GOVERNOR'S MESSASE.

Clear-cut Views on Important Ques-

tions. THE COMMON SCHOOLS EMPASIZED.

Executive Says That Unless the Country Schools are Provided for, He Will Veto Too Heavy Appropriations for the State Colleges-Says it is Ridiculous to Try to Force Children to Go to School Without First pared with the total invested capital of Providing Schools for Them to Go to, and Will Not Stand for Any Compulsory Education Bill.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly: It is with a great deal of pleasure that I welcome you to the session of 1913. Some familiar faces of your last body are not seen among your and other tobacco products show membership today. The changes have been many. The people of South Carolina have spoken, and we all 702. The value of the output for 1911 must abide by their decision, whether was \$849,626; for 1912, \$891,078; init be for or against us. But, coming fresh from the people, as you do, and having been re-endorsed by them recently, as I have been, it is encumbent upon us to lay aside any personal feelings we may have, and any political differences with each other, and join together in the effort to bring ours most diligent and most thoughtful consideration to the solution of all public questions confronting us, and endeavor to do those things only which are for the best interests of all the people, both black and white, of our grand old common-

wealth. I am proud to say, notwithstanding I have just passed through one of the most bitter campaigns ever waged against a human being, that, as gov-ernor, I have no ill will towards any man, save those who went out their way to use as campaign material against me those things outside the political record, commonly called falsehoods, in an endeavor to injure my personal reputation. That, howshould have no influence in our consideration of what is best for our Some of my friends were defeated; some of those who were not my political supporters were elected; but it was done by the sovereign peo ple, and I have no complaint to make. Turning my back upon the past, my eyes are to the future, and it is my earnest desire to serve the people of my state with fairness and with jus-tice, and to do that only which is the will of my Heavenly Father, and I pray to him daily to guide and direct me, that I may do that which is for the common good of the people of my state, and accomplish the purposes for which he has given me my life. For what I have done in the past, wherever it may have been, or what ever it may have been, I have no apol ogies to offer to any man or set o men, and no excuses to make.

I beg leave to reiterate my inaugu-ral address of 1911, my annual message of 1912, and each and every mes-sage which I have sent to the general assembly since I have been governor, and to ask you to read each one of them, and give them your careful consideration, laying aside any persona or political feeling that you may have towards me; and in the course of this message, in making certain recom mendations for your consideration, shall refer you to my message to the last general assembly, in order that, if you desire the information, you may secure it, and, further, in save making this message too long and tedious.

A Word to the New Members. There has been, in the past, in vog-ue in the house of representatives, a rule, or system, by which new mem-bers have been caught and sometimes deceived, viz: Committeemen, when they go into their room for organiza-before us among ourselves, that we take a vote in the committee room, that the minority shall be bound by the action of the majority, that the report shall be unanimous, and that the minority shall support, upon the floor of the house, whatever the bill or appropriation may be, so as to present in the house an undivided com-mittee. Now, new members, I warn you, that you may not be caught committee Br this subterfuge in your room. Your constituents at home do not know of the discussions and the Ca action in your committee room; these are not published and are not presented to the people. But your vote in the house is recorded in the public journals, and when you go home and your people say, "I see you voted for such and such a large appropriation," you say, "O, yes, but I voted against it in the committee," your people can-not understand this, and your opponents turn it to your disadvantage, and they should; for it is not what you do in the committee, but it is what you do on the floor of the house and your votes in the public session.
that carry the appropriations and
make the laws. The majority of your committee may be six; if it be a committee of eleven, the other five have their hands tied by those six; when Ga you go into the house an appropriation may carry by only three or four votes, and if those five minority members had stood on the floor of of the house as they stood in the committee, that appropriation could not carry, or the bill could not pass, and the people of South Carolina would be saved the increase in their

Now, new members, you have been warned; it is a matter for you to act Oi upon, and the final arbiter will be your constituents, who are looking Pa to you to represent them and their intersts.

South Carolina Prosperous

Our state has prospered wonder fully in the past twelve months. Four million of dollars have come in as investments in cotton mills alone as will be shown by the reports. The report of the secretary of state will show a large increase in the invest-ment of capital in many other enter-prises of various kinds; and the receipts of his office from the charter fees will give some idea of this era of prosperity upon which South Carolina has entered.

I am delighted to say that not a state officer or a county officer in the entire state has been charged with being short in his accounts, or with any conduct unbecoming his position, so far as has been brought to my knowledge, with the lone exception of the state bank examiner, which case will be brought more directly to your at-

that our people would suffer generally. facturing interests has placed her stitutions, when you say to them, More northern capital has come into second in the manufacture of cotton "You must stand an examination in

with \$130,481,385 last year. The increase in the value of the annual pro ducts this year amounted to \$6,634,-

lumber and sawmills of the state for terprises are natives of the state, with country schools. I hope the test will 1912 amounted to \$17,462,158 an intraction of the state for the state of \$2,190,308 over 1911, which jealous regard for her interests which and that the friends of the higher The total capital invested in the rease of \$2,190,308 over 1911, which year showed a total capitalization of \$15,271,850. More striking was the increase in the value of the annual production for 1912, which year showed a total production of \$11,384,340, an increase of \$2,701,730 over 1911, which totaled \$8,682 607 as an output.

Oil Mills Industries.

673,106, a decrease of \$167,260, as com-\$3.840.360 for 1911. But the increase the capital stock this year was caused by the burning of several mills and others going out of business.

| markets, uniting closer the people of the rural districts and in every way making rural life more attractive.

| With her native population, her

Cigars and Tobacco. The concerns manufacturing cigars capitalization of \$396,701 for 1912 while for 1911 the total capital invest ed was \$149,000, an increase of \$247,

crease in favor of this year of \$41,452

Stone Concerns. The capitalization of all stone man ufacturing concerns of the state, which nclude granite quarries, for 1912 is \$428,466, an increase of \$34,918 over 1911, which year showed a capitalization of \$393,546. The annual produc tion for 1912 was \$586 356; 1911 . \$356. 940: increase for 1912 of \$230.416.

