

## WANTS LIGHT

Cal. Felder Calls on Gov. Blease to Turn on More Light

## HE RETURNS THE CHARGE

Felder Says That When Blease Has Explained His Course in Senate and Executive Office There Will Be Some Further Queries As to His Conduct.

The State has permission to print the following letter from Thomas E. Felder of Atlanta to the Charleston News and Courier, the same being called forth by an inquiry from the Charleston paper whether Felder had offered Towill immunity from prosecution for \$5,000. The Atlanta lawyer takes the occasion to propound a number of questions to Gov. Blease: Charleston News and Courier, Charleston, S. C.

Dear Sir: I received last night the following T. D.: "Reported you offered Towill immunity from prosecution for \$5,000. please wire reply."

"News and Courier." To which I replied: "Statement that I offered Towill or anybody else immunity from prosecution for \$5,000 or any other prosecution for \$5,000 or any other amount, a base and unmitigated lie."

I beg to confirm this answer and to say that the next report, I take it, will be to the effect that I offered immunity from prosecution for \$5,000, the advice coming from the general counsel of the plunderbund, Cole L. Blease.

On yesterday I mailed a communication to you for reproduction in the columns of your paper. As I recall, I stated in the article that I would not further trespass upon your space until after the lapse of 30 days. Upon reflection, I feel that I should withdraw this proposition, so that I may give to the people of South Carolina through the columns of your paper some reasons why "His Fraudulency," Cole L. Blease, should approve the joint resolution creating a committee to investigate the conduct of the late winding-up commission and the agents and attorneys thereof, together with the conduct of all other persons who have had relations with the winding up commission of the late South Carolina dispensary.

The people of the State are entitled to know all the facts and the only possible way for them to acquire this knowledge is through the medium of this investigating committee, but fearing that the governor might object to the investigating committee turning the searchlight upon the conduct of Attorney Blease, and that this consideration might impel him to veto the joint resolution, by way of retaliation of his example in having recourse to the public prints, as the proper means for ventilating these matters, I wish to propound to him a few questions which, if they should fail to impress him as being pertinent and relevant, will doubtless have a contrary effect upon the public mind. They are as follows:

### The Questions.

1. During your incumbency as a State senator, please tell the people of South Carolina what vote you cast against and on what occasion you spoke in opposition to any measure pending in that body, aimed at the regulation or abolishment of the old State dispensary as an institution, or inimical to the interests of those who managed its affairs?

2. Why did you, as a senator, oppose all measures pending, in that body, having for their object and purpose the investigation of the conduct of the affairs of said institution and the honesty of the management thereof?

3. Why did you, as a member of the committee, created by joint resolution, charged with the duty of investigating the affairs of the said institution and the conduct of the officials thereof, use every artful means and cunning device to stifle the investigation and thwart the objects thereof?

4. Why did you, pending the sessions of the aforesaid committee, meet daily and nightly during the recesses of said committee with the dispensary officials, whose conduct was under investigation, and discuss with them and their friends who attended said caucuses ways and means for securing for them a whitewash? Is it not true that said caucuses were attended by divers liquor dealers, who participated in your deliberations; that at said caucuses the course to be pursued by you as senator was agreed upon and followed by you to the letter?

### Senator for Grafters?

5. Is it not a fact that when the resolution was pending carrying an appropriation of \$15,000 to be used by the attorney general in the prosecution of grafters, you opposed the passage of the same by your vote and influence; that in your opposition you spoke frequently against it and resorted to every parliamentary device to compass the defeat of the same? If you should answer this question in the affirmative, then I would ask if the course you pursued in relation thereto was not the result of an agreement that you made with the representatives of certain liquor houses, who were on the ground resisting in every way possible the passage of said resolution? Did you

## BOUND AND GAGGED

WHILE HER HOME WAS ROBBED BY A NEGRO ROBBER.

The Bandit Enters the Home in the Heart of Charleston in the Early Evening.

