MESSAGE

OF

D. C. HEYWARD,
GOVERNOR,

TO THE

General Assembly of South Carolina,

AT THE

Regular Session, Beginning January 8, 1907.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
GONZALES AND BRYAN, STATE PRINTERS.
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MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

At the beginning of another year with its numerous duties, you are again convened in annual session and are at once confronted, as law-makers, with the highest duties and responsibilities of citizenship. In this, the last official message which I shall have the honor of transmitting to you as Governor of South Carolina, I shall, in accordance with the requirements of our laws, submit to you such important details as require your consideration. Knowing that details and results will more immediately concern a new State administration, I have been as brief as possible, and have refrained from making any recommendations other than were actually required. While the duties of my office have been arduous always, and many difficulties have been encountered, I have ever been deeply conscious of the honors which the people of my State have conferred upon me—honors for which I can never, in mere words, express my heartfelt gratitude and appreciation.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

The equalization of the assessment of property is a matter of vital concern to every taxpayer in the State. The report of the Comptroller-General will show that this important matter is far from being in a satisfactory condition. Last year Comptroller-General Jones made an earnest effort to remedy this condition by having, in accordance with our laws, all taxable property assessed at its real value. A fixed standard is positively necessary, for only in this manner can all property be equally assessed, in order that the burden of taxation should rest alike upon all.

At the last meeting of your honorable body the Comptroller-General carefully prepared an abstract of the tax laws of the State, and this was made for the guidance of auditors and others assessing officers, in order that they might more accurately assess property as required by law. When the Legislature met, the assessment of property, both personal and real, was then being made throughout the State, and on account of the uncertainty of the levy to be fixed by the Legislature, that body refusing to follow the recommendations
of the Comptroller-General in reference to a flexible levy, to be determined after the assessment had been completed. As a result, the inequality complained of is greater now than it was before this assessment, and hundreds of petitions asking for a reduction or equalization of property have been received at the Comptroller-General's office.

This is an unbusinesslike condition of affairs, in a department where business conditions should be preëminent. If all property in the State were equalized upon a 60 per cent. basis, the total taxable property in the State would, in my opinion, be not less than $360,000,000 on the books of the Comptroller-General, instead of only $250,000,000, as are the figures at present. This is not only an injustice to our taxpayers, but it is unwise and is an injury to the State, in that it does not set forth to others our real progress and prosperity. On the contrary, it is actually misleading, both as to our resources and to our tax rate, and this in a matter where most important considerations are involved. Only a certain amount of money is required to meet the expenses of our State government, and an increased assessment, by having all property assessed at its real value, would simply be an equalization of the tax burden and would not mean an increase in taxation.

The present laws, if properly enforced, would to a great extent remedy this unsatisfactory condition of affairs. The only change I shall suggest looking toward their enforcement is that the State Board of Equalization be changed, as it is at present too unwieldy. Another objection is that the various members naturally feel that they represent their own counties, and not the State at large. It would be wise, in my opinion, to reduce the membership of the State Board, limiting it to five members, these to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Two of the members should devote their entire time to this work, and should receive a fixed salary and traveling expenses. These members should visit the various counties, consult with the auditors and local assessing officers, should hear all complaints and should regulate the equalization of all taxable property in the State. The report of the Comptroller-General, which will be submitted to you at the proper time, has been carefully compiled and merits your most thoughtful consideration.

IMMIGRATION.

The most important consideration, perhaps, which now has the attention of the people of South Carolina, is our vigorous effort to
get the tide of much needed and carefully selected immigration
turned directly into this section of the South, through our chief
seaport. What is far more important also, is the combined efforts
to build up our commerce, with a saving of thousands and thousands
of dollars annually to our exporters and importers, and giving
promise to save to our cotton and other raw material demanded
abroad, the sums now being paid in useless tribute to transportation
lines having no interest whatever in Southern development.

During the past six months your Department of Agriculture,
Commerce and Immigration—though established less than three
years ago—has undertaken the execution of carefully prepared plans
and has worked with such vigor, energy and success to accomplish
the desired ends, that it has succeeded in commanding the attention,
not only of this country, but the attention of the countries of Europe
also. This has placed South Carolina once more in the forefront
as a pioneer leader in movements affecting the welfare of the Nation.
The bold, but carefully planned, operations of this department have
brought about the handing down of a decision in Washington that
clearly defines the powers of the State and puts us—and our sister
States—in a position to move intelligently for that selected immi-
gration that not only our own people and the people of the South,
but which the people of the entire country, have been demanding in
vain since the hordes of undesirables pouring into our great ports
of entry began to create what we have all recognized as a problem.

In pursuing the policy, which has been extremely difficult in execu-
tion, of setting the pace for securing carefully selected immigra-
tion and, at one and the same time, bringing about a long-dreamed-
of development of our commerce, your department, before moving,
in addition to the many precautions taken to protect the good name
of the State from possible conflicts with Federal and international
laws, also gave great care for the welfare and protection of our
native labor.

It had been alleged that the department would be used by the
financially stronger class of our citizens to the injury of our weaker
class. During the year it became absolutely necessary, in order to
keep in operation many of our manufacturing plants, to secure
additional labor to operate idle machinery. The condition was such
that unless some relief could be obtained, the owners of the prop-
erties would suffer, and, in time, the operatives would suffer also.
Even facing these conditions, no move was made to give the needed
aid until the assurance had been filed that all efforts to secure the
necessary labor had been made with no prospect of result, in this
and adjoining States, or in other portions of the United States. No
definite move was made then until the plants had voluntarily taken
concerted action to reduce the hours of labor, gradually, to sixty
hours a week, without decrease of wages, and until the pledge had
also been given that the employers would not displace any native
employee in favor of any one who might be brought to relieve the
situation. When this had been done, the department accepted, under
the terms of law, assistance from those so sorely in need of help—
assistance given without restriction or stipulation—and it must be
said that this assistance enabled your department to accomplish
results which have attracted the attention of the economic world.