Fertilizer Industry. The fertilizer industry of the state shows an increase in capital for 1912 that their development was begun in of \$5,605,905 and a reduction in the manner which they warrant. of \$5,605,905 and a reduction in output of \$71,022. The capital 1911 was \$7,568,981; 1912, \$13,474,868. The production for 1911 was \$12,094, 734; for 1912, \$12,023,712. The reason of the large increase in capitaliza-tion and a decrease in the output is because the bumper crop of 1911 caus-ed the fertilizer manufacturers to prepare for the future. Then the campaign for a decrease in the acre of cot-

condition necessarily sale of fertilizer.	decreas	ed the
Capital In	vested.	
	1911	1912
Bakery products	219,805 \$	216,950
Boxes and baskets .	588,316	701.708
Brick and tile		
Canneries	214 190	181 450
Carriages and Wago	ns	
Clothing	241,000	345.000
Clothing	101 850	97.056
Confectionery Electricity	17 500	74.80
Electricity	987 149 1	5 684 80
Fertilizers	E60 001 1	3 474 886
Flour and grist mills	954 100	379 986
Foundries and mach	ine shops	670.72
Foundries and mach	s, etc	181 300
Gas	240 556	830 18
Glass	195 000	59 200
Glass \$ Ice 1. Lumber and timber	004 827	846.59
Lumber and timber	products	7.762.155
Mattresses, spring be	eds and br	ooms 178.850
Mineral and soda wa	aters	546.77
Mineral and soda wa Oil mills (cotton see	d)	3 673 100
Patent medicines	102 400	118.450
Patent medicines Printing and publish	ing	954.25
Saddlery and harnes	S	

137,155 149 000 Monuments and stones 393,548

38,250

..

48.750

Total	\$130.	481.627	\$142	,670,80
Val	ue Annu	al Produ	cts.	
ery pr	oducts\$	710,961	\$	789,54
es and	baskets			904 49

Value Annual Pro	ducts.
kery products 710,96	1 \$ 789,54
exes and baskets	2 804,48
ick and tile	
nneries	
arriages and wagons	966 75
othing	
offins and Caskets	
onfectionery	
ertilizers 2,271,44	10.000.71
ectricity	12,023,71
undries and machine	shops
urniture, telephones, et	8 1,537,17 c
as	249,43
le av	
225,00	00 154,81
e	594,56
attresses, spring beds,	11,384,34
ineral and soda waters	276,13
il mills	34 1,104,10
12,102,00	10,211,0
atent medicines 588	.750 112,27
rinting and publishing	21 1.347 78
addlary and harness	56,90
extiles	73,502,08
obacco and cigars 849,6	26 891,07
urpentine and rosin	
302,00	

586,356 Total\$117,979,385 \$124.584,060 I desire, also, in this same connec ion, to submit to you an article writ en by me, at the request of Lesslie's Weekly, and published in that periodcal of November 14 1912, under the

Monuments and stone

neading.

More northern capital has come into the state under my administration than under that of any other governor, and the march of material progress has gone steadily forward.

As evidence of this progress and prosperity, I desire to append herewith the following statistics gathered by the state department of agriculture:

Some Statistics of Prosperity.

and South Carolina has been singular ly free from the labor troubles which have disturbed other sections of the your state colleges, and The great proportion of the untry. toilers in these manufacturing enhave ever characterized our people.

In every department of activity the preciate the prosperity with which they are blessed.

For 1912 the total capital invested in the oli mills of the state was \$3.673,106, a decrease of \$167,260, as comout the state, and the higher institutions of learning are in flourishing condition. Sentiment everywhere in in the annual production for 1912 over 1911 was \$434,132. This year showed an output of \$13,217,083, while that of 1911 was \$12,782,951. The decrease in markets, uniting closer the people of

With her native population, her splendid resources, her unexcelled climate and her diversified industries, South Carolina is an inviting field for the investment of capital, and wonderful development now going on in the state is evidence of the fact that capital realizes the fine opportunity which is presented. water powers are being put to work for material progress, and the figures which have been cited show that South Carolina now has more than

two hundred thousand developed horse-power of this kind. This de velopment continues to go steadily forward, furnishing the power for new enterprises which are being built, for the lighting of our cities and even many of our country homes. It is only recently that the material reources of the state began to attract the attention which they deserve, and lina is peculiarly adapted, was long neglected, and even now the advan-tages of the state in this regard are only beginning to be fully realized.

The point which I want to stress i that, while South Carolina is experi-

encing a wonderful prosperity, it is an advancing prosperity—that the state's various activities are steadily ton was launched and the farmers of the state curtailed the number of acres planted in the fleecy staple; such a condition necessarily decreased the sale of fertilizer. ton. South Carolina's great seaport city, being recognized as "the most convenient port to Panama."

With all of her varied and wonderful material wealth, however, South Carolina's chief asset is the spirit of the people, and it is when this is taken consideration that the bright out look for the future becomes a cer-It were idle in this connection to recount the struggles of these people in rebuilding their fortunes, swept away by the war between the It is sufficient to point to the wonderful new fabric which they have woven to take the place of the -a fabric wonderfully woven in terrible travial in the days of its beginning. It is the same spirit with which our people are imbued today— that spirit which in '65 made captains of the industry out of captains of

shattered companies. Strengthened by the trials and em boldened by the triumphs of the past, South Carolina today looks with assurance to the future. Commercial victories are being every day achieved by her people. Her progress is commanding the attention of every section of our great country. The National Corn exposition will soon be held in South Carolina's capital city. Hundreds of people conversant with the resources and development of state in the Union will be wel comed within our borders and the Palmetto state will have no fear of comparison by them of progress here and elsewhere. They will see what a great state has done and is doing and determined yet to do. The national gathering in the interest of one of the country's great staple products will bring South Carolina closer than er before to her sister states American Union, and will, no doubt, stimulate greater friendly industrial

I have endeavored to outline briefly a few of the bare facts upon which of a prosperity which must substan-161.795 tially increase. It is not given to us to know the future, but, if we may judge it by the past, I believe the facts will bear me out in the statement that South Carolina has only entered upon an era of surpassing progress, in which material development and the continued intellectual ment and the continued intellectua and moral uplift of all her people will 43 go steadily forward hand in hand.

