

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTS GOLE BLEASE GOVERNOR

Featherstone, Prohibition Candidate, Defeated.

STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION REJECTED

Every Newspaper in the State Opposed Blease, and Since the First Primary Had Been Very Bitter in Their Attacks Upon Him.

Columbia, S. C.—With over 95,000 votes out of a possible 110,000 votes accounted for, returns from the second primary indicate the election of Cole L. Blease of Newberry for governor by a small majority over C. C. Featherstone of Laurens.

W. W. Moore of Barnwell is safely in the lead for adjutant general. For railroad commissioner, G. McDuffie Hampton of Columbia holds a 4,000 lead over James Candler of Tirzah.

Bleasant entered the race as a local option advocate, with Featherstone the champion of state-wide prohibition. In the first primary there were four other candidates, but all were eliminated save Messrs. Blease and Featherstone. Before the first primary the battle was fought out largely on the liquor question, but since that time the press of the state, has centered a vigorous attack on Blease, directed principally upon his character and his course in the various political offices he has held.

The result, however, is largely a defeat for state-wide prohibition, as many of Blease's votes were drawn from men opposed to state-wide prohibition. Especially was this the case in Charleston, which gave Blease a majority of nearly 3,000.

Mr. Featherstone's very radical views on the liquor question and the enforcement of the liquor laws with respect to Charleston, expressed at the campaign meeting prior to the first primary, were very inimical to his chances in that city.

In the interval between the first and second primaries the press of the state made a strenuous fight upon Blease, attacking his record as a legislator, attorney and even as a private citizen. Unofficial returns show the following vote:

For Governor—Bleasant 49,787; Featherstone, 45,877.
For Adjutant General—Moore, 62,354; Richardson, 29,974.
For Railroad Commissioner—Hampton, 48,419; Candler, 43,958.

MAINE GOES DEMOCRATIC.

For First Time in 30 Years Democrats Win in Pine Street State.

Portland, Maine.—Complete returns of the vote for senators and representatives in the state election gave the Democrats substantial majorities in both branches of the Maine legislature, which, at the beginning of the new year will elect a United States senator to succeed Eugene Hale, a secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general and commissioners of agriculture.

The new legislature also probably will be called upon to carry out the declaration of the Democratic party platforms of recent years and resubmit to the people the liquor prohibition amendment to the constitution and to repeal the Sturgis liquor law.

According to the unofficial complete returns the legislature will have a Democratic majority of 36 on joint ballot. The senate will consist of 21 Democrats and 10 Republicans, while the house will have 88 Democrats and 43 Republicans.

The last legislature consisted of 122 Republicans and 69 Democrats, the Republicans having a majority of 15 in the senate and 47 in the house. Practically complete returns on the vote of the state for governor gave Colonel Frederick W. Plaisted (Dem.) 73,844, and Gov. Bert M. Fernald (Rep.) 64,912, a plurality for Colonel Plaisted of 8,732, as against a plurality of 8,604 for Gov. William T. Cobb (Rep.) four years ago.

SUBTREASURY ROBBERY.

Ex-Teller Fitzgerald Again Arrested, Charged With Stealing \$173,000.

Chicago.—George W. Fitzgerald, a former teller in the Chicago sub-treasury, was arrested by Deputy United States marshals charged with the mysterious theft of \$173,000 from the sub-treasury on February 19, 1907.

Fitzgerald was arrested on a bench warrant based on an indictment returned secretly by a Federal grand jury on February 17, 1910. Three days after the indictment was secretly returned and suppressed, on February 20, it was announced that the statute of limitations had operated to step possible criminal prosecution in the peculiar case.

Coincident with this case by the authorities, secret service men were detailed to watch Fitzgerald constantly and make a rigid investigation of the former teller's financial interests and affairs. Discoveries made by these secret service operatives resulted in the order for Fitzgerald's arrest.

BAKERS WILL FIGHT.

Bread Weight Laws Said to Be an Injustice to Bakers.

Baltimore, Md.—That the National Association of Master Bakers are prepared to fight the enactment of all bread weight laws to the Supreme court of the United States became known through the reading of the report of the executive committee. Believing that the passage of laws compelling bakers to make loaves of certain weight to be an injustice, the association has completed plans for a finish fight.

EUROPEAN BANKERS SUBMIT ULTIMATUM

American Plan for Handling Cotton Bills Rejected.

COTTON MEN ARE DISCOURAGED

English Cotton Brokers Decided That All Bills of Lading Must Be Guaranteed or Drafts Will Be Rejected.

London, England.—At a conference of European bankers interested in the cotton trade, it was decided that they were unable to accept the validation plan submitted by the American Bankers' Association.

