease defeated than himself to go to the United States senate.

He was presented with a bouquet of flowers. The next speaker was Mr. W. P. Pollock, who began by saying that he was glad to be in Newberry, and glad that he knew a good many Newberry people. "Do you know Cole?" he was asked. The speaker retorted that it was his misfortune to have known the governor in the South Carolina college, in the legislature, and as governor. His statement was received with applause for Blease mingled with applause for the speaker.

He wanted the people to go to the polls and cast their vote for the man that would best represent the people. "That's Blease," was the shout from the audience. He said the shouts from the "Bleasantites" reminded him of the famous saying during the Spanish-American war, "Don't cheer, boys the poor fellows are dying." Shouts for Blease and shouts from the wearers of the cotton blossoms greeted his retort.

Senator Smith's record, he said, was too weak for anybody to stand upon, and Blease's was too bad. He said that the Blease forces had adopted the red as their color—"the color of the socialist, anarchist, and the color of the Union-Republican back in 1880." He reiterated the matter as to Col. J. Preston Gibson, of Bennettsville, charging that while the governor had attacked Mr. Sims, of Orangeburg, the appointee of Senator Smith for United States Marshal, for setting type on a Republican newspaper in radical days, the governor had appointed as a member of his staff J. P. Gibson, who was on the "mixed-breed" Union-Republican ticket in 1880.

"Maybe we got the red from the Red Shirts of '76," somebody in the audience told the speaker, who said that in '76 he had also donned the Red Shirt. He advocated government aid for building roads, and thought the government should come to the aid of weak country schools.

He was asked what Smith had cost South Carolina in weight. He said he found that the biggest thing Smith had ever done was to take on 50 pounds of meat in five and a half years for which we had paid \$50,000, which he calculated at \$1,000 a pound, and at that rate, he said, he was not surprised at the high cost of living. He said that Smith would talk "cotton, cotton, cotton," just as Blease would talk "buck nigger." He said Smith did not put up the price of cotton but Sully and Brown did, and that if Smith were the wonderful man he claims to be he would have kept up cotton to the price Sully and Brown put it. He said Smith, he would admit, had done the best he could.

"But that wasn't much," came a voice from the audience. "No, that wasn't much," said the speaker.

He referred to the great men South Carolina had had in the senate in the past, and compared them with Smith, but said that while he considered Smith weak he would suffer his right arm to be cut off before he would vote for Blease, and if it came to a choice between the two he hoped that Blease would be buried forever. Smith, he said, was regarded as a joke in Washington but he considered Blease a bad governor. He attacked the governor's pardon record vigorously, the attack being received with cheers for Blease and cheers from the wearers of the cotton blossoms.

As Mr. Jennings had done, he devoted most of his address to an attack upon the governor. Jumping on the governor's assertion that he would keep out foreigners who would "compete with home labor," he read the list of "foreigners," as he termed them, enrolling in Charleston, which list he has been reading on practically every stump, and referred to the appointment of Mr. James Sottile as a member of the governor's staff, saying that in a military review the people of South Carolina would have to pass before a "little sawed off Dago" who would be standing by the side of the governor.

He predicted that Governor Blease would be sent back home after this year. He was asked if he was working for Smith or for votes. He said that he was not in the race for anything but the interest of the people of South Carolina, but he predicted that "there is not a big-mouthed Bleasette here today who will stand up four years from now and admit that they voted for Blease."

He urged the people not to go to the polls and "endorse the damnable record of Cole L. Blease." He told of his early struggles. He said he was holding 100 bales of cotton from last year on Smith's advice, and was sorry of it. He attacked Governor Blease for appointing Harrison Neely, a negro, as his chauffeur, instead of giving the position to a white boy. He concluded amid shouts for Blease and some applause for the speaker.

He was presented a basket of flowers. Senator E. D. Smith.

said the trouble with Pollock was like Lincoln said about the steamboat on the Mississippi the boiler so little and the whistle so big, every time it blew it stopped. He wanted to state that he had been chided and attempted to be ridiculed because of the stand he had taken in the United States senate for the farmers of his State. He said he had devoted all his time to them. "Why? Because, they fed, clothed and shod the world." "And we (the farmers) prosper from now on," he said, "to put in our pockets our share of the wealth we make. The reason we have never got anywhere is because we believed that other men, when it came to legislation, had more sense than we had; consequently we have been choosing other men to go to the State and national legislatures." He attacked the laws made by lawyers. "Take a law drawn by a lawyer," he said. "It began with a 'whereas,' then there was a

LYNCH NEGRO WOMAN FOR MURDER OF CHILD

ROSA RICHARDSON IS HANGED
AND SHOT AT ELLOREE.