Education.

In my opinion, gentlemen, the mos 2 serious proposition which confronts today, and the one, beyond the 6 shadow of a doubt, that is all-important, is the education of the children of our state. You have your higher institutions of learning, which are institutions of learning, being most extravagantly supported while our country schools are receivwhile our country schools are receiving a most niggardly support, are being woefully neglected, this negligence going to such an extent, I regret to say, as to be tantamount to wilfulness. If you will travel through the country and see the unclean, un-12 comfortable, ragged and unpatched to express it in a word, most miser-able-looking buildings, that are called school houses, and not feel ashamed of what your state is doing for the education of her future citizens, then surely you have no sense of shame. Gentlemen, I cannot paint the picture too blocks school houses with ture too black—school houses with holes in the walls and floors and roofs, while children have to huddle together to keep warm; school houses so small and so crowded that chil-dren must be so close together they actually have to breathe into their lungs the breath which comes from the bodies of others. Each year thousands of dollars are appropriations with the bodies of the bodie 109 ted for new buildings for your state colleges, and these poor, helpless lit-tle country children are expected to get education enough to reach these institutions of learning, freezing almost to death, sometimes crowded 81 actually to death, uncomfortable and unprotected. Look at your handsome buildings on

your South Carolina University campus—one costing \$75,000; others costing large amounts. Look at your magnificent buildings at Clemson college, costing, I presume, into the millions. Look at your Winthrop collions. lege, with her thousands of dollars in brick buildings. Look at your great litadel, the best military school this whole country, where a boy can receive a free education. Of these receive a free education. Of these institutions we are all justly proud. and we point them to the outsider as monuments to Carolina's prosperity and laudible ambition. No man who loves his state would take one brick from them; no man would do a "South Carolina to the Front."

In the phenomenal material growth of the south during the past three decades. South Carolina stands forth pre-eminent among her sister states, and yet her wonderful resources have hear touched. The fertility of they may be able to reach one of these pecially in view of the fact that it was heralded throughout the country by certain newspapers that if Blease was elected the state would be financially ruined; that the northern capitalists would not invest their money here, and that our people would suffer generally. More northern capital has come into

state grew in the decade between 1909 and 1910 from \$51,324 000 to \$141.

\$33,000—an increase of about \$90,000, commissioner who receive directly by the farmers who received the corn crop from South Carolla this year will exceed the corn crop from South Carolla this year will exceed the corn crop will not be as large the large the name to Calhoun university, and that action had been taken.

Concealed wapon Law

South the increased price will bring even more than the bumper crop of 1911.

Concealed wapon Law

Concealed wapon Law**

South the increased price will bring even more than the bumper crop of 1911.

Complete data secured by agents of Cambinating; and aniest wapon with a plants, shows the capital and plants who well are with the department on all manufacturing and lends rice and the country schools are not, then I propose to be at large that the country will not be as large the large that the country of the soil is being contained the point where the clash rial to him.

**Concealed be expected by corn of this recommend that would wish that action had been taken.

**Concealed be expected by corn of the country schools of the soil is being corn of the world.

**It is for Mr. Calhoun, and stand as a memory of the schools if an other that the country schools is a state of the population of the law.

**Concealed by the farmers who receive directly by the country of the country schools if an other labors. In the country schools of the country sch

of you who are willing to give their buildings for your state colleges, and not willing generally to give money for decent and re- whole sta spectable school houses for your and that the friends of the higher institutions and the friends of the common schools will be satisfied; but if it does come, let it be understood that I stand squarely with the country boys and girls for better school houses, better salaries for their teachers so that we may have and keep the

best, and more teachers. I, therefore, recommend that you levy a one-mill tax on all personal property and real estate, for the free public schools; said money to be used and expended under the direction of the state board of education, for said schools, in such manner as, in their judgment, will be most beneficial to

the children of the state. Give me this, gentlemen, and show to the people that we want better schools. You talk about compulsory education—a child to go to schoo eight weeks or four months, you have schools in your state that do not run eight weeks. How are you going to compel a child to go to a school when you do not give it a school to go to? It is as if you would pass a law that everybody shall eat cake on Sunday; what is the poor man that hasn't any cake, and can't buy cake, going to do? If you are going to force him to eat, then you must furnish it. If you are going to force child to go to school, then you must furnish the school. And possibly it may not be amiss for me to say right here that I will, with pleasure, veto any compulsory education law that you pass, for reasons which I have so often given that I would feel I was imposing upon your good nature and trespassing upon your time to incor-

porate them in this message

There is another matter to which would call your attention in this con-nection, and that is the greatly dis proportionate salaries paid your prolearning and your teachers in your common schools. The profess your state colleges, working ten or twelve hours per day, some even less -are receiving large, and, in some instances, extravagant salaries, in addition to furnished houses, free lights and other conveniences, while the teachers in the country schools are receiving mere niggardly pittances, working ten to twelve hours a day, walking to and from school in the rain and mud, and using pine knots for a fire to keep warm in the winter and read and study by. Gentlemen do you consider this fair to the coun try schools? Some of these profess in the state colleges, at least, are no better educated and no better fitted for their positions than some of these country school teachers would be for the same positions; and many of these country school teachers would grace any chair in any of your col-leges. The disproportion is too great:

it is unfair and it is unjust.

