

## TRIP TO BORDER WAS INTERESTING

AN UNUSUAL SIGHT FOR PALMETTO BOYS.—MADE HIT WITH TEXAS GIRLS.

## MEN ALL SAFELY IN CAMP

Conditions in Cantonment at El Paso Little Different From Those at Styr.—Weather is Not So Bad.—Hills and Mountains.

In Camp in the El Paso Patrol District on the Texas Border.—There have been many interesting things for the South Carolina soldiers to see on the trip from Camp Moore below Columbia to El Paso, Texas. But no part of the journey furnished as many surprises as the long ride of 820 miles across the great Lone Star State.

The first regiment entered Texas at Texarkana, a splendid city about the size of Anderson, which lies half in Texas and half in Arkansas. There the farming country is good and the girls are pretty. Dallas and Fort Worth are big towns, modern and progressive, and both over 100,000 in habitants. From Fort Worth on through the state over the Texas & Pacific railway the country is rolling and near El Paso mountainous. Mesquite, sage brush and stubble make up the vegetation and the principal industry is cattle. Great herds were seen. One railroad man said that the Hereford was the best beef cattle. At several places fine herds of Hereford were passed.

The prairie dogs, jack rabbits and the old familiar South Carolina rabbits were seen in large numbers in the western part of the state.

The Mexicans live in large numbers all along the way and increase as the border is reached. All the laborers are Mexicans and they are very much like the pictures of them shown in the movies. Friday morning the train passed a typical Western town with its frame dwelling and old time saloon pictured in all stories of Western life. The guardsmen have seen cowboys, ranchmen and all the characters of the West.

Just beyond Van Haren, about 130 miles on the left of the railroad a Texas ranger with his outfit. These intrepid watchmen are the terrors of Mexicans and have done fine duty in guarding the border.

At Sweetwater, which is on the edge of the long monotonous alkali district, the men detained for a few minutes' exercise and the band serenaded the inhabitants who had gathered at the station. The people all along the route were very friendly and the girls appeared to be "struck" on the Palmetto privates. They wouldn't have much to do with the officers but "made up" at once with the men and there was much exchanging of addresses and promises of correspondence. Like the men of the South Carolina boys found sweet hearts in every town, and especially in every Texas town. And they are well worth knowing—good looking and attractive in every way.

The elevation toward the border gradually increased until at Allamore it is 4,555 feet above the sea level.

One interesting sight at this point was the little Mexicans. Several families live in houses very much like negro tenements and the inmates evidently do not have much use for water.

From Allamore the road descends somewhat. At Cerro Gordo the train switched over to the Southern Pacific and followed that line into El Paso.

For some distance out of El Paso the train ran close by the Rio Grande close enough to hurl a rock into Mexico. The train passed through several encampments of soldiers who are guarding the border. Most of them were National Guardsmen from Northern States.

Alkali dust covered and colored everything and everybody long before the border was reached.

First Safe in Camp.

The first South Carolina regiment of infantry under command of Col. E. M. Blythe reached the border and went into camp on the mesa seven miles out of El Paso and something over a mile beyond Fort Bliss. The men were put to work at once clearing the camp site of mesquite, sage brush and cactus and within a short space of time the brush had all been cut away and the tents pitched.

United States regulars and National Guardsmen from all parts of the country are encamped in and around El Paso, it being estimated that there are 35,000 now encamped here, and 25,000 more are expected within the next few days. The El Paso district is a part of the Southern department under command of Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston.

Hills or Mountains.

El Paso is set at the foot of some high hills, mountains, some call them. The hills are absolutely bare of vegetation resembling somewhat the sand dunes on the coast. The feature of trees is the most notable of this country and that with the sage brush, cactus, mesquite and alkali dust gives something of the idea of what kind of a camp site the South Carolina boys have.

The range of hills encircling El Paso continues up beyond where the Palmetto boys are located. The high range of bare hills to the west make a picturesque background for the camp. From this range of hills down to the Rio Grande the country is level and the camp site is therefore admirably located.

