

For Your Wants  
Try The Chronicle  
Want Ads.

# The Cheraw Chronicle

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Number 11

## WILSON HINTS AT CANDIDACY, AUDIENCE CHEERS

Chief Executive Enthusiastically  
Received In Indianapolis Many  
Matters Touched Upon.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 9.—President Wilson in a Jackson Day speech here yesterday afternoon voiced what his hearers interpreted as a hint that he might be a candidate for the Presidency again in 1916. The audience of more than 4,000 people rose to their feet and cheered until the President called for quiet.

The President had been discussing the Mexican question. Referring to his belief that he knew the temperament and principles of the American people, he added that he would not be fit to stay where he was if he did not understand them.

"There may come a time," he said. "When American people will have to judge whether I know what I am talking of or not."

There was a slight pause and the crowd began cheering. Realizing the construction which had been put on his word, the President held his hand for silence and said:

"I did not mean to stir up anything. That was merely preparatory to saying that for at least two more years I am free to think I know the American people."

Previously the President had attacked the Republican party, defending the record of his Administration on the Mexican policy, the tariff and currency and declared that a careful examination of the returns from the elections last November showed that if it had been a Presidential year a Democrat would have had a majority of about 80 in the electoral college.

The President criticised Republican senators opposing the Government ship purchase bill, whom he characterized "self-styled friends of business."

He said the Republican party has not had a new idea in 30 years, and that "the Republican do not know how to do anything, but on the lid." He added that the country wants the ship purchase bill enacted into law and "will have it."

Mr. Wilson gravely spoke warning to Democrats not to break up the solidarity of the party. He declared those who did would gain an unenviable position for themselves.

"If a man won't play on a team he must get off the team," he said and later spoke of himself as the "captain of the Democratic team for the present."

The President spoke briefly of Mexico. He said the people there are entitled to liberty, "no matter no matter how long they take in determining it." Speaking slowly and carefully, he declared that "so far as my influence goes, while I am President, nobody shall interfere with them."

"Have not European Nations taken as long as they wanted, and spilled as much blood as they pleased to settle their own affairs, he continued, "and shall we deny the same right to Mexico? No, I say."

Much of Mr. Wilson's address was devoted to the independent and progressive voters. He said about one-third of the Republican party is progressive and about two-thirds of the Democratic party is progressive. "The Democratic party is more progressive than the Republican." He declared that most of the voters of the country are independent, but that was his ambition to have them vote with the Democrats. He spoke of himself as an "animate conservative," and added:

"The people of the United States should not pay too much attention to the European war, but should keep their own affairs in good order." He closed his address with a fervent expression of the hope that the time might come when the United States be instrumental in restoring peace.

party. establishment of a great Federal employment bureau, said some means should be found for quickening and cheapening the process of the courts, and spoke of the necessity of Congress passing the Administration conversation bills.

Cherring interrupted the President at frequent intervals during his address.

### TO BE OFFERED EARLY

Enactment Into Law will Avoid Revision by Each State Convention Hereafter

At the present session of the general assembly bills will be introduced proposing to enact into law the rules governing the recent Democratic primary election. The law, of course will apply to primaries in general, no matter of what party, and will apply to congressional and municipal as well as to State and county primary elections.

This statement was made by a member-elect of the legislature, after a conference among newly elected members of the general assembly. It will be proposed to put into the form regulations governing the enrollment of the voters that were adopted by the Democratic State convention last May, and the rules governing the conduct of the primary election. The successful and satisfactory working of these rules has impressed the advisability of putting them into effect in permanent form. It will also be proposed to apply the principles of the Australian ballot system to all elections, State and municipal in cities of more than 10,000 population. A modified form of the Australian system was used in the recent primary election in the city of Charleston, and was found to work with great satisfaction. Secrecy of the ballot is insured, and the probability of corruption and intimidation is greatly reduced by this system.