Some Comparisons. By reference to the twenty-third annual report of the board of trustees, you will see that Clemson college has spent \$819,703.14 during the past year; the South Carolina University is asking this year for \$218,-494.22; the Citadel is asking for \$33-500; Winthrop wants \$115,705.98 in addition to the regular fixed apportionment as provided by law hereto-fore. This is a total of \$687,403.34, and, taking in the regular and special appropriations asked and amount to be spent, it will reach about threequarters of a million dollars. Consider the enrollment in these institutions and the enrollment in the common schools, and compare them. During the past year, the enrollment in the Citadel was 236; in Clemson, 811; in the University of South Carolina 443; in Winthrop, 745. In the free public schools of South Carolina, the enrollment was as follows: White -town, boys, total 62,799. boys, 30,692; girls, total 62,799. Country, boys, 47,675; girls, 45,806; total, 93,481. Negroes—town, boys 17,120; girls, 22,519; total, 39,639. Country, boys, 62,143; girls, 73,525; total, 135,668. Here you have an enrollment in the colleges which I have enumerated, of 2,235, as against an enrollment in the free public schools of 331,587—for you must include the negroes in the enrollment, for the enrollment, for the negroes are receiving a goodly part of the white man's taxes for the education of the negro children. When you compare these figures, then com-pare the expenditures for these colleges with the expenditures for the free public schools, and, I beg you, consider seriously, if I am not ask-ing you for little enough when I recommend the one-mill levy.

Classification of Colleges-Medical

College. In my opinion, there should be an equitable distribution among the state's higher institutions of the various departments of learning, the view of making more compact and are written out, the members of the more closely related the state's educational activities, so far as these insti-tutions are concerned. I believe we should have certain departments of learning in one of these institutions and other departments of learning in another. Let us have departments where a young man or a young woman may learn any of the professionselectrical engineering, stenography and bookkeeping, medicine, teaching, law, and the like—but let us not have all the state colleges teaching all these things, but provide for certain depart-ments in one college, and for others in another and so on, in order that the state may not be scattering her funds in keeping up two or three of the same kinds of departments in two or three or more colleges. For instance, if you are going to teach a boy electrical engineering at the South Carolina university, why have electrical engineer-ing departments at the other institutions, and keep up two or three depart-ments of electrical engineering, instead of placing all the money used for teaching this branch of learning in one school, and perfecting this department there? Same applies to medicine, to law, and to the other branches taught. If we would thus perfect the various departments and make them the best, it would not be necessary to send a boy or girl outside of our state sions.

In connection with this suggestion, recommend that an act be passed making the Medical College at Char-leston the Medical college of South Carolina, and making it a branch of the South Carolina university, and that you appropriate the sum of ten thousreat and dollars for the purpose of defray-in ing the ordinary expenses of this institution. You have a law department; why not a medical department fosterthe state? This could be done with do the work I have placed in ational system of the state. I, thereore, earnestly urge that you pass a bill which will be submitted to during this session along that line. spectfully submit, should be the pol-

igher institutions of learning. Clemson College.

I respectfully recommend that you credit for the institution. We do no know what may have guided any action taken by Mr. Clemson in the matter-

officials, as it should be placed, conceded whole state that the state ought to entire control of the institution, and not have it conducted independent ly, as at present, and I believe the action above suggested, will bring this about, and I earnestly urge it.

I am in favor of the institution; I think it is a grand and glorious institution.

tution, and that it is doing a magnificent and noble work. If this change would cripple it, I would not even intimate a suggestion that it be made; but I believe that by placing it directly under the control of the state, instead of being crippled, it will be greatly strengthened.

Hosiery Mill.

Gentlemen, I desire again to call to your attention your hosiery mill a South Carolina penitentiary-this hosiery mill more properly named the South Carolina tuberculosis incubator." I shall not burden you with message in regard to it, but refer you to House Journal, 1912, page 119, Senate Journal, 1912, page 90, and would ask you to read my message of last year upon this matter, and then go to the penitentiary and see for yourgentlemen selves. But remember, things are in very much better condi-tion now, than they were at the time of the message to which I have referred you. The floors have been cleaned; the spider webs have been brushed off the window sashes; the windows have been opened; the cuspidors have been cleaned and many other changes have been made since I began to raise what some of the officials have termed hell. am glad I raised it, gentlemen, if have helped some poor fellows, eve though they are not out; and now want to raise a little more of it, and abolish this infernal death trap—this earthly hell. If you do not abolish it I cannot make you. And I am not going to make any threat. I am get-ting too old for that. It is a demand

your attention, and it is for you and he demand is upon you. In the thirty-third annual report of the state board of health, submitte to me by the chairman, Dr. Wilson, Jr., of Charleston, and the chairman, Dr. Robert which will be transmitted to your bodies, this eloquent plea is made:

"Once more we plead for aid to enable us to grapple with the tuberculosis evil. Year after year this terri-ble scourge goes on with its train of suffering and death and poverty, and its waste of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and nothing is done. Other states are spending large sums to check its spread, but South Carolina spends nothing. Will the legislature never awake to the economic importance of this disease and support the board of health in its fight?" If you desire, in addition to has already been given you, any fur-ther information in regard to this hosiery mill, I will take pleasure in furnishing you a list of the names of witnesses, who will come before your bodies and give you a full and detailed account of this institution; of how prisoners are treated in the penitenti-

ary, the kind of food that is given them, the kind of clothes put on them and all the inside facts. These are men, who, although they were con-victed of violation of law and have suffered punishment, will be recognized as truthful men, some of thes unfortunates having been convicted, not of theft or perjury, or other hein-ous crime; but of that class of crime which even the best of us may be ha rassed into committing, and they are known among their neighbors and friends at home as honest and uprigh men, although they have suffered misfortune. In other words, gentlemen f you want the information, I will furnish it; all you have to do is to sig-

nify your desire to receive it.

