

# The Times and Democrat.

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.

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## TELLS OF CRIME

One of the Dynamiters Tells States  
State's Evidence Against Pals

## WHO THEN CONFESS ALL

Story of the Blowing Up of The Times  
Building and the Murder of Twenty-  
One Men Told by One of the Men  
Who Planned the Most Terrible  
Crime.

Shortly after one o'clock on the morning of October 1, 1910, the building and plant of the Los Angeles Times were destroyed by a terrific explosion of dynamite which had been placed in the basement. Flames followed the explosion, and before they could be extinguished twenty-one persons had lost their lives. The Times is owned by Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, who has fought union labor bitterly and persistently.

Detective William J. Burns, head of the Burns Detective Agency, was employed immediately to run down the criminals, and with his employment began one of the most remarkable detective cases known to American criminal history, in which sensation followed sensation, culminating Friday in the confession of the two McNamara brothers. About the 20th of April last James Barnabas McNamara, the younger of the two brothers, and Orlie E. McNamara of the Structural Ironworkers' Union, were arrested as they stepped out of the Oxford Hotel in Detroit.

Two days later Detective Burns, with a force of his own and city detectives, walked into a meeting of the executive board of the Iron Workers' Union in Indianapolis and arrested John Joseph McNamara. He had indicted him, charging the prisoner with maliciously and willfully placing explosives within the Llewellyn Iron Works of Los Angeles, and with murder and complicity in the dynamiting of the Times Building. They were all taken to Los Angeles, Cal., for trial.

After being brought to trial McNamara turned state's evidence and told all about the awful crime. "The crime of a century" was occupying the attention of nations, but the whole world gasped when it read the confession of Orlie McNamara, which told the gruesome story of how the lives of 112 men were snuffed out and property worth \$3,500,000 was destroyed, and how arch plotters sat in secret conferences and passed sentences of death.

McNamara told the most amazing story of wholesale crime that a government officer has ever listened to in a careless, even nonchalant manner. At times he seemed to be bored by the telling. His confession involved two others besides himself and McNamara. These are M. A. Schmidt, formerly a prominent member of the Woodworkers' Union of Chicago, and Dave Kaplan, who was later supposed to have been murdered to keep him from "peaching."

He swore the "gang" had been implicated in more than a dozen explosion outrages in the previous year, that they had been well paid for their work, and he was positive that Secretary John J. McNamara was the head and the brains of the conspiracy. He admitted freely that he and James B. McNamara had "pulled off" the explosions in South Chicago, Milwaukee and Indianapolis. In great detail he gave the carefully laid plans to dynamite the Times Building, but insisted that James B. McNamara, Schmidt and Palin did the actual work.

This confession was supplemented by another made a few days later in Los Angeles. For three hours McNamara told how he and J. B. McNamara destroyed or attempted to destroy sixty-nine structures which were built or being built by members of the National Erectors' Association. John J. McNamara was the captain and paymaster, testified the prisoner. Here is an extract from the confession:

"J. J. McNamara laid all the plans. He is a lawyer and knows the value of evidence. It was explained to me by J. J. and James B. and that the clock arrangement of bombs was one that would establish a definite alibi in case we should be suspected. For example, when I was sent out here to blow up the auxiliary plant of the Times and later decided to destroy the Llewellyn works I used nitroglycerine. I set the explosive at the side of the building at 7 o'clock in the evening. The alarm clock, as I remember it, was set for 2. Immediately after I had placed the explosive I took the 8 o'clock train for San Francisco. When the alarm window went off and touched the connecting wires I was asleep and well on my way to San Francisco. This plan seemed infallible to me."

