The Press and Banner

PART SECOND.

TIED UP FAST.

The Governor Warns Banks Not to Pay Out the

DISPENSARY FUNDS.

Notifies the Depositories of the Fund Not to Honor Checks Without Production of Collateral and Without Checks Being Signed by the State Treasurer and the Commission Chairman.

The banks holding deposits of the State dispensary money have been officially notified by the Governor that these funds must not be paid to any one without the proper production of the collateral and without thec heck being signed by the chairman of the commission and the State Treasurer. Inasmuch as the collaterals are all in the office of the State Treasurer, it is not likely that the banks will care to violate the instructions of the Governor, although the banks are also under injunction from Judge Pritchard not to pay out this money except by order of his Court. At any rate, the banks appear to be sure of keeping the money, whatever view the take of the question of State's rights or Federal jurisdiction.

The banks notified are the following:

National Loan and Exchange Bank, Columbia, S. C.

Palmetto National Bank, Columbia, S. C.

The State Bank, Columbia, S. C.

Bank of Charleston, Charleston, S. C.

People's Loan and Exchange Bank, Laurens, S. C.

Bank of Orangeburg, Orangeburg, S. C.

National Exchange Bank, Charleston, S. C.

Bank of Aiken, Aiken, S. C.

Commercial Bank, Camden, S. C.

People's Savings Bank, Abbeville, S. C.

The Bank of Dillon, Dillon, S. C.

The Enterprise Bank, Charleston, S. C.

Merchants' and Planters' Bank, Gaffney, S. C.

Farmers and Merchants Bank, Anderson, S. C.

Merchants and Farmers Bank, Cheraw, S. C.

Farmers and Merchants Bank, Walterboro, S. C.

Commercial and Savings Bank, Florence, S. C.

Bank of Hartsville, Hartsville, S. C.

Peoples Bank, Union, S. C.

Bank of Timmonsville, Timmonsville, S. C.

City National Bank, Greenville, S. C.

The Greenville Savings Trust Company, Greenville, S. C.

The Lexington Savings Bank, Lexington, S. C.

Peoples National Bank, Charleston, S. C.

The Peoples Bank, Greenville, S. C.

The Norwood National Bank, Greenville, S. C.

The Bank of Camden, Camden, S. C.

Merchants and Farmers Bank, Spartanburg, S. C.

First National Bank, Spartanburg, S. C.

Central National Bank, Spartanburg, S. C.

Meanwhile the banks having the money on deposit have all been served with an order from Judge Pritchard not to pay out any dispensary money except on the order of the Federal Court. The funds seem to be most securely tied up.

Governor Ansel also sent a letter to all the county dispensary boards stating that some of them owe the State dispensary commission for liquors purchased out of the stock of the old State dispensary and notifying them that these amounts must not be paid except when called for by the commission, and that the checks must be made payable to the State of South Carolina and to no one else; further, that under no circumstances must these amounts be paid to any receiver appointed by any Court.

DON'T WANT TAFT.

A Labor Leader Says His Union Will Not Support Him.

At Omaha, Neb., on Wednesday, in the Republican State Convention the Second and Sixth Districts endorsed Taft. "Tony" Donohue, a local labor union leader, who was a delegate to the second circuit district convention, protested against the endorsement of Taft, saying he wanted to put the union labor of Omaha on record as opposed to him, and added that if Taft was nominated they would not support the ticket.

Delegates Unnstructed.

Pennsylvania's delegation will go to the Denver convention uninstructed," was the pointed remark made by Colonel James M. Guffey, Democratic leader.

ANOTHER VICTIM

ANOTHER HIGH FINANCIER DIES SUDDENLY.

This Make a Total of Nineteen Persons Who Have Died as a Result of the Recent Panic.

The death of John G. Jenkins, Sr., in New York, on Friday, makes a total of nineteen persons who have died, a maqority of them by their own hands, as a result of the recent financial troubles. A complete list of the victims follows:

November 13, 1907—Nathan Westheimer, retired financier, sustaining heavy losses; suicide.

November 14—Charles T. Barney, deposed bank president; suicide.

November 15—L. N. Underwood, Columbia professor, driven insane by reverses, killed himself.

November 13—Nicholas M. Smith, and Mrs. Smith, New Rochelle, "Man of Mystery." Smith lost all and was killed by his wife, who then committed suicide and burned her home.

