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CONGRESSIONAL TRIO SPOKE HERE MONDAY

Incumbent Clearly Favorite
Of Attentive Audience

JOHNSON'S RECORD RECEIVES ATTACK

Several Hundred Persons Hear Jos. T. Johnson Give Account of his Stewardship and His Opponents Attack His Public Record.

Several hundred persons, among them a few ladies, gathered in the court house Monday morning to listen to the addresses of the three candidates for congress from this district, T. C. Duncan, of Union, Jos. T. Johnson, the incumbent, and Sam J. Nicholls, of Spartanburg. Hon. O. P. Goodwin acted as chairman. Mr. Nicholls was scheduled to speak first but did not reach the meeting place in time, so he spoke last. Mr. Johnson spoke first and Mr. Duncan next. Mr. Johnson was clearly the favorite of the meeting, being vociferously applauded at the beginning and close of his speech and at intervals while it was being delivered.

Mr. Johnson, in opening his address, spoke of the pleasure it was to appear before the people of Laurens county to give an account of his stewardship. He told of his studies of governmental problems for twenty-five years previous to his election and the five attempts he made to get to congress before being elected. When he finally got to congress, he said, he promised himself to be conscientious and industrious in his duties and that he had carried out his promise.

Throughout his five races, he said, he did not promise any man an office or paid any man to help in his campaign. In this connection, he said that at Laurens he had carried out the policy of the national administration in waiting until the expiration of the term of the Laurens postmaster before appointing a Democrat in his place. If there is any blame to attach to anyone for allowing a Republican to stay in office under the Democratic administration, the criticism must be made of the president and not him, as he was only carrying out the policy of the president. Mr. Johnson said that he has not promised the office here to any man and has not determined himself to whom he will give it.

In reviewing his record, he said that he had been faithful to all the people, rich and poor alike. "I have known no classes. I have known no factions," he here told of his activities in having rural free delivery routes installed in the district, saying that he personally canvassed the district to persuade the people to apply for them.

These routes had increased during his tenure of office, he said, from 3 to 129, largely as a result of his efforts. Of the Confederate war claims, Mr. Johnson stated he had collected for his district more money than all the rest of the South Carolina congressmen put together, besides collecting various claims for services rendered by Southerners for the government before the war.

In answer to the charge of his opponents that he was "too slow" for the job, Mr. Johnson recounted the appropriations which he had secured for his district, including the Pollock hospital in Spartanburg, of which there is only one of its kind in the United States, federal buildings in each county-seat of the district and \$500,000 in crop moving funds in the fall of 1913 for Greenville and Spartanburg. He also told of his appointment on the powerful appropriation committee, he being the only South Carolinian ever enjoying this honor.

To indicate his prestige in the legislative halls, Mr. Johnson read letters from prominent Democrats endorsing him as a valuable legislator, influential factor in the house and party caucus and able committeeman. Letters of this nature were read from Oscar W. Underwood, Secretary McAdoo, Claude Kitchen, David J. Lewis and the president himself. "He ranks among the three or four ablest legislators south of the Mason and Dixon line" said David J. Lewis father of the parcels post bill. "What you say goes here" was what Mr. Johnson said secretary of the Treasury John Skel-

ton Williams told him of appointments.

Mr. Johnson claimed considerable honor in connection with the passage of the new currency bill and the tariff laws, relating how the president gave to the public a statement in which was incorporated one of his letters expressing the need for immediate currency legislation. "At this juncture, when a general European war is in progress, the president should have an experienced and competent body of congressmen to help in the solution of impending questions," he said.

In reply to the charge of one of his opponents that he had voted money to wealthy tourists on which they might return from the European war zone, Mr. Johnson said that all of these tourists were by no means rich, that many of them were working people such as teachers, etc., moreover, that it was the policy of the government to aid and protect stranded citizens when danger impended. "That is what the flag stands for," he said. Every cent of this money advanced to tourists, he said, will be returned to the federal treasury when these people return home.

In closing Mr. Johnson promised a continuance of his faithful service.

Col. T. C. Duncan.

When Mr. Johnson closed his address a number of his auditors made a move to leave the court-room, but Col. Duncan succeeded in holding the larger part of the crowd.

This country is not at the bottom of a financial or industrial hill, he said, and the country's prosperity is not dependent upon the efforts of any single man in this district.