The boys stood the four days' trip well and detained in good spirits and in fine health. They were glad to get on the border and set to work putting up their tents without any delay

and with buoyant spirits. Water lines had already been run into the camp. The latrines had already been laid off and details under Capt. Justice set to work building the latrines. The lumber and all materials for the work having been placed on the ground prior to the arrival of the troops.

The sanitation and health conditions of the camp are all that could be desired. The site is well selected.

Only One Difference.

The camp site is a good deal like that at Styr except for the lack of shade. Of course rain is almost an unknown quantity in this country and for that reason there will be more dust but even here the Palmetto boys are ahead for the railroad keeps off the dust from the Pennsylvania troops who are encamped just across the track.

Col. W. K. Wright, the commander of the brigade composed of the two South Carolina regiments and the regiment from Florida, was on the ground when the first regiment reached camp. Col. Wright greeted Col. Blythe cordially and they together went over the camp and saw that everything was done properly. Capt. Young, Col. Wright's adjutant, gave Capt. Mahon, Col. Blythe's adjutant information about the details which had been attended to and which were to be done. Col. Wright is in command of the Twenty-third infantry of the regular army, and ranks high in the service. It is considered a splendid thing that he will command the brigade.

The men are glad to be here and already have the appearance of veterans. All along the route where the different sections stopped the people, and especially the girls, complimented the Palmetto boys on their fine appearance and the way in which they conducted themselves. There were several places where the trains stopped and the men were given greetings by the people but at no place was there the slightest disorder or even any suggestive remarks. Col. Blythe and the officers and men of the First are making a fine record for themselves and are reflecting honor on the Palmetto State.

The first arrived in camp with 1,006 enlisted men and 49 officers. Six enlisted men and two officers are absent and will join the regiment later.

Gen. Bell, who is in command of the El Paso district, was a visitor in the first regiment camp. Very few of the men recognized him, but he walked over the camp and took in the general situation.

Aftermath at Camp Moore.

Camp Moore has ceased to have more than merely nominal existence the five quartermaster sergeants being mustered out of service and the officers remaining on duty coming into Columbia to finish their work. The place where nearly 2,700 men lived in tents for almost seven weeks has reverted to its former estate of loneliness and quiet.

Quartermaster Sergeants Sligh, Lipscomb, Sally, Walker and Kohn were mustered out of the federal service and the quartermaster corps officers remaining on duty, but who quit the service August 20, came into Columbia. These are Maj. Glen and Wheeler, Capt. Burdette, Warren and Withers.

Maj. J. Shaper Caldwell, camp adjutant, will remain a few days and will be mustered out of service as soon as he prepares his accounts for the war department. He resigned several weeks ago as assistant adjutant general, but his resignation has not yet been accepted by Gov. Manning. No announcement has been made as to who will be appointed assistant adjutant general to take his place.

Each troop train was made up of nine tourist cars, one Pullman car, one box car, one baggage car and two flat cars, except the fourth section, which had one box car, and the regular passenger equipment.

The Pennsylvania troops, 12,000 strong, are encamped just across the railroad from the South Carolina troops. A great many of them have come over and extended greetings to the Palmetto boys. They are a fine body of troops and comprise a division under their own major general.

The South Carolinians are encamped in a triangle formed by two railroads. They are about seven miles from El Paso and beginning at 1 o'clock each afternoon shuttle trains are run to and from El Paso every hour for a round trip of 25 cents.

## NAMES CHAIRMEN ON FLOOD RELIEF

CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE BOARD APPOINTS MANY LOCAL COMMITTEES.

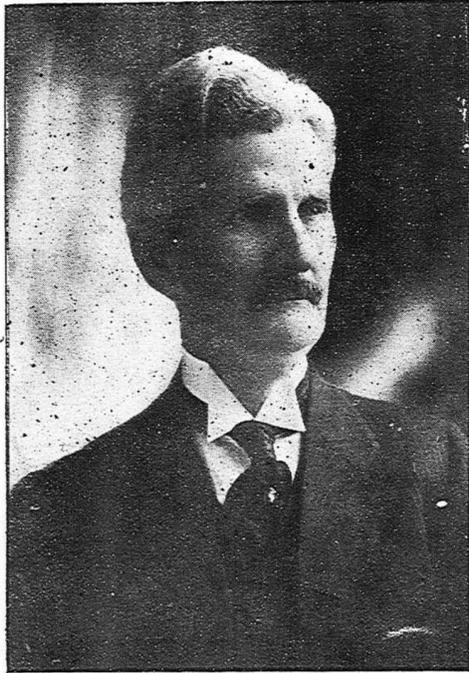
## MORE MONEY BADLY NEEDED

Federal Appropriation and Funds Privately Subscribed to Date Are Not Near Sufficient.