Extreme conservatism in all matters relating to this undertaking
has marked, and is marking, the course of your department. Just
as you are assembling, the second ship of the proposed new trans-
Atlantic service is preparing to sail, bringing additional new citizens
to us. We are now in the crucial period which will determine
whether or not our success in this great undertaking is to be perma-
nent, and whether we are to reap the commercial benefits for which
we have longed, for a century, to call our own.

The semblance of lack of support in this critical stage, when the
department has the confidence of the best influences in Europe,
would almost certainly jeopardize the success of the undertaking and
possibly lose for us the opportunity now open. Once allowed to
pass, this opportunity will be probably beyond our power to regain
in a half century.

This entire undertaking, the execution of which has occupied less
than six months, has called for a tremendous amount of work, far
beyond the office force and the resources of the department. The
work is developing at so rapid a rate that, for a period at least, it
will be absolutely necessary to furnish some relief.

It is scarcely necessary for me to recapitulate the facts in refer-
ence to the character of immigrants landed in Charleston last
November, upon whom such high encomium was pronounced by the
Federal examining officers. Nor is it necessary to repeat here the
details of the selective methods employed abroad—the selective
methods I have always advocated and insisted upon. I do not con-
sider it necessary to repeat a statement of the conditions that render
white immigration so vital to the development of our State upon
agricultural, commercial and industrial lines. I do wish, however,
to direct your attention especially to the magnificent opportunity
that awaits us as an agricultural, a cotton producing and a manu-
facturing State, in the successful establishment and maintenance of
a permanent trans-Atlantic freight and passenger line between the
Pacific trans-shipping port of Europe and our own leading seaport
at Charleston, with its harbor unmatched for accessibility and its
distributive qualities by any port on the eastern shores of the North
American continent.

In the maintenance of such a line, we have already secured the
active, personal support of Director Von Pilis, of one of the greatest
steamship corporations in the world, and I have reason to know that
he is a loyal friend of the South and of Southern commercial devel-
opment. What the establishment of this line means to us is a little
difficult yet for any of us to understand. When I tell you that
nearly $94,000,000 worth of Southern cotton alone goes into the
foreign port where we are establishing a connection; that nearly
$2,000,000 worth of our cotton seed meal reaches that same port,
and that it is within our power to direct far more of these products
through this port to their consignors; and when I add that on the
shipment of these, and many other of our products, through the port
of Charleston, it is in our power to save many thousands of dollars
to shippers and producers of these articles by reason of the proposed
line—you may then realize what this undertaking means, not alone
to the people in general, but to the cotton farmer direct. It is within
our grasp, by rallying now, to save to our producers, to the buyer
and the shipper, handsome sums paid to transportation companies
whose real interests are not identified with us. What it means to
the Southern manufacturer,—and the Southern manufacturer's inter-
estis in South Carolina are now as great, or greater, than any other
at this time,—may be judged when you compare the method of
getting the manufactured product to the Far East now used—(which
is by rail across the Continent, thence by Pacific steamers),—with
the proposed new method by direct shipment from our own port to
the port where, by one transfer, it is placed on the same company's
direct steamer to ports of distribution.

It is a source of pride to me that the conservatism and care which
has characterized the course of the department in this State has been
such as to already lead to concerted movements in our sister States
of the South for the adoption, at once, of the South Carolina Act.

In view of the recent decision of Secretary Strauss, of the United
States Department of Commerce and Labor, it is vitally important
that no material change should be made in the Act creating our
department. There is but one change I would suggest, and after careful thought, consideration and investigation, I deem that a very necessary one. Section 11 of the Act prevents the Commissioner from taking any steps to induce some of the desirable people of Europe—people best adapted to our own conditions—most notably the North Italian and the Greek farmer—two of the most law-abiding and thriftiest immigrants that come to America. I cannot too strongly urge the elimination of this section from the Act, leaving the class of people to be brought to the judgment of the Commissioner. No such official, with a proper conception of his duty, would dare, knowing the desires of the people, bring into the State a class of people such as would bring discredit upon his State and upon himself.

For the proper support of this department, a minimum appropriation of not less than $25,000 will be absolutely necessary. I need not add how sincerely I trust that this will be done. The amount could not be better used, and the splendid work of Commissioner Watson entitles him to your most distinguished consideration. I have seen the serious difficulties under which he has labored; I am familiar with the obstacles he overcame by energy and hard work, and it is a pleasure to me to commend the faithfulness and the pains-taking care of this valued and competent official.

OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

In presenting to you a brief synopsis of our educational system and its present conditions, I feel that we have cause for congratulation. But while much has been done, while progress and betterment is the rule in almost every department, the work that has been accomplished serves, too, to reveal how much—how very much—more remains to be done. This work, with all the expenditure of time, talents and money that it involves, should be considered more of a privilege than a duty, by every taxpayer in our State. The future greatness of our commonwealth, the development of the highest type of citizenship, the absolute life of our dearly-bought privileges of liberty and of freedom, have here their lasting foundations, their surest hope.

