

VETO WOOL BILL

President Taft Bases Refusal to Approve It on His Party's Platform.

WAIT ON TARIFF BOARD

Reading of the President's Special Message Followed by Chairman Underwood's Announcement of Motion to Pass the Measure Over the President's Veto.

Republican plause, which greeted President Taft's veto of the wool bill, was followed by outbursts of Democratic cheers, when Majority Leader Underwood announced that he would call up the bill and move its passage over the veto.

The President's veto message reached the House Thursday while the roll was being called on Mr. Underwood's motion to consider in the House Senate amendments to the free list bill. When the conference report on that bill, in its final legislative stage, was announced, the reading of the President's message was begun, each member following the reading closely. When the reading was concluded, Mr. Underwood arose:

"Mr. Speaker," he said, "I do not desire to ask that this message from the President be referred to the committee on ways and means. I ask that it lie on the Speaker's table, and give notice that I will call up the bill to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal and move to pass it over the President's veto."

Cheers and shouts from the Democratic members greeted this announcement. Mr. Garrett, of Tennessee, when quiet was restored, asked consent to incorporate in the Record a portion of President Taft's speech, in which he described the wool schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill as "defensible." Republican Leader Mann asked consent to incorporate the Winona speech.

TERRIBLE FLORIDA TRAGEDY

Escaped Convict Soots a Woman and Son and Is Shot.

News of a tragedy in Lee County, Florida on Saturday night, resulting in the death of Mrs. Weeks, the wife of the postmaster in a small town, and Willie Williams, an escaped convict and the serious injury to the son of Mrs. Weeks.

Willie Williams, a double murderer, escaped from the convict farm with three other life termers and went to Weeks home. Mrs. Weeks went to the door in response to the knock, and Williams opened fire, killing her. Her son was awakened and ran to the door and also was shot.

He crawled back to his room and secured a revolver and shot Williams. The others fled leaving Williams on the ground where he remained until noon Sunday, when Weeks returned and found his wife dead and his son unconscious. Later Williams died.

HELD UP ON COUNTRY ROAD

Aged Man Attacked and Robbed by Known Parties.

Henry Garland, an old man, who lives near the mineral spring, just out of Darlington was attacked Tuesday night two miles south of town and severely bruised, and his assailant made away with \$4.90, which he had on his person. It was about dark and Mr. Garland noticed his mule shy in the road and was in the act of urging the animal on when some one struck him in the back of the head. He did not know any more until about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, when he was found by an old negro who knew him and who carried him home in a semi-conscious condition. He is out, but was suffering considerable pain. No arrests have been made.

Two Blown to Pieces

Two men were blown to pieces in a powder mill explosion at Carretona, a few miles from Pottsville, Pa.

TAFT GETS ACTIVE

TO FIND OUT SECRETLY STANDS.

The President's Secretary is Conducting an Extensive Campaign for His Re-election.

According to information published in Chicago, there has been brought to light an extensive campaign conducted in secrecy from the White House and other Federal offices in Washington in behalf of President Taft's candidacy for re-election in 1912. Charles D. Hillis, secretary to the President, and George C. Rankin, who is a national receiver, are said to have sent out a large number of confidential letters in the nature of inquiries concerning popular sentiment upon the President and his administration.

Each letter sent out by Mr. Hillis, upon White House stationery, contains enclosed another communication which in detail sets forth all of the claims of achievements under President Taft's regime. The enclosure is a copy of a letter sent by the President's secretary some time ago to Frank P. MacLennan, of Topeka, Kan. This document is looked on as the first political communication of the coming campaign and furnishes the basis for arguments to be made for President Taft next year.

The text of the letter is as follows: The White House, Washington, D. C., Confidential, August 9, 1911.—My dear sir: I should be very glad to have you write me your estimate of the work of the present administration, and to have you give me a frank statement as to the sentiment of the people in general and the Republicans in particular, with respect to the course of the President. Such a letter would be treated as confidential unless you wish that it should be later utilized by some reputable newspaper engaged in endeavoring to sense the situation.

