

HIGHER PRICES

State Cotton Convention Takes Action Looking to That End.

WILL CANVASS THE STATE

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Other Business Men of State Attend Meeting, Discuss the Situation Generally and Formulate Plans to Aid Cotton Sellers.

The State cotton convention, called by E. J. Watson and E. W. Dabbs, president of the State Farmers' union, in response to the action of the Southern Cotton congress, recently held at Montgomery, Ala., was held in Columbia Thursday in the hall of the House of Representatives. It was one of the most largely attended conventions ever held in the hall, and the personnel was such as to cause many to remark that seldom had there been seen gathered together for conference a more representative body.

The convention was composed of Farmers' union men, farmers, merchants, bankers, and business and professional men from all parts of the State, and throughout the proceedings there was perfect harmony of thought and action and a unity of purpose was manifested with a degree of determination indicating the character of the fight that the people of this State propose to make throughout for a higher price for cotton.

The action of the convention in the end provided machinery extending into the vigorous prosecution of the holding, warehousing and financing movements, with the object in view of causing a substantial cessation of the rush of cotton to market.

Action was taken on almost every phase of the cotton situation and considerable work was cut out for this State's representatives in congress to undertake. Along this line the plain intimation was given by the convention that the time had come for some kind of national legislation to be insisted upon in regard to the marketing of the cotton crop, now representing nearly \$1,000,000,000.

In calling the convention to order Commissioner Watson, who is also the president of the Southern Cotton congress and a member of the national cotton campaign committee, along with President Barrett of the National Farmers' union and Congressman Heflin of Alabama, declared that he was glad the hour had come in South Carolina when the producer, the business interests and the banking interests of the State could meet to discuss a situation involving the welfare of every material interest in the State and indeed the very life-blood of every man, woman and child in South Carolina.

He said that the hour had arrived at last for intelligence to hold sway, for the thinking men of the South to realize the value of their cotton. He felt thankful to the bears that they had hammered cotton down to 10 cents in the face of this convention for, perhaps 10 cents cotton would stiffen the backbone of some people who, if cotton were above 10 cents, were likely to rush it on the market.

The conference was convened in the hall of the house of representatives at 3:30 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture. J. Whitner Reid was named as secretary. Following the roll call of the delegates present a permanent organization was perfected and Commissioner Watson was named as president.

Mr. Barrett had asked him to say to the convention that negotiations were under way but had not yet been concluded, that he hoped, however, they would be completed at an early day. A message from Mr. Barrett was also conveyed to the effect that there was every indication of a reaction in New York almost immediately in the rice of cotton, and he urged the convention to do everything in its power to hold every possible bale of cotton off the market.

Commissioner Watson further announced that the national committee members had about determined upon a whirlwind campaign through the cotton belt with a series of monster meetings and that United States Senator Smith of this State and United States Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi had been requested to take part in this campaign. This will give five men, posted on cotton, to conduct the meetings, the committee being Messrs. Barrett, Heflin and Watson.

Mr. Heflin in his remarks at the opening of the night meeting presented a number of essential facts bearing upon the marketing and handling of the cotton crop.

Committees on resolutions, composed of one member from each congressional district, was appointed as follows: W. McL. Frompton, R. M. Mixson, Alan Johnstone, O. P. Goodwin, W. P. Pollock, Douglas McIntyre, E. W. Dabbs, chairman.

There were calls for United States Senator E. D. Smith and in a very few moments Commissioner Watson, referring to Senator Smith's work in behalf of cotton in the movement that carried the price to 15 cents, presented "Cotton" Smith to his people amid the vociferous cheering of the delegates.

At the conclusion of his address,

as frequently during his remarks, Smith was most enthusiastically and vigorously applauded.

Afternoon session of the bank-ers were called upon for state-ments in the holding movement. These statements, which were of such a character as to cause a speedy manifestation of pleasure of the delegates.