The reports of our various State higher institutions of learning will be promptly submitted to you by duly authorized officials, and I sincerely trust you will give them that earnest consideration which the great importance of this work so worthily merits. The South Carolina University—this former heritage having been restored
through the wisdom and sound judgment of the last General Assembly—continues most satisfactorily its honored career of usefulness. Conservatism and business-like system characterize all requests made by the Board of Trustees of this institution. A steadily increasing annual attendance marks the progress of the University, and I sincerely trust that you will carefully consider and accede to the requests made by this institution.

Clemson College has earned for itself the distinction and reputation of being one of the greatest colleges of its kind in these United States. It has always received liberal support from the State, and the real results accomplished are fully in keeping with the strong support it has always had.

The South Carolina Military Academy has also had another successful year. This institution occupies a department which is peculiarly its own, and has so filled its place in the history of our State as to endear it to us for many and good reasons. Repairs are greatly needed on the main building, and the Board of Visitors will, in addition to the usual small appropriations asked for, request you to give the amount needed for these repairs. I heartily concur in this, and hope you will accede to this request.

It is needless for me to commend to your honorable body the claims of Winthrop College. The special needs for which this institution was created, its admirable management, and the splendid results it has so worthily achieved—these speak as nothing else can for a seat of training, learning and knowledge of which we are all justly proud. Winthrop College deserves the support it has always had, and I know you will continue its liberal support. South Carolina gives much more for the education of its boys than is appropriated for its girls, but I trust that the needed demands will be more equalized with each passing year.

The double purpose of care and education for which the Cedar Springs Institute was established are being faithfully met by President Walker, of this Institute. Among all of our educational institutions, none should receive more of our tenderest care, more of our sincerest thought, than are included in the needs of this institution—needs which I earnestly commend to your careful consideration.

It seems desirable to me that all the salaries paid to full professors at our various State institutions of learning should be the same. For many reasons this seems to me a just and proper thing to do, and I trust you will give this your consideration.
The Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College is doing excellent work under the supervision of President Thos. E. Miller. The report of this College will be promptly submitted to your body, and in giving it your consideration, I trust that you will urge that it shall be more and more what its name implies—a Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College—eliminating all other branches.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The comprehensive report of our State Superintendent of Education will, when submitted, show many interesting details. It is extremely gratifying to note that the number of our public schools has increased considerably in the past four years, and there has also been a decided increase in the number of teachers employed. Of course, this also means an increased enrollment of pupils, which is most gratifying.

One of the most pleasant features of this is the fact that the average white teacher’s salary has increased from $188.91 in 1902 to a present salary of $253 for the scholastic term. In 1902 we had no public school libraries, and for the past year the report shows that 900 public school libraries are now doing their work over our State. Special school districts have so increased until now they number 464, as against 185 formerly.

Superintendent Martin makes a special point of the necessity for making a change in our public schools. His idea is that, at present, the public schools carry children only to seventh and eighth grades, and he thinks that State aid, supplementing school funds, should be given to supply this deficiency. A high school department in our public schools is a fine advance, and I sincerely trust this aid will be given.

The proper support of our common—or public—school system is not only of the utmost importance to our educational system in its broader meaning, but this is an absolute prerequisite for the well-balanced success of our entire system.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

It has been a disappointment to me that we have not yet passed a law in reference to compulsory education. There is no reason why this should not be done; there is every reason why it should be done, and such a law will be passed sooner or later by our General Assembly.
It is unnecessary for me to argue in favor of this law; its passage is simply of vital importance, and I hope you will give it careful thought. Such a law, among other considerations of general benefit, would be the best possible settlement of the child labor question. If all children between the ages of eight and fifteen years were compelled by the State to attend school, there would then be no opportunity given any children to work in our factories. In this connection, I might add that the law prohibiting children from working in cotton mills is being observed as well as possible under the circumstances. The management of our mills desire the enforcement of this law, but until the State requires a registry of all births it is impossible to determine the age of a child whose parents desire it to work. For this and other important reasons, I commend to your formal consideration the passage of a law requiring the registration of all births in our State.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

The report of the Adjutant and Inspector-General will have your careful consideration, I trust. It contains valuable suggestions, and you do not need to be told of the need for this department. The proficiency of the National Guard of our State has even shown marked increase, and was most favorably commented upon by the General commanding at Chickamauga during the recent National Encampment. The efficiency of the Naval Militia, and this department is now more thoroughly organized and better equipped than ever before.

I regret to report our State has lost the services of Col. Ezra B. Fuller, by his removal to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In this able officer was combined all that we needed, and his place will be hard, indeed, to fill. I commend this report and its requests to your favorable consideration.

DISPENSARY.

In my last two messages I called the attention of the General Assembly to the unsatisfactory condition of the State Dispensary, and in both of these messages I made such recommendations as I thought were best calculated to correct existing evils. These were the first recommendations ever made with the direct view of purifying the Dispensary system. They were made only after mature consideration of the subject, and a careful study of its conditions. I am still firmly convinced that if the State is to remain in the business
of selling liquor, changes in the law are absolutely necessary, and I have no occasion to modify or change the views expressed in the messages to which I have referred. I am also constrained to believe that had my recommendations—or ones of similar scope and purpose—been adopted, the operation of the Dispensary law would not have the odium resting upon it which attaches to it today.

The fact that a large number of counties in the State have voted out local Dispensaries; the work of the Investigating Committee, and the disclosures made in consequence—these considerations, in connection with the fact that the people of the State have recently expressed in no uncertain terms their disapproval of the present operation of the Dispensary law, all demand imperatively that something should be done to correct existing evils. The people will not stand for anything in which they believe graft exists in any form, and a serious trouble with the Dispensary law is that it affords too great opportunity for wrong-doing and too little opportunity for detection.