"I have recently had occasion to write a friend in Topeka, and am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of this letter in order that you may have my personal point of view. Sincerely yours, Charles D. Hillis."

In Mr. Rankin's letter, he says in part: "To an Illinois man up a tree, a long distance from home, the political situation in the States does not appear encouraging. With best intentions, may I inquire as to your candid views on this subject."

GOOD SNAKE STORY

How a Frog Prevented a Snake Eating Him Alive.

The New York World says Thomas Brown of Boyd street, Stapleton, and William Lockman of Sherman street, New Brighton, both printers, went for a stroll in the Silver Lake woods Tuesday morning. They noticed a commotion in the path ahead. A three-foot striped adder, and a large bullfrog were engaged in a martial scrap.

The adder was trying to grip the frog sidewise and swallow it whole. The frog was a master of strategy. It had seized in its mouth a six-inch piece of twig, which it held with the ends extending on each side. The adder could have swallowed the bullfrog, but it could not take in a six-inch stick. The frog, its bulging eyes expanding and its breast heaving, kept turning, while the adder circled, waiting for an opening.

When the combat had lasted an hour, and the frog was getting worsted, the men killed the snake. Lockman has the bullfrog alive as a souvenir; Brown has the body of the snake, which he will have stuffed.

LEVER AT HIS POST

Will Take Hand in Attempt to Over-ride Taft's Veto.

A dispatch from Lexington says Congressman A. F. Lever, although still weak from a recent illness left this afternoon for Washington to help the Democrats of the House pass the wool bill over the veto of President Taft.

It seems certain, in the opinion of Congressman Lever, that such a veto will be made and the importance of the action of the House too great for the future. He said that he feels it his duty to be at his post, regardless of the risk of his health, which the trip to Washington may involve.

Mr. Lever has not been to Washington in several weeks, due to the fact that he underwent an operation in Columbia soon after his marriage to Miss Lucile Scurry Butler, on July 5. Mr. Lever is gradually regaining his lost strength and he hopes to soon be himself.

Pellagra Can Be Cured

Pellagra can be cured. That fact has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt by E. W. Dedmond, of Belton. He was dying of pellagra and cured himself. Since that time he has treated more than one hundred cases with results that are nothing less than marvellous. His discovery is the most discussed subject in the Piedmont section today.

Turns Rapist Loose

Raney Chavers who was convicted in Kershaw county in 1905 on the charge of rape and sentenced to ten years in the State penitentiary was paroled by Governor Bleasdale during his good behavior.

PLAN NOT FAIR

New Orleans Cotton Exchange Denounces Validation Scheme.

UNJUST TO THE SOUTH

Declares that This Section Should Fight Against the Discrimination Proposed by the Bill of Lading Clearing House in New York and Repudiate It.

Branding the proposed plan of the Liverpool cotton bills of lading committee to institute in New York a clearing house for the palliation of cotton bills of lading as a "direct reflection and insult upon those engaged in the exporting of cotton," and placing itself upon record as opposing the plan in its entirety, the New Orleans cotton exchange Wednesday afternoon, through its board of directors, passed resolutions to this effect and approved the report of its special committee, appointed to investigate the proposition.

The directors also adopted resolutions authorizing the president of the exchange to issue invitations in the name of the exchange to all Southern exchanges, boards of trade, bankers and exporters and others interested in the handling of cotton to meet at New Orleans in joint conference, probably during the annual convention of the American Bankers' association, about the purpose of adopting measures for the protection of their respective and mutual interests.

The New Orleans Exchange expressed itself as being willing in the future as in the past, to cooperate if any feasible and just plan for the protection of the legitimate cotton trade and the elimination of practices contrary to commercial morality; any feasible plan that will not take further tribute from the Southern planters. All cotton exchanges in the United States were urged to oppose the proposed plan.

In the report of the special committee it was stated Wednesday that Charles S. Haight, representing Liverpool interests at a conference last Saturday explained the whole plan to the local committee, but as no change from the original plan was noted he was informed that an adverse report would be made and the proposition opposed.