Columbia.—Pierre Maryck of Columbia, chairman of the state commission on flood relief, appointed some days ago by Gov. Manning, has made public the names of local committees through whom his board will act in several of the counties most affected by the freshets of late July. The county supervisor is in each instance a member of the local committee.

"Much more money than is available or in sight at this time can be used to advantage in the relief of actual distress directly consequent upon flood damage," said Mr. Maryck. "The federal appropriation must be spread over the whole South and the funds privately subscribed and placed in the governor's hands are inadequate. Most of the money reaching us

# A PUBLIC OFFICE IS A PUBLIC TRUST



HON. J. G. PADGETT

WOULD YOU FURTHER TRUST A MAN to whom you had given your money to invest, but who refused to appear and give an account when called upon?

ARE YOU GOING TO FURTHER TRUST YOUR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, to whom you have given legislative power, to act for you, but who has refused to appear and give an account when called upon?

The rules of the Democratic Party very wisely provide that campaign meetings should be arranged so that the office holder might give an accounting to the people and have his record examined and criticized and the different views of the candidates on the public questions of the day aired before the voters. Mr. Whaley has seen fit to IGNORE the mandate of the Democratic Party, under whose rules he is asking for re-election to Congress.

## Astute Political Move

Before the campaign meetings commenced Mr. Whaley made a very ASTUTE POLITICAL MOVE. He announced through the papers that important legislation to come up before Congress, more especially the Naval Appropriation Bill, wherein SENATOR TILLMAN had inserted an amendment for over a million dollars for the Navy Yard at Charleston for the extension of the dry dock, would keep him in Washington and prevent his attending the meetings.

We propose to examine into the truth of this ASTUTE POLITICAL announcement of Mr. Whaley's. It will be recalled that the first campaign meeting commenced on Monday, the 7th day of August, and continued until Friday, the 11th day of August. The newspapers announced before the campaign meetings commenced, and surely Mr. Whaley in Congress must have known more than the newspapers, that the Naval Appropriation Bill, which involved the Charleston items, would not be brought up for consideration until Tuesday, the 15th day of August, which was the week following the campaign meetings. Further than that, the Congressional Record, which is the official stenographic report of the proceedings of Congress and which is published and sent out day by day, shows that on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, it was officially announced on the floor of Congress by Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Mann, leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties, that the bill would not be considered until the 15th (Congressional Record, August 8th, Page 14307). This is conclusive that Mr. Whaley could have attended every campaign meeting and yet have returned to Washington four days before the bill was considered. Right here we will say that when the bill did come up, as had been announced, Mr. Whaley was present and WITHOUT A WORD he did not even rise from his seat and PROTEST when Congress refused to accede to the Senate's amendment concerning the Charleston Navy Yard (Congressional Record, August 15th, Page 14706), but allowed it to be thrown out.

## Had No Friends Nor Influence

In regard to the failure of his amendments, appropriating over one million dollars to the Navy Yard, Senator Tillman stated: "I could have held them (amendments) and HAD VOTES IN THE SENATE, for I have FRIENDS ENOUGH there who believe in MY HONESTY of purpose to sustain me, but I deemed it best, everything considered, to give way and surrender both items." Of course, the Senator did have FRIENDS AND INFLUENCE enough to carry his point in the Senate, but the Senator very pointedly says: "I deemed it best, everything considered, to give way and surrender both items." MR. WHALEY DID NOT HAVE FRIENDS NOR INFLUENCE ENOUGH IN THE HOUSE TO SUSTAIN THE SENATOR.