Board of Pardons. Heretofore I vetoed the appropria tion for a board of pardons. My rea-sons therefor were given at the time The legislature forced it over my veto and I then made up my mind I would not have any pardon board, any way. But, after thinking over it, I decided that I had just as well give two of my friends a position that had some honor attached to it and barely paid their expenses. So I appointed a board. It has done good work. They are good, honest men, and have been faithful so far as they could be, under the circum-stances. But you, gentlemen, know that it is a shame to offer for this board of three men the pitiful sum of four hundred dollars a year, which they receive, when possibly they may have one case before them, in which it may take a man two or three weeks of good,

hard, honest effort and study and to go hard, honest effort and study and to go through the testimony, the judge's charge, the affidavits, petitions, etc., and give them the attention they ought to have. For instance, it may take a judge and jury, with a court stenographer, several days, or possibly a week, or longer, to take the testimony and conclude the trial of a case. Now, when the stenographer's notes are written out. the members of the pardon board are expected to sit down and read the transcript over carefully, and then read over the new evidence by way of affidavits, and the petitions and letters. Now, this is only one case, gentlemen, and they have referred to them since April, 1912 253 cases. Of course, all the cases do not require as much work. But if you are going to have a pardon board, let us have a respectable salary attached to it, so as to place it upon a dignified plane, at

least.

I have been the recipient of a great

deal of abuse and the object of a great deal of harsh language about pardons. Upwards of seventy-five thousand white voters of South Carolina, however, said they endorsed my course. But, gentlemen, there has been a great deal of hard work and worry in it all, and there has been no pleas-ure in it, except in seeing the poor fellows free—there is a wonderful pleas-ure in that, Many cases have been brought before me in which I had to refuse clemency, and, with all that has been said about me-if you will pardon a personal reference—sometimes have gone to the window and turne my back to my office and looked up the street when the mother and little children were pleading, and when I knew my duty, and that I had to say "no." It is a serious duty and a grave in order that that boy or girl may be well grounded in any of the profesany length of time, who would not wel-come relief from some of the responsibility. Of this, however, I treat more fully in a message to the senate, transmitting my reasons for pardons, and I shall not enlarge upon it here. But I want to impress upon you that if you are going to have a pardon board, you should pay the members a sufficient salary that they may give their time and attention to it. The members of the present board to my own knowled by and under the direct control of edge, have made personal sacrifices to very small expenditure of money; it is mands within the last year, yet they material to your university, and, in my too, have been abused for recommendopinion, would add much to the edu- ing clemency in certain cases, when they were performing only a patriotic oass a duty, for all men know they were cer-you. tainly not performing a duty which This will be a step in the direction the only hope of reward which they remained the various state colleges, which can expect is that which the God of Justice and of Mercy will give them for paying careful attention to the of our state in dealing with his cries of the widow and the oppressed and for listening to "the least of

Trusts and Combinations.

I desire, gentlemen, to call to your change the name of Clemson college to alhoun university. I believe this is right and proper. The property belongs, or did belong, to Calhoun; it was his home, and he is entitled to the gard thereto, and I respectfully reference. this subjec you to my message upon House Journal, 1912, page 148; Senate Journal, 1912, page 155. My predictions therein are already being fulfilled. In the recent primary election charsues gathered by the state department of agriculture tell a wonderful story of progress in South Carolina during the past year.

The agricultural development of this state grew in the decade between 1990

On Commissioner Watson estimates that the corn crop from \$51,324 000 to \$141.

The farmers who receive directly commissioner Watson estimates that the corn crop from South Carolina this year will exceed the corn crop of least work of the corn crop from South Carolina this year will exceed the corn crop of least work of the corn crop from South Carolina this year will exceed the corn crop of least work of the corn crop from South Carolina to a state in the data of the farmers who received directly colleges and the country schools if an observable work of the the state of the that have the same time believing he was not entitled to filled. In the recent primary election and relieved his mind in this way, at the same time believing he was build-uncent to do so, and when mer the reatened and attempts the same time believing he was build-uncent to do so, and when mer the reatened and attempts the same time believing he was build-uncent to himself—on notice that unless you take care of your free country schools it will on notice that unless you take care of your free country schools it will on notice that unless you take same to intimidate them; and I am reliably informed that, since the elearing house, and have to do water the was this institution should impress to intimidate them; and I am reliably informed that, since the elear in the clearing house, and have to do water the was this institution should impress to intimidate them; and I am reliably informed that, since the elear in the same time believing he was build-uncent to himself—uncent to

and the purpose of creating a monoply; manage and control it. I think it is shutting out all the independent plants price of ice to whatever aising the figure they desire to put it, and saying

I thought the attorney general would take some action in regard to these matters, under the law, but nothing has been done, and I now call up-on you to take some steps before these corporations have so far stuck their angs into the people that it will be impossible to get them out, See Section 13, Article 9, Constitu-

tion of South Carolina, 1895. Exclusive Franchises.

I desire to call your attention are without water, you cannot force they have, and telephone company or telegraph comothers, after the experience of towns and cities all over the country, it deserves to have poor public service fa-cilities. I respectfully recommend that you pass an act annulling all exlusive franchises heretofore in South Carolina, and forbidding any exclusive franchises in the future. The towns and cities belong to the state; the town government or the city gov-ernment is but a subdivision of the

eneral state government; the people of the towns and cities are citizens of humanity which I am calling to of the state, and if the town council or city council will not protect its citizens, then it is your duty to step in and protect them. If you do not think I am right in this matter, I simply reer you to some town or city where one corporation or one individual controls the lighting plant or the water plant, or both; or where one system controls the street car lines or othe quasi-public enterprises or public service system; or where one corporation or individual has an franchise of all these things. exclusiv

I note a most ridiculous occur-rence before the railroad commissioner recently in a telephone hearing. The people's side of the case was represented, or supposed to be represent ed, by an attorney who is a leading counsel for the Western Union Telegraph company, when everybody knows that the Western Union Telegraph company and the Southern Bell and Telegraph company are one and the same corporation, or one controll-ed and owned by the other operating as such independently. Still, the railroad commission, I presume, knew what it was doing. I leave it to the people of that particular town as to De whether they got any relief or not. Taxes on Water Powers.