## YOUR TOWN AND HOME MERCHANTS

### A WORTHY CITIZENSHIP

Patronize Home Industries and Co-Operate With the Idea of Aiding Worthy Causes.

The following from The Rock Hill Record is well worth the study of all good citizens:

"Duty is a power that rises with us in the morning and goes to rest with us at night. It is coextensive with the action of our intelligence. It is the shadow which cleaves to us, go where we will.

"Let us do our duty in our shop or kitchen, in the market, the street or office, the farm, the school, the home, just as faithfully as if we stood in the front ranks of some great battle and knew that victory for mankind depended upon our bravery, strength and skill.

"When we do that the very humblest of us will be serving in that great army which achieves the welfare of the world.

It should be the slogan of every town consumer never to send away for goods that he can just as well buy at home. Every time you send a dollar to a mail order house that dollar, as far as you and your community are concerned is practically out of circulation.

"Your own home merchant is the one who helps to keep up your schools your churches and your town. He is the one who deserves your trade and not some catalogue house in Chicago or elsewhere.

"When you have nothing to give in exchange, to whom do you go for accommodations until some certain time when you can pay?

wain at least from one or six months for his pay.

"In buying from your home merchants you deal with neighbors. Buy with goods before you. Pay when you get the goods if you select. Have goods delivered free. Return goods if not satisfactory. Build up your home store.

Help build up your own town and make yourself worthy of your day and time. Every man should take pride in being a good American citizen, and believe most men do and that those who are at least desire to be. What kind of citizen is the man who supports an octopus? Should he be placed in a class with the man who knocks his own business? That sort of man is invariably neither a good neighbor nor a good citizen."

### U. S. ASKS REPARATION

Demands Indemnity and Establishment in Connection With Borer Tragedy.

Washington Jan. 7.—The United States today sent a formal note to Great Britain through Sir Cecil Springs-Rice, the British ambassador requesting the punishment of those guilty of killing Walter Smith and wounding Charles Doran, two Americans who were shot by Canadian militiamen at Fort Erie, Ont. While hunting ducks in alleged violation of the Canadian game law.

The communication was of a friendly character and pointed out that not only did the United States government expect the offenders to be punished but that adequate compensation be given the victims' families. Coincidentally with the sending of the note, Secretary Bryan received a British ambassador here after which the secretary said:

"The British government without deciding the question of liability will consider the payment of damages to the injured man and the family of the deceased."

## BLEASE BREAKS ALL RECORDS

PARDONS MORE THAN 1000

Action Taken to Prevent Paroled Men Being Returned to Prison.

Columbia, Saturday, Jan. 9.—Forecasting an effort that might have been made by his successors to return to prison for service of the remainder of their sentences, Gov. Blease signed yesterday a decree granting full pardon to all convicts of the state and various counties whom he had previously granted paroles "during good behavior." The governor accepted an approximately corrected the estimate made in his office that this blanket pardon would effect 1,500 persons, who had been colored on the calendar.

This estimate appeared somewhat high to others to other state officials, and attaches of the office of state and newspaper men placed the number effected between 1,000 and 1,200 persons. Those former prisoners who were paroled upon the condition that they never return to the state, never again take a drink of intoxicating liquor and upon other conditions, save that of "good behavior," were not affected by this pardon.

The official document stated that all persons paroled "upon good behavior" by Gov. Blease "during the years one thousand nine hundred and eleven, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and one thousand nine hundred and fourteen" were granted full pardon. This decree plainly stated, however, that none others were effected.

Gov. Blease greatest act of clemency came without warning. With one stroke of his pen he returned to those former prisoners their right of citizenship which their convictions for crimes against the state had taken

Tench Q. Boozer, state electrician, and a representative of The Record.