At the opening of the night session Commissioner Watson announced that he had hoped to be able to give some definite information from President Barrett as to the \$75,000,000 loan from the French-British syndicate for the purpose of aiding the holding movement. He announced that he had within the last half hour been talking with Mr. Barrett on the long distance telephone.

That the banks of the State are friendly to the farmers was brought out by expressions from well known bankers at the congress. Every banker present promised to cooperate in a substantial manner to assist the farmers of the State in their fight for a higher price for cotton. The expressions by the bankers followed a general discussion.

The iniquitous cotton exchanges was repeatedly attacked on the floor of the House of Representatives and two resolutions of procedure were reported by the committee formed by one member from each Congressional district and appointed by Commissioner of Agriculture E. J. Watson.

W. P. Pollock favored a petition to Congress, asking that the use of Inter-State means of communication be denied the exchanges, but this meeting with objection on the ground of possible legal resistance, a substitute motion was adopted after the debate.

An agreement brought about was that Congress be memorialized to regulate dealing in cotton by the exchanges so that real cotton will be the basis of all contracts and actual delivery he had.

The following resolution was also adopted at the night session of the Convention: "Resolved, That the county farmers' unions of the different counties of the State be requested to appoint a committee consisting of not less than three men in each township in each county to canvass the farmers of their county and ascertain how many bales of cotton they will pledge themselves to hold for the agreed price unless otherwise instructed by the State farmers' Union to sell."

"That the secretary of the county unions be requested to forward reports from these committees to the secretary and president of the State Farmers' Union be requested to co-operate with Mr. Watson to have this plan carried out in all of the cotton growing States."

"Be it further resolved, that the president of the State Farmers' Union be requested to keep the local unions posted as to the number of bales of cotton pledged in the different States in conformity to this resolution."

"Be it further resolved, That the chairman of this body be and is hereby authorized to name from each county a special committee of business men and bankers to represent each and every bank in said county, designating which banker is to be the chairman of said committee, the duties of this committee being as follows: They are promptly to ascertain from every special committee appointed to canvass the cotton growers the number of bales of cotton to be held, promptly arrange for financing as many bales of the said cotton as possible."

MOB LYNCHES WHITE MAN.

Killing of Two Deputies Leads to Violence in Arkansas.

Forcing their way into the Desha County jail at Dumas, Ark., between fifty and one hundred men, members of a mob formed so quietly that the authorities had not the slightest warning, overpowered the deputies in charge and took Charles Malpas, Sr., white, to a water tank and hanged him early Wednesday. The mob then dispersed without demonstration. None of its members is known to the authorities, according to their statement.

The lynching followed a pitched battle at the home of Malpas the day before, in which the sheriff and two deputies were killed. The wife of Charles Malpas, Sr., a negro, and the Malpas younger son, a young mulatto, escaped from the house during the fighting. The authorities say they do not think the negro and the boy engaged in the battle and for this reason it is not thought the two will be sought further in connection with the affair.

Gen. Jackson's Birthplace.

At Clarksburg, West Va., a bronze tablet marking the birthplace of Gen. Stonewall Jackson was unveiled on Tuesday. Dr. James Power Smith, only surviving officer of Gen. Jackson's staff, made the dedicatory address.

Lies Down Before Train.

At Live Oak, Fla., Ben Hines, a stranger, said to be unbalanced on account of his religion, deliberately laid down in front of a train Tuesday and was instantly killed.

Falls to His Death.

Lieut. R. A. Cammell, of the British aviation school of Farmborough, England, was killed recently while making a flight at Hendon, six miles from the centre of London.

THE RED SHIRTS

Annual Reunion of Veterans of Reconstruction Held.

VERY GOOD ATTENDANCE

Col. John S. Mobley, Miss Grace Lumpkin, and Governor Blease Speak at Formal Opening of Reunion.—Senator John Sharp Williams Unable to Attend.