It was the discovery of these clock movements in baggage belonging to McNamara and James B. McNamara which did more than anything else perhaps to convince Detective Burns that he had the right men. McNamara said he usually got \$200 in advance for a "job" and from \$1,000 to \$5,000 after he had "pulled it off." His account of how the Times Building was wrecked follows:

"James B. McNamara entered the Times Building early in the evening and placed a suitcase containing forty sticks of giant gelatine. This was

## MEETING OF BAPTIST

STATE CONVENTION ASSEMBLES  
AT GREENWOOD.

Interesting Program Prepared for  
Convention Tuesday, Wednesday,  
Thursday and Friday of This Week.

The State Baptist Convention convenes in Greenwood this morning and continues through Friday morning. Quite a number of ministers and laymen from this section will attend and the convention promises to be of great interest.

From the program it will be noticed that special periods are set for the discussion of the two leading educational institutions of the denomination in the State, Furman University and the Greenville Female College. The following is the full program for the convention:

Tuesday Evening.  
7:30—Convention sermon. Organization. Address of welcome and response.

Wednesday Morning.  
9:15—Devotional exercises.  
9:30—Recognizing visitors and pastors. Reports from boards as follows: Ministerial Education. Aged Ministers' Relief. Baptist Mutual Benefit Association. Connie Maxwell Orphanage. Furman University. Greenville Female College. Anderson College. Sunday School Field Secretary. Executive Board.  
11:15—Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.  
12:15—Baptist Young People's Work.

1:00—Adjourn.  
Wednesday Evening.  
7:30—Devotional exercises.  
7:45—Sunday School Board.  
8:15—Foreign missions.  
Thursday Morning.  
9:15—Devotional exercises.  
9:30—Aged Ministers' Relief.  
10:00—State Missions Evangelism Sunday Schools.

11:45—Home Missions.  
1:00—Adjourn.  
Thursday Afternoon.  
3:00—Reading minutes.  
3:15—Orphanage.  
3:45—Furman University.  
4:45—Religious literature.

Thursday Evening.  
7:30—Devotional exercises.  
7:45—Educational Commission.  
8:15—Anderson College.  
8:45—Greenville Female College.

Friday Morning.  
9:15—Devotional exercises.  
9:30—S. C. Baptist History.  
10:00—Obituaries. Reports and miscellaneous business. Reading minutes. Final adjournment.

MANY SEE AVIATOR FALL.

American Airman Dies From 200-  
Foot Plunge at Ponce.

Tod Schriver, a well-known American aviator, was killed Saturday evening in a flight which he was making at Ponce, Porto Rico. Schriver fell from a height of 200 feet into a cane field and died within half an hour, while on the way to a hospital. Thousands of spectators witnessed the accident. Schriver ascended over Ponce in a Baldwin aeroplane and went through a number of evolutions. Apparently he lost control of the machine in making a turn. The aeroplane swooped to the earth and landed with a crash. Schriver being half buried in the wreckage.

HAVE LITTLE SYMPATHY.

Only One Hundred Dollars Contributed  
to Chinese Sufferers.

Only one hundred dollars was received from the entire country in response to an American Red Cross appeal issued a month ago for funds to aid the Chinese famine sufferers and assist in the establishment of Red Cross societies in China. This amount, too insignificant to forward, is being held with two hundred dollars collected for same purpose last summer with the hope that it will be substantially increased.

placed in a blind alley where the explosive force would not be wasted. On leaving the building he broke off a gas jet, and this accounted for the strong smell of gas which the employees noticed. Then he rushed to the station and was on his way to San Francisco long before the explosion. J. J. ordered me to go on there and shoot the office of the publishers."

And so the confession ran, crime after crime being set forth in detail, the prisoner showing little emotion and expressing no sorrow. As the evidence more and more closely emphasized the two brothers the labor forces rallied stronger and stronger to their support.

This one point, however, may be made for McNamara. He was sent out, according to his confession, to dynamite the auxiliary building of the Times. He found that he could not do this without loss of life, and through some impulse gave up that job and voluntarily assigned himself the one of dynamiting the Llewellyn Iron Works.

Died From Football Injuries.