The failure of the General Assembly last year to enact laws looking to the correction of abuses in the Dispensary system, was, in my opinion, exceedingly unfortunate, and I sincerely hope, for the good of the State, that such a policy will not prevail this year. I believe the necessities of the situation are such that the issue will be squarely met, and that you will take decided action in the permanent and satisfactory settlement of this vexed question. I have referred to my former recommendations upon this subject, and, with your permission, I shall quote from my message to the General Assembly of 1906, as follows:

"It is imperative, for the honor of the State, that existing conditions should be immediately remedied, either by radical changes in the laws governing the Dispensary or by the adoption of a different system for the regulation of the liquor question."

I am convinced more than ever that this recommendation applies now with even greater force than it did last year. This will be the most important question presented for your consideration, and it must be squarely met.

In view of the great importance of this question to all the people of our State; its bearing upon our reputation abroad and upon our integrity as a people, I must again, in emphasizing my position, urge that you take such action in the matter as the grave necessities of the situation demand. Many of you have been elected upon this
issue by the people, and this increases, in large measure, your individual responsibility. I have referred to my former messages in thus briefly discussing the Dispensary law, for the reason that these messages clearly outline the position which, as Governor of South Carolina, I have always consistently maintained throughout my two administrations. As I have stated before, I see no reason to change my views as formerly expressed and reiterated. For considerations, which you will readily understand, I shall make no further recommendations, leaving this more specifically for my successor in office.

The situation demands your careful thought, wise and judicious action, and I believe it will be thus considered, free from prejudice, with the spirit not only of fairness for the views of all concerned, but also for what are the highest interests of our State.

LAWLESSNESS AND LYNCHINGS.

I have endeavored, during my two administrations as Governor, to do my utmost to prevent lawlessness in any shape, and especially have I tried to suppress the awful crime of lynching. This crime, as all thoughtful citizens know, is a serious menace to the maintenance of all law and order.

I am ashamed to have to report to you that, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, the crime of lynching has been committed more than once in our State during the past year. Let it be remembered here—not in attempted justification, nor to extenuate, in any degree, the perpetration of the crime of lynching—that these lawless acts occur always under what is considered the strongest provocation. The greater the provocation, however, the stronger is the majesty of the law made manifest, when our citizens then unite in leaving justice, stern though it may be, to be meted out through our organized courts of law.

It can be stated here, with absolute truthfulness, that it is not the color of the offender, but the nature of the crime, that makes lynchings occur.

I have asked for a special fund for the suppression of lawlessness and lynchings, and twice has this appropriation been made by our General Assembly.

I have endeavored to use this fund most judiciously, and I have had many calls made upon it. In spite of the obstacles in the way of bringing direct, tangible results, I am convinced that good has been accomplished. In my opinion, we should not only seek to punish those who commit the crime—where this is possible—but we
should seek to prevent the crime also. An efficient rural police
might not only prevent the crime of lynching by being ready to
assist the sheriff at a moment’s notice, but the presence of such
officials would do much to prevent criminal assaults. Our rural
communities are entitled to this protection.

Recently the Legislature of Virginia enacted a law making an
attempt at rape a capital offense, and providing also that the testi-
mony of the victim could be taken in private and not before the
public in a court room. I am informed by State officials of Vir-
ginia that this law is working satisfactorily. I think this a very
important consideration, and I recommend the passage of such a
law for our State. The holding of special terms of court has many
objections, the principal one being the appearance of thus yielding
to lawless demands hastily made. For the crime of rape, however,
I am of the opinion that special courts should be held to try the
culprit at once, and I hope our laws can be so amended in this
respect.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The care of the insane is one of the responsibilities of humane
and enlightened governments. For this reason, therefore, the ever-
increasing number of the insane is one of the burdens of modern life
which must fall heavily upon the taxpayer. Statistics show that
the population of the insane asylums of the United States doubled
in the thirteen years ending with 1903. The asylum population of
the country in 1890 numbered 98,000, and at the close of the year
1903, in round numbers, a population of 196,000 was the aggregate
shown by these figures. What is true of the country at large, is
ture, I am sorry to say, in our own State. In 1890 the population
of our asylum was about 700, and a population of 1,331 is shown at
the end of the fiscal year just closed.

Today our State Hospital has accommodations for 1,000 patients,
but during the past year nearly 400 patients in excess of its capacity
have been crowded within the buildings. The total admissions for
the past year numbered 571, this being the largest number in the
history of the institution. The asylum was established in Columbia
because of its central location, and it is estimated that $1,000,000
represents the value of this property today. This central colony
idea, it seems to me, is a part of the fixed policy of the State in
reference to this institution. The present grounds will, for many
years, offer sites for such buildings as may be necessary. Another
building is now imperatively required, as is shown in the report of
the Regents and Superintendent. The State can no longer afford to allow the present overcrowded conditions at the asylum to continue.