November 24—Mrs. S. T. Bonham, worried herself to death over the ruin of her husband, which was claimed to be due to the Jenkins failure.

November 25—Louis Straus, mine broker, plucked clean by the panic, caught in forgery, drinks poison.

November 26—Howard Maxwell, bank president, indicted, out on bail; committed suicide.

November 26—Valentine Haydahl, caught in Knickerbocker Trust company crash; suicide.

November 30—George Fruitman, diamond polisher, funds in the Borough Bank; mortgage due; suicide.

December 5—Clara Bloodgood, actress, funds tied up; suicide.

December 14—Worth Dallace, retired millionaire, 75 years old, loans tied up; suicide.

December 26—Ernest Steadman, lawyer and real estate man, lost all in panic; dead in subway.

January 1, 1908—Archibald Mitchell, young prodigal; money gone; ends life by gas.

January 9—Charles Wadsworth Whitney, Vanderbilt broker, worrying over financial troubles, ended life with bullet.

February 8—E. C. Brooks, once wealthy speculator; lost his last penny and committed suicide on floor of Produce exchange.

February 21—Col. Eugene W. Guildon, president of the Fuller Express company and Civil War veteran; worried greatly over business troubles and shot himself in office.

February 18—Harry Rosenburg, wealthy pawn broker, lost his savings in bank; suicide in subway.

March 12—John G. Jenkins, Sr., indicted banker; ill for several weeks, died at his home; apoplexy given as cause.

TESTIMONY GIVER OUT.

Suppressed Dispensary Matter Made Public by Charman Murray.

Chairman W. J. Murray, of the dispensary commission Wednesday made public the testimony taken in regard to the expense and per diem accounts of Mr. B. F. Arthur, one of the members of the commission who was appointed receiver by Judge Pritchard. This testimony was taken in October and was transmitted to Governor Ansel but the governor has taken no acton and all nformation in regard to the matter has been withheld from the press.

Mr. Arthur has not since attended a meeting of the commission. In fact, all inquiries were met with the answer that there "is nothing in it."

The investigation of Mr. Arthur was caused by a report to the commission by its attorney, Mr. W. F. Stevenson, in which he said.

"Voucher No. 211, the Hon. B. F. Arthur, for March, shows 13 days' service in March, $65. The record shows that he attended meetings of the board on March 12 and 13, and he doubtless came down to sign checks which could not have taken more than two days, which would leave nine days to be accounted for, which I don't understand, and if allowed to stand as it will subject the board to grave criticism, and constructive per diem cannot be allowed It contains items of mileage to Richmond which should be explained fully in the vocher or mileage could not be charged from Rchmond to meet the board here.

"His account for April is for eight days, and the record shows only one day at a meeting, and if we allow one day to go and come and one trip for signing checks, allowing two days, making four possible days for the month and I cannot approve the voucher as it stands."

It seems that whenever Mr. Arthur came from Union to Columbia to sign checks be charged up three days, although he was not engaged more than fifteen minutes in signing the checks. On one occaison he charged mileage from Richmond, Va.

Speed the Day.

Miss May Harris Armor of Georgia is trying to earn fame as the Mother Shipton of Pennsylvania. She is up there prophesying that in ten years not a drop of liquor will be manufactured in the United States.

TALKS TO WOMEN

President Roosevelt in an Address Condemns Race Suicide.

EXALTS MOTHERHOOD

He Says the Mother is the One Supreme Asset of the Nation, and That He Abhors the Man Who Mistreats Women, Most Especially the Women of His Own Household.

The White House was the scene Tuesday of the formal opening of the first nternational congress on the welfare of the child, which is being held under the auspices of the National Mothers' congress. The 200 delegates representing all the States and territories and a dozen or more of the leading countries of the world were received at the White House at 2.30 o'clock that afternoon when President Roosevelt delivered an address to them in which he declared that he placed the society ahead of the Civil War veterans, because he said in the final analysis, it is the mother only who is a better citizen than the soldier who fights for his country.

The president said in part:

"The successful mother, the mother who does her part in rearing and training aright the boys and girls who are be the men and women of the next generation, is of greater use to the community and occupies, did she only realize it, a more honorable as well as a more important position than any successful man in it.