The Charleston Evening Post says a negro entered the residence of J. E. Truluck, in Queen street, near Meeting Tuesday night at about 7 o'clock, bound and gagged Mrs. Truluck, and proceeded to ransack their flat. He got off with two gold rings, but nothing more, it is reported. Mr. Truluck came home two hours later, and found his wife helplessly bound. Fortunately she was not injured by the intruder, who seems to have had only robbery as a motive for his visit.

Detective Brennan was sent to the residence of Mr. Truluck as soon as call for help was sent to the police, and he obtained a description of the negro. No arrest had been made Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Truluck was lighting a lamp in her flat, when the burglar suddenly seized her from behind, bound a handkerchief over her mouth, and tied her hands with a necktie. Her feet were secured with a small chain, and she was unable either to cry out or leave the room.

Meanwhile the intruder proceeded to search for valuables, and was frightened off by a door being slammed in Dr. Rutledge's office on the floor below. He left Mrs. Truluck bound and helpless, and she was found in this state, almost overcome with fright, but physically uninjured. The police are confident that they can find the burglar who committed this outrageous robbery, and hope to land him in jail soon.

The boldness of this robbery makes it a remarkable incident. The flat occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Truluck is at the northeast corner of Meeting and Queen street, in the midst of a busy portion of the city, near the St. John Hotel, the fire station, and next to several residences. Had Mrs. Truluck been able to call for help she would have been speedily aided at such an early hour in the evening.

Charles Holloway, a negro, serving a life sentence from Edgefield after conviction on the charge of murder, was paroled during good behavior. The negro was recently transferred from the State penitentiary to the Edgefield county chain gang because of his health. He was convicted in 1905 with his brother, Arthur Holloway, for killing Alex Barnes, another negro, at a church row. Arthur Holloway was pardoned by Gov. Ansell and died soon after leaving the penitentiary. S. McG. Simpkins of Edgefield appeared in behalf of the negro. George Robinson, serving a five-year sentence from Marlboro for manslaughter, having been convicted in 1909, was paroled during good behavior by the governor.

Geo. Robinson killed Sam Purvis. Robinson's wife had left him and had gone to the home of Purvis, who had married a sister of Mrs. Robinson. It appeared on the trial that Robinson had been convicted in Chesterfield county for larceny of live stock from a woman and had served his time.

M. S. Taylor, serving a sentence of five years from Spartanburg, having been convicted in 1908 on the charge of assault and battery, was paroled during good behavior.

A pardon was refused to George Moody, serving a life sentence from Darlington county on the charge of murder. He was convicted in 1899 for killing Henry Jones in a general fight on the public highway. The crime occurred in 1892, Moody escaping. He afterward returned to the State, gave up, was tried and convicted of murder with recommendation to mercy.

The death sentence imposed upon Jackson Cunningham by the Greenwood county court was commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. Blease. The commutation for the negro was granted upon the recommendation of the jury and well-known citizens of Greenwood county.

state whether or not it was used to debauch the electorate of your state. In conclusion: You honored the State of Georgia recently by paying her an official visit. What ex-dispensary officials and liquor dealers entertained you in the city of Atlanta and in the city of Augusta? What conferences, if any, did you have with them with reference to your future official conduct?

Lastly, why don't you approve that joint resolution that you demanded? I understand that you say that the senators appointed on the part of the senate as members of the committee are not satisfactory to you. Would you be willing to approve that resolution if the names of all the senators and all the members of the house should be put into a hat or box and shaken up and the names for membership on the committee be drawn therefrom?

When you have answered the above and foregoing, I have a few more questions to submit for your consideration.

Yours very truly,  
T. B. Felder.

## JUST FELT GOOD

Gov. Blease Granted Several Pardons to Make Others Feel Good.

## PARDONS ALWAYS READY

Our Genial, Good Feeling Governor Says He Thinks Everybody Should be Happy, and He Wants Only a Reason From a Convict and He Will Make Him Happy.

"I felt so good when I came down town this morning that I decided to grant three pardons." This statement was made Wednesday morning by the chief executive and he later extended clemency in two other cases.