Twelve-Year-Old Girl is Murdered by
Negro Woman Who Confesses to
Deed.

The State.

Elloree, July 12.—One of the most brutal crimes ever perpetrated in Orangeburg county, committed midway between here and Vance late yesterday afternoon in a dense bay near the Two Chop public road, was brought to light this morning when the body of little Miss Essie Bell, 12-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bell, was discovered after an all night search, foully murdered and carefully covered by the confessed murderess, Rosa Richardson, a negro woman about 35 years of age. A grim and horrifying spectacle it witnessed today in that community. The body of little Essie with her head beaten into a pulp by a lightwood knot lies prepared for burial in the quiet home of Daniel Bell, while 200 yards away near the scene of the crime swinging to a tree is the body of her murderess, Rosa Richardson, riddled with bullets.

Guilt was established, the murderess confessed and a volley fired, in a short time. Thirty negroes who gathered near the scene of the crime would have fired the volley if permitted, and went to console the grief-stricken family. While the crime has cast a pall over the community and hundreds of people have gone to the scene, there was no race feeling whatever evident.

The murdered girl yesterday afternoon went to graze the family cow in a field on the public road a short distance from the home, which was hidden from view by a dense field of corn. Just in front of this field on the opposite side of the road is the home of Rosa Richardson, the negro murderess. Daniel Bell was reading his newspaper and the mother, Mrs. Bell, was leaving with one of her sons to board the afternoon train at Vance for Charleston. Mr. Bell was absorbed in reading and presumed that little Essie had gone to the station with her mother and would return with her brother. When the young man returned home without his sister, Mr. Bell inquired for Essie and the young man told his father that she had gone to graze the cow when he saw her last. Mr. Bell immediately gave the alarm and searching parties were formed. The whole community was scourged.

Rosa Richardson was suspected of luring the girl in the woods for criminal purposes and she with her sister were held during the night by some of the searching party. She told several disconnected stories which indicated her guilt.

A message reached Elloree during the night that the girl was missing and the penitentiary bloodhounds were wired for but it was later learned that they were out of the city. The suspects were rushed to the Elloree guard house. The local telephone being out of commission, connection was established at St. Matthews. Sheriff Salley was notified and Columbia was asked to have hounds make a cross country trip, but before either reached here the body was discovered and a dash was made for the town guard house. Rural police, the magistrate, the attendant and several citizens of Elloree who did all they could to protect the prisoner were choked and thrown to the ground by the crowd and held at bay by six shooters.

The victim was placed in a waiting automobile and rushed to the scene of the crime. The woman was examined. Blood was on her clothing and other evidences of guilt was established. She confessed to the crime without giving any reason for having committed it. The posse had tracked the little girl and the woman into the bay, both tracks fitting the shoes, and the woman was tracked to her home returning after committing the deed.

There is no reason assigned for the deed except that the woman was a bad character and had refused to work for Mr. Bell on whose place she lived. On several occasions, it is alleged

that she grew dissatisfied and sullen and the theory is advanced that she lured the little girl in the woods on the pretext of showing her something and murdered her to get revenge. A negro man was at first thought to be the guilty party but it was later shown that no one else had any connection with the crime and that Rosa Richardson had plotted and executed the deed alone.

Sheriff Salley, of Orangeburg, who was notified of the crime too late, reached here this afternoon and viewed the remains. The body of Rosa Richardson was cut down and buried, while the victim of the tragedy was laid to rest at Gerizim Baptist church in the presence of a large crowd of grief-stricken friends and relatives.

The community where this crime was committed is composed of steady, law abiding citizens, who have always held themselves against mob violence.

The crime is the second one committed in that community within the past seven or eight months. Mrs. Sue C. Cannon, who lived in the Millikan section, several miles away, came near losing her life some months ago at the hands of a negro woman, who has not yet been apprehended.