In considering the future welfare of our insane, I am convinced that it would be a wise policy on the part of the State to consider the proposition by the Regents to purchase additional land a short distance from the city for the double purpose of a colony for chronic insane and also for farming lands for the support of the Hospital. The property at present owned is being gradually occupied by the groups of buildings necessary for the more acute cases, and the proposed addition would be valuable from every standpoint.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Another important consideration which I must all too briefly mention, is the establishment of the South Carolina Industrial School. In accordance with an Act passed at your last session, I appointed trustees for this institution, and, in spite of many obstacles, the work is progressing most satisfactorily. The report of the Superintendent will be submitted to you, and I commend this institution most cordially. The Trustees decided, after mature reflection, to take advantage of the splendid offer made by the city of Florence, and the School is located there. The work will be carried out on broad, humanitarian lines, and as this is the only State institution located in the central-eastern portion of our State, with fine railroad advantages and an interested community working for us, our prospects are good. I must again acknowledge the strong support, moral and financial, which is given this school by the South Carolina Federation of Women’s Clubs, which organization had much to do with the establishment of this institution.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY.

The affairs of this institution show no marked changes in any respect. The number of convicts is about the same as last year, and the management is excellent to the last detail. It is, I believe, one of the few public institutions of its kind which is self-supporting. In addition to this, permanent improvements are steadily made, and among these we may note, with much satisfaction, the completion of the new hospital for consumptives. This building is erected with modern improvements, and is a comfortable and well-appointed hospital for the suffering convicts who need special care and attention.
The State farms are each year brought to a higher state of cultivation, and, despite an unfortunate crop year and a disastrous storm, destroying one hundred bales of cotton and three hundred tons of hay, the report of Superintendent Griffith will again show a good profit for the State. These farms are, therefore, not only profitable to the State, but are invaluable, for the reason that they furnish outdoor work for such convicts as cannot perform other service.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

This Board is decidedly one of the organizations much needed in our State. Their duties are responsible and onerous, and in the discharge of these duties they do not receive that appreciation which they so justly deserve. As will be seen by their report, the compulsory vaccination law enacted at your last session, has not proved satisfactory, and certain changes are necessary for its proper enforcement. The needed changes are suggested in the report, which will be submitted to you.

I recommended, in former messages, the appointment of a State Health Officer, who should give his entire time to the work, and this appointment is again urged by the Board.

THE HAMPTON MONUMENT.

Two years ago the General Assembly of South Carolina passed an Act appropriating a sum for the purpose of erecting a monument to our beloved soldier, patriot and statesman, Wade Hampton. The commission to whom was entrusted this important duty have completed their responsible task, not only with the greatest credit to themselves, but to the entire satisfaction of the people who loved our greatest leader, and whose desire is to fitly honor his memory. The statue, as a work of art, has few superiors, and the entire work, in its finished perfection, is a stately memorial, not only to our distinguished son, but is a tribute to those whose love has so hallowed the name and the fame it will forever commemorate.

ANNUAL REUNIONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

It is evidently a manifest desire among the Confederate Veterans of South Carolina to have a fixed and permanent place at which their annual reunions shall be held. Columbia, on account of its central location and its excellent railroad facilities, has been suggested as the proper and appropriate place of meeting for these
annual occasions. There is every reason why the wishes of our old Veterans should be respected, and I believe it is only right and proper that the State should make an appropriation for this purpose. In accordance, therefore, with their wishes, and also because I strongly favor the idea, I have the honor to suggest that an appropriation of $5,000 be made, in order that there may be no uncertainty as to the convenience, comfort and full enjoyment of the annual reunions and communion of our old Veterans.

THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

At the last meeting of your honorable body, $20,000 was appropriated to provide for an exhibit of the agricultural and industrial resources of this State at the Jamestown Exposition. Under the terms of the Act, I appointed commissioners to take charge of this work, and while no formal report has been made, I have been advised of the status of the work by Mr. W. E. Gonzales, Chief Commissioner.

The Act leaves it to the discretion of the Commission as to the erection of a State building, and I am advised that the $20,000 appropriated precludes the exercise of that discretion. The Commission secured a splendid site, but the erection of the building is impossible with the limited appropriation, which is very much smaller than the amount voted by any other State. If this were attempted, the exhibit of the State's resources would be seriously interfered with. The Act in question provides also that the Commission shall bring the exhibit back to South Carolina. Definite information as to the disposition to be made of this exhibit, when returned, is much needed here.

It seems to me that our capital city is the proper place for this permanent display of our material resources, and I trust that this action will be taken by your body in the further consideration of this question. I am informed that a suitable State building will cost $12,000, and I sincerely trust that this amount will be appropriated for this purpose; especially so, as the building will be so constructed that it can be removed and rebuilt where the permanent exhibit of the State's resources will be placed.

I sometimes think that expositions are held too often, but in this case I feel that not only is it an opportunity, but that it is our privilege, to occupy a place of honor at this Exposition.

In addition to this, the close relation existing between Virginia and South Carolina, and the opportune time for exhibiting our
splendid collective resources, combine to make this an occasion we should meet in accordance with its demands, its responsibilities and its opportunity.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

With the continued growth of our State, it will be absolutely necessary that larger appropriations should be made for the conduct of its public affairs, and especially is this true in reference to the salaries paid to our State officers. Without exception, these salaries are totally inadequate for the services rendered, and are in no sense in keeping with the responsibilities devolving upon the incumbents. In no department of our government are salaries paid at all commensurate, either with the services rendered, nor in keeping with the dignity and demands of the officers filled. Our Justices of the Supreme Court, our Circuit Judges, Solicitors, and all State officers, receive such compensation for their services as is a serious reflection upon their own State. The demands made upon the time and ability of public servants are ceaseless, almost; they are expected to be only a little short of perfection; they must be equal at all times to all demands made upon them, but the compensation for all of this is not near so much as the same men would receive in almost any business occupation.

Not only are State officials underpaid, but in most of our State offices the clerical force, furnished by the State, is entirely inadequate to perform the duties required by law.

