

ANNUAL MESSAGE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Continued From Page 1)

broken limbs. I desire now to call your attention to an editorial which appeared in the Columbia State, the last sentence of which, gentlemen, I am satisfied you will say is very consolatory to the parents of the fourteen young men whom college faculties and school trustees have murdered.

The Governor calls attention to the fact that there is in the Carolina National Bank in Columbia a note for \$1,700 for the expenses of old soldiers to the Gettysburg reunion. He asks the legislature to take up this note. The history of the matter he sets forth in full with the following preliminary remarks:

"After the adjournment of the General Assembly last year, General B. H. Teague, Commander of the South Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans, and others very much interested in the Gettysburg Reunion, found that the amount of money appropriated by you to give the deserving survivors from this State a trip to that reunion would not be sufficient. Some effort was made to attempt to raise the money by popular subscription. I took the position that this was very wrong; that I did not think the ex-Confederate soldiers of this State wanted to be held up as beggars or paupers, and even if some few did want to be so held up, I made up my mind that none of them should be."

The Governor recommends a change in the law governing requisitions. He says he will not issue a requisition for the mere collection of a debt, and that he has endeavored to stop that practice by requiring the county to pay the expenses of the officer going after the person to be arrested and brought back. There is no law requiring a county to pay, and he wishes such a law passed.

The Governor says: "I respectfully recommend that you discontinue all work on the State farms, except the reformatory in Lexington county." He incorporates in his message an interview given out sometime ago in which he advocated putting the convicts on the roads says he:

"I have never believed, nor do I now believe, in keeping the penitentiary for a money-making institution. I have never been one of those who believe in making money out of the unfortunate condition of others, and certainly not out of the blood, bone and flesh of unfortunate beings. Therefore, I must positively favor the placing of convicts upon the public highways. There is no question before this county, unless it be Christianity, that is ahead of good roads, and good roads will help Christianity. If we have good roads we will have better schools; if we have good roads we will have better attendance at the churches and at the schools. If we have good roads it will increase the value of the farms, because they will put them nearer to the towns in the length of time. If we have good roads it will bring the farms closer to the towns and cities."

The Governor says further there is no justice in requiring a county to pay the State penitentiary authorities for the use of county convicts. The county pays all the expenses of trial and conviction and of conveying the prisoner to the penitentiary. He declares that there is absolutely no justice in it, and he wants a law to remedy it.

Raps the "Detectives."

The Governor takes a rap at the Burns detectives and other detectives who had arrests made in the Panhandle robbery case some months ago. The paymaster there was robbed of \$200 in broad daylight and subsequently arrested in a railroad conductor was arrested in a white in Chester of good family were arrested. All were subsequently released. In commenting on this the Governor says: "I think it high time that you gentlemen should pass some law to stop cheap, cowardly, lying hirelings from slipping around over the State, making charges or causing charges to be made against our reputable citizens, humiliating them and their families and putting them to expense by having them arrested and placed in jail and being otherwise annoyed and troubled, when there is absolutely no foundation for the charge, and they are made only to please the suspicion of one of these hirelings who calls himself a 'detective.'"

"I urge this upon you, gentlemen, because the citizen who is thus treated has no redress in the law, and if he should take a shotgun and kill one of these hirelings there would be a great hurrah that he was a red-headed murderer, and he would be forced to employ lawyers and go through a long and tedious trial. Therefore, the injured party must sit down and say nothing, because no good man, if he can help himself, wants the blood of his fellow man upon his hands, although in cases of his kind I really believe it would be justified but in the sight of man and God."

It is useless for me to call your attention to the terrible ravages of tuberculosis in this State, as well as in every other section of the country. This deadly disease is one of the greatest scourges with which we are afflicted. It is not only our duty, but it is certainly directly to our own personal interests, to make every endeavor to stamp it out, co-operating with those who are devoting their lives in this great effort, and in the

meantime to lessen its ravages as much as we can. I therefore recommend that you set aside a suitable piece of land owned by the State, and that you make sufficient appropriation for the erection thereon of a tuberculosis sanitarium for the treatment of the disease.