I respectfully recommend that you pass an act requiring all corporation n this state that are using the wate power of the state to pay a tax or li ense therefor. Dams have been built nd are being built across nearly all he streams of South Carolina that have any water power that can be profitably utilized. This water power belongs to the people of the state. It is being harnessed, so to speak, and used to run machinery for a few corporations which are making millions of dollars out of it, and the people of the state—the taxpayers—are not re-ceiving one dollar's benefit therefrom Other countries tax companies or in dividuals for the use of their water powers, and there is no good reason why South Carolina should not do so. and every reason why she should. It would be a source of much revenue to us, it would not hurt those who are rations are ruining our rivers—absolutely destroying them forever, so far as navigation is concerned; injur-ing the lands below the dams by al-

most actually drying up the rivers in some places; receiving large returns therefrom, and not paying one cent for the use of that water power. It is not right, and it is your duty to cor-I am reliably informed that the pow erful, gigantic dam, which is now being constructed across Broad River at Parr Shoals, is not to be provided with a draw. This should be required menace and hindrance to the use of this river. Now, while the dam is in its infancy, the parties controlling its construction should be made to change their river. their plans so as to provide such a draw. from the low-country streams, or even

I am also informed that there is no provision made by which the fish from the ocean, can go north of this dam, thus depriving the people north of the dam, in the upper part of Carolina, from the benefits of fishing in the I was stream which they otherwise would have as a result of the migration of fish from the ocean and low-country some people thought would be brought into this state because the corporawaters.

I can but call these matters to your

attention, gentlemen. It is for you the nighty corporations to control, Rate of interest.

I respectfully recommend that you pass an act reducing the legal rate of interest in this state to six per cent. There would be a good deal of complaint about this, possibly. But when you place your money in a savings bank you only receive four per cent. Bankers boast of the fact that they can borrow money in the north at heart but the friends in the "Horse Creek Valley," who kept me in close touch with the situation. I was asked to order out the militia. This I flatly declined to do, and advised the railway men to put their cars in their sheds, and not run them from Georgia into South Carolina. The situation became tense. Letters and telegrams, and sometimes personal conferences, were brought to can borrow money in the north at bear; but I stood firm in my position, two and one-half and three per cent. did not order out the militia, and If they can borrow it at two and one-half appears they can borrow it at two and one-half per cent, most assuredly they can make money lending it at six per cent. Look at the magnificent buildings the banks are erecting—their great skyscrapers. Look at the immense dividends they are declaring.

They vite with each other in displaying. great skyscrapers. Look at the immense dividends they are declaring. They vie with each other in displaying in large letters in the newspapers the amount of dividends they are paying.

Carolina of the Augusta soldiers and herald to the world that they are shooting down innocent men for all making money and prospering. We the railroads in the American Union. are all glad to note this prosperity, but gentlemen, they should share some of t all within their own pockets, for, after all, it is their customers' money which is the foundation of their proswhich is the foundation of their pros-perity; and I would urge upon you the wisdom of reducing the legal rate of interest in this state from seven to six was not done. I had a conference interest in this state from seven to six per cent.

Exchange on Checks. I also recommend that you pass an

act prohibiting any bank from charg-ing its regular customers exchange on any draft or check passing through the bank. My reason for this, gentlemen, is simple and plain. A man comes to Columbia from some other point in the state; he does some trading and gives a perfectly good check on his home bank; the merchant who accepts that check, or the hotel proprietor, or other person, carries it to his regular bank and deposits it, and the bank charges him for sending that check to the home bank and getting

companies from charging for returning money collected on C. O. D. packages. Any of you can see the injustice of such an expres to the people, sick or well, "Pay this company. A package comes to you C. or do without."

O. D.; you could send your check in O. D.; you could send your check in payment of it; you could give the company the money for it; but they require you to pay an exorbitant price for them to return your money, they will refuse to give you your pack-age. It is simply a "hold-up," and you

Flat Two-Cent Passenger Rate.

I respectfully recommend, as I have

should not allow it.

done in my message heretofore, as I advocated on the floor of the house of representatives when a memthe evil of any town, city, county or ber of the senate, and on the public state giving any exclusive rights, rostrum as a candidate, that you pass privileges, or franchises to any corporation or individual. We see the per mile for passengers on all railroads pernicious effects of this now. When in this state. No doubt some who have a town or city places her water sys-tem, light system, telephone or tele-who now think that it is popular, will graph system in the hands of one be very vigorous in their support of it corporation, under an exclusive fran-possibly wanting to be elected to chise, the result often is, that if you some other office, or re-elected to what having reached the them to hurry repairs and you can-not get it elsewhere; if you are with-out light, the same is true; if the say they did it, when, as a matter of fact, many of us have been working on pany gives you poor service and you it for years, and it has simply come to make complaint you are ignored, because you have nowhere else to go, it will win. Whether the credit for it, and you are bound by their special however, be properly placed or not, privileges. When any town or city the main consideration is what is best places herself under one system of for the people of the state. The rail-public service, to the exclusion of roads are making money; they are prospering. Of that I am glad. I would not, under any circumstances or conditions, wish to injure a railroad. Many of the engineers, conductors, flagmen, and other employees of the railroads are my best friends, and 1 This is a menace which can now be fully realize that if you cripple the easily averted; but I fear, if the pracrailroads financially it will injure these men; but such an act would not cripple the railroads. I fully realize also very serious situation in dealing with that it will be urged that the railroads the negro landowner. What remedy will say to these men "Oh, yes, your legislature did thus and so, Mr. Engineer; we have to reduce your salary; Mr. Conductor, Mr. Flagman, we have to reduce your salary. We do want to do anything that will injure these people. But they are protected by their labor unions, and, unlike us, they can make the railroads come to their terms, because the railroads have got to have them,