The result is that decidedly too much detail work rests upon the heads of departments, and they are consequently unable to give larger matters the careful consideration which their importance demands. As I am soon to retire from office, I feel privileged to make another statement and suggestion in this connection. It is probably a fact that the poorest paid officials in our State are the Circuit Judges and the Justices of the Supreme Court; and next to those may certainly be included the office of Governor. A large portion of the salaries of Circuit Judges is consumed in traveling expenses, while the small salary paid to the Governor is not in keeping with the dignity of his office, nor does it, in any degree, meet the requirements which are made upon his time and upon his official position.

STATE HOUSE.

In this connection, it is well to call your attention to another matter of importance. The State House now is too small to meet the requirements of our Government. A number of State officials now,
including the Railroad Commissioners, the State Superintendent of Education, the Commissioners of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration, and the State Bank Examiner, have no offices in the State House.

A State official should have his office in the State House, where the public look for him,—where he is expected to be found. I, of course, understand that the State House cannot be enlarged, but the plan I would suggest can meet this difficulty. The Supreme Court room and the Supreme Court Library should be moved, and another building, conveniently located, should be erected for their accommodation. This change would provide needed offices for every State official, and would meet the requirements of the situation.

OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS.

I should like to speak more at length concerning the splendid work which has already been accomplished by our Historical Commission. Real work—work of lasting value to the State—has been accomplished, and I congratulate the State upon the worth and character of what has been done.

SOME IMPORTANT MATTERS.

I can only mention, most briefly also, the work which has been done for the protection of our fish and oyster interests, and ask that you continue to give this the business attention it so much requires.

The drainage of our swamp lands should not be overlooked. This, for reasons of health as well as from the more material aspect of the financial side of the question involved, is a matter of great importance to those whose interests it concerns.

Our State Geologist will submit his report concerning the year's work in his department. This report contains invaluable information—information which is eagerly sought by interested ones far beyond the borders of our State. Careful, painstaking work here has been accurately done, and the State will reap a rich harvest from this valuable field.

The report of the Railroad Commission will be submitted to you at the proper time. The many details of this department will be specifically included in this report, and they merit your consideration. The Commissioners will, in this paper, deal somewhat at length upon the congestion of freight because of the lack of freight cars, during the past year, and will suggest a practical remedy for relief.
No special comment from me is necessary regarding the work of our State Bank Examiner. This office was created at the last legislative session, and Mr. Lee G. Holleman received the appointment. His duties include work in an important department, and I am sure this will bring valuable results.

CONCLUSION.

I have, as briefly as I thought the circumstances permitted, submitted to you the various matters which it is your duty and your province to consider. In our Republic the power rests with the people. Wisdom, courage and moderation should be observed in all you do, for upon these depend our future safety, our future greatness.

I shall watch with confidence, and hope, and trust, your deliberations, knowing that in your care and keeping, and with those who are to succeed me, that the affairs of our State are in safe, able and conscientious hands.

In conclusion, I have only little more to say, but this will hold for me more than I can ever hope to adequately express. As Governor of my native State, I have received the highest honors which my people can bestow. In deep, grateful and lasting appreciation of this honor, I shall always recall, not only the distinction and privileges which this honor conferred, but the manner of its bestowal will always be among my most cherished recollections.

With the fervent hope that the highest blessings of an all-wise Providence may guide and direct us always, I commend to you the responsibilities and the privileges which alike are yours.

D. C. HEYWARD.
INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

M. F. ANSEL

Compliments of

Martin F. Ansel,
Governor.

General Assembly of South Carolina,

January 15th, 1907.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
GONZALES AND BRYAN, STATE PRINTERS.
1907.
INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

M. F. ANSEL,

GOVERNOR,

TO THE

General Assembly of South Carolina,

January 15th, 1907.
INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly and My Fellow Citizens:

In obedience to the will of the people of this State, as expressed at the ballot box, I am here today to take the Solemn oath of office as Governor of South Carolina, and to assume the duties of this high and responsible position.

I am deeply grateful to the people for this manifestation of their confidence, and when I survey the vast responsibilities and duties connected with the same, I realize deeply my inability to fully meet them. Feeling, however, that I shall have your full coöperation and support, and relying upon your help at all times, I assume these duties and responsibilities, promising to give to them my best judgment and talents and all the powers with which the great God has endowed me.

And, Gentlemen of the General Assembly, while the responsibilities assumed by me are great, yet the same will of the people has called you to the performance of duties equally important. To my mind, there is no greater honor than can be bestowed upon a citizen, than that of being a "law maker."

It has been wisely provided in our constitution that the government shall be divided into three departments: Legislative, Executive and Judicial. To you is committed the sacred power of making the laws under which all the people shall live and by which they shall be governed. How great, then, is your function and how careful should you be in enacting wise laws, beneficial alike to all our citizens!

Our industrial development has been commensurate with the progress of the age, and our educational interests have not lagged behind, yet there are great things to be done and great responsibilities to be met in the various duties that we owe to our State. Let us all, therefore, with courage and confidence, be true to our oaths of office and strive for all those things that will elevate and educate our citizenship, and give that peace and prosperity to our people that they are entitled to at our hands.

The annual message of Governor Heyward, made to you at this session of the Legislature, gives you full information of the condition of all our public affairs, and I desire to congratulate him and the State on the great measure of prosperity that has come to the
State during his wise administration. I feel it my duty, at this time and in this presence, to call to your attention certain legislation, which I think needful to be enacted at the present session of the Legislature.