Charles D. Benson, the 17-year-old left halfback of the Newport News, Va., high school football team, who had his neck broken in the game against Fredericksburg College Friday, died there that night.

## ASTOUNDED GOMPERTS

PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN FED-  
ERATION OF LABOR.

Says He Has Been Deceived But Is  
Not Apprehensive as to Effect of  
Development on Labor.

"I am astounded. I am astounded. My credulity has been imposed upon. It is a bolt out of a clear sky."

The exclamations were those of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, when advised of the pleas of guilty in the McNamara case.

Mr. Gompers was on his way from Washington when he was awakened at a New Jersey station by an Associated Press reporter. He went to the rear of the car and read carefully the account of the sensational developments of the Los Angeles dynamiting case.

The labor leader was visibly moved as he read how the men in whose defense he had spoken and worked so untrillingly had admitted their guilt. Tears came into his eyes and the hand that held the paper shook. He said nothing, however, until he had finished the story and then he broke forth with his exclamations of astonishment and indignation.

"If this is all true my credulity has been imposed upon," he declared. "I am astonished at this news. We have had the gravest assurances given to us by every one connected with the trial, either directly, or indirectly, that these men were innocent."

Asked if he would have anything to say about the prisoners personally, he replied:

"No, I shan't add to the misery by condemnation of them."

"What effect do you imagine this will have on labor unions?"

To this inquiry Mr. Gompers upheld his fingers and ejaculated:

"None!"

Referring to the explosion Mr. Gompers continued:

"We have discouraged acts like those. We have patriotic and peace-loving men, and we have only a wish to call out the best elements in human nature. Those two men must have been crazy. It is an act that I condemn with all the force that is in me."

Asked again if he believed that developments would injure the cause of labor, tears came into Mr. Gompers' eyes as he answered:

"They are not going to do it any good, but I want to repeat that the cause of labor has been imposed upon by both supposed friends and enemies. The men of labor were led to believe that the McNamara boys were innocent and they acted on that belief. I received letters from them myself protesting their innocence, and it was only in September that I visited them in their cells in the Los Angeles jail when they asked me to deliver a message to the labor interests of the country that they were innocent men."

"The cause of labor can not win by such methods as these men pursued. Damage to property and destruction of life we have denounced and done all in our power to prevent. Such methods as these we have got to stamp out."

"This unexpected self-conviction is nothing more or less than a failure of two individuals to live up to the high principles of organized labor and can not reflect just condemnation upon the cause as a whole."

Asked what action the American Federation of Labor might take, Mr. Gompers said the news was too recent for him to make any prediction. "The American Federation of Labor only closed its annual meeting Thursday," he added. "As to a possible special meeting it is too early to say."

CAR DYNAMITED.

Motorman and Dispatcher Hurt, But  
Passengers Escaped Injuries.

At Birmingham, Ala., on Friday an interurban car on the South Ensey line was blown up by dynamite at Ensey Highland station shortly after 7 o'clock. Motorman Johnson was seriously injured and Dispatcher Parsons was cut about the face by flying glass. Conductor J. D. Lee and the passengers escaped uninjured.

Feeling against the local traction company has been aroused by signing last Saturday by the city commissioners of a new contract with the company affecting street car rates, transfers and the prices of electricity. The chief seat of objection has been around Wylam, a place near Ensey where transfers are not allowed under the new arrangement.

Took His First Ride.

He's 43 years old, has lived within one mile of Newberry all his life, had never ridden on a train before, had never seen a skyscraper or street car and had never been to Columbia. This is the case of S. D. Price, who went to take his wife to a hospital to have an operation performed.

Killing Over an Overcoat.

At Jackson, Miss., Samuel E. Hicks, a clerk, is dead, and W. H. Mallett is under arrest, charged with the killing of Hicks, the outcome of an argument as to the ownership of an overcoat. The shooting occurred late Friday in a local hotel.