He said that he knew when he entered the race he would have to contend with the influence of patronage in the way of beneficiaries of pension and war claims, but he never dreamed he would have to combat the influence of the national democratic administration, the district political managers and the county officials of Spartanburg. He criticized the itinerary of the campaign, saying that one meeting in each county was not sufficient for candidates to get themselves before the people.

"If I had been in congress thirteen years, I would be writing letters myself," said Mr. Duncan in referring to the letters read by Mr. Johnson. Congressman Ragsdale, he said, although he has been in congress only two years, is also reading letters from O. W. Underwood. If elected, Col. Duncan said, if he does not do better than Mr. Johnson he would not ask for re-election. Outside of those pensions and relief bills and those committee reports, Col. Duncan charged that Mr. Johnson had not accomplished anything.

Col. Duncan declared himself in favor of an American merchant marine irrespective of how it was obtained. This country, he said, is paying \$325,000,000 per year to other countries for carrying its produce.

The cotton mill people of this country are being treated fairly, considering the cheap labor they are forced to compete with, but he would have industries encouraged whose products would not come in competition with the products of this cheap labor. He said the laboring people knew how he stood, for he had reduced the working hours of the laborers under his direction in Union before a law was passed requiring the mill to do it. He further said that he had refused to serve on a lobby against child labor legislation.

Col. Duncan criticized the method of distribution of the crop moving fund, saying that justice demanded that it should have been proportionately divided among the large and small banks.

Col. Duncan favors more pay for rural mail carriers.

Samuel J. Nicholls.

Samuel J. Nicholls, being introduced, criticized the itinerary provided for the congressional campaign party. He said he had no criticism to make of Mr. Johnson, as they were personal friends but his record was open to criticism. Mr. Nicholls here corrected a statement attributed to him in a speech before cotton mill operatives here, but which he denied making. The Advertiser did not carry an account of that meeting at all. According to Mr. Nicholls he told the mill operatives that if they had made up their minds to send Cole L. Bleas to the senate, they had better send him to congress because he could get along

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JAPAN ISSUES ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY

Another Turn Taken In Great European War. Given
One Week In Which To Answer

Tokio, August 15.—Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany Saturday night at 8 o'clock demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau-Chau, and giving Germany until Sunday, August 23, to comply with the demand. Otherwise the ultimatum states Japan will take action.

The general expectation here is that the ultimatum will be followed by war. Takaaki Kato, Japanese foreign minister, simultaneously with the dispatch of the ultimatum, conferred with George W. Guthrie, American ambassador, and made to him a broad statement, calculated to assure the United States that American interests in the far East would be safeguarded and the integrity of China upheld.

Owing to doubts whether communications with Berlin were assured Japan, to insure the arrival of the ultimatum, forwarded it to Berlin by six channels, including Washington, London and Stockholm. The government also notified Count Von Rex, German ambassador to Japan, and likewise regarded the time limit for a reply until August 23.

Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, today invited the peers, newspaper men and leading business men of Tokyo to come to his office at noon, at 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, respectively, when he made known to them the terms of the ultimatum and announced that he would give out the negotiations in connection with the alliance.

The ultimatum follows: "We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of the peace in the far East and to safeguard the general interests contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

"In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the Imperial German Government to carry out the following two propositions:

"1. To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

"2. To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities without condition or compensation the entire leased territory of Kiau-Chau with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to

China.

"The Imperial Japanese Government announces at the same time that in the event of it not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the Imperial German Government signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the Imperial Japanese Government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation."

Inspired utterances express regret at the inability to maintain neutrality, but say that Great Britain, the ally of Japan, is compelled to defend herself against the aggressions of Germany. Moreover, it is pointed out that Germany is making preparations day and night at Kiau Chau, where it is storing provisions, while its warships are scouring the seas of Eastern Asia, to the great detriment of commerce, and that its converted cruisers are seizing English merchant vessels. Such actions, it is urged, are directly calculated to disturb the peace of Eastern Asia, and accordingly, after full and frank communication with Great Britain, Japan has found herself compelled to send an ultimatum to Germany.

The Japanese war office summoned all newspaper men at 1 o'clock this afternoon in order that they might receive instructions in regard to the publication of news in the event of a state of war coming into force.

The text of the Japanese ultimatum has created a profound impression, although it had been predicted that Japan was making ready to participate in the war.

Count Okuma, the premier, and Takaaki Kato, the foreign minister, addressed meetings of merchants, members of Parliament and others, and counseled a calm attitude. They declared that Japan has no ambition for territorial aggrandizement.