Senator Tillman said: "Now, a word about Whaley. He has helped me all he possibly can." The result showed that the Senator had little support in the House. Could it be expected that Mr. Whaley would have INFLUENCE and POPULARITY in Congress when he WITH SO LITTLE TACT referred to those from the North who displeased him as "narrow South hating Republicans" and "ignorant and prejudiced Yankees."

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## No Important Legislation Before Congress

But Mr. Whaley says that there was important legislation before Congress to keep him there, and refers to the Democratic program. The Congressional Record shows that there was not a single important contested matter before Congress the week of the campaign meetings, and that only local or private matters were considered. It further shows that there was so little before Congress the WEEK of the campaign meetings that Congress only held partial sessions of a few hours a day, and some days not at all, as follows:

Monday, Aug. 7th, 12 noon to 5:25 P. M.  
Tuesday, Aug. 8th, 12 noon to 3:37 P. M.  
Wednesday, Aug. 9th, 12 noon to 2:25 P. M.  
Thursday, Aug. 10th, No session whatever held.  
Friday, Aug. 11th, 11:00 A. M. to 4:16 P. M.  
Saturday, Aug. 12th, No session whatever held.

It further shows that on Friday, the 11th of August, Congress adjourned till Tuesday, the 15th of August, and from then it adjourned till Friday, the 18th of August. Surely that does not show much work before Congress; it shows that there was nothing important to engage the time of Congress and which demanded Mr. Whaley's presence.

## Other Congressmen at Home Campaigning

The Record further shows that during the week of the campaign meetings that NOT A SINGLE ROLL CALL was had on any bill. There was only one roll call held and that was on a question of adjournment on Monday, August 7th. (Congressional Record, August 7th, Page 14251). At this roll call there were 200 Congressmen present and 220 absent. Among those absent were Congressmen Burns, Finley, and Kagsdale, who were present in South Carolina meeting their opponents face to face on the stump, giving an account of their records and telling their constituents why they should be re-elected to Congress. On this motion to adjourn Mr. Whaley voted "Ye."

## Had Nothing Before Congress

The Record further shows that during the week of the campaign meetings that Mr. Whaley did NOT RISE ONCE and so much as address the Chair or engage in debate in any manner, and if present in Congress sat as SILENT as a tomb.

It takes no reasoning to see that there could be no important legislation without a quorum; and, further, that if any important legislation was in sight or a contest to be had, a MAJORITY of the Congressmen would NOT have left Washington. The Associated Press News from Washington on the 7th of August, the first day of the campaign meetings, spoke of the majority of Congressmen being away from Washington, and further stated that they would not be called to Washington until the week following the campaign meetings here. The item is taken from the News and Courier, of August the 7th, as follows: "Members of the House, THE MAJORITY OF WHOM are away on vacation, will be called to Washington NEXT WEEK for a vote on the building and personnel sections of the Naval Bill."

## Three Days' Notice to Absentees

However, even if Mr. Whaley had important matters to come up before the House, then is it true, as claimed by him, that it was necessary for him to remain in Washington to look after those matters when there was an agreement between the Congressmen that no matter would be taken up where a contest was to be had until three (3) days' notice should be given the absent Congressmen? The agreement is stated in Congressional Record, of August 7th, Page 14252, as follows: "If any bill was brought up upon which a contest was made, it was to be put over until three (3) days' notice had been given."

## No Voice in Naval Bill

Finally, when the Naval Appropriation Bill was brought up and the Charleston items referred to were stricken out MR. WHALEY DID NOT RAISE HIS VOICE IN ITS DEFENSE, and during the consideration of the other items of the Naval Appropriation Bill on August the 15th, when a report was considered, he was mute as a wall, and, of course, even if he was sincere in remaining in Washington, his sincerity availed the District nothing and he had better been at home.

## Self-Made Martyr

Of course, Mr. Whaley's real reason in remaining in Washington was evidently to embarrass Mr. Padgett in criticizing his record before the voters; to discourage attendance at the campaign meetings; to relieve himself of considerable physical discomfort; to keep down interest in the race; to make it appear that he was of great importance in Washington, and was always on the job, even to making a MARTYR out of himself thru devotion to duty. As a matter of fact he is a poor attendant upon Congress. The records of the Sixty-third Congress show 67 record votes taken and Mr. Whaley stood at the FOOT of the South Carolina Congressmen absent thereat, he being recorded as not voting 29 times, or 43 per cent. of the roll calls.