Since January 17 he has extended his power of pardon to over three score prisoners. He says he likes to make people happy and that if a prisoner can show any kind of a reason that he will be pardoned.

Gov. Blease said Wednesday that he would dismiss the members of the State board of pardons but for the fact that it might humiliate them.

"The members of the board are of no use to me," he said, "but if they will resign I will appoint another board and I will submit cases to the men I will appoint."

For the purpose of restoring his citizenship Gov. Blease Wednesday pardoned T. D. Mitchell, who was convicted some time ago in Lexington county on the charge of conspiring to defraud in a municipal election held in New Brookland. A fine of \$75 was imposed on Mitchell.

The pardon was granted upon a letter addressed to Gov. Blease by Mitchell, which read:

"I was convicted in Lexington county several years ago for conspiring to defraud at a municipal election in the town of Brookland and was fined \$75 for this offense, which fine I paid. I now have the honor to petition your excellency that you do grant me a pardon in order that my citizenship might be restored to me."

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Yours very truly,  
T. B. Felder.

## HORRORS OF PLAGUE

THE FANTASY OF THE ORIENTALS HELP SCOURGE.

Missionary Describes Ravages of Disease and Crude Superstitions Brought Out to Combat It.

Oriental fantasy that evolves weird cures in the face of the mystery of sickness, holiday migration and sheer ignorance are given as causes for the spread of the plague in China by Rev. Charles A. Leonard, a Baptist missionary of Louisville, Ky., with headquarters at Lanchow Fu, China, in a letter which he has written to friends here.

Mr. Leonard's letter, posted February 8, at the height of the plague's spread throughout Manchuria and northern China, reviews the progress of the deadly disease, then sets forth a proclamation by a Chinese official in which is contained imperial advice for balking the malady.

Here is one of the choice recipes for avoiding lethal sickness at plague time in that part of the Orient:

"After the opening of spring, boil turnip juice and any kind of creeping bean vine. It is recommended that all the family, large and small, drink it when it is warm. Thus the plague will be avoided."

Here is rule No. 3 of the official list of preventives:

"Take one piece of horse bone, wrap it in red cloth, put in small bag and wear it on the side of the body, men on the left and women on the right."

It is to be supposed from the tone of receipt No. 5 that the plague has no chance at all. It follows:

"Use of the thunder pill. Ingredients: Take rhubarb, gold leaf flakes, cinabar and alum in about equal quantity, all ground fine and made into pills. Take with water. Dose, one-fifth of an ounce."

During the reign of Kien-Lun (this was in 1850), the plague devil was driven out by thunder pills into hiding in Kiangsu and Chow-Fu, during the Chu Pu's magistracy. An who gave the prescription were able to avoid the plague and those who lived by it were beyond numbering.

Mr. Leonard mentions these recipes, among others, apparently in qualification of his declaration that "officials are bound down by heathen religion, superstitions and customs until they are wholly unprepared, spiritually and intellectually, to cope with such a crisis as is now on."

Mr. Leonard's assertion of the seriousness of the plague and the pitifully inadequate measures resorted to as a means of checking it might be taken to indicate danger to Europeans and Americans in north China and Manchuria. The missionary goes on to tell, however, that all missions which are surrounded by walls have set up a rigorous quarantine and that danger to Occidentals has been reduced to a minimum.

Mr. Leonard in his letter says that the plague began its ravages in northwestern Manchuria. The germs took up their abode in the fur of a small animal, much like the marmot. The disease was passed on to the Chinese and Russians. Just at this stage of its development there came the extensive traveling from working place to him, incident to the Chinese new year, and by this means the plague spread with remarkable celerity.

The letter describes deplorable conditions. It tells of hundreds of corpses piled in indescribable confusion in innumerable towns and cities. The plague's deadliness is apparently pictured in the statement that all hospitals were quarantined against it.

## GIRL KILLED BY MULE TEAM.

Took Fright From an Engine and Ran Away in Columbia.