"I beg leave to repeat my recommendation asking that you pass an act providing for a flat two-cent passenger rate on all railroads in this State."

"I am opposed to all kinds of mileage books, changeable, interchangeable or any other kind. I want it fixed so that when a man gets on a train and hands a conductor two cents he can ride a mile, or when he hands him two dollars he can ride one hundred miles. I do not want any mileage books."

Heal for Electric Cars. I recommend that you require that all cars operated on electric lines in this State, whether within or without the incorporated limits of any town or city, be heated, when the weather is such as to justify it in the interest of the comfort of passengers on said cars, and that these cars be supplied with air or emergency brakes.

My reason, gentlemen, for this recommendation should be apparent even without its being stated. Ladies come out of heated cars, and get into those cars on a cold day for a ride of four or five miles, or possibly more. In the different suburbs around Columbia, for instance, people have to walk some distance on a cold, rainy day to the car line, and take the cars for a ride of some distance. They get their feet wet and discomfort and illness results.

Another matter discussed very frankly is a recommendation that you pass a law prohibiting the charging of what are termed excess charges upon personal baggage when carried along with the passenger upon railroads. He says that somebody is making money out of this and, he believes, dishonestly. He cited an instance of his own experience where a trunk was taken on trips to New York, Atlantic City, etc., and was not made to pay excess, but on a trip to Washington he had to pay 15 cents charges, although two persons, riding on separate tickets, carried the same trunk. He says that there is something wrong in "this mean, iniquitous system." It is a small way of robbing people. The amount is not the question, although it might be of consequence to "some poor people who must ride the railroads," get their feet wet, and have to sit in these cold cars for a considerable while. Discomfort and sometimes illness is the result.

Smoking in Cafes.

Another matter handled characteristically and warmly, is the custom of some persons of smoking in dining rooms, restaurants and cafes. He says in part that there was a time in the South when if a man smoked a pipe or cigar while walking along the street by the side of a lady he was not regarded as well reared, and such a thing as smoking while riding in a buggy with a young lady would not have been tolerated. But today we have not only seen these things, but we have seen a great deal further and too far.

"I regret exceedingly to know that people in South Carolina (I will not say gentlemen, nor will I say true men) sit in our public dining rooms, restaurants and cafes, and smoke cigars and foul little cigarettes, and while puff and blow the smoke out through their nostrils, and this smoke is carried either by the current of the breeze or the current of an electric fan into the eyes, mouths and nostrils of refined women. It makes me ashamed of my state."

"If I were in one of these places with a lady and should see a man light a cigarette or cigar I would quietly ask him please not to smoke, as there were ladies in the room, or I would get up and leave with her. But everybody does not feel like doing this, and I have actually heard ladies complain bitterly to their escorts of the annoyance of this smoke."

The governor says that no law is needed for a true gentleman or well reared man, but there are some persons who have not proper respect for others and they should be made to behave. There should be a law making it a misdemeanor.

He criticizes the growing tendency to change county lines "every time somebody gets mad because his property is assessed a little higher than he thinks it ought to be, or the supervisor doesn't work the roads."

He declares that this leads to confusion and the governor should be given some discretionary power. While favoring small counties, he also deprecates the new county when in so doing one would be ruined.

Cattle Tick Eradication.

The governor warns up on this subject. He says that a great deal of agitation has been going on in reference to the eradication of the cattle tick in this State. Of course, everybody is in favor of this movement, and foolish indeed would be he who would oppose any effort in this direction. However, it is a matter which you should not give only hasty consideration to, and you should not be swept off your feet by sentiment, but you should investigate very seriously and very carefully what work has been done, and how it is done, and how best to continue the work.