## Admits His Inability to Get Drainage

The most vital interest of the First Congressional District, outside of the City of Charleston, is the drainage of the lowlands; this being especially realized during the past flood period. When Mr. Whaley made his first campaign three years ago he stated that if he was sent to Congress he would have some of the machinery from the Panama Canal brought to this District for the purpose of drainage, dig-

ging canals and ditches; and he further promised the people that he would have drainage legislation passed in their behalf. He has DONE NOTHING and admits now that he is unable to do anything. His drainage bill is a perfect farce and, even if passed, will not give the District any relief. It provides for ONLY ONE FIFTH of the cost of drainage to be borne by the Government; the other four fifths to be borne by the land owner. However, even on this little drainage bill he has been UNABLE TO OBTAIN A REPORT from the committee.

In his letter to the voters of Colleton, read at the first campaign meeting, Mr. Whaley said: "I regret that this bill introduced by me to drain the swamp and wet lands has not been acted upon, but you will readily understand why my bill has not been considered when the bill for draining swamp lands, introduced by the Speaker of the House, Hon. Champ Clark, has never received consideration. When the Speaker could not get his bill considered, and he has been here over TWENTY YEARS, I know my constituents will not hold me responsible for mine not being considered when I have only been in Congress three years." In other words, he here admits that he was WITHOUT INFLUENCE OR FRIENDS enough to have his little drainage bill considered in three years, and he inferentially tells the people of the District that he will NOT be able to have this done, even if he stays in Congress TWENTY YEARS. If this is true, then both Missouri and South Carolina should change Congressmen. When Mr. Whaley talks about his drainage bill, we are all from Missouri—we need to be shown.

## Coat-tail Swinger

In his advertisement Mr. Whaley quotes Champ Clark as saying that it is a bad thing to change Congressmen. Mr. Clark, being a Congressman, would naturally think so. When it is recalled that Mr. Clark is a politician aspiring to the Presidency, we understand why, when requested, in order to make friends, he should give aid and encouragement to Congressmen who are in a tight place for re-election. However, Mr. Clark's letters are numerous and a joke in Washington. By referring to the Congressional Record, of Tuesday the 15th, at Page 1503, it will be seen that it is a habit of Mr. Clark's to write letters to the little Congressmen who are in tight places in the district. One of Mr. Clark's letters is to a little Congressman from Illinois, as follows:

"Hon. James T. McDermott, House of Representatives.

My Dear Mack:

This has been a very eventful session of Congress and one in which the Democratic Party has done more good for the United States and the American people than has been done in 20 years.

I congratulate you on your faithfulness in attendance and in the steady and constant discharge of your duties. You have been regularly at your post and have voted right.

I wish you luck in the impending campaign. The longer a man stays in the House the better Representative he ought to make.

Your friend,  
CHAMP CLARK."

## Not Sectional Issue

Colonel Padgett, during his campaign, has not claimed that he should receive the vote of the country counties simply because he was born and reared on the farm, is a farmer as well as a lawyer, and has felt the hardships as well as the pleasures of farm life; yet Mr. Whaley, in his advertisements, has sought to draw this issue in order to line up the city votes.

## What Neighbors Think

The people of Colleton County think a great deal of Mr. Padgett, and if the people of Mr. Whaley's county thought as much of him, he would have no trouble to be re-elected. Whenever Mr. Whaley has been opposed, the people of his city are nearly evenly divided for and against him.

Three years ago when Mr. Padgett was in the race against four competitors, one of whom was a fellow member of the Bar at Walterboro and a very popular man, the vote in Colleton County was as follows: Padgett—1105 votes; Hughes—3; Peurifoy—560; Von Kolnitz—5; Whaley—83. Mr. Padgett is the present Senator from Colleton County and when he was elected in 1914 his opponent received 815 votes to Mr. Padgett's 1681; his opponent being the then incumbent. This shows what the people of Colleton County think of Mr. Padgett. YOU CAN JUDGE A MAN BY WHAT HIS NEIGHBORS THINK OF HIM!