In reply to a question propounded by a merchant, the foreign minister unequivocally denied reports that the United States had interfered in any way in the situation, and, he added, the United States was not likely to. Later he said the American Government would be fully informed as to the Japanese position.

Grave Developments.

Washington, August 18.—Japan's ultimatum to Germany was received by American officials as one of the gravest developments in the war situation, bringing for the first time the great military power of the far East into a range of conflict heretofore confined within Europe.

ELECTION RETURNS BY THE ADVERTISER

Returns Will be Gotten From All County Boxes and
Bulletins From Different Counties.

As in past years, The Advertiser will secure returns from all the voting precincts of the county and will have a bulletin service from Columbia. Exact information cannot yet be given as to where the bulletins will be posted, but some arrangement will be made so that the public will be kept

in touch with the returns.

It is expected that the returns will come very rapidly after they once begin, but the first bulletins will be a little later than those of last year, because there will be more candidates in the race and more votes to count. As fast as they come in, however, they will be posted.

CORRECTS FALSE IMPRESSION.

Mr. W. C. Irby, Jr., Writes of Impression Created at Campaign Meeting Thursday.

While at home Sunday I was informed that some people are trying to create the impression that I referred to Mr. Cooper when I said that some one from Laurens came to Spartanburg and was trying to cast reflections on me when one of my friends in Spartanburg stopped him. I did not refer to Mr. Cooper as he and I are good personal friends. My friend and I tried to find the party after the meeting in Spartanburg but could not. From the description of the man, I think I know who it was but did not mention his name as I was afraid I might be mistaken as there were several Laurens men at the meeting and I did not wish to injure anyone. I thought that I made it clear that I had written what I had to say about

our being in the race so that I could not be misunderstood.

When I have been going to Laurens during the campaign, different men in Laurens have been congratulating me on the way I have been showing up the record of one of my opponents, Mr. Richards, and I understand that they are now going around with their faces twisted like they have the colic and complaining because I reminded the people of Laurens county of the fact that nearly all the big financial interests in Laurens county were supporting Mr. Cooper. Why is it such an offense in one instance and so praiseworthy in another.

I trust that this is plain enough for any one that wants to understand.

William C. Irby, Jr.

Youngs School House.

There will be an ice cream supper on Saturday night, August 22, the public is invited to come.

CALL TO ORGANIZE ISSUED BY WATSON

Urges State to Form Division Cotton
Congress to Protect the Planter.

Columbia, August 17.—As president of the Southern Cotton Congress, Commissioner E. J. Watson today issued the following call to the people of South Carolina:

"To the people of South Carolina: At the recent session of the Southern Cotton Congress, held in Washington under the plan of permanent organization of the congress adopted, it was provided that the president of the congress should immediately call popular meetings of farmers, merchants, bankers and other concerned in cotton in each state for the purpose of forming a division of the Cotton Congress in each state, such State Congress having its own president, who should be vice president of the National Congress for that particular state.

"Among the resolutions adopted by the Southern Cotton Congress was the following:

"We recognize the importance of providing warehousing facilities and recommend that this subject be taken care of as soon as expedient.

"Just prior to the adjournment of the congress a further resolution was adopted providing for a general warehouse committee composed of one member from each State to be appointed by the chairman to carefully take up the warehousing situation and work out as nearly a uniform system of handling the 1914 crop as could be done. It was further resolved that at the state meetings the question of solving the immediate needs in each state of warehouses should be taken up, carefully considered and acted upon in accordance with the conditions prevailing in each state, and if necessary the State meeting should take up with their respective governments the matter of invoking legislative action on the matter at the proper time.

"It is extremely important that complete information be obtained immediately as to the warehousing space available in South Carolina for the early movement and handling of such portion of the crop as it is necessary to warehouse, and that the state organization be perfected toward this end at once. It is not unlikely that such a census will reveal a sufficient warehouse floor space for immediate purposes, and if this can be done proper steps should be taken to bring such warehouses under such regulations as would make their receipts meet the requirements of proposed national legislation. For the above purpose as specifically set forth, and these purposes alone, in this time of war and turmoil when patriotic co-operation and absolute unity are essential above all else, I have felt it my duty to issue this call for such a State meeting as has been outlined, to be held in the city of Columbia, at 11 A. M., Thursday, August 20, 1914. It is desired that farmers, merchants and representatives of the banking, cotton seed and textile manufacturing industries attend this conference and labor in unity for the purpose of averting the disaster that is threatening the principal crop of the state and the South.