I have suggested, and repeated to you, that I think Clemson College is receiving enough money from the farmers in the fertilizer tax to give at least part of it back to the farmers by using it for eradication of the cattle tick. Clemson College was established in 1888, while the Hon. John Peter Richardson was Governor, and he stated in his message of 1890 that after a long fight in the courts something over 800 acres of land and \$11,283 in money had been received from the Clemson will. This property was turned over under Governor Richardson's administration, and much we towards the building of the college was completed during his term.

Governor Blease then quotes Senator Tillman as saying in 1891: "I

would say further, that after Clemson College shall have gotten well under way and equipped, in four or five years at most there will be enough money now going to that school to run it, and also this girls' school (Winthrop College) without taxation."

Commenting on this, Governor Blease says that Tillman was a false prophet.

The enormous amount of money which is received by Clemson College is it by a great many people in the State to be the most extravagant appropriation ever made to any institution of learning in the South. I would therefore call your particular attention to a careful study of this matter from every standpoint, and in fact that Clemson College do this work of cattle tick eradication on its present receipts without any extra levy upon the people of South Carolina for this purpose."

He concludes that it would be unjust to make those counties which have eradicated the tick pay for the work in other counties less progressive. He favors a common sense way of eradicating the cattle tick.

At this point the Governor discusses the primary system in this State. In view of the particular interest in this special subject, his views thereon are published elsewhere in a separate article.

Following this is his discussion of "Federal encroachment upon State's rights." Under this head he calls attention to the law making it a federal offense to rob an interstate shipment while in transit. (A whole train crew was convicted at the recent term of the federal court in Greenville for robbing a freight train of goods shipped from outside of the State to a firm in Belton.) The Governor's position is that after the goods are placed on board, the shipper has no control over them.

The federal government, he declares, should let the States regulate their own troubles, such as railroad rates, the white slave traffic, etc. He has no objection to the laws except that they encroach on the State's prerogatives. The federal government will take charge of a case if a store is broken into and "a little one cent post office happens to be in the back end of it."

He says that this is no trivial matter this encroachment, but is getting more serious every day, and he calls attention specially to another matter:

"Another Act, I notice, is the one fixing dates for hunting purposes within the borders of our State. The birds and the ducks and the deer and the fish and the other game within the borders of South Carolina belong to our people, and the United States Government has no right to come into this State and interfere with our local game laws. This is only an effort to protect a certain set of Northerners, who come down here and buy up large tracts of land and then prohibit our home people from hunting on it. They establish their hunting clubs, which are often nothing less than barrooms, and are sometimes gambling dens, and put fences around their hunting preserves and say to our people 'Stay out.' Or they come into our State and hunt and fish promiscuously, dodging the payment of any tax or license to the detriment of our home people. Now comes the United States Government, because these people are rich, and is attempting, in their interest, to deprive the people of our State of their God-given liberty and right to hunt and fish for the game and fish, which are provided for by the bounty of an All-Wise Providence, and to deprive the people of our State of the right to regulate their seasons and to protect their game and fish as they see fit. And they have gone further now and appointed a special agent to run around over the State, meddling into other people's business, to bring prosecutions for violation of this law."

Enforcement of Law

With reference to the enforcement of law, the governor regrets to report that conditions are not favorable. This cannot, he says, be laid at his door. He asserts that his hands have been tied. When he went into the governor's office he appointed a strong constabulary force in every county and in several counties their salaries were not paid. A test case was made from Edgewood "and the supreme court sustained the action of the county board and the strong arm of the law was stayed and I was thus positively prevented from having under my absolute control and direction a force for the enforcement of the law."

"The sheriffs were answerable to the people and to them alone, and they could snap their fingers in my face. When it came to the magistrates who appointed the constables in the various townships, these magistrates could be named only by and with the consent of the senate. The senate refused to confirm some of my appointees. The supreme court sustained the constitution of my enemies and said I could not appoint any magistrates except under certain conditions. My hands were again tied."