"To the surprise of your committee," says the report, "Mr. Haight thereupon informed the committee that this matter had been practically concluded by the Liverpool committee and the New York Sub-bill of lading committee, disregarding the agreement to leave matters in abeyance until further conference with the Southern interests" and that a letter was being printed, and in 17 different languages to be issued to cotton importers and foreign banking interests all over the world, requesting said cotton buyers to ask their American sellers of cotton to comply with the plan and to request American exchange buyers to have all their documents approved as to their genuineness through the central office in New York."

The committee, in giving reasons for opposing the plan, reported that the losses through Knight, Yancey, & Co. and Steele-Miller & Co. were nothing, and consequently there was nothing to justify the complex and cumbersome methods of handling cotton," as proposed; "that the proposed plan is an insult to those interested in the handling of cotton," and that it gives to New York a decided advantage in the purchase of documentary bills, while the other cities will be under the necessity of paying for their bills before verification can be obtained.

"In other words," says the report, "the plan is drawn entirely in the interest of the foreign cotton buyer and the New York exchange buyer, without regard to the interests of the large section of the country in which cotton is produced and which bears the primary burden of financing the crop."

Attention is directed particularly to the fact that cotton alone is selected out of the enormous quantity of commodities exported for the validation of bills of lading, nor is any such plan in vogue in any other commercial country. Therefore, it can only be construed as a reflection upon the cotton business as carried on in the Southern states," concludes the report.

The committee recommended immediate action on the part of the directors in calling a conference of all cotton shipping organizations for the protection of their respective interests.

Flying Fish Attack Men

Flying fish by the thousands attacked Capt. Selley and son, of the lobster launch Audrey, just off the Coronado Islands, Saturday, according to reports brought to Los Angeles, Cal., Tuesday. As a result Capt. Selley is nursing a badly bruised head, and his son is suffering from numerous sore spots and cuts and bruises.

Bleasdale Pardoning Record

Governor Bleasdale holds the championship as a pardoner of criminals. Since assuming office the governor has extended clemency in 216 cases as follows: Paroles, 114; pardons, 102.

REFORM NEEDED

AUTOMOBILE FATALITIES ARE ON THE INCREASE.

Colonel August Kohn, of Columbia. Suggests a Safe and Sane Campaign in This State.

Col. August Kohn writes as follows to The News and Courier from Columbia: A day does not pass that does not give occasion for a funeral notice as a result of an automobile accident. The New York papers record several accidents a day.

"With the increasing use of automobiles in this State it may be a good idea to have an early start in a 'safe and sane' campaign. In New York city the pedestrian is given a chance for his life—that's about all. There is no need for legislation, as there is now ample law on the books. All that is wanted is an enforcement of the existing laws. Every city and town has a law against speeding and, while it may not be known, there is a State law against fast driving.

In effect the main features of the present law read: Section 591. No person shall operate a motor vehicle on a public highway at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper at the time and place, having regard to the traffic and use of the highway, and its condition, or so as to endanger life, limb or property of any person or in any event at a greater rate than fifteen miles an hour, subject, however to the provisions of Sections 592 to 598 inclusive.

Section 592. "Upon approaching a crossing of interest, public highways, or a bridge, or a sharp curve or a steep descent, and also traversing such crossing, bridge, curve or descent, a person operating a motor vehicle shall have it under control, and operate it at the rate of speed no greater than six miles an hour, and in no event greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the traffic then on such highway and the safety of the public."

Other sections relate to cars stopping upon signal. The automobile clubs and organizations cannot take up and encourage anything that will do the automobilist as much good as to discourage speeding and fast driving. Reckless driving is not general among automobilists, but the many will suffer the few if the "safe and sane" idea is not impressed.

"At a recent term of the Court in Spartanburg the grand jury in its presentment to Judge Watts said: 'We desire to call the attention of the owners and drivers of automobiles and other motor driven machines to the law regulating their operation on the public roads. In no case are they allowed to run more than fifteen miles an hour, and on curves, bridges, etc., the rate of speed is limited to six miles an hour. We believe many violations of the law are from thoughtlessness, but the danger of accidents is very great, and we call upon all officers of the law to enforce same in the interest of the public safety.'