"Nothing in life that is really worth having comes save at the cost of effort. No life of self-indulgence of mere vapid pleasure can possibly, even in one point of pleasure itself, yield so ample a reward as comes to the mother at the cost of self-denial, of effort, of suffering child-birth, of the long, slow, patient, trying work of bringing up the children arght. No system of education, no system of moral training can be right unless it is based fundamentally upon the recognition of seeing that the girl is trained to understand the supreme dignity, the supreme usefulness of motherhood. Unless the average woman is a good mother, unless she bears a sufficient number of children so that the race shall increase and not decrease, unless she brings up these children in soul and mind and body—unless this is true of the average woman, no brilliancy of genius, no material prosperity, no triumphs of science and industry, will avail to save the race from ruin and death. The mother is the one supreme asset of national life; she is more important by far than the successful statesman or business man, artist or scientist.

"I abhor and condemn the man who is brutal, thoughtless, careless, selfish with women, and especially with the women of his own household. The birth pangs make all men the debtors of all women. I abhor and condemn the man who fails to recognize all his obligations to the woman who does her duty. But the woman who shirks her duty as wife and mother is just as heartily to be condemned. We despise her as we despise and condemn the soldier who flinches in battle.

"Because we so admire the good woman, the unselfish woman, the farsighted woman, we have scant patience with her unworthy sister who fears to do her duty; exactly as, for the very reason that, we respect a man who does his duty honestly and fairly. All honor to the man or woman who does duty, who renders service, and we can only honor him or her if the weight of our condemnation is felt, by those who flinch from their duty.

"I want to ask your assistance for two or three matters that are not immediately connected with the life in the family itself, but that are of vital consequence to the children. In the first place, in the school, that the school work be made practical as possible. For the boys I want to see training provided that shall train them toward, and not away from, their life work; that will train them toward the farm or the shop, not away from it. With the girl, see that it is not made a matter of mirth that the girl who goes to college comes out unprepared to do any of the ordinary duties of womanhood.

"As regards our public school, especially I want to put in a special word in behalf of the right kind of play grounds. No school is a good school if it has not a good playground. Help the children to play, and remember that you can often help them most by leaving them entirely alone.

"You can not have good citizens, good men and good women of the next generation if the boys and girls are worked in factories to the stunting of their moral, mental and physical growth. Wherever the national government can reach, it should do away with the evils of child labor, and I trust this will be done; but much must be done by the actions of the several State legislatures; and do, each of you, in your several States, all that you can to secure the enactment, and then the enforcement, of laws, that shall put a stop to the employment of children of tender age in doing what only grown people should do.

"Do not forget that love is what the home is based on; but do not do children, don't do grown people, the dreadful injustice—through a love that is merely one form of weakness—of failing to make the child, or I might add, the man, behave itself or himself. A marriage should be a partership where each of the two partes has his or her rights, where each should be more careful to do his or her duty, than to exact duty from the partner, but each must in justice to the other partner no less than to himself or herself, exact the performance of duty by the other partner. (Applause.) Let each of you do his or her duty first but do not lose your self respect by submittng to wrong.

The first session of the congress was held at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church at John Marshall place and C street. Elmer E. Brown, United States commissioner of education, who was appointed by President Rosevelt as the official representative of the United States, spoke on "Children in the United States."

SOME PLAIN TALK.

FROM SENATOR TILLMAN ON THE TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

Said Present Needs of the Republican Party for Campaign Funds Care for Trusts Necessary.

Senator Frye's joint resolution to provide for the transportation by American ships only of material for use in the construction of the Panama canal, which was brought up in the senate Tuesday by unanimous consent, was the subject of an animated debate on various phases of th work of providing material for the canal.

Mr. Frye stated that five million barrels of cement are to be used in the constructon of the canal and said that under the law American ships cannot compete for transportation service, as British ships cost 33 1-3 per cent. less for both construction and for their operation. His resolution was to give the trade to American ships, regardless of the difference in cost. He submitted statistics showing that there were 10 times as much tonnage of Ameican vessels as was necessary to ship the cement needed.

An amendment by Senator Foster of Louisiana providing that the restriction should not apply to the Gulf ports or any part of the United States from which vessels of the United States could not be secured for the trade, was accepted by Mr. Frye.

Senators Fulton, of Oregon, and Bacon, of Georgia, sought to have the amendment extended to the northern Pacific and southern Atlantic coasts, respectively, but were unsuccessful.