## PLEAD GUILTY

James B. McNamara Confesses to Blow-  
ing Up the Times Building.

## BOLT FROM A CLEAR SKY

The Explosion at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Which Destroyed The Times Build-  
ing and Killed Twenty-One of the  
Paper's Employees, is at Last  
Cleared Up.

James B. McNamara pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree in Judge Walter Bordwell's court at Los Angeles, Cal., Friday. A summary of the day's happenings included many sensational incidents. James B. McNamara pleaded guilty to having placed a dynamite bomb under the Los Angeles Times building in October, 1910, and caused the death of 21 persons.

John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, brother of James B., did not enter plea at this time to the indictment similarly entered against him for the Times explosion, but when he is arraigned next Tuesday it is virtually certain proceedings against him for this charge will be dismissed, as the State admits it has no evidence connecting John J. McNamara directly with this particular disaster.

John J., however, pleaded guilty to the charge of having caused the explosion of the Llewellyn Iron Works, in which no fatalities occurred.

District Attorney John D. Fredericks will recommend life imprisonment for James B., and ten years for John J., but Judge Walter Bordwell alone can fix the sentence.

Orlie E. McNamara, who confessed to having actually blown up the Llewellyn Iron works there in December, 1910, at the direction of John J. McNamara, will be brought to trial, but it is expected the State will recommend a light sentence because he turned State's evidence.

The scene in the court room Friday was one of protracted tension. Sensation followed sensation with such rapidity that the gaping crowd hardly realized what happened in those few minutes of formal procedure.

In less than twenty minutes the big case was disposed of, but for hours previously there had been a feeling that something startling would develop, and so closely guarded was information that spectators were prepared for anything except the thing presented.

It was not thought that after the vicious battle waged thus far, one side would lay down its arms so willingly, so freely and even so happily, for both prisoners smiled, chewed gum and appeared as they have on other days, confidently unconcerned. Even the district attorney was not sure until just before noon that the end was in sight.

There were to be developments in the court room, he told his associates, and all brought their wives and friends. In the crowd were detectives for both sides, many women, and even a baby that emitted a whine almost simultaneously with the announcement of the pleas of guilty of John McNamara. A mass of heads leaned forward expectantly as the hour to the reconvening of court approached.

Waiting was a squad of newspaper men who had waded to no avail through a maze of possibilities Friday to determine the reason for the sudden halting of the morning's proceedings. Three little boxes concealing telegraphic wires were prepared for the developments, and less than two seconds after the word "guilty" left the mouth of each defendant the news was being flashed across the land.

Seated with district Attorney Fredericks was his entire staff. Facing him was Clarence S. Darrow and three associate counsel for the defendants. James B. McNamara at first took a seat to one side, as usual with two deputies, but soon Attorney Scott beckoned to him. The two men sat together for a few minutes, and Scott's arm was about the prisoner's neck and he counseled courage for the supreme crisis.

It was James B. McNamara who balked at entering into an arrangement to plead guilty if it might affect his brother. He was willing to sacrifice himself, but he wanted his brother to go free. The attorneys, however, convinced him that the better course was for both to plead guilty and take their chances on a merciful sentence.

Word that John J. McNamara was coming caused the first ripple of excitement. He had not visited the court room since October 11, when the trial was begun, and the cases of the McNamaras were severed.

When he entered it was generally realized that the case had reached a climax.

The bailiff rapped louder than usual when Judge Wordwell mounted the bench. Instant silence fell.

The "people versus McNamara," remarked the court, and Attorney LeCompte Davis of the defense rose.

"In this case," he declared, "after long consideration, we have concluded to withdraw the plea of not guilty and have the defendant enter a plea of guilty; and the like course

we intend to pursue with reference to J. J. McNamara, in the case of the people against him, wherein he is charged with having destroyed the Llewellyn Iron works."