"It has also been called to our attention that a great many automobiles and motorcycles are being operated in this country without having such motor registered in accordance with the law, and by not having such number placed on the rear of said machine in a conspicuous place, with the name of the county in which said motor vehicle is registered."

These are the beginnings of damage suits and extreme legislation! Some months ago there was in Columbia a break-neck automobile race. A fine young man from Greenwood was injured in the preliminary spin. He is now dead as a result of the accident by which his back was injured.

It may be locking the door after the horse is out, but some one will, no doubt, propose a statute, at the next session of the General Assembly outlawing speed and endurance contests with automobiles. Benj. Briscoe and other leading automobilist argue that nothing is now to be gained by such contests and that they should be discouraged.

Automobilists generally should suppress the speed mania and it is best for it to be done by those interested in the new motor machines.

NEGRO'S SLAYERS UNKNOWN

Jury Don't Know Who Did the Brutal Burning of the Men.

The authorities at Coatsville, Pa., are having trouble in apprehending the men who burned the negro at the stake last Sunday night. The coroner's jury which has been investigating the lynching of Zeck Walker, the negro who shot and killed Ed Rice, rendered its verdict Wednesday night. Notwithstanding that more than a thousand persons were in the mob that dragged Walker from the hospital and threw his body upon the pile of hay and fence rails, which was fired by the mob, not a name is mentioned by the jurors. The verdict was that the crime was committed by persons unknown.

To Arrest Lynchers

Quick justice will be meted out to those responsible for the burning of the negro Ezekial Walker, at Coatsville Sunday says a Philadelphia dispatch. The state troopers that were ordered out are provided with 150 "John Doe" warrants for the arrest of lynchers.

BARELY ESCAPE

More Mishaps Mark the International Aeroplane Meet at Chicago.

DID NOT WANT TO GO UP

Stone Plunges into Lake and is Rescued. Gill Miraculously Escapes Uninjured Beachy and Ward Battle Bravely and Successfully and Land in Safety.

Arthur Stone, a driver of a Queen monoplane, was snatched back from death at the international aviation meet at Chicago Wednesday, after hopes for his life had been given up. Howard Gill, in a baby Wright, came almost as close to his death, but escaped from the wreck of his machine, unhurt.

Lincoln Beachy, after being driven far to the South and fighting his way back to the field, glided 2,000 feet in safety to the earth, after his engine had stopped suddenly. James Ward had an equally hard time to make his way back to the field from far out over Lake Michigan, but descended in safety.

Stone's machine fell into the lake just at dusk. He leaped from the falling plane and was rescued at the point of exhaustion by a motor boat after he had supported himself in the water more than a half an hour. His machine was not recovered.

That Stone was rescued was attributed largely to the insistence of his wife that he guard himself with a life preserver. In spite of the order that all flyers should wear life preservers, Stone, with others, started for their machines unguarded. Mrs. Stone ran from the hangar just before the flight and insisted that he wait while she tied an inflated automobile tire about his shoulders.

Unnerved by the deaths Tuesday of William R. Badger and St. Croix Johnstone, and deterred by a high wind, many of the flyers protested against going up.

But the judges were insistent and finally half a dozen flyers rose for a cross water race around the crib, three and a half miles out. Thomas Sopwith had completed the second lap of the race and had been declared winner, when a cry arose that Stone's machine had fallen into the water and that the aviator was drowned.

Reports that Stone had been drowned were quickly flashed to the hangars. Almost the first to hear of disappearance was his wife. Mrs. Irene Stone, who with her baby, awaited Stone's return from the race far over the lake.

As Mrs. Stone darted out from a group of friends, who sought to have her return to the hotel, an automobile came in from the lake front, and Mrs. Stone was assured that her husband had been picked up, alive, and merely the victim of a ducking.