MILL SHUT DOWN

Weavers of Monaghan Mill Refuse to
Make Up Time—Parade Under
Red Flag.

News and Courier.

Greenville, July 10.—Monaghan Mills, one of the largest mills in this vicinity, and one noted for its welfare department, closed down yesterday as a result of a conflict in the rules of the Parker Cotton Mills company and of the I. W. W., an organization which is said to have recently gained a foothold here. This morning a small parade, one hundred and five persons participating, gave Greenville its first sight of an organized body of the I. W. W. The body of mill workers, some of whom were women, marched under the United States flag and the red flag of the order. They proceeded to their hall and held an orderly meeting.

The trouble arose, it is claimed over the refusal of the weavers to make up time lost Wednesday afternoon during a thunder storm, which necessitated the shutting off of the power. The rules of the company are that time thus lost shall be made up on ensuing days. The rules of the I. W. W., so state some of those affected, are that time shall not be made up. There is no question of wages involved, as those who protested against the company's rules are paid by the piece for their work. They declined to make up time that afternoon.

Clash Came Thursday.

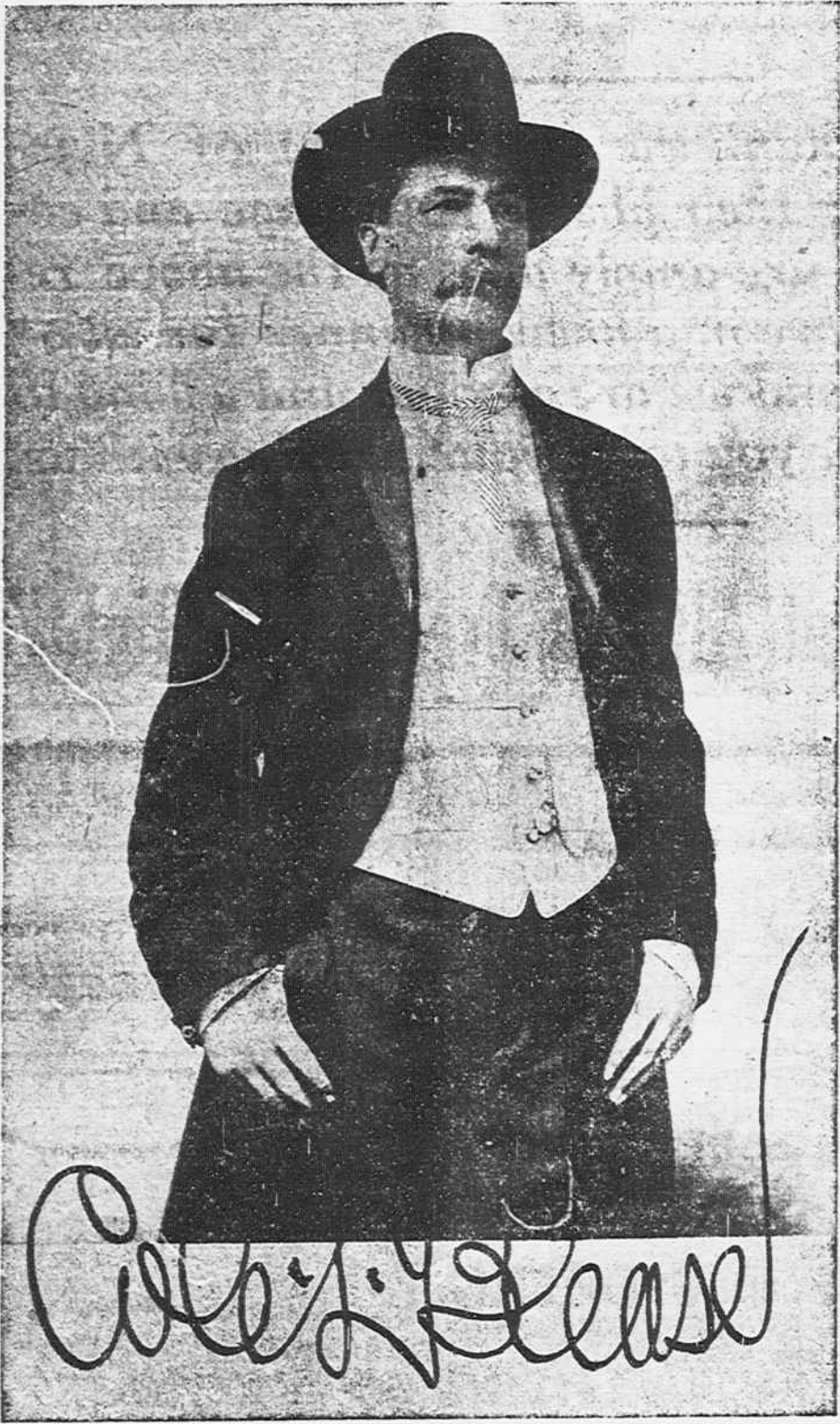
Thursday morning, when the operatives came to the mill, the superintendent informed them that they must abide by the rules of the company and agree to make up the lost time or remain out of the building. They declined to work under this condition, so for two days the mill has been closed.