Now, gentlemen, this is no unfair proposition. If the railroads can sel me a mileage book for twenty dollars ecause I have the money to pay for it, there is absolutely no reason earth why they should not sell any citizen a ticket for two cents per mile. I do not believe they ought to be torn on trains; I do not believe they ought to be accepted for tickets; I do not believe you ought to have any; and hope you will not pass any law relat-ing to that abominable and foolish system. But reach all the people. Say to the poorest man, who is only going mile. "You can go for two cents;" or, if he has to go fifty miles, "You can go for a dollar;" and say to the rich

man "You can't have any privileges that the poor man can't have." That is democracy, and we claim to be Democrats. The railroads say, "Oh, we have to put on ticket collectors.' for what? Gentlemen, it is the merest subterfuge. Here is a railroad company that says to you, "Here is our conductor; put your wife on this train with your children; or, if you please, put your sixteen or eighteen-year-old daughter on this train; she is safe in the hands of our conductor; he will take care of her; he will protect her;' and yet, in the same breath, that railroad company says to you, "Pay your fare or give your ticket to the collecearth to you with man"-when the railroad can't trust him with its money. If the railroad can't trust him with their money, what right have they

Now, if we are going to have mileage books, which I do not favor, then let us have a mileage book such as the one I have referred you to. If the interurban can have it, there is surely no reason why the railroads cannot have

But, gentlemen, give your people a flat two-cent rate; and who favor it, when the bill is called up, if the author of the bill, who has it in charge, gets up and says, "Pass it over," you get up and ask why. It is usually considered courtesy to allow the author of the bill to handle it, and when he rices in his gest and with a draw. This should be required because the United States government is now spending money to make Broad river navagable, and a great fight is being carried on to complete the Columbia canal, and if these things should be accomplished, this Parr Shoals dam would forever stand on the calendar, no matter of the bill to handle it, and when he rises in his seat and says, "Mr. President," or Mr. Speaker, pass this bill over," it is customary for others to say nothing. But I wann you to watch and see that when these bills are reached in their regular places on the calendar, no matter of the bill to handle it, and when he rises in his seat and says, "Mr. President," or Mr. Speaker, pass this bill over," it is customary for others to say nothing. But I wann you to watch and see that when the same in his seat and says, "Mr. President," or Mr. Speaker, pass this bill over," it is customary for others to say nothing. But I wann you to watch and see that when the same in his seat and says, "Mr. President," or Mr. Speaker, pass this bill over," it is customary for others to say nothing. But I wann you to watch and see that when the same in the color of the bill to handle it, and when he rises in his seat and says, "Mr. President," or Mr. Speaker, pass this bill over," it is customary for others to say nothing. But I wann you to watch and see that when the same in the color of the bill to handle it. up and force the fight; for not al-ways are authors of bills their best

friends. Capital and Labor.

Labor and capital have been working most harmoniously and pleasantly

I was called upon to take action would with regard to a strike that was gointo this state, because the corporation was operating cars in the county of Aiken. I took the matter up with some close and valued personal friends in the "Horse Creek Valley," bear; but I stood firm in my position. Another strike in the city of Coentlemen, they should share some of lumbia came on. I asked the newspall within their own pockets, for, after strike in the city of Columbia came on. I asked the newspall within their own pockets, for, after strike in the city of Columbia came on. I asked the newspall within their own pockets, for, after strike in the city of Columbia came on. I asked the newspall within their own pockets, for, after the city of Columbia came on. I asked the newspall within their own pockets, for, after the city of Columbia came on. I asked the newspall within their own pockets, for, after the city of Columbia came on. I asked the newspall within their own pockets, for, after the city of Columbia came on. I asked the newspall within their own pockets, for, after the city of Columbia came on. I asked the newspall within their own pockets, for, after the city of Columbia came on the city of the corporation was going to bring strike with some of my friends—the con-ductors and motormen who worked for the company, to the number of

112 out of 114, were my political friends; not one thing would I have done to injure them or to injure their chances of receiving better pay; and if strike-breakers had been put upon the cars, I would have had every one of them arrested and put in the county jail or state penitentiary, under that section of the Constitution which says that such forces shall not be brought into our state. However, it was not done. The employes stood firm; went to church; went around attending to their matters of pleasure, laughing and talking and keeping in good humor; and they rought the wealthy corporation to terms. Once again arbitration came in; peace was restored; all is well. Again, a strike threatened in the city of Charleston, caused some par-

ties there to get very much worried and uneasy. I was called on for ad-

spirit of "live and let live," prevailing, peace was restored, and all is I do not wish to be egostitical, and you will pardon me for saying that in all three of these instances I believe that the confidence the laboring men had in me as their friend, had very much to do with averting trouble and bringing about adjustment, fair and reasonable to all parties. I am proud that the laboring men feel that I am

Torrens Land System

their friend. I am their friend, and I

prize their friendship and their confi-

I have not had the opportunity to give tsih question that serious and careful consideration which it deserves and, therefore, I am not in position to give you any information in regard to it. During the campaign the pas summer, when my opponent was loud-ly proclaiming from stump to stump that he favored the Torrens land system, I kept quiet upon the subject. I was elected

But there is a matter which I desire to call to your attention; and that is the ownership of land. The fearfully high price that is now being paid for farming lands can not in my opinion last, but if it should, it is going absolutely to deprive the poor man of owning land, and in a few years will create in this country a system landlordship akin to feudalism, and which will be oppressive to the great masses of the people, putting the poor man at great disadvantage. Another matter which our white

people ought to give their serious con sideration to, is that of selling so much tice is kept up, that in a few years we are going to find ourselves facing a should be applied is a matter which cannot discuss too freely, for fear he timid-hearted will say. "He is the timid-hearted will say. stirring up strife and race prejudice But I call it to your attention, and ask vou to give it your very earnest con-

sideration.
Relief of Storm Sufferers. I respectfully recommend that you

exempt from taxation all the personal property and real estate of the citiens of that part of York county suffered from a terrible storm which visited that community during past summer. These people were left almost destitute; their crops were completely destroyed, and their condition was very grave. I think it would be but fair to give them this small relief, and I most respectfully and earnestly ask that you do so. Enforcement of Law.