"I'm mighty glad I made Arthur put on that life preserver," exclaimed Mrs. Stone, her tears drying up. "I'm sure it saved his life."

Howard Gill, of the Wright team, promised the first feature of a Roman holiday when his machine suddenly checked as it skimmed over the ground after a perfect landing, toppled over with a terrific force. Gill was pinioned for an instant between tangled wires and the taut canvas of the baby Wright, but before the startled spectators reached him he dug himself free from the ruins.

Gill really had a narrow escape. He had made a perfect landing and was skimming over the turf at a forty miles an hour speed. The wheels of his machine struck a rut. The skid supports snapped and the machine toppled overhead foremost.

FIGHT FOR PURE FOOD

NOT WELL SUPPORTED BY SECRETARY WILSON

Dr. Wiley Hampered, and Tells of Opposition to His Assistant and Solicitor McCabe.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry and of the agricultural department testified before the House investigating committee Wednesday that he has surrendered practically all his authority for enforcing the pure food law to Dr. F. L. Dunlap, associate chemist, and George P. McCabe, solicitor of the agricultural department.

Overruled in over two thirds of the cases he has brought before the food and rugs inspection board, composed of these two men and himself, he declared that he had found it useless to appeal to Secretary Wilson and had not even received an answer to one of the most important appeals he had made to the Secretary.

Dr. Wiley, summoned before the committee to tell of his connection with the employment of Dr. H. H. Rusby on an alleged illegal contract, gave to the committee the most illuminating information that has been developed in the investigation now being made into the agricultural department.

He testified he had never received the letter from Dr. Rusby, which was used by the personnel board to prove that he knew about the Rusby contract. He said that in using this letter, the personnel board had omitted its most essential portion, namely, the statement by Dr. Rusby that "we have agreed upon the following arrangement as fair and satisfactory, if approved by the department."

Dr. Wiley stated that Solicitor McCabe held the decisive vote on the board of food and drug inspection. When Dr. Wiley and Dr. Dunlap disagreed on questions of chemistry, it was Solicitor McCabe who decided whether a prosecution should be made. In fully one hundred cases, said Dr. Wiley, where he and Dr. Dunlap had voted together and Solicitor McCabe had disagreed with them, Dr. Dunlap changed his vote to agree with Mr. McCabe.

"Did you ever appeal from these decisions?" he was asked.

"I found it useless to appeal," Dr. Wiley answered, "for the Secretary invariably upheld the decision of the board."

In two cases he did appeal, he added, where he thought public health was "seriously menaced." One of these involved the labelling of gluten flour, the food of diabetes patients. The board's decision he believed, left physicians without sufficient information as to the exact contents and strength of the flour. In this case the secretary upheld the board.

The other case involved the labelling of fruits and fruit products which contained sulphur dioxide. This subject is now before the Remsen pure food referee board. The board, composed of three cabinet members, Secretaries MacVeagh, Wilson, and Nagel, decided that the manufacturers could continue to use the sulphuring process if the fact was made clear on the label.

Dr. Wiley left the agricultural department one day at four o'clock to go to Boston. Between that time and 4:30, when the department closed, a special meeting of the board of food and learned of the action, said Dr. Dunlap, acting as chairman was made overruling the "three Secretaries" board, and permitting the manufacturers to use the sulphuring process without publishing the fact on their labels.

As soon as he reached Washington and learned of the action, said Dr. Wiley, he wrote to Secretary Wilson, appealing to him from the decision, and declaring that the health of the public, particularly of invalids, to whom fruit juices are often prescribed, was seriously threatened by the decision and the board of drug and food inspection had no right to overrule the three secretaries.

"What was Secretary Wilson's answer?" asked Representative Floyd, who conducted the questioning of the Moss committee.

"I never received any answer," replied Dr. Wiley.

SELLING THEIR CHILDREN

The Terrible Effects of the Flood Disaster in China.