A Columbia dispatch says no more demonstrative gathering of men and women has probably been seen in Columbia in recent years than the assembly which crowded the lower floor and two galleries of the Columbia Theatre Wednesday night at the formal welcoming of the Red Shirt Veterans, who began their annual reunion.

By far the large majority of the men in the gathering wore the red shirt, and aside from the picturesqueness of the view of blazing red mingled with the fashionable gowns of the fair sex, the spirit of good humor was abroad in all its vigor, and, time after time, bubbled over in cheers, applause and shouts upon the slightest provocation.

Col. John G. Mobley, commander-in-chief, presided over the gathering and by his side on the stage sat the sponsor, Miss Elize Stribling, of Pendleton, and her two maids of honor, Misses Agnes Ravenel, of Spartanburg, and Zena Evans, of Cheraw, and Miss Grace Lumpkin, who delivered the welcome to the "Men of '76."

After the prayer and the Dookology, sung by the entire assembly, Col. Mobley in brief but well chosen words, introduced Senator Francis H. Weston to the audience, and he, after a stirring recital of some of the scenes and conditions of reconstruction days, introduced Miss Lumpkin.

At nearly every possible interval in the remarks of the speakers, applause broke spontaneously from those seated near the front of the house, most of whom wore the red shirts and cheers were not infrequently during the middle of Col. Mobley's talk, while he was mentioning some of the leaders who took part in the red shirt days of reconstruction.

A life sized portrait of Gen. Wade Hampton, which had been veiled until now, was suddenly placed in full view of the vast assemblage when the name of that political leader was mentioned; instantly there arose from every male voice in the house cheers upon cheers, and the ovation given the portrait of the old chief-tain required several minutes to spend its force.

In a thrilling voice Miss Lumpkin welcomed the "Men of '76" to Columbia. She recited briefly some of the things that the Red Shirt Veterans had accomplished and assured them of the gratitude and love of everyone who enjoyed the great heritage they had left.

Governor Blease, who next arose to welcome the Red Shirts on behalf of the State, was welcomed by the veterans with prolonged applause. He was several times interrupted in his remarks by cheers. Governor Blease spoke of the return of the soldiers after the war, the Reconstruction times, conditions and what had been accomplished by the wearers of the red shirts during the days of '76. He spoke also of the prosperous condition of the State at present due to a large extent to what the men of '76 had done.

It was a matter of general regret to all that it was impossible for Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, to be present. Col. John G. Mobley, commander-in-chief, announced Wednesday night that he had just received a letter from Mr. Williams stating his inability to be present.

It would be a hard matter, indeed, to conceal from even the most casual observer, the fact that the Red Shirt veterans of the State are making an invasion of the Capital City. Clad very, very, distinctively in shirts of the reddest red, set off by black trousers, and broad rimmed hats, even a single one standing in a crowded street, is easily singled out by the eye as a mark of special interest.

ELEVEN DROWNED IN SEINE.

Auto Plunges from Bridge into River With Direful Results.

Eleven persons were drowned and ten others hurt by the overturning of an automobile bus into the Seine Thursday afternoon, says a Paris dispatch. The automobile bus with twenty-five passengers, was coming from the Jardin des Plantes in the direction of the opera. It was half-way over the Archeveche bridge leading from the left bank of the river to the island immediately behind the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

In trying to avoid a collision with another omnibus the chauffeur gave his steering wheel a sharp turn. The heavy vehicle skidded violently, shot onto the sidewalk, crashed through the heavy iron railing as if it were a pipe stem, and dropped into the river below. All the passengers were carried down with the exception of two or three who jumped just in time.

POLICE QUELL RIOTS

FORCED TO CHARGE MOBS WITH DRAWN SABRES.

Mexican Indians Crucify Chiofas Citizens When They Sacked That Place.

—Women and Children Murdered.