Mr. Fredericks—"Mr. J. B. McNamara, will you stand up, please?"

The defendant arose.

Mr. Fredericks—"Mr. J. B. McNamara, you have heretofore been arraigned on this indictment, number 6,939, and have entered your plea thereto of not guilty. Do you wish to withdraw that plea of not guilty?"

The defendant—"Yes, sir."

Mr. Fredericks—"The prisoner answered yes. J. B. McNamara, you have heretofore been arraigned on this indictment, number 6,939, and have entered your plea thereto of not guilty. Do you wish now to plead at this time?"

Mr. Davis—"At this time, yes, sir."

Mr. Fredericks—"To this indictment, number 6,939, charging you with the crime of murder, do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

The defendant—"Guilty."

Mr. Fredericks—"Guilty, your honor. Do the court and counsel for the defense wish to take up the other case?"

The court—"I will dispose of this matter and the time for sentence. The court appoints the time for pronouncing judgment in this case as 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 5th day of December, 1911."

Mr. Fredericks—"J. J. McNamara, will you stand up, please?"

He arose.

Mr. Fredericks—"J. J. McNamara, you have heretofore been arraigned on indictment number 6,955, in which you are charged with the crime of exploding, or attempting to, dynamite, nitroglycerine, etc., in the buildings, or near the buildings adjacent to the Llewellyn Iron works. You have been arraigned on that indictment and entered your plea of not guilty. Do you now wish to withdraw that plea of not guilty?"

The defendant—"I do."

Mr. Fredericks—"Do you wish now at this time to plead to the indictment?"

The defendant—"I do."

Mr. Fredericks—"J. J. McNamara, you have heretofore been arraigned on indictment number 6,955. This is the time agreed upon for you to plead to the same. Do you wish to plead guilty or not guilty?"

The defendant—"Guilty."

Mr. Fredericks—"Guilty, your honor."

The court—"Well, I will appoint the time for pronouncing the judgment in this case as 10 o'clock a. m., December 5, 1911, which is next Tuesday."

There was a rush for the inclosure where the attorneys sat when around the district attorney to congratulate him upon the way he worked up his case. He smiled in return—not a smile of exultation, but relief.

"I don't want a pound of flesh," he explained.

"I look at this from two viewpoints. As a lawyer I wanted these men to plead guilty because they were guilty—because the evidence we gathered showed them guilty beyond any doubt. But as a man, I want to say that if I can recommend a less severe punishment than death or be merciful any way and at the same time rid union labor of its desire to use violence to obtain its ends, I want to do that thing."

GOVERNMENT IS DEMORALIZED.

Things Loot Banks and Shops at Will  
in Canton, China.

News from China says in the towns and settlements along the river the most deplorable outrages are frequently occurring. Even in Canton the military regime has proved itself wholly insufficient. For several days armed bands of robbers and hoodlums have gone about Canton, looting shops and houses.

Friday five ruffians, bristling with revolvers, walked boldly into a bank in a southern suburb and got away with \$5,000 in cash. About the same time a band of seven armed natives blundered into the open market and boldly plundered two prominent shops, before the eyes of hundreds of panic-stricken on-lookers.

They secured several hundred dollars in money and then walked off. The local police, disarmed, watched the spectacle helplessly. Street fighting goes on continuously in all parts of Canton and those killed or injured included many innocent bystanders.

SEVENTY YEARS SENTENCE.

Man Given a Long Prison Term For  
Trying to Kill.

At Vienna, Austria, Njagus, the Dalmatian who fired four shots at Herr Mochenburger, minister of justice, during the session of the Austrian reichsrath on October 5, was sentenced to 70 years' hard labor. The trial lasted two days. Njagus had procured admission to the public gallery of the lower house of the reichsrath on October 5 during a debate on the severity of some sentences imposed on rioters who had protested against the high cost of food. He fired deliberately at the ministerial bench where Herr Mochenburger and Count Sturgkh were seated but the bullets did not strike any one.