None knew of the governor's intention save himself and Mr. Blackburn, and the Governor's assertion when Mr. Blackburn gave him the document for his signature that "This is a pardon for them all" caused amazement among those present. Gov. Blease exercised marked deliberation in signing the blanket pardon. He carefully selected a pen, dipped it in blood-red ink and signed, in bold, round letters, his full name, "Coleman Livingston Blease."

Gov. Blease explained last night, in an exclusive interview, that this action was taken to prevent any of his "paroled convicts" being forced back into prison. His explanation follows: "I had noticed in a Sumter paper recently where it was heralded to the world that, within a limited time after Blease had retired from office and when Mr. Manning had become governor, a very large percentage of Blease's paroled convicts would be returned to the penitentiary. I had also heard the remark made by Mr. Manning's friends that this would be the course pursued. Believing that Mr. Manning and many of his friends would be willing, at the expense of humanity, to do things which would make Blease's paroled convicts violate the "during good behavior" of their paroles, and would be willing to cause suffering to these poor, helpless human beings in order to herald to the world that another one of Blease's paroled convicts was returned to prison and in order to prevent that, among other good and sufficient reasons, this "blanket pardon" was issued.

Well informed officials at the capitol yesterday expressed the opinion that this document held a unsure place, and that a precedent for all state on the Union was probably established by the governor's latest action.

### Daily Thought.

If it requires great tact to know how to speak to the purpose, it requires no less to know when to be silent.—La Rochefoucauld.

## THE STATE MILITIA IS DISBANDED

BLEASE MUSTERS OUT GARDS.

Governor's Order Leaves South Carolina Without Military Protection for Week

Columbia, January 11.—The entire National Guard of South Carolina was disbanded this afternoon through a proclamation issued by Governor Cole L. Blease the Commander-in-Chief. The reasons assigned by him are differences with Secretary of War L. M. Garrison, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Adj. Gen. W. W. Moore and his opposition to the Dick law, where by the militia were brought under control of the United States Government. The three regiments of infantry, coast artillery, naval militia and every single member of unit of the militia is mustered out of service by this order. The orders made effective immediately.

Adj. Gen. Moore knew nothing of the order until The News and Courier's representative told him of it over the telephone at his home, where he had gone for lunch. "I was not surprised at his action in this matter," said the Adjutant General. "It is only in keeping with his attitude towards my administration of the past two years. If he got any satisfaction out of the act I am satisfied it would meet with the approval of the majority of the officers of the organized militia. It is perfectly satisfactory to me. I have no doubt but that a thorough reorganization of the National Guard would be beneficial to it."

### No Comment to Make.

Governor-elect Richard I. Manning was informed of the action of Governor Blease over the long distance telephone at his home in Sumter, but, of course, had no comment to make under the circumstances and in the absence of any copy of the order. The matter will come before Governor

office one week from to-morrow.

That there is no need for alarm over this action of Governor Blease is pointed out here in well informed circles, for he has only one week left in office, and Governor Manning, should he so desire, can reconstitute the militia through proclamation. Of course, as a precedent this leaves the State without military protection for one week, but, as was also emphasized here this afternoon, this is no cause for alarm, for not a militia company has been called out for a long time.

The disbandment of the militia created a great deal of interest in Columbia. The order was made public by the Governor at 3 o'clock this afternoon and it was late before it got general circulation. There were several telephone inquires of The News and Courier Bureau as to just what had been done by the Governor.

### EXTENSION WORK IS INCREASING

Lever Act Will Augment Largely the Amount Available for Helping Farmers.

W. M. Riggs, president, gives an account of the public service work of Clemson college as conducted by W. W. Long in the annual report which has been prepared for the legislature. He says that Mr. Long is "the right man in the right place."

During the year, under the supervision of the demonstration agents, there have been planted 138,000 acres of corn, vetch and clover, 2,100 acres of alfalfa, 17,903 acres of corn, 19,646 acres of cotton. On the corn acre, to conduct the crop rotation demonstrations. Last year 285 farmers' institutes were held. Over 55,000 persons attending these gatherings.