Within a few hours after the return of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., from his speaking tour through the south Thursday, Mexico City again became the scene of riots, whose quelling by the mounted police resulted in two fatally wounded and 15 injured. To restore order the police were forced to charge the mobs with sabres drawn.

Groups of manifestants were still parading the streets and shouting "Vivas" for the returning candidate when police were compelled to disperse rioters who had gathered in the zocalo in front of the city hall. The work of the authorities' accomplished here was repeated half an hour later in a factory district ten blocks away, where the same drastic measures were employed to suppress another outbreak.

Neither of these riots had any great political significance and their origin on the day of Madero's return was either merely a coincidence or due to the fact that the thousands of manifestants on the streets made it easy for troublemakers to get in their work.

Instigated by those who profess to believe that Antonio Rivero, the governor's secretary, was responsible for the political confusion in the state of Chiapas, the mob marched to the zocalo. Its numbers steadily increasing and the cries became so insistent and insulting that the authorities called out the mounted police.

Twice the police called on the people to disperse, but without result. Sabres then were drawn and the squadron charged into the midst of the mob, which gave way, but not until a few scattering shots from revolvers had been fired by the rioters, one of which fatally wounded a member of the mob.

Ten minutes later the zocalo was deserted, but the nucleus of the mob remained intact and gathering fresh recruits the hoodlums marched to La Carolina, a textile mill in the northern part of the city. A labor dispute was pending there and the rioters' efforts were directed toward precipitating a strike. Another squadron of mounted police charged the rioters. This time the mob did not reform.

DEATH AMONG MERRY-MAKERS.

Rockets Explode in Mexican Church.—Madero Festival.

A terrific explosion of rockets and bombs in a crowded church at Guadalajara, Mexico, Wednesday, resulted in four dead and fifteen seriously injured, cast a shadow of gloom over the merry-makers attending the coming of Madero Wednesday. Of the wounded many were seriously burned or trampled in the panic which followed that they are believed to have been fatally injured.

Fifty rockets and six hundred bombs had been stored in the Chapel of Jesus for use in celebrating the arrival of the sacred image of the Virgin of Zapopan, which at this season is carried from church to church and believed to have power to effect miraculous cures on the faithful.

The explosives, piled at the foot of the stairs leading to the tower, is thought to have been ignited by the careless dropping of a lighted cigarette. Those nearest were hurled in all directions by the force of the detonation.

The building was quickly filled with suffocating smoke, which blinded the struggling and frantic occupants who fought one another in their efforts to reach the exits. When the smoke cleared away one man was found dead partially dismembered, and three boys, one eight and two ten years old, so frightfully burned and mangled that they died soon after being carried from the building.

BLUE AND GREY LINK ARMS.

Climax of Union and Confederate Gathering at Memphis.

To the strains of the fife and drums 500 veterans of the Blue and Grey marched with arms linked through the streets of Memphis Wednesday night bunting bedecked and gayly illuminated in their honor. It was the culminating feature of the reunion of soldiers who fought in the opposing armies during the civil war of the '60's.

The Sons of Veterans and other auxiliary organizations, State troops, fraternal associations and mounted police paraded with the gray-haired men. Former slaves, body servants during the war, marched in the wake of the veterans and spectators crowded the streets to cheer the old soldiers.

The most important action taken at the Reunion was an endorsement of a proposed peace jubilee and a general reunion in Washington in 1913. Other than this the Reunion was principally a happy intermingling of those who were foes fifty years ago. They participated in a barbecue arranged by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

LABEL CASES

The Shadow of the Old State Dispensary Frauds Loom Up Again.

SAYS THEY WERE PAID

A Witness in the Trial of Boykin, Towill and Tatum, Former Officials of the Old State Dispensary, Testified That They Were All Bribed in the Label Matter.

