

The Advocate

VOL. VI, NO. 14.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 4, 1894.

OFFICIAL STATE PAPER.

DEFYING THE LAW.

CAROLINIANS IMITATE KANSAS AND COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

Tillman Learning From Experience What He Failed to Learn by Observation.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 31.—The long expected trouble over the enforcement of the state dispensary law has broken out at last and now two constables and two citizens of Darlington lie dead, a body of constables is surrounded in a swamp by armed citizens and the militia of the city is in open rebellion against Governor Tillman, while the dispensary at Florence has been wrecked by a mob. (Friday afternoon a body of twenty-two armed constables, who had been sent to raid illegal liquor, were about to leave Darlington when Constable McLenden had some words with a Mr. Redmond about the Floyd Rogers fight over the enforcement of the dispensary law. Some say Redmond cursed McLenden and McLenden fired at Redmond. Others say that McLenden fired at Rogers and the bullet passed through Redmond's throat killing him instantly. Firing then became general and citizens hurried to the scene. It was found that the constables had scattered to the woods.

Governor Tillman received the news of the conflict and also a report that the twenty constables who escaped to the swamp were surrounded and in the greatest danger. He at once sent for Adjutant General Farley, ordered a special train and sent notices to the officers of the Richland volunteers, the Columbia Zouaves and the governor's guards to call their men together and take the train as soon as possible.

The Zouaves met and roll call began. The first man, Gordon Adams, arose and said he would resign his membership, but would not go. Every other man did likewise. The company disbanded.

The Richmond volunteer rifle company, an old military club that went for glory whenever occasion offered from the Florida Indian war to the war for Southern independence, did not respond. The captain reported to the adjutant general that he had but six men present and awaited his orders. They were excused from going.

The governor's guard gave an opportunity for a still more striking display of the sentiment of the people. Shouts of citizens from the streets announced the decision of the other companies and they too, declined to go. A squad of citizens rushed up the stairway, blocking

the corridor, and swore they would not low the company to depart.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 31.—The adjutant general came here last night to try to get soldiers to go to Darlington, but without success. The light infantry of Sumpter also refused to go. The mayor of Darlington has telegraphed for bloodhounds with which to track the constables.

The fourth brigade of state troops ordered by Governor Tillman has refused to obey. The adjutant general of the state is here trying without success to raise an army to go to Darlington.

Unable to send troops the governor has taken the other course and will prevent aid reaching Darlington's citizens. To accomplish this he has seized the Coast line railroad leading to Darlington and will allow no traffic over it. He has also ordered the telegraph companies to transmit no inflammatory dispatches and has also withdrawn an order disbanding the Columbia military organizations, with the intention of trying all members and officers by court martial. He has also ordered the hauling away from all local armories of guns and equipments.

UPHOLD TILLMAN.

A dispatch from Washington says most of the South Carolina delegation in congress endorse Governor Tillman.

Representative Strait of Lancaster said: "Governor Tillman will execute the laws if it requires 50,000 men to do it. He can call not only the militia but the people will furnish volunteers. The sentiment of the people upholds him. There is a small clique at the bottom of the trouble. They want to defy the law and bring moonshine whisky into the state. The governor proposes to stop it."

Representative Taibert of Parkerville, said: "This trouble has been brewing for some time and this outbreak is the climax. Governor Tillman is simply doing his duty in executing the law and the people uphold him. He is a man of positive convictions, and it is absolutely certain he will execute the law and crush opposition no matter what the consequences may be."

QUILTING DOWN.

COLUMBIA, April 1.—The governor stated that in his opinion the worst of the danger was over. He said that inasmuch as Darlington and Florence were in a state of insurrection he felt it his duty to exert himself to the utmost to uphold the dignity, and preserve the peace of the state. At the time of the interview the 300 militiamen had left on a special train for Darlington. In view of the number of companies which had refused to respond to his call he was greatly gratified at having finally placed the troops en route to the scene of the trouble.

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THE PEACE ARMY.

Its Cause is Just Yet Its Efforts May Prove Futile.

Washington Correspondence.