"With the work still in its infancy and accomplishing so much, what may we expect, when the Lever bill, fully grown, brings to its assistance the princely sum of \$214,000 annually," says President Riggs.

The actual tangible wealth added age the average yield was 40.8 bushels, as compared to an average of 20 bushels for the State. Over 1,200 boys were enrolled in the corn club work, 16 of whom made between 100 and 158 bushels of corn per acre. According to the report, 140 schools have accepted Mr. Long's proposition to donate a three-acre plot on which to the State last year by the work is estimated by Mr. Long at \$2,225.

### Up to Doctor to Work.

The Eskimo pays his doctor his fee as soon as he arrives. If the patient recovers it is kept, if not it is returned.

<b>Real Estate Loans Insurance of All Kinds and Bonds</b>	<b>FIRE INSURANCE</b> We make a specialty of writing fire insurance and represent only the best old line companies <b>Losses Paid Promptly</b>	<b>We are eager to serve you and appreciate your business</b>
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### TOBACCO PECULIARITIES.

The tobacco trade reports a falling off in the chewing tobacco line. Sales of pig by jobbers have been on the decline and search is being made for the cause. The commonly accepted theory is that tobacco chewing is going out of fashion. There is less difficulty, however, in arriving at an explanation of the situation developed the past year in the cigar trade. Not only has the manufacture of cigars declined, but there is a demand for cheaper and smaller cigars. The Tobacco Leaf, published in New York, and considered an authority, says 28,000,000 cigars less were manufactured the past year than the year previous. The increase in the demand for little smokes leads to the conclusion that the public has begun to economize on its tobacco bill. But while plug and cigars have "felt the pinch," as the expression goes, it is a different matter with the cigarette. The figures showing the increase in the manufacture of cigarettes are almost beyond belief. The production of cigarettes last year exceeded the largest record known by 14 per cent. Ten were manufactured in the country, last year the factories turned out the enormous number of 15,500,000. And this despite State laws and local legislation directed against the sale of the coffin stick.

The best news that the State has had lately is that never before was there such a demand for broad sows as there is in South Carolina now. Loads of sows and pigs are being brought to South Carolina—so it is reported from various quarters of the State.

Never has there been an over-production of pork in South Carolina. Not the fattest prospect is in sight that South Carolina will raise more pork than her people eat.

Raising hogs is easier and simpler than raising cotton.

The serum is insurance against hog cholera.

South Carolina could get rich on hogs if never again a crop of cotton could be planted—and that, though a broad and sweeping declaration, is not an exaggerated one.—The State.

### The Safe and Sure Crop.

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The Chronicle \$1 a year

"Do you not always find your home merchant ready and willing to let his goods go on promises, not guaranteed notes, but verbal promises, trusting your honesty and good luck in meeting the obligation later?"

"How many farms have been paid for by your merchant advancing both the goods necessary to keep life in the body and cash to meet that dreaded interest on the mortgage?"

"Under the same conditions would the farmer trust the merchant for months and months with the produce of his farm, or would he ask for cash or its equivalent upon delivery of the goods?"

"We know that the average consumer does not feel that his local merchant is a robber or a cheat; but, like all humankind, the catalogues and prices of mail order houses appeal to him, and he forwards his order and cash without considering the injustice he is doing himself, his merchant and his home town.

"The catalogues of the mail order houses are illumined with pictures to catch the eye of the unwary. They range in complexion from a brunette banana to a blond canary bird. They offer to sell you anything from a philosopher's stone to a cypress shingle saved out of a sunbeam.

"It seems unbelievable, but it is nevertheless a fact, showing the entire lack of any sense of justice, that many people regard their local stores as merely institutions of accommodation. When these people have cash to spend it goes to the far-away mail-order houses, but when times are dull, when they are sick or out of work during the season when farmers are not turning their produce into cash. What do they do? Do they write to the catalogue house and ask for credit?"