Mr. Lodge ,commenting on the propriety of securing cement on the isthmus, said it would cost $1,000,000 to erect plant there for that purpose.

Mr. Culberson said there was need of protecting the United States from extortion by the monopolies that would be benefited by the resolution.

Mr. Bacon thought the resolution should not leave the direction to the president to determine that American ships should be given this business when their charges were not extortionate nor unreasonable. He wanted the restriction mandatory so that every bidder could know what he would meet in the way of transportation.

Mr. Tilman, declaring against buying cement in the United States at greater cost than elsewhere, called Mr. Lodge to his feet with the statement that if he wanted free cement he should apply the same principle to lumber and and other material used on the canal or in this country.

"I would like powerful well to have that done," retorted Mr. Tillman, "as I represent a good many farmers who would be benefited by cheap supplies."

Mr. Tilman added that the need for campaign funds made it necessary to look after the interests of the shipping trust.

The resolution was then laid aside until later.

FIREBUGS LYNCHED.

Four of Them Taken From an Officer and Hanged.

Dave Poe, Tom Ranston and two Jenkins brothers, all negroes, were lynched at Vancleave, Miss., by a mob of 30 men Tuesday night. The men were in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Evans of Jackson county en route to jail when the mob overtook them.

A series of incendiary warehouse fires, causing losses in foodstuffs and other supplies, incensed the people of the vicinity. The four negroes confessed their guilt when the mob took them from the deputy and all four were hanged to limbs of trees by the side of the road where their bodies were found the next morning.

BRYAN WILL WIN.

New York Sun Says Democrats Will Carry That

STATE IN NOVEMBER

Over Any Candidate the Republicans May Name.—A Washington Correspondent Says Well Informed Politicians Not Only Agree With This View, But Look Confidently for Bryan to Be President.

Ralph Smith, the Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Journal, says Democrats have been out of power for so long and the party has met with such overwhelming defeat in national elections of recent years that ordinarily, it would seem extremely hazardous to predict a Democratic victory at the coming presidential election. But there are in Washington today many of the best posted politicians in the country—men who have had long experience and who have made a study of conditions—who confidently predict the election of Mr. Bryan next fall over any candidate the Republicans may nominate at Chicago, and these men are not enthusiastic Bryanites, nor on the died-in-the-wool Democrats. Many of them are old line Republicans, men who have never voted anything but the Republican ticket.

The New York Sun, anti-administration, anti-anything-opposed-to-special-interests, in its leading editorial of Tuesday, March 3, declared that William Howard Taft cannot be elected president, even if he is nominated by the Republicans at Chicago, which it doubts. This interesting statement is made even more so by the further declaration that either William J. Bryan or William R. Hearst, if nominated by the Democrats at Denver, can carry New York state over any candidate the Republican party may put up.

The past inconsistences of The Sun, tokether with its well-known pro-corporation, pro-capitalistic policy, to say nothing of its bitter antagonism of President Roosevelt, and "his policies," has tended to weaken the declaration, but the editorial has just the same attracted much attention and caused widespread comment among politicians in Washington.

Among other things, the editorial says:

"If Mr. Taft were to secure the Republican nomination, a contingency which has been effectively provided against, he could not be elected. The Democratic candidate, whether Hearst or Bryan, would win."

"Speaking of our own state (New York) we record our conviction," continues the editorial, "that no Republican candidate, and we particularly include Mr. Roosevelt himself, can carry it against Bryan, Hearst, or any other Democrat that may be placed in nomination at Denver, There are mighty and revolutionary changes operating in the political landscape."

The editorial offers an opportunity to discuss, briefly, the chances of Democratic success at the next election. Regardless of the Sun's sincerity, there are in Washington a number of people, supposedly well posted, who share the belief that success will perch upon the standard of the Democratic party at the next election, and they all concede the nomination of Bryan by acclamation at Denver.

The Sun is probably the first to come forward with the claim that the Democrats will carry New York, and this statement is attributed more to dislike for Mr. Roosevelt than to a genuine conviction.

But the Republican party is in power, and, as a young statesman from Georgia often says, "a panic is upon the people." Whether there be a panic in reality makes little difference, the fact is that hundreds of thousands of men are out of work, particularly in the more populous states of the east and the middle west. It makes no difference whether the Republican party is responsible for the hard times, the great mass of people believe such to be the case, and there are many who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket who believe that a change would do them good and benefit the country.