It is rumored that four official organizers from the North will be brought here in case the operatives cannot win their point. There is now one official of the I. W. W. here. Thursday night a meeting was held and was addressed by Sheriff Rector and others. The sheriff, it is said, assured the operatives of his support. The opinion was expressed here yesterday that but for the sheriff's attitude and that of other persons not affiliated with the operatives or the mill management, that the matter could have been adjusted. Those in close touch with the situation say now that the trouble is not expected to be of great duration. The loom fixers, who are among the protesters, were granted upon their petition several weeks ago an increase in pay.

State Fair to Be the Best.

Lexington Dispatch.

Hon. D. F. Efrid is "head and heels in work, making arrangements for the coming State Fair. Nothing will be left undone to make it the best in the history of all fairs. Mr. Efrid is a thrifty fellow and always deeply interested in agriculture and general good of the State, and is certainly 'the right man in the right place.'



circulated throughout the State that the governor had weakened in his own county. These reports were put at rest on Friday by the enthusiastic reception which the governor received, notwithstanding the fact that for several days prior to the meeting it had been rumored that there was an organized effort on the part of the anti-Bleasant forces to perfect a demonstration which would make it appear to the State at large that his home county had "gone back" on the governor.

The four candidates for the United States senate came to Newberry on the early train on Friday morning. A number of Governor Blease's supporters, wearing badges with the inscription, "For United States Senator, Cole L. Blease," met the train, and gave the governor a rousing reception. The supporters of Senator Smith who were present wore cotton blossoms. This was the order throughout the day—the governor's supporters wearing the red badges and the anti-Bleasant people wearing the cotton blossoms.

The phrase "anti-Bleasant people" is used advisedly, for the reason that both Messrs. Jennings and Pollock, candidates for the United States senate, wore the cotton blossoms.

A line of march was formed, and there was some rivalry between the supporters of Governor Blease and Senator Smith.

The meeting was attended by about 2,500, and Governor Blease was enthusiastically received when he came upon the stand during the address of Senator Smith, and received the major part of the applause of the meeting. Senator Smith was heard quietly, but was liberally applauded when he con-

In front of the Smith cotton wagon was a Bleasant banner, inscribed, "Vote For Blease, The Working Man's Friend."

Governor Blease did not arrive at the meeting until near the close of Senator Smith's speech, and then gave Senator Smith ten minutes of his time, the governor being at his home. In his address the governor did not refer to his opponents in the race.

The Meeting in Detail.

The meeting was called to order by County Chairman Jcs. L. Keitt, and a short prayer was offered by Rev. J. J. Long.

The first speaker was Mr. L. D. Jennings, of Sumter, who began by saying it gave him great pleasure to see the cotton blossoms predominate over the red ribbon. He was interrupted by applause for Blease. He then said he hoped each candidate would be given a respectful tearing.

He took up the matter of the new Democratic party rules, saying he had been a member of the convention which made those rules.

"Aren't you ashamed of them?" he was asked from the audience.

"You have to vote under them whether you like them or not," he said, and those wearing the cotton blossoms applauded him vigorously. He went into a detailed defense of the new rules. He said all he had to say to those who did not approve of the rules made by the last convention was that if they wanted to vote for Blease or anybody else, they had to vote under those rules, and "they can't help it."

He deplored the fact that there were two factions in this State. He

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