The decision was reached after a prolonged discussion by representative bankers of England and the continent.

The session of the bankers embodying this decision expressed regret at being unable to regard the American proposal as affording the protection desired by European banks accepting cotton. Consequently, and in default of the production of any other satisfactory plan of guaranteeing American cotton bills of lading, the meeting confirmed the resolution passed by the committee in July. This resolution of July was the original ultimatum of the English bankers to the American bankers, declining to accept drafts against bills of lading unless these latter were guaranteed.

The conference is still prepared, however, through its committee, to meet a deputation from the American Bankers' Association in London.

New Orleans.—Unfavorable action on the part of European bankers in London regarding the validation plan for American cotton bills of lading was declared by Southern cotton men to be very discouraging. The validation voluntarily agreed upon by the railroads throughout the cotton belt, following the action of the European bankers in refusing to honor American cotton bills of lading until guaranteed by American banks, was the mainstay of the American bankers sent to attend the London conference.

Unless some other plan can be agreed upon, say Southern bankers, the action would have the effect of throwing a large part of the cotton on a cash basis.

TENNESSEE POLITICS.

Tennessee Insurgents Nominates Hooper. Patterson Resigns.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Independent Democrats of Tennessee endorsed the candidacy of Capt. Ben W. Hooper, Republican nominee for governor, and further cut loose from the regular wing by referring the latter's harmony resolution to the new independent state executive committee without discussion.

B. A. Enlo was nominated unanimously for railroad commissioner by a rising vote.

The platform of the convention hall was filled with confederate veterans, who, 800 strong, marched through the downtown streets to the hall, cheering for the Republican candidate for governor, Captain Hooper. The veterans' demonstration for a Republican gubernatorial candidate was said to be unprecedented in Tennessee politics.

Thus was organized a formidable-looking triumvirate to campaign for a Republican governor, the triumvirate consisting of Republicans, Independent Democrats and State-wide Prohibitionists. The Independents and Prohibitionists are so closely allied as to largely overlap in their membership.

The possible break in the solid South, outlined in the convention, extends only to one office, the governorship. There is a "gentlemen's agreement" between the Independents and the Republicans that neither party will invade the others' "safe" legislative territory, and this the Independents say assures a Democratic legislature.

The last Republican governor in Tennessee was Alvin Hawkins, in 1881-82.

Nashville, Tenn.—Gov. M. R. Patterson withdrew from the race to succeed himself as governor of Tennessee. Governor Patterson was the nominee of the "regular" faction of the Democratic party and has been bitterly opposed by the Independent-Statewide Prohibition - Democrats, who, in coalition with the Republicans, elected a state judiciary last month, defeating a ticket for which Governor Patterson made a strenuous campaign of the state. Governor Patterson, in his address announcing his withdrawal, declares he will not be an obstacle in the way of his party's success at the polls, nor will he willingly contribute in any way to the possibility of success of the Republicans in Tennessee.

THE CHEROKEE INDIANS ARE ON A RAMPAGE

Bloody Work on Reservation in South Carolina.

WHISKEY CAUSED THE TROUBLE

One Indian Was Killed, Another Mortally Wounded; and Some Were Forced to Flee.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Bearing the news that the Indians of the Cherokee reservation in Jackson county, N. C., are on a rampage, in which at least one man has been killed and another mortally wounded, and declaring that he was forced to flee to save his life, Charles Long, a full-blooded Cherokee, arrived in Spartanburg with his wife and six little pap-paws. They had practically nothing with them save the clothes on their backs and are being taken care of at the Salvation army barracks.

Long said that a large quantity of whiskey was received at the reservation and the Indians began a carousal. Inflamed by the whiskey the Indians dropped their thin veneer of civilization, he said, and relapsed into savagery, indulging in wild orgies. Quarrels arose and one of the Indians, Tom Woodpecker, was shot and afterward dismembered, while another, George Slowly, was shot.

There are fourteen hundred Indians on the reservation.

NO CHEAPER COTTON.

Cotton Manufacturers Hold Semi-Annual Meeting at Portsmouth, N. H.

Portsmouth, N. H.—Concerted action to remedy, if possible, the existing inactivity in the cotton industry was taken by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers which held its semi-annual meeting here.

President Hobbs addressed the delegates on the general conditions of the cotton industry. He said, in part:

NORTH CAROLINA EVENTS

Life in the Land of the Long Leaf Pine

Mecklenburg Offers \$10,000 Prizes.