(As this matter is quite interesting a full extract is published elsewhere.)

Then follow in order the reiteration of recommendations, found elsewhere in full, and a review of conditions in this state, also printed in full. Before concluding the State historical commission, especially to Judge H. A. M. Smith, of Charleston and Joseph A. McCullough, of Greenville. The governor says that these two have been holding two offices in violation of the law. If Mr. Smith were a little negro crap shooter or some poor white man who happened to sell a little whiskey, this same judge would give him a criminal sentence for doing what he himself is now doing, in my opinion. Next time he sentences some one he should say, "I am also a violator of the law; you can't sentence me, but I will sentence you; you are a common citizen, but I am a big (?) judge; I can violate the law and defy it, but you, little shrimp, I will teach you a lesson." I used to think Mr. Smith a learned man, but I now conclude that he is a little cheap, partisan politician, who thinks he knows all the law, while the lawyer before him knows none. I am not

further surprised at his accepting a judgeship from a Republican while claiming to be a Democrat.

Yet, gentlemen, I am criticized for pardoning the little fellow who violates the law and begs for mercy, while these "big" men are above the law, and cannot be punished, and Blease is criticized on the charge of creating a political disturbance, while these "big" men, and others like them, are causing the turmoil by refusing to abide by the law.

I can't understand why these men are so tomacous in this little job. There is supposed to be no money in it—not even the actual expenses of attending the meetings. Why is it that these two distinguished gentlemen hold on like bull dogs holding to a piece of bone? Doesn't it look as if there is something in the woodpile?

And why are men holding the high offices of United States senator and State senator so tomacous in holding on to college trusteeship, in violation of the Constitution of their State, which they are sworn to uphold? Doesn't it look as if there is something in the woodpile?

I care nothing for the little position on the historical commission. It doesn't interest me personally. I am satisfied that whatever history is written as to me, if it is written by my friends it will be fair, and if written by my enemies it will be an infamous lie.

I recommend that, unless you are desirous of allowing these men whom I have mentioned to continue in their open violation and defiance of the constitution, that you abolish this historical commission, in order to get rid of these men, and either create a new commission, or have none, as I am satisfied the one we have is worthless, useless, and will prove some day to be more of a nuisance to people who desire to secure the true history of this State than of value.

Conclusion.

I hope, gentlemen, that your session will result in the passage of only good laws; that you will give to it your honest and conscientious thought, and that your best efforts will be put forward in behalf of your State and her people; that political strife and dissensions will not appear, and that peace and harmony will prevail among you. I trust that when you shall have adjourned the people of South Carolina can truly say this was the most constructive legislature we have ever had. If they can not, it will be your own fault, for you are the architects, the contractors and the builders, and if the building is faulty neither can blame the other. You must all stand or fall together.

May God guide and direct you, that you may build wisely and well, and may He bless each and every one of you in your work.

Very respectfully,
COLE L. BLEASE, Governor.

WONDERFUL PROSPERITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

(Continued From Page One.)

The business outlook is bright, based upon healthy business conditions. The new law, later part of the month of November, the president of the National Loan and Exchange Bank of Columbia, who will surely not be charged with being my friend, having substantially shown that he is not—wired the president of a New York bank: "Your view. Business conditions in this State are healthier than I have known them for several years."

Viewing the situation from every standpoint, never was there a better year for South Carolina, and never was there so bright a future before the State and her people.

Consider the facts, gentlemen. They are ample cause for congratulation and pride.

Consider them well. Does it look as if Blease and "Bleasem" have ruined the State, as was predicted by my opponents in the campaign of 1912?

The prosperity and the progress of every preceding year have been far surpassed, and the showing which has been made is not short of wonderful.