It was my privilege, during the past summer, when making the campaign for the honorable office, which I this day assume, to discuss before the people certain measures, which I now desire to call to your attention.

EDUCATION.

Our State Constitution requires that we shall "provide a liberal system of free public schools for all children between the ages of six and twenty-one." When we consider the great power and influence of an educated people and that the strength and prosperity of a State depend ultimately upon the intelligence of the average citizen, we can realize the mind of the framers of this organic law. It, therefore, behooves us to enact such laws as will fully carry out this wise provision of the State Constitution.

The State institutions of higher learning are all well equipped and are doing a great work in the education of many of our girls and boys, but these fortunate ones are but a meagre ten per cent. of those within the school age; the other ninety per cent. are wholly dependent upon the common schools.

It is true that many of the graded schools are kept open for nine months in the year by the help of the special taxes voted upon themselves by the taxpayers of the particular school district, but many of of the small schools in the rural districts are in session but for three or four months in the year. Realizing that most of the children, who attend these schools, are receiving from them all the school advantages that they will ever get, are we doing our full duty to them? Are we thus fitting them for all of the duties of an intelligent citizenship?

We are building for the future and we should see to it that we build strong and well. You have no more important matter that will come before you, and I recommend that liberal appropriations be made for the common schools.

I also ask your especial attention to and consideration of the establishment of high schools in connection with and as a part of the free school system of our State. Many children will be able to attend a high school who cannot attend a State college, and many others will be better prepared for college after having attended the
high school. It is a step in the direction of giving to the boys and girls better opportunities in their school life and for making them better citizens.

LIQUOR QUESTION.

One of the most important subjects that you have before you for consideration, Gentlemen of the General Assembly, is the liquor question.

The people of the State have spoken in no uncertain sound, and we cannot mistake their meaning; that the State dispensary system must be abolished, and that there must be enacted in its stead, a law providing for local county option, as between county prohibition and county dispensaries.

In making my campaign this past summer, one of the principal issues before the people was the question of State dispensary or local option, as between county prohibition and county dispensaries.

The plank in my platform upon that question is as follows: "I am opposed to the system of a State dispensary. I am in favor of local county option, between county prohibition and county dispensers. Let each county say for itself whether it desires that liquor shall be sold in that county, or that it shall not be sold therein. This system has been, and is now, the law in several of the States around and near us, and it is regarded with satisfaction, so far as I have been able to learn. You know what you had rather have in your county, and you should, therefore, have a right to say so, and not let other counties vote upon what your county should have. You manage your own county affairs in every thing else, why not in this matter?"

"I favor each county voting upon that question for themselves. If the vote is for liquor to be sold, then let a county dispensary be operated in that county under the restrictions now thrown around the sale of liquor with such other regulations as the legislature may deem best. Let the county board of control be appointed by the Governor and let the board so appointed have charge of the whole matter for that county, said board to report to the judge at each term of the circuit court for that county, of all its acts and doings, and then let the judge hand that report to the Grand Jury for their inspection and investigation, with such instructions as he may think proper. Whatever profit is made will go to the county. Let the dispensers be paid a salary and not a commission on what they sell. If the vote is for prohibition, then allow no liquor to be sold in such county, and pass a stringent law providing for the punishment of all
'blind tigers' and other violators of the law, and make it the duty of the county sheriffs, deputies, constables, marshals, policemen and other peace officers, to see to it that this law is enforced, and all violators are brought to justice and punishment.

"I would be glad if no liquors were sold as a beverage, but the conditions are such at this time, that I believe this to be the best way to deal with the question."

I stand upon that platform today, and I urge that you enact a law abolishing the State dispensary system, and give to the people of each county the right to vote upon the question of county prohibition or county dispensary.

The best way of controlling the sale of liquor has been agitating the minds of the people of this country for many years; the sale of it has been declared an evil by the highest court of the land, and the question for us now is, which is the best way of controlling it in this State?

The State dispensary system was adopted, and, after a trial of thirteen years, a great majority of the people of the State have said that they wish it abolished, and that each county shall be allowed the right to say whether they will have prohibition or county dispensaries.

The will of the people is supreme, and we should heed their demands. Many of you were elected upon the same platform, and the matter is now before you, Gentlemen. It is for you to say whether the will of the people shall be carried out or not. Let us do our duty without fear or favor.

**BUCKET SHOPS.**

Another matter that I desire to bring to your attention is the enactment of a law preventing the operation of what are known as "Bucket Shops," or cotton or stock exchanges. This is a species of speculation that is taking thousands of dollars from this State, is demoralizing our citizens, and is bringing many of them to poverty and ruin.

The States of North Carolina and Georgia have already prohibited them from doing business within their boundaries, and we owe it to ourselves and to the good name of the State, that we follow the example so worthily set us. We now have on our Statute book an Act declaring "unlawful, contracts for the sale of articles for future delivery, made under certain circumstances," etc.
Let us now follow this up with an Act prohibiting any bucket shop, or cotton or stock exchange, or any other exchange of like character, from doing business in this State.

ASSAULT, ETC.

I further wish to call to your attention another matter which I consider of grave importance at this particular time in our history, and that is the enactment of a law providing the death penalty to any male person making an assault upon a female with intent to ravish, granting the right to the jury trying the case to fix the punishment at life imprisonment in the State Penitentiary, if in their judgment the facts warrant a less punishment than death.

In this day, when we read of so many assaults of this character being made, it behooves us to wake up to the situation and make the penalty so severe that the women of this State may be protected from this heinous crime and the perpetrators punished so severely that all will be deterred from committing the same.