The officials of the Mecklenburg fair with \$10,000 scheduled to be awarded in prizes in the various departments and as stakes for the four days of racing, are preparing for what in all probability will be the most successful as well as the largest fair given by the local association, which was recently reorganized for the purpose of broadening its scope.

The fair this year will be held Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 25-28 inclusive. The prosperity and the more general awakening of the entire section is expected to be reflected both in the exhibits and the attendance at the fair.

The programme of the fair this year will be as follows:

Tuesday—Education Day. An attendance of anywhere from 6,000 to 10,000 school children is expected for this day, besides the usual attendance.

Wednesday—Charlotte Day. The business houses of Charlotte and the manufacturing enterprises in the county will give half holiday to enable all employees to attend the fair.

Thursday—Everybody's Day. This will probably be the biggest day of the four, and weather permitting, between 20,000 and 30,000 people from the Carolinas are expected to be in attendance.

Friday—U. C. T. and College Day. There will be special features of the U. C. T. on this day and a large attendance is expected.

COUNTRY ALL RIGHT

A STRIKINGLY STRONG ARTICLE BY COL. HARVEY.

THE WRITER SEES NO CLOUD

"A Plea for the Conservation of Common Sense" That is Meeting With Cordial Approval.

A strikingly strong article by Colonel George Harvey in the North American Review, for September, is written in a view of such hopefulness for the American future that it has attracted wide attention. The article is entitled, "A Plea for the Conservation of Common Sense" and it is meeting with the cordial approval of business men of all shades of political opinion throughout the entire country. In part Colonel Harvey says:

"Unquestionably a spirit of unrest dominates the land. But, if it be true that fundamentally the condition of the country is sound, must we necessarily succumb to despondency, abandon effort looking to retrieval and cringe like cravens before clouds that only threaten? Rather, ought we not to analyze conditions, search for causes, find the root of the distress, which even now exists only in men's minds, and then, after the American fashion, apply such remedies as seem most likely to produce beneficent results?"

Capital and Labor Not Antagonistic.

"The Link that connects labor with capital is not broken but we may not deny that it is less cohesive than it should be or than conditions warrant. Financially, the country is stronger than ever before in its history. Recovery from a panic so severe as that of three years ago was never before so prompt and comparatively complete. The masses are practically free from debt. Money is held by the banks in abundance and rates are low.

"Why, then, does capital pause upon the threshold of investment? The answer, we believe, to be plain. It awaits adjustment of the relations of government to business. . . . The sole problem consists of determining how government can maintain an even balance between aggregations of interests, on the one hand, and the whole people, on the other, protecting the latter against extortion and saving the former from mad assaults.

"The solution is not easy to find for the simple reason that the situation is without precedent. But is not progress being made along sane and cautious lines? . . .

Conserve Common Sense.

"Is not the present, as we have seen, exceptionally secure? What, then, of preparations for the future? Patriotism is the basis of our institutions. And patriotism in the minds of our youth is no longer linked solely with fireworks and deeds of daring. It is taught in our schools. A new course has been added—a course in loyalty. Methodically, our children learn how to vote, how to conduct primaries, conventions and elections, how to discriminate between qualified candidates and, finally, how to govern as well as serve. They are taught to despise bribery and all forms of corruption and fraud as treason. Their creed, which they are made to know by heart, is not complex. It is simple, but comprehensive, no less beautiful in diction than lofty in aspiration. These are the pledges which are graven upon their memories:

"As it is cowardly for a soldier to run away from battle, so it is cowardly for any citizen not to contribute his share to the well-being of our country. America is my own dear land; she nourishes me, and I will love her and do my duty to her, whose child, servant and civil soldier I am.

"As the health and happiness of my body depend upon each muscle and nerve and drop of blood doing its work in its place, so the health and happiness of my country depend upon each citizen doing his work in his place.

"These young citizens are our hostages to fortune. Can we not honestly assume that the principles animating their lives augur well for the permanency of the Republic? When before have the foundation stones of continuance been laid with such care and promise of durability? . . .

"The future, then, is bright. And the present? But one thing is needful. No present movement is more laudable than that which looks to conservation of natural resources. But let us never forget that the greatest inherent resource of the American people is Common Sense. Let that be conserved and soon it will be found that all the ills of which we complain but know not of are only such as attend upon the growing pains of a great and blessed country.

Spiritualization.

Religion should be native. It should be concrete and applicable. Religion is the natural expression of living; not a set of actions or of habits, or a posture of the mind adopted the daily life. The type of religion, therefore, is conditioned on the kind of living, and the kind of living is conditioned, in its turn, very largely on the physical and economic effectiveness of life. The religion of the open country should run deep into the indigenous affairs of the open country.