Floods have caused the loss of hundreds of lives and great suffering in China, where several of the rivers have overflowed along the Yang-Tse. Arrivals from Shanghai by the Empress of Japan, state that the distress which followed the floods are being offered for sale. The districts of Huanghi suffered most, the river having swept away a great number of houses. The river rose to the city gate, which was shut and banked up in order to keep out the waters. Water was three feet deep in the city. From London it was reported that following the great rains of July 14 and 15 the crops have been swept away for forty miles on either bank.

STOLE A MARCH

Regular Republicans Leave Senate Chamber Putting the Democrats

IN COMPLETE CONTROL

Democrats Pass the Cotton Bill Despite Rage of the Insurgents, who Charge Treason on the Part of the Democrats and Denounce Action of Regular Wing of Their Party.

A shrewd move by the regular Republicans, as unexpected as it was effected, Thursday suddenly threw the Democrats into complete control of the Senate in their own right and forced them absolutely to abandon their coalition with the progressive Republicans. Out of the chaos and the uproar, came a bill to revise the cotton schedule of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

It was the bill as passed by the House, but saddled with amendments to revise the iron and steel, the cotton machinery and chemical schedules of the tariff law, coupled with a provision for reciprocal free trade in bituminous coal across the Canadian border. Democratic votes alone were cast in favor of the bill. The regular Republicans absented themselves, deliberately, from the Chamber.

The insurgents, taken completely by surprise, were thrown into a rage. Alternately they denounced what they termed the treason of the Democrats and inveigled against the regular Republicans for the part they had played in the new combination, which had brought about a revolution in the Senate as startling and sensational as the coalition which earlier had robbed the regular Republicans of their supremacy in the Senate.

The insurgents invoked all-but-forgotten rules in an effort to stop votes. The insurgents charged that the Democrats had broken faith, although in caucus Wednesday night the latter had determined to carry through an insurgent-Democratic programme on the cotton bill, which would have included the adoption of a LaFollette substitute for the House measure. They insisted the Democrats had entered into an agreement or understanding with the regulars to leave the progressives in the lurch.

Whatever the agreement, whatever the understanding the results accomplished were both definite and decisive. The Democrats found themselves in a position where for the sake of party consistency they had to disregard completely their previous arrangements with the insurgents. This arrangement was based upon the belief that the House bill would be defeated and then the Democrats and insurgents would combine to pass a LaFollette measure, just what was done with the wool schedule.

The regular Republicans made no attempt to conceal their delight at having put the insurgents in a position where they were compelled to vote against cotton revision at this time. Senator Cummins rallied his insurgent comrades to vote against his own amendment for an iron and steel revision, when the amendment was offered by Senator Bacon. Senator Bristow helped to defeat his own amendment for a revision of the sugar schedule, when it was offered in his absence by Senator Jones, of Washington.

Progressive Republican Leader LaFollette declared it was impossible for the insurgents to vote for the democratic bill, while the Democrats had agreed that if their bill was defeated they would be willing to support the LaFollette measure. As the progress of votes showed that the Democrats had been given a clear majority by the absence of the regular Republicans, the insurgents set out to get a vote on the LaFollette compromise bill, which, it had been expected, would be adopted in place of the House bill.

Senator LaFollette finally offered his bill as a substitute for the House bill and the amendments that had been added to it. The LaFollette substitute secured no votes, however, but those of insurgents. Then came the final vote on the House cotton bill. Only the Democrats voted for it, but as the roll call progressed it became apparent that many were absent or not voting, slipping back into the cloak rooms before their names were reached. Those who kept track of the vote realized that the cotton bill had received a favorable vote—29 to 19.

Money in Peaches

The State says "Col. R. B. Watson of Ridge Spring was in the city recently looking hale and hearty. He was in fine spirits and talked interestingly of his success this year in marketing peaches grown in his orchards. He says from less than 25 acres he has already made a clear profit of \$12,000. In all of his shipments he did not lose a single bushel of peaches.

Town Marshall Shot

Two hundred armed men, with track dogs, are scouring the woods across the Chattahoochee River, in Florida, in searching for Charles West, a negro, who shot and killed Marshall Newberry, of Donaldville, Ga., while resisting arrest for wife-beating.