In the trial of W. O. Tatum, L. W. Boykin and John Bell Towill, charged with defrauding the State in the purchase of a lot of labels for the use of the old State Dispensary when it was in operation, John T. Earley, a liquor house representative, Thursday testified that in the Spring of 1905 he talked with L. W. Boykin and J. B. Towill, dispensary directors, about the purchase of labels, suggesting that if they gave the order to Mr. Weiskopf of Cincinnati it would mean money in Earley's pocket.

That subsequently Commissioners Tatum and Boykin went to Cincinnati in company with M. A. Goodman and Earley met them at the Grand Central depot; that together they subsequently went to the office of Nivison, Weiskopf & Co. to discuss the matter of labels with them, that the agreement to give the big job of lithographing to the firm was made; that subsequently Earley received as one-third of the net profit of the deal a check for \$6,534; that Goodman told him that he had paid Boykin \$3,000, Tatum \$300, something to Towill, and something to W. J. McCartha, another dispensary employee.

Here is the substance of Earley's testimony:

Q. What business are you engaged in, Mr. Earley? A. At present in the wholesale liquor business.

Q. Salesman for a wholesale liquor business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What liquor house do you sell for? A. The Fleischman company.

Q. Did you ever have occasion to sell any liquor to the State dispensary? A. Yes, sir.

Q. While you were offering these liquors for sale, did you ever come to Columbia to see about it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Earley, state whether or not you were in the city of Columbia during the year 1905? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was on the board of directors of the dispensary at that time, do you recall? A. I think it was John Bell Towill and Whit Boykin and Hub Evans.

Q. John Bell Towill, L. W. Boykin and H. H. Evans? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Earley, while you were visiting Columbia during the year 1905, did you have any conversation with Mr. Towill or Mr. Boykin, or Mr. Goodman, any of them, in reference to purchasing labels? A. Yes, sir; I spoke to him about it.

Q. Mr. Earley, state whether or not you were in the city of Columbia during the year 1905? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you tell him who that friend was? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was it? A. Nivison-Weiskopf company of Cincinnati.

Q. Was Mr. Goodman also interested in the order? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Earley, were Mr. Goodman and Mr. Bowkin and yourself, were you together at any time for the purpose of discussing this purchase of labels? A. Yes, sir; we spoke about it together.

Q. Was Mr. Tatum present at any time that this label matter came up before you all? A. In Columbia?

Q. Well, anywhere else? A. I could not say positively whether he entered into any conversation on the label question at all.

Q. Was he present when any conversation took place? A. I could not say that positively.

Q. Did you meet Mr. Tatum in Cincinnati on that occasion? A. Yes, sir.

Q. With Mr. Boykin and Mr. Goodman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any labels purchased from Nivison Weiskopf company on that occasion? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Earley, state whether or not you had a conversation with Mr. Boykin in the city of Columbia in regard to this label transaction? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the conversation? A. As I repeated before, I was interested in selling labels for a friend of mine who had submitted a bid to the State dispensary, and I would have liked to see him buy the labels.

Q. What else did you tell Mr. Boykin? A. I do not remember what else I said to him.

Q. State whether or not you told him that you could make some money out of it? A. To the best of my knowledge I told him that I could make some money if they bought the labels from the Nivison-Weiskopf company.

Q. You could make some money out of it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, Mr. Earley, as a result of that conversation, what did you do? Where did you go when you left Columbia? A. I made a trip and returned home.

Q. Your home is in Cincinnati? A. Cincinnati.

Q. Did you ever have a conversation with the board of directors? A.

I spoke with Mr. Towill and Mr. Boykin.

Q. About what? A. About securing an order for labels.

Q. Were there any bids or anything of that sort before the board or sketches or anything of that sort? A. Yes, sir; Nivison-Weiskopf company of Cincinnati sent them a bid.

Q. Mr. Earley, state whether or not it was discussed in your presence by Mr. Boykin or Mr. Towill that these sketches were sent from Nivison-Weiskopf company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Earley, state whether or not, subsequent to your conversation you had in Columbia, if Mr. Boykin and Mr. Tatum went to Cincinnati? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In whose company were they when they arrived in Cincinnati? A. M. A. Goodman.