The State says struck by a runaway team Wednesday in the western section of Columbia, Annie May Harris, a negro girl, 12 years of age, was killed. Jule Robinson, a negro driver for the Palmetto Fertilizer company, left a two-horse team standing in front of the fertilizer mills in charge of his son, Moses Robinson. The animals became frightened at a passing railway engine and ran away. The girl was in the road and the team ran over her, breaking her neck. The negroes were taken to the police station, but Tuesday night the desk sergeant declared that they were not locked up. This probably means their release, as it was brought out that the boy tried to stop the team and was not to blame, according to Coroner Walker.

Postoffice Dynamiters.

Bloodhounds from Lancaster were early taken to Gahanna, Ohio, Tuesday morning to attempt to trace the five robbers who early Tuesday dynamited the postoffice safe and secured a small amount of money and seventy-five dollars' worth of stamps. No trace of blood was seen Tuesday following the battle with a posse of citizens during which it was thought one of the robbers was wounded.

## Further Experiments.

The further experiments to be made with the ship will be confined to attacks on the armor belt and turret. No effort will be made to raise the San Marcos. It would cost several hundred thousand dollars to float the ship and restore her to her original condition and she is not worth it.

## WRONG RIGHTED

An Old Veteran's Petition Turned Down and Brand d as False.

## WANTS HIS PENSION

A. S. Salley, Jr., State Historian, Writes an Article in Which He Cites His Unbounded Faith in the Honor of the Gallant Old Confederate Soldiers.

Confederate veterans ought to be chary indeed about disputing claims made for pensions by others, more especially when their only reliance for such action is upon their memories, after the lapse of nearly half a century. So thinks Secretary A. S. Salley, Jr., of the State historical commission, who cites a recent instance where the State board of pensions, guided wholly by the personal recollections of a member, disappointed an application for a pension, when examination of the records showed the applicant to have made a statement entirely truthful, even to have undervalued his own military service; for he did not mention in his papers the fact that he was captured and kept for several months in a Federal military prison.

The applicant was Private J. W. Crook, now living near St. George, who claimed that he served in Company H, 11th South Carolina Volunteers. After his application had been disapproved, a member of the board who served in the 11th regiment having declared he remembered no such man in that command, Mr. Salley wrote to Washington for information and was advised that such a person had been a member of the company and regiment as stated in the application.

In reference to the pension controversy, the following signed article has been given the press by Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr.: As the Confederate records of this State are in my custody as secretary of the historical commission of South Carolina, and as I am engaged in working them into shape for practical use, I feel that I should have something to say in the matter of the controversy now going on in the newspapers over the condition of the pension rolls. It has been alleged that there are men drawing pensions who did not render service in the commands which they claim on their pension papers to have served in. In every case officers or men who are known to have served in those commands swear that the applicant did so serve. Therefore, if the claim is false the applicants have perjured themselves. I do not believe that such is the case. No evidence but the memory of individuals sustains the charge. I have been engaged in historical study now for over twenty years and for over 12 years historical work has been my chief business occupation. My experience teaches me that the memory of man is a very treacherous thing and that the human mind rebels at accuracy. A man soldier can not possibly remember a man as being in his own company if that man was not in that company, but if the man was in the company, and one of his former comrades does remember him then that feat of memory is a much more reasonable feat of memory than that of the man who does not remember any such comrade, yet is willing to assert that no such man was in his company or regiment. I have just done a little investigating on a case that came to my attention when the pension board met last week and the result of it is an excellent illustration of the frailty of the human recollection of such matters. A member of the pension board for whom I have a strong personal liking came into my office with an application for a pension from J. W. Crook of Dorchester county, and said to me: "Now, here is a man from Dorchester county who says he was a member of Company H, Eleventh regiment, and I will swear that there was no such man in that company, for I was a member of that regiment and I don't remember any such man. Let's look on your rolls and see if his name is there." I replied: "My friend, these rolls were compiled from memory after the war by survivors of the various commands, and the people who handled them before I took charge of them were untrained in such work and they are not to be relied upon." We looked on the roll of Company H, Eleventh regiment, and, sure enough, Mr. Crook's name was not there. That convinced my friend of the pension board that Mr. Crook's claim was false, but it did not convince me. I pointed out the fact that two men whose names were on the roll in my office had sworn that Mr. Crook had served in their company, but it seems that their sworn statements would not be received against the roll in my office, which was compiled from memory some years after the war, and in which both the elements of clerical and typographical errors are to be reckoned, as the application is marked: "Disapproved. Can't find name in historian's office." here is a special act or our statutes which gives me the authority to enter upon the roll of any company in my office the name of any man when two others known to have been of that company make affidavits that such man was in their company. Therefore, if