## Record in State Senate

Mr. Padgett's record in the State Senate shows that he took part in every important matter before the Senate. He is the author of the Employees' Liability Act, the most important and just piece of legislation safeguarding railroad employees put on the Statute books in twenty-five years. He is also responsible for the retention of the free scholarships and free tuitions in the State institutions, safeguarding the same by an amendment protecting such scholarships against abuse by proper investigations. He is also the means of saving to the State taxes on about five million dollars worth of property, by having recalled a bill which had passed the Senate relieving banks from these taxes and having the same killed. Mr. Padgett's record in the Senate shows that he is fully equipped to assume the important duties of a Congressman.

## Won't Buy Seat

Mr. Padgett has waged a clean, manly fight. He stated at the opening of the campaign at Walterboro, and he now wishes to repeat:

# "If I Have to Buy My Seat in Congress I Don't Want It."

through this latter source came from Richmond, by the way." Local committees so far appointed are as follows: Cherokee: C. M. Smith, Gaffney, chairman; John M. Jenkins, Gaffney, supervisor. Spartanburg: H. A. Ligon, Spartanburg, chairman; J. J. Vernon, Wellford, supervisor. York: Mr. Blankenship, Fort Mill; J. M. Starr, York; T. W. Boyd, York, supervisor. Lancaster: E. M. Croxton, chairman; J. C. Cook, Taxahaw, super-

visor. Chester: J. F. McKeown, McKeown; J. G. White, Chester, chairman; D. G. Anderson, Chester, supervisor. Union: Roy Pant, Lockhart; J. T. Jeter, Santee, supervisor. Laurens: H. K. Aiken, Laurens, chairman; R. L. Gray, Gray Court; H. B. Humbert, Laurens, supervisor. Charleston: W. H. Mixson, Charleston, chairman; W. P. Cantwell, Charleston, supervisor. Georgetown: Olin W. Sawyer, Georgetown, chairman; M. L. Beathune, Camp Field, supervisor.

Dorchestef: Dr. T. L. Johnson, St. George, chairman; J. D. Wimberly, St. George, supervisor. Colleton: W. W. Smoak, Walterboro, chairman; R. M. Jeffreys, Walterboro, supervisor. Williamsburg: W. M. O'Brien, Heinman, chairman; George A. McElvane, Kingstree; W. C. Hammett, Kingstree, supervisor. Orangeburg: W. L. Glover, Orangeburg, chairman; M. Hungerpillar, Orangeburg, supervisor. Berkeley: T. W. Williams, Moncks Corner; W. K. Fishburne,

Corner; Lewis W. Hill, Ridgeville, supervisor. Calhoun: J. F. Crouch, Fort Motte; W. J. Wise, St. Matthews, supervisor; Thomas A. Amaker, St. Matthews, chairman.orry: D. A. Spivey, Conway, chairman; Howard W. Bethea, Conway; A. C. Murrell, Conway, supervisor. Marion: T. J. Moore, Marion, chairman; C. C. Rodgers, Mullins, supervisor. Darlington: Bright Williamson, Darlington, chairman; C. W. Milling, Darlington, supervisor.

Florence: S. P. Poston, Poston, chairman; James B. McBryde, Florence, supervisor; C. E. Commander, Florence, chairman. Clarendon: C. M. Mason, St. Paul, chairman; W. R. Davis, Silver, supervisor. Kershaw: H. G. Carrison, Jr., Camden, chairman; M. C. West, Camden, supervisor. Fairfield: T. K. Elliott, Winnsboro, chairman; D. R. Coleman, Jr., Winnsboro, supervisor. Newberry: J. M. Kinard, Newberry, chairman; George Y. Hunter, P. O.

Fire Sweeps Inman. Spartanburg.—Fire originating in a pressing club at Inman destroyed the stores of James C. Metcalf and Thomas Brannon, the Bridges restaurant, and a pressing club in the rear of the restaurant. All structures were frame. The loss will exceed \$10,000 with only partial insurance. As the town of Inman is without a water system the whole business section was seriously threatened. Water from wells and bucket brigades saved the situation. Firemen from Spartanburg saw the scene in Inman.