Old Lady Burned to Death.

At Waleka, Fla., Mrs. Mattie Boring, 81 years of age, was burned to death at her home Sunday night.

Mrs. Boring was sitting by an open fireplace when her clothing caught fire, and, being very feeble, was unable to call for help.

## THEIR CRUEL DEEDS

WOUNDED MEN ARE CRUCIFIED  
AND BURIED ALIVE.

Dreadful Barbarities Practiced on  
Italians by Turks and Arabs in  
Tripoli War.

Stories of almost incredible barbarities practiced by Arabs and Turks are related in dispatches received at the Italian embassy at Washington. In a dispatch received Saturday from Rome the Italian minister of foreign affairs describes alleged atrocities practiced on the Italian wounded, which includes crucifixion and burial alive. Women, it is said, take part in the perpetration of the cruelties.

The dispatch, which is signed by Signor San Giuliano, minister of foreign affairs, follows:

"Near the mosque of Hani, where the medical post of the Twenty-seventh battalion of Bersaglieri had been located, and in its vicinity 23 bodies of our soldiers were found. They were horribly mutilated, crucified, with their throats cut open, impaled, torn to pieces and dismembered. Among them there was the body of a surgeon lieutenant."

"In the Arab cemetery, near the place where the fourth company of Bersaglieri was located, seven bodies were discovered. They had been interred alive with their heads out of the earth. The body of one of these shows that they had been terribly tortured."

"It showed many shots and dagger wounds; the eyes had been pulled out and threaded and the eyelids sewn to the eyeballs. His body shows terrible spasmodic contractions. Another one had one arm out of the earth from which the head had been cut off. The body of a Bersaglieri had been torn to pieces."

"A captain's cap has been found. Its owner was identified by Corporal Pasqui, who escaped miraculously after remaining over four hours in a ditch. He testified that among the ferocious horde were Turks and women. The military engineering corps took photographs."

"It is reported that tonight (November 9) in the Arab cemetery in the interior of the city the body of an Italian gunner was found with many dagger wounds. The murderers were many, and amongst them there was a local policeman (Zaptie), who is now under arrest. From other sources it is reported that the murder was committed by the afore-said Zaptie, with the passive assistance of other Zapties, who concealed the crime."

The dispatch also confirms the withdrawal of the Italian troops from Fezzan. This, it is said, was necessary because the Turks had polluted the wells.

CROP THAT PAYS WELL.

What An Aiken Young Women Did  
With Small Tomato Patch.

The Columbia Record says Editor Hugh Long, in the Wagener Editor News, wrote with proper pride concerning the tomato production record made by Miss Deborah Derrick of Ridge Spring, who seems to have passed the mark set last year by another Aiken County girl, Miss Katie Gunter. Miss Derrick had one-tenth of an acre planted in tomatoes.

From this small plot of ground she gathered large quantities of tomatoes for household consumption, either raw, or in the form of catsup, pickles and preserves; and, besides this, from the same "patch" she garnered choice tomatoes enough to fill 873 cans. These cans of tomatoes cost her 7 cents each and sell readily at 12 1-2 cents.

She estimates her profit from this "patch" on canned tomatoes alone at \$48, which is at the rate of \$480 per acre, very much more than staple crops ever yield. Miss Gunter's aggregate production of canned tomatoes was 630 cans, from one-tenth acre.

BOTH ARE TURNED LOOSE.

Jury Sets Old Man and Woman Free  
of Murder Charge.

Charged with the murder of William A. Abbott, a young printer, in Spartanburg in September, 1879, Richard Abernathy, the aged chair-maker of Blacksburg, was found not guilty at 10 o'clock Friday night, after the jury had been out four hours and after a trial which consumed the whole day in general sessions court. Mrs. Dora Abernathy, wife of Richard's cousin, and alleged accessory of the murder, because of whose illicit relations with Abbott, according to the State, the printer was slain, was also found not guilty, the verdict being directed by Judge Ernest Gary in her case earlier in the day.