## DESPITE THREATS

SENATOR OWEN SPEAKS IN THE ILLINOIS HOUSE.

The Senator Declares Time Has Come to Root Out Corruption From Politics of Nation.

It was given out on Tuesday at Springfield, Ill., that United States Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, might be prevented speaking there on the initiative and referendum in the House of Representatives in the State House as it had been announced he would do. Lee O'Neill Browne and others on the Democratic side declared Tuesday they would not countenance the appearance of Senator Owen.

After what Senator Owen said in Washington about certain members of the House in the Lorimer case, whom he mentioned individually, said Minority Leader Alschuler, "I can not understand how he expects courteous treatment here." It is possible that serious clashes will occur Wednesday afternoon and that Senator Owen may be subjected to open insult, if not to a personal attack.

Despite these assertions, which have been telegraphed him, United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma Wednesday delivered a talk on the initiative and referendum at a public meeting of the house judiciary committee, at Springfield, Ill. Senator Owen was not interrupted during his address to an audience, which packed the old supreme court room in the State house.

He was suffered no open discourtesy, although a number of members of the judiciary committee, mostly friends of Senator Lorimer, refrained from attending the meeting.

The meeting was held by the committee to hear arguments for and against a bill to enact the initiative and referendum in Illinois. Senator Owen delivered a brief eulogy of Abraham Lincoln and then explained that the initiative and referendum was a fight between organized greed and the people.

The time had come in this country to put an end to bribery and corruption and to machine politics.

"We understand the machine politician," said Senator Owen. "He is playing the game as he sees it and we're playing the game as we see it. I understand the game of machine politics and that is why I am here to advocate these principles."

"I call Tammany Hall a band of mercenaries carrying the Democratic flag."

Senator Owen said that the great wealth that individuals were acquiring was leading thousands of families to ruin and decay.

He continued that the initiative and referendum, would cure "this false and unwholesome condition."

He said that Mr. Crook's claim was false and I wrote the following letter to the adjutant general, war department, Washington, who is the custodian of the Confederate records captured in Richmond and who has for years been engaged in making those records available for use:

"I have the honor to respectfully request information as to whether or not the name of J. W. Crook appears among the records of Company H, Eleventh regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Provisional Army of the Confederate States, in your custody. This man is now drawing a pension from this State, said pension being based upon affidavits from two men known to have been of the above named company, but it is claimed that the pension is obtained fraudulently. Our records here are far from complete and I do not think such a charge should be sustained upon the showing made by them. A reply will be appreciated."

To this the adjutant general replied March 17, indorsing the following on the back of my letter:

"The records show that J. W. Crook, private, Company H, Eleventh South Carolina infantry, Confederate States army, enlisted June 11, 1863, at Coosawhatchie; that he was captured near Town Creek February 20, 1865, and that he was released at Point Lookout, Maryland, June 26, 1865, on taking the oath of allegiance."

Upon comparing that record with that given on the application for pension I found that Mr. Crook stated that he had enlisted at Coosawhatchie, but he failed to make as good a show for himself as the official records in Washington made for him. I suppose, like all of the poor old heroes, his memory is bad, or he did not regard details as essential. These exhibits show that an injustice has been done Mr. Crook and the two old soldiers who swore to his services and in almost every case where some man tries to put negative evidence dependable upon his recollection of something that happened over forty years ago against positive evidence, even though the latter be dependent on the two men who swore to Mr. Crook's record had made their affidavits for me I would have entered Mr. Crook's name on my roll and then the pension board would have found it there and would not have had that ground for disapproving. I said that the absence of Mr. Crook's name from the compilation in my office, which I did not make myself, I want it understood, was not sufficient proof to me that Mr. Crook's claim was false and I wrote the following letter to the adjutant general, war department, Washington, who is the custodian of the Confederate records captured in Richmond and who has for years been engaged in making those records available for use:

## WANTS A TRIAL

"Hub" Evans Says He Desires to Be Convicted or Vindicated

## WANTS HIS CASE CALLED

Ex-Dispensary Chairman Declares Thomas B. Felder Held Up His Trial as a "Lash" and That He (Evans) Demands That a Jury Pass on His Case.

"Hub" Evans declared Thursday that Thomas B. Felder, the Atlanta attorney, had held up his own trial as a "lash," and that he is demanding trial.

"I will take no not pressing of my case," added Evans.

"I want to be tried and convicted or vindicated, as the case may be," further declared the Newberry ex-chairman of the dispensary board.

Evans declared also that he did not ask for any immunity from anyone. It was stated a few days ago by Governor Blease that Evans had not sought immunity from him, nor had he promised any immunity for the letter signed "T. B."

As to the other letter, Evans said: "Well, if a mutual friend of ours found it and carried it to Cole, it's all right with me. I looked everywhere for the letter and could not find it."

"Why didn't you give up these letters before?" Evans was asked.

"Well, I had turned over all my letters to my attorney, and the first letter published was one of them. I let the investigation go on. I told them at the very jump that I would put nothing in their way. If they could find anything against me I wanted them to do it. When I learned that Felder was holding my trial as a lash I determined to give up the letters."

Evans was standing in the outer office of the Governor when he made these remarks to several listeners. He talked freely of the dispensary situation and reiterated much that he had said in previous statements.

He reiterated, especially his remarks, quoted a few days ago, that if the dispensary houses were guilty of wrongdoing in State dispensary days they are now guilty of the same, as the county dispensaries are still buying from many of the same houses. "A perusal of the published lists will show this," added Evans.

Evans said: "The county dispensaries are now buying the same liquor the State dispensary did, paying the same prices, and higher. You talk about a firm turning over \$30,000 the other day. Well, then the county dispensaries pay back \$100,000 for that."

### At the time also Evans said:

"Felder did send for me to come to Atlanta. When we were in the room together I said to him: 'Open that door, you, and let the Attorney General hear everything I have to say.' This was in reference to a meeting Governor Blease referred to in asking for an investigation in his message to the General Assembly."

"Hub" Evans came in today from Newberry and went direct to the Governor's office, after running up to a local hotel and putting his suit case up. He was in a jovial mood.

In a few minutes John Bell Towill entered the office. Governor Blease was engaged at the time and the visitors chatted in the outer office.

It so happened that Mose H. Mobley, bookkeeper auditor, who was chief bookkeeper in State dispensary days, was in the office at the time.

Evans wants to be tried, he said. He will not permit the case to be dropped. "If you were indicted for a crime wouldn't you like to be tried, so that, if innocent, you could be vindicated?" said Evans to those around him.

upon recollections extending back to the same time, the same sort of injustice will be done, or gross historical mistakes and myths will be perpetuated.

From the examples I have seen of records obtained from the Confederate papers captured in Richmond and now in Washington I am satisfied that a pretty near complete set of records were captured, and all such questions as have been raised recently in regard to the truth or falsity of the claims of certain pensioners can be settled therefrom with reasonable certainty, and I submit that it is unjust to the gallant old soldiers of this State to reject their claims on the negative recollections of other old soldiers when the official records are extant to settle such questions. The old fellows had hardships enough during the four years of terrible war to immune them now in their old age. I don't believe that there are many men in South Carolina old enough to have been in the war who would engage in fraud for the pitifully small sum given as a pension, and I believe that the number of bona fide Confederate soldiers who would swear to a lie to add some one else to perpetrate a fraud from charges of perjury and fraud is smaller than one of those pensions.

A. S. Salley, Jr.  
Columbia, S. C., March 21, 1911.