"The place of meeting will be duly announced in the press. Exactly similar calls have been issued and forwarded to each state in the Cotton Belt all the way through to Texas. The National Government has today passed the emergency shipping bill, with a view to reopening the high seas to commerce under the American flag, and on the way to quick passage are the cotton standardization and national warehouse measures.

"To the successful operation of all of these measures, with a view to affording relief to cotton, the proper emergency warehousing of cotton is absolutely essential, and these arrangements cannot be delayed.

(Signed) "E. J. Watson,
"President."

Union Meetings Called Off.

In view of the fact that many of our churches and pastors, including Chestnut Ridge where the Union meeting was to have been held, are engaged in a series of meetings during the present month, the Union meeting of the Second and Fourth Divisions of Laurens association are hereby called off.

B. P. Mitchell,
For Committee.

STATE CANDIDATES HERE LAST THURSDAY

About Fifteen Hundred In
Attendance

HOME CANDIDATES GIVEN WELCOME

Very Orderly Crowd Listened Attentively to What the Office Claimants had to Say. Little Show of Factionalism at any Time.

The following account of the campaign meeting in Laurens was written by W. F. Caldwell for the News and Courier:

The people of Laurens gave the candidates a warm welcome entertaining them at private homes. The hospitality of Laurens drew praise from the entire party.

George A. Browning, acting county chairman, presided. The Rev. J. R. T. Major, pastor of the Methodist church, offered prayer.

The candidates for Comptroller General came first, James A. Summersett leading off. He criticized his opponent, and said he had been in office long enough. "He is utterly ignorant of the tax problem," said A. W. Jones, Comptroller General, of his opponent, and he criticized Mr. Summersett.

W. W. Moore, Adjutant General, read endorsements for re-election from several officers of the National Guard, and said a majority of them had endorsed him for another term.

Gen. Moore said the governor, who had withdrawn all authority from him over a year ago, and those officers who have fought and hampered his administration, were responsible for the present condition of the National Guard.

M. C. Willis, for Adjutant General, read an endorsement of his candidacy from the Laurens military company, and said he had endorsements from 328 officers, enlisted men and civilians reading one from Col. Cogswell, of the 3rd regiment, and said he had one from Col. Lewis, of the 1st regiment.

J. H. Wharton, candidate for railroad commissioner, is a native of this county. He was given a rousing reception, and did not make a speech but gave way to his opponents. The others for this office, W. I. Witherspoon, George W. Fairry, C. D. Fortner and F. W. Shealey, followed in the order named. Mr. Wharton was presented with flowers.

W. M. Hamer poked fun at his opponents for Lieutenant Governor, and said South Carolina was going to get a man who would hold law above the man.

J. A. Hunter said the newspapers were doing a good work in informing the people of men and principles, and that the people were reading more and more and advocated law and order. One spectator sitting on the steps kept trying to heckle Mr. Hunter and finally the police made him get down and go back in the crowd, which action the audience vigorously cheered.

Mr. Kelley was absent when his name was called.

Andrew J. Bethea based his claims upon fitness for office and for clean politics and good government in South Carolina. He was cheered and presented with flowers.

Attorney General Thomas H. Peoples told of his economical administration, defended his administration and rapped his opponent, getting applause.

A. G. Brice, for Attorney General, jabbed his opponent's official record, and again termed him the "tool of the Governor," getting cheers.

R. A. Cooper, the first candidate for Governor, was given an ovation by his home people. He said briefly:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Fellow Citizens: It is a real pleasure for me on this occasion, to extend to the members of the State campaign party, a genuine welcome to my home town and the grand old county of Laurens. A county that has never failed to do her duty as she saw it. You are standing today on historic ground, consecrated by the memory of heroes in five wars, and their descendants are facing you today worthy sons of worthy sires. It gives me a peculiar pleasure to extend a cordial, heartfelt greeting to my competitors in the race for Governor of the proud old State of South Carolina.

"I shall not discuss here the important issues that are before us, but give my time to our honored guests. But you will pardon me in saying that in seeking this high office, I am actuated by my great love for the State of my birth, the land of my childhood and my home until I shall sleep upon the hillside yonder. In the language of the immortal and classic Virgil, 'As long as the river flows on to the sea; as long as the shadows fall upon the mountain side; as long as the heavens feed the stars,' just so long will the welfare and honor of the Old Palmetto State be my sacred charge, whether as Governor or as private citizen, in the humble walks of life.

"Again, gentlemen I bid you wel-

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