I have been very much hampered in my efforts in enforcement of law and order by some of those who, instead of being a hindrance, should have joined hands with me and been a strong legal and moral force in help ing me. The county supervisors and county commissioners of the various counties are directed, under Section of the Code of Laws of South Carolina to pay for the services of constables when appointed to enforce the whisky laws in their ties. But, by the obstinacy of officials in some of the counties, their absolute refusal to obey the law, I have been unable to appoint men to serve as constables in those counties in order to assist the sheriffs in keeping down the illicit sale of liquor. As a consequence, I am free to say to you that I do not believe there is a county in the state which has no blind tigers tor; we can't trust our conductor."
Mind you, gentlemen—can't trust the conductor with their money and yet saying to you, "Trust your wife and your children or your daughter or your sister, with him; trust that which is dearer than all things else on this pay constables appointed by me to do dearer than all things else on this pay constables appointed by me to do this work. My hands have been tied to a large extent.

But I have had, if possible, an even greater hindrance. Under the law apto trust him with the safety of your propriating \$5,000 for the enforcefamily?

I hold in my hand a book costing five dollars, good for two hundred and five miles over the Piedmont Traction company, in the upper part of this company, in the upper part of this state. This mileage is taken up on the train; upon it baggage is checked, and it can be used by any member of the train; upon it baggage is checked, and it can be used by any member of the train; upon it baggage is checked, and it can be used by any member of the train; upon it baggage is checked, and it can be used by any member of the train; upon it baggage is checked, and it can be used by any member of the train; upon it baggage is checked, and it can be used by any member of the holder's family, or by any person who has it when he gets on the train. Now, if we are going to have mileage to the company.

Ment of law, I appointed as detectives the Rev. C. W. Creighton and Col. Leon M. Green, two men who would never have been suspected of doing detective work. They were doing a great deal of good, giving me quietly information which I conveyed to the train; upon it baggage is checked, and it can be used by any member of this great deal of good, giving me quietly information which I conveyed to the proper officials, and in this way doing much to stop the illicit sale of whisky in many splaces. The company is the train that the result of the holder's family, or by any person who has it when he gets on the train. Now, if we are going to have mileage to the Rev. C. W. Creighton and Col. Leon M. Green, two the Rev. C. W. Creighton and Col. ment of law, I appointed as detectives ing much to stop the illicit sale of whisky in many splaces. The comptroller general, however, stepped between me and the enforcement of law and refused to pay the claims for their services; it was made public throughout the state that they were state detectives, and their usefulness was very much impaired—so much so

that both have tendered their resig-nations and quit the service. Of course, when it became generally known that these two men were in this business, the violators of the law were then on the watch for them. I thought then and think now that I was exceptionally fortunate in getting two such men to do this work. But the comptroller general set his judgment up against me, whose duty it was to exercise judgment in these matters, and in open, bold defiance of the law, refused to pay the claims of these men, and refused to pay oth-er claims for similar service, which claims should have been paid in his office. Why the comptroller general should have taken such course I am at a loss to understand; for I certainly feel that it was his duty to help me enforce the law, instead of standing between the violators of the law and myself, when I was trying to do my duty. I say that I am at a loss to account for his course—I should have modified this by saying, except upon the theory that he has allowed the political differences between us to influence the discharge of his public duties knowing that he had at his duties, knowing that he had at back a partisan attorney general, who back a partisan attorney general, who was my pronounced and bitter personal and political enemy (and who, by the way, the people of South Carolina have repudiated and retired to private life.) Sitting himself up as a constitutional lawyer, backed by the state's attorney general, whose assistance also I should have had, the comptroller general refused to pay these just claims incurred in the effort to enforce the law. Of course, I fort to enforce the law. Of course, I have been charged with and blamed for non-enforcenment of the law. But I want you to understand the situation, so that you may know if the county supervisors and commission-ers had paid my constables, and the comptroller general had paid my de-tectives, I would have had matters

in very much better shape.

These differences and clashes, gentlemen, have been very unpleasant to me, for I have tried to do my duty, and I regret that so much illegal sale of whisky is being carried on through-out our state. I am glad to say, however, that when I explained these matters to the people upon the ros-trum they did not blame me, but endorsed me by re-electing me gover-nor, while some of those who have opposed me were defeated, and others would have been if good men had placed themselves in the race and given the people an opportunity to retire to private life those who have stood between blind tigers and the enforcement of the law.

If you will pass a law giving me the right to appoint five men, scattered in different parts of the state, who shall receive the \$5,000 now appropriated for enforcement of law, I can use these men by sending them wherever com-plaints are made and maintain a much more rigid enforcement of the law than we have today. However, I want to ask you, if you make any pro-vision for the appointment of constables or state detectives, or if you pro-vide any appropriations, as you have been doing, for payment of the expense incurred in enforcement of the law, that you insert a proviso making it clearly mandatory that the comptroller general shall issue his warrant payable to such parties and upon such colors as the governor shall appears the governor shall appear to th such claims as the governor shall ap-prove, letting him understand that he has never the right nor the discre-tion to turn down claims which are approved by me along this line, and