I further recommend that an Act be passed providing that in all cases of rape or assault, with intent to ravish, the female may be allowed to testify in private, before the Judge, in the presence of the counsel for the State and the defendant himself, and that the testimony so taken shall be read to the jury as the evidence of the said witness on the trial of the case. This is the law in at least one, if not more, of the States of the Union, and should be the law in this State.

In this connection, I think it important, also, to ask that you pass an Act making it a misdemeanor to post or display in any public place or on any street or highway, indecent pictures of of females. It is an evil that has been growing in the last few years, and one that calls for action on our part. It is not necessary for me to call to your attention the reasons why this Act should be passed; it is obvious to the right thinking persons.

I respectfully recommend that a system of mounted police or patrol for the rural districts be established. This is no new idea, but one that is being carried out with great success in many countries. When there are so many vagrants and idlers roaming about, and there is so much work to be done on every side, the work of move-on system should be established, and that can be carried out better by such mounted patrol or police system, than by any other plan. Give them authority to arrest all violators of the Laws of
the State, and carry them before the nearest Magistrate for trial or commitment for trial to the Court of General Sessions.

RAILROADS.

When we hear so much complaint from so many sources of the neglect or omission of the railroad companies doing business in this State, of giving to the people proper passenger and freight accommodations and rates and accurate information of delayed trains, it is very evident to every thinking person that the Railroad Commissioners should have power to correct these things and to give relief where it is fair and just between the railroads and the people. The railroad corporations should be dealt with fairly and justly, but at the same time the people's rights should be provided for and respected.

I, therefore, recommend that such additional powers be given to the Railroad Commissioners as will enable them to compel the railroads to comply with such reasonable rules and orders as may be just and proper.

In this connection, I would recommend that the act now of force, requiring the salaries of the Railroad Commissioners to be paid by the railroads, be repealed. The office of Railroad Commissioner is a State office and the salary ought to be paid by the State.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

It is a duty that we owe to ourselves and to our State, that we provide liberal pensions for our needy Confederate veterans—those who, for lack of means, or who by reason of age or infirmity, are not able to provide for themselves. I, therefore, recommend that you make liberal appropriations for these veterans, to be paid to them under such rules and regulations as may be just and proper.

ROADS.

The road question is one of paramount importance and one that should have our most careful attention. Many of the counties of this State are now engaged in the laudable undertaking of building good roads and others are beginning to prepare for grading and macadamizing their principal roads. When we contemplate the great good that is done to the greatest number of our people by this work, and the benefits to be derived therefrom, it behooves us to encourage, in every way possible, our people to go forward with this
undertaking. I, therefore, recommend that you request our Senators and Members of Congress to urge the passage of such an Act as will give to our State a liberal appropriation in money for the carrying on of this work. This money, supplemented with our convict labor, would soon give us good roads in every county in the State.

SUPREME COURT.

I desire, Gentlemen, to call your attention also to the matter of the necessity for better accommodations for our Supreme Court. The space allotted in the State House for the use of the Supreme Court has all been taken up with the library and records, except one consultation room and the court room. I respectfully ask, that you look into this matter and provide for the necessities of the Court in this regard.

BEAUTIFYING STATE HOUSE GROUNDS.

I would also urge, that some steps be taken toward beautifying and improving the grounds that surround this Capitol building. With the expenditure of a little money, a great improvement can be made, and I feel assured that all our people wish that their State House grounds shall be beautified and improved.

IMMIGRATION.

There is no question of greater moment to our material and industrial life than that of immigration. The labor question is a very serious one. Many thousands of acres of lands are now lying idle for the want of laborers, and many other avenues of trade are offering work to the workers. To my mind, the best solution of this question is the bringing in of home seekers, home builders and desirable workmen.

I, therefore, recommend that you take such steps as may, to you, seem wise, to foster and sustain the Department of Immigration, now accomplishing so much work on this line.

STATUE OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.

While many of the States of this Union have honored themselves by placing in the Hall of Fame, in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., statues of one or two of their honored and eminent sons, who have done noble work for their States and for the Union, South Carolina's place has remained vacant. I respectfully recommend that you give
this matter your careful attention and give such consideration to the
same, that at no distant day the statue of John C. Calhoun may
adorn that Hall, for by thus honoring that noble son of South Car-
lina, we will honor ourselves.

Such other matters, Gentlemen, as may be proper to bring to your
attention during the present session, I shall allude to in special
messages.

CONCLUSION.

Allow me to add, in the words of that eminent Statesman, Thomas
Jefferson, who when called to the office of President of the United
States, closed his inaugural address, in part as follows:

"I repair, then, fellow citizens, to the post you have assigned me,
with experience enough in subordinate offices to have seen the diffi-
culties of this, the greatest of all. I have learned to expect that it
will rarely fall to the lot of imperfect man to retire from this station
with the reputation and the favor which bring him into it. *** I
shall often go wrong, through defect of judgment; when right, I
shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not com-
mand a view of the whole ground. I shall ask your indulgence for
my own errors, which will never be intentional; and your support
against the errors of others, who may condemn what they would not,
if seen in all of its parts. My solicitude will be to retain the good
opinion of those who have bestowed it in advance, to conciliate that
of others by doing them all the good in my power, and to be instru-
mental in the happiness and freedom of all.

"Relying, then, on the patronage of your good will, I advance with
obedience to the work, and may that Infinite Power, which rules the
destinies of the Universe, lead our councils to what is best, and give
them a favorable issue for your peace and prosperity."

M. F. ANSEL.