Q. Where did you find them in Cincinnati? A. Goodman telegraphed me to meet him—

Q. Never mind what Goodman did; where did you meet them? A. Grand Central depot.

Q. From there where did you go? A. I am not pretty positive—it has been four or five years ago—

Q. Did you or not go on that occasion to Nivison-Weiskopf company's place of business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. For what purpose did you go there? A. They said they were going to buy bottle supplies and labels.

Q. And you went to the Nivison-Weiskopf company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Boykin go? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Tatum go? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Mr. Goodman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And yourself? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you discuss the label matter going along there or during the day, at the Nivison-Weiskopf company? A. Well we spoke about it in a general way.

Q. And you were going there to make a contract for labels? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, was there a contract entered into there? A. I do not know whether it was made there or signed there or signed here.

Q. Was there any agreement or understanding about buying the labels there that day? A. Mr. Goodman told me—

Q. Never mind what Mr. Goodman told you. Mr. Earley, were those sketches made in Cincinnati at the time you was discussing the matter with Weiskopf? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Earley, what proportion of the profits were you to receive? A. I was to receive one-third.

Q. One-third? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether or not that is a check you received in payment of the profit? (Handing paper to witness.) Mr. Johnston: We object now, unless these men knew it, your honor.

The Court: I will let him answer that question.

Mr. Lyon: Is that the check, Mr. Earley? A. Yes, sir.

Col. Nelson: \$6,500, is it not, Mr. Lyon?

Mr. Welch: \$6,534.

Mr. Lyon: We offer this check in evidence.

Mr. Lyon: Mr. Earley, you had this conversation with Mr. Goodman? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did Mr. Goodman tell you on that occasion? A. He told me a short while afterwards he paid Mr. Boykin \$3,000.

Mr. Rayson: I object to that, on this ground, that it was not in furtherance of this conspiracy. He said it was several months afterwards, he paid money out.

Mr. Lyon: I will ask the question a little bit differently. Mr. Earley, with reference to this conversation with Mr. Goodman and yourself, when was this check of \$6,500 and odd dollars paid you? A. It was after the labels had been shipped and paid for.

Q. After the labels had been shipped and paid for that you got the check? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was this conversation had between you and Mr. Goodman; was it before you received the check? A. Which conversation do you refer to?

Q. When he told you he had paid Mr. Boykin \$3,000. A. It was previous to the check.

Q. About how many months after they were in Cincinnati? A. Well, I do not know positively. I will say a week.

Q. Within a week after they left Cincinnati? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, Mr. Earley, you state that Mr. Goodman told you that he had paid Mr. Boykin \$3,000? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or an amount in that neighborhood? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he say whether or not he paid Mr. Tatum anything? A. He said he paid Mr. Tatum \$300.

Mr. Rayson: We object to that.

Mr. Lyon: Did he say whether he paid Mr. Towill anything? A. Yes, sir; he said he paid him some amount; I do not know the exact amount.

Mr. Timmerman: We object.

Mr. Lyon: Did he tell you whether he paid anybody else anything or not? A. He told me he paid another party some money, a Mr. Mack.

Q. Was it McCartha? A. I think so.

Q. What relation was McCartha to Towill?

Mr. Timmerman: We object to that, your honor. Mr. McCartha is not indicted.

Mr. Lyon: The indictment, your honor, stated that he paid various sums to Towill, Boykin, and other persons to the jurors unknown.

Q. Mr. Earley, state whether or not Mr. Goodman, at this conversation to

MODERN BORGIA

New Orleans Police Suspect Young Woman of Several Crimes.

SAID TO BE DRUG FIEND

Annie Crawford, Arrested for Murder of Young Sister by Use of Morphine.—Three Other Members of Her Family Died Mysteriously in Last