"If they did do you think they could get it? Not on your life. Those concerns must have cash, must have it in advance, must have it before you can even see the goods you buy. The summer sends his money and then his down and waits until the mail or horse gets word and ready to fill his order.

"But when home people want credit or favors of any kind they hustle off to their home merchant, very obligingly order what they want and tell him to charge it, expecting him to

Deposit your money in

## The Bank of Cheraw

Cheraw, S. C.

STRONGER THAN ALL OTHER BANKS IN COUNTY COMBINED

4% compounded quarterly in savings department.

### Putting the Law on Liquor.

Speaking about liquor legislation, one hears it said now and then that the Legislature cannot enact a law prohibiting shipments into the State; that it would not stand the test of the courts. We know very little about it, but High Point has an act that prohibits shipments into that place and it seems to be sticking. If a city can enact such legislation, why not an entire State? One report is that High Point has this law inserted in its charter. If true what is the matter with Greensboro that she cannot do the same thing? This would be a great help locally if no more, for liquor shipments are growing heavier all the time, though until recent months they were diminishing. Such a law, even for Greensboro, would save the city and country a great deal of money, for the way things are now going on, the criminal terms of court are crowded with relating cases to the exclusion of other cases where one is able to give bond and keep out of jail.

Though the present administration will continue only ten more days, at least 3,000 persons have received executive clemency from Gov. Blease, and it is probable, according to best information obtainable here yesterday, that he has established a record high mark in total number of acts of clemency. Individuals numbering 1,664 had, when his office closed last, received clemency from Gov. Blease, exclusive of the number effected by the pardoning decree.

This latest action by the governor came as a climax for the record of liberality in the granting of paroles, paroles and commutations of sentences to prisoners of the state, counties and cities. This document was signed by Gov. Blease about 12:45 o'clock in the presence of his private secretary, W. F. Blackburn, his stenographer, Miss Lucille Parrott;

away. Though the exact number given full pardon by this comprehensive document was not established yesterday, the number was known to be sufficiently large to give to Gov. Blease the distinction of granting at one time a number of paroles in excess of that ever granted by a chief executive of any state of the Union.

Dresden's Cigarette Industry. Of the 5,000,000,000 cigarettes manufactured annually in Germany 53 per cent are produced in Dresden.

### Famine in Mexico

Consul Gen. Hanna sent the following message from Monterey:

"There is an alarming shortage of staple food supplies. Several outlying towns are appealing to me for help if the war keeps up there will be great suffering. I need two thousand cheap blankets. After four years of war this whole country is short of food."

The consul at Matamoros said:

The conditions in Europe, which ed adjacent to our borders for four shock the civilized world, have existed years, unconsidered. Mexico is peopled with widows and orphans and famine is in the land. One sees it daily in avacuted forms and shrunken cheeks. Many have died on American soil during the past year, not from obscure diseases but actually dreds of children who never have had sufficient food in their lives. The sound of laughter and playing children is stilled in Mexico.

"They have endured much, but now has been reached the end of even their stoicism, and from east and west and from the south comes a cry for bread.

"There is need for food and clothing and medicines. The need is pressing. Arrangements have been made where Arrangements have been made where by supplies can be sent from the American consulate at this place to any locality in Mexico."

### COTTON MAKES THE GREATEST ADVANCE SINCE THE REOPENING

New Orleans, Jan. 12.—Cotton today made the greatest advance it has on any day since trading was resumed on the local exchange. The most active months in the trading up to noon went 26 to 32 points over the close of last week, a gain of more than \$1.50 a bale on the strongest months. March rose to 7.83 as compared with the low level of 6.94 made during the long decline which followed the beginning of the European war.

The advance was caused by heavy buying by outside interests, continued large transactions in the spot department, heavy booking of ocean tonnage by cotton exporters and the better reports from the stock market.

The Chronicle \$1 a year