Will Coxey's army come to Washington? That is the question which has thrown all other questions in the background for the past week. The Post and the Star have rained ridicule, vituperation and misrepresentation upon Citizen Coxey; these two principal newspapers have done their vicious best to create hostility and alarm. Should there be any disturbance of the peace after Mr. Coxey and his peaceful petitioners reach Washington, these two papers will be responsible for it. Mr. Coxey's plan may be wise or unwise, let that be as it may; he has now begun a march from which nothing but death or dire disaster can deter him, and it is the business of all right-minded persons to stand by his right to perform his peaceful, constitutional, humanitarian, divine mission. I begged, besought and argued in vain with Mr. Coxey not to undertake this move; not but that he had a perfect right to do so; not but that everything he will petition congress for is just and righteous, and practicable, and ought to be granted within twenty-four hours after his arrival—indeed ought not to await his arrival—but just because his petitions are so just, so righteous, and so practical, therefore, this congress will have none of them.

This congress is not here for the people; it is here for party, for plutocracy, and for re-election, and nothing short of a miracle can get anything from it that will largely help the people. Congress may pass its little seven-by-nine seigniorage bill over the president's veto. There will be a little morsel of decency in such action, but, so far as practical relief from present distress goes, it will be but a swallow's twitter that hints of coming spring. Uncounted thousands of human beings are starving to-day. The tissues of their bodies are wasting for lack of sufficient food. Rescue for these perishing ones must come soon, or it will be everlastingly too late. The moral sense of untold thousands of men and women is perishing to-day, breaking down under the dizziness induced by trouble and privation. Now is the accepted time. To-day is the day for action, if we would save the bodies and souls of the helpless ones. But can this congress be made to see it? Bah! no; they have no time to think. Senators Gorman and Brice and a score of lawyer representatives of sugar, coal, lumber and iron, are busy protecting their especial syndicates. Colonel Breckinridge is too busy. Senator Martin is too busy—just fairly distracted attending to the Kansas seekers after postoffices. The rest of them are

flibustering over the Joy-O'Neill contest.

But if the congressmen only were here to "promote the general welfare," as per their sworn duty, under the constitution, they could issue the money which this great-souled man from Ohio is riding hitherward to petition for. They could issue the same kind of money which Abraham Lincoln issued in that other and lesser war; this country is in the midst of a fearful war—a war with the natural enemies of mankind, with hunger, cold, want, ignorance, sin, and all manner of uncleanness. Let Brother Coxey's bills become law, and inside of two weeks there need not be a single idle man from ocean to ocean. The fires would be lighted in every furnace, every wheel would be revolving, trade would revive, the merchant would sell his goods, the mechanic, the brick layers, the tailors, all would be employed. If every man now idle were getting \$1.50 per day, there would be no need for the farmers of Kansas to feed his wheat to hogs, nor for the California fruit grower to fatten swine with raisins, as they are now doing. Employed labor would create a home market for farm produce, and for the products of the mills, and mines, and shops. Men now dispirited and ambitionless would revive their manhood and work with might and main to get little homes of their own. All this is entirely practicable. The only reason why it would not come about is because there will not enough men and women rally to the support of Mr. Coxey, and instruct their public servants to do their duty double quick. If the Christian ministers had read the "New Redemption," if church members would apply their Christianity, if business men were worldly wise, if patriots had their country's weal at heart, why, then the good roads bill might pass, and this attempt of Mr. Coxey to initiate the "initiative" would succeed. The movement is a non-partisan one. Democrats and republicans could cling to their beloved parties and play hide-and-go-seek with the tariff. No one would care to meddle with that enjoyable party pastime if once the workingmen were honestly and really considered, and employed, as they would be under the operations of this good-roads bill. There is no reason in the world why J. K. Hudson should not lend the Capital to the support of this bill to make good roads. One of the best pieces of writing I ever read on the subject was an editorial in the Capital. I trust that Mr. Hudson will reproduce it at this juncture in support of Mr. Coxey. And no one knows better than Mr. Hudson the good quality of green-back money. I doubt not he received

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