TO REGULATE WORKING HOURS

Commissioner Watson Will Ask That Cotton Mill Operatives Be Protected

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 5.—Acting upon complaint of more than 1,000 mill operatives in South Carolina, Commissioner Watson will ask the general assembly for a stringent measure to govern the number of hours of work in textile plants. He said that the question of making up lost time was giving a great deal of trouble, and that the matter was left entirely in the hands of superintendents. He said that the measure would not work a hardship on the mills, but would give protection to the operatives from abuses by an indiscriminate overseer or superintendent.

The measure will specifically define just how "lost time" must be made up. "Under the present condition there is no means by which a mill may be prosecuted if the operatives are required to work more time than they lose," the commissioner said.

ADVERTISE YOUR TOWN

By Having Its Name on the Envelope of Every Letter You Send.

Let Us Quote Prices For Printing Your Stationery.

Advertisement for Anderson Hardware Co. featuring a Remington-Union Nitro Club gun. Text includes: "Guns and Ammunition Complete Stock of Fire Arms and Ammunition", "Mammoth Stock of Hardware of Every Description", and "Anderson Hardware Co. E. Whitner Street Anderson, S. C."

A STATE ROAD LAW IS BEING PLANNED

Will Seek to Put a License Tax on Automobiles to Keep up the Roads

Columbia.—State registration and State license fees for motor vehicles in South Carolina and the construction and maintaining of a system of State highways under the department of agriculture, commerce and industries, which shall issue the licenses by which motor vehicles are to be registered, is provided for in a bill which will be introduced in the general assembly when it meets in January.

At present South Carolina, with one other State, has no State registration of automobiles. All of the other States have State registration.

The object of the proposed bill is to provide for the building and maintenance of a system of highways across the State, and from county seat to county seat, and the employment of highway engineers to locate roadways under the department of agriculture which department will be charged with the duty of enforcing the law. The bill would also provide for a system of patrol for maintenance of the highways.

Proposed Plan Outlined

There would be a system of State highways running across the State to be maintained without assistance from counties or towns. All roads would be mapped and marked, and there would be an annual inspection of all bridges and State and county highways. The bill would seek to make a system of county highways, the department of agriculture to lead its engineers to county authorities to locate roads and to collect and publish road statistics, including mileage and all other information which would be available when put into booklet form for distribution. Local authorities would be lent assistance as to the various methods of road construction.

Public meetings would be held in the several counties of the State to discuss road building, and Section 3 would require: "The commissioner shall map out a system of State highways, which shall be the main trunk lines connecting the larger centres of population, generally speaking, and comprise about 4 per cent of the total mileage, and generally connecting the county seat of each county with the county seats of the adjoining counties."

The commissioner would be required to designate and chart a system of county roads, which would be maintained at the joint expense of the State, county and township, in such proportions as the local conditions in the State would determine. Such county highways would be the main

Paimetto State's Largest MUSIC HOUSE

We carry a representative line of high grade PIANOS

Codisisting of the following makes:

- Steinway Knabe Kranich & Bach Ivey & Pond Poole Haines Bros. Henry & S. G. Lindeman Clarendon Lagonda Knight-Brinkerhoof

Also the:

- Autopiano and Norris & Hide Player Pianos

Organs and Musical Merchandise

C. A. REED ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, 115-117 NORTH MAIN STREET, ANDERSON, S. C.

FURMAN SMITH The Seedsman

Field and Garden --- Grasses; Clovers; Vetch --- Grain; Feeds and Poultry Supplies.

LOCATION: Wholesale Row---in rear of Post Office Building. PHONE 464. TERMS CASH.

There's Something in Our JOB PRINTING

That Appeals to the Particular Man

market roads in each county, and such other highways in each county as would make a properly developed and well-connected system in each county.

Engineers Subject to Call.

The commissioner would be empowered to employ one or more highway engineers who would be subject to calls from county supervisors and road commissioners, to render aid in an advisory capacity. The commissioner would fix the salaries and terms of office of the engineers, as he deemed best. Authority for engineering service, and making such maps and publications would be conferred by the act.