Football Player Succumbs.

Chas. N. Benson, the 17-year-old left half back of the local high school football team, who had his neck broken in the game against Fredericksburg College Friday, died at Newport News, Va., Sunday.

Chester County Killing.

Oscar Fulse was shot and killed Saturday evening at Adam Presley's store, seven miles north of Chester, by Paul Wilks. Both parties are white and of more or less prominence.

## GIVES THE PLAN

The Details of the Offer of New York  
Bankers to Cotton Farmers.

## PLAN TO AID THE SOUTH

Representative of New York Syndi-  
cate, in Statement. Outlines Terms  
of Proposition After Conference in  
Augusta with Commissioner Wat-  
son and Farmers' Union Officials.

A conference was held here this afternoon by President C. S. Barrett, of the National Farmers' Union; E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture for South Carolina; J. Whitner Reid, secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina State Farmers' Union, and Col. J. G. Anderson, of Rock Hill, S. C., and W. H. Stayton, the financial representative of the syndicate in New York, which has arranged to assist the cotton holding movement in the South by the loan of \$50,000,000, secured by the cotton in various warehouses throughout the South.

The conference lasted throughout the entire afternoon and resulted in the specific announcement of the plans of the syndicate. Following the conference, Mr. Stayton issued a statement, detailing the syndicate's plan, as follows:

"I came here as the representative of the syndicate which recently made propositions to finance a movement to enable the planter to get a fair price for the remainder of this year's cotton crop. At my request Commissioner E. J. Watson, of South Carolina; Mr. Barrett, president of the National Farmers' Union, and Mr. Reid, secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina Farmers' Union, met here for a conference, in order that I might get information concerning the handling of cotton and other practical points, and in order also that I might learn the desires of the planters and the sort of financing proposition that would best suit them."

"I am going to take until Monday to think these matters over and shall in the meantime communicate with my principals and Monday I will be ready to give out a more definite statement."

"In a general way, my people are ready to advance \$50,000,000 to support a plan, the outlines of which are as follows:

"No. 1. The cotton owner will deliver his cotton to the usual cotton buyer in his locality, who will buy the cotton and take title to it immediately."

"No. 2. The owner will receive \$25 per bale in cash on account and will also receive a negotiable certificate setting forth the interest, which the owner has in whatever price may thereafter be received for the cotton."

"No. 3. The cotton owner may at any time prior to January 1, 1913, name a date when he wants to finally fix the price he is to receive, and on that date that he so names settlement will be made on the basis of prevailing quotations for that date."

"No. 4. On this settlement the farmer will be allowed the price his cotton is worth on the date named and from this sum will be deducted the \$25 already advanced to him (no interest will be charged) and also \$1, as the cost of grading, storage, insurance, etc., together with a sum equal to one-quarter of the rise in price, which will be the syndicate's compensation for its services."

"In other words, if the price does not go up the syndicate gets nothing except \$1 for grading, storing, insurance, etc., and if the price is advanced through this movement then the syndicate gets one-quarter of the advance and the cotton owner the other three-quarters."

"Of course, it is not possible for my principals to deal direct with every individual farmer and it is, therefore, proposed that in each State there shall be a committee of three of the leading citizens of the State, who will act as the trustees for all of the farmers in their State, and will see that the farmers' interests are protected."

"For example, it will be the duty of these trustees to see that the necessary banking arrangements are made, so that the unpaid part of the purchase price is fully secured. At the present price the farmer would receive \$25 per bale in cash and there will be still due him \$15 to \$20. This money must be deposited in local banks, or some arrangements satisfactory to the trustees must be made in each State, so that this \$15 or \$20 is absolutely secured to the farmer in order that his certificate or receipt may have a real value and be something on which he can borrow money."