No class of persons study politics more closely than the Washington correspondents, and it is surprising to note the growing belief among these men that Bryan will be elected, regardless of whom the Rebublicans nominate. Some of the oldest and best informed writets in the gallery—Republicans, representing great Republican papers—freely confess that the chances of Democratic success look much brighter today than do the Republican chances.

New Yorkers look upon the Sun's editorial declaration with varying views, but they all agree that it is quite significant. The concludng paragraph, especially, has impressed them, and this paragraph predicts that New York state will go Democratic.

The last sentence, "There are mighty and revolutionary changes operating in the political landscape," is regarded as a particularly significant hint. "The mighty and revolutionary changes" are taken to mean a determination in certain quarters to accept Bryan, or Hearst, if need be, in preference to either Roosevelt or Taft.

KILLED HER FRIEND.

A YOUNG LADY FROM SAVANNAH KILLED IN BOSTON, MASS.

The Murder Was Committed by Another Young Lady, Suffering from Melancholia, Due to Overwork.

Suffering from melancholia, due to overwork, Miss Ruth Chamberlin Weed, of Philadelphia, shot and killed Miss Elizabeth Bailey Hardee, of No. 214 Gwinneth street, East Savannah, Georgia, and then committed suicide at the Laurens School for Girls in the Fenway district. The bodies of the two women were found by Mrs. Page, the matron of the school. The Laurens School was established last fall by Miss Hardee and Miss Weed. On October 1, the day school opened, Miss Weed broke down as a result of overwork and as a result was committed to a sanitarium to be treated for nervous prostration.

Tuesday night Miss Weed escaped from the sanitarium and made her way to the school. She appeared to be badly deranged mentally. A fruitless attempt was made to communicate with the authorities of the sanitarium, and at length Miss Hardee succeeded in getting Miss Weed to go to bed in Miss Hardee's chamber on the third floor of the school building.

Both women were awakened by Mrs. Page and notified that they must get up if they were to catch the 7.50 train, on which Miss Weed was to be taken to West Newton. Mrs. Page left them and a few moments later the shooting occurred. Mrs. Page thinks the mention of returning to the sanitarium must have excited and angered Miss Weed and induced the shooting.

From the nature of the wounds Medical Examiner Stedman decided that Miss Weed had committed suicide by shooting herself through the right temple after having shot Miss Hardee through the base of the brain. Both women were about 32 years old and they had been intimate since their graduation from Wellesley College. Miss Hardee received her diploma in 1894, while Miss Weed received hers a year later. Miss Hardee was an instructor of mathematics in Wellesley in 1899 and 1900, and last year taught school in Vermont.

Miss Weed also had been teaching in various sections of the county. Last summer the two women decided to open a boarding school for girls on Audubon road, in the Fenway district, October 1, the day upon whch the Laurens School, as they called it, was opened, Miss Weed broke down as a result of overwork and was taken to a sanitarium in West Newton, where she had since been under treatment. While at the sanitarium Miss Weed had been subject to severe attacks of melancholia. Escaping the other night, she made her way to Laurens School, where Miss Hardee volunteered to care for her during the night.

Miss Weed behaved in a peculiar manner, according to the teachers, wandering aimlessly about the school building and occasionally making a strange or incoherent remark. At length Miss Hardee persuaded Miss Weed to retire, and the demented woman followed her to her own chamber on the third floor of the school. When Mrs. Page, the matron of the school, went to Miss Hardee's room the next morning she was shocked to find both women dead.

The pupils at the school, about 40 in number, are the daughters of wealthy parents from all sections of the country.

Miss Hardee, in addition to school work, had taken a great interest in settlement work in the city, and especially among the Itlians in the north end. During her college career she was prominent in many branches and extremely popular. Miss Weed's work since leaving college has been confined almost entirely to teaching. While in the sanitarium at West Newton she was frequently subject to extreme paroxysms of weeping, but never appeared to bear any animosity to any of her friends.

Negro Killed.

At Chicago a quarrel that started in a crowded street car Thursday night ended in the killing of John H. Mapp, a colored man, by James McDonald, who was accidentally jostled by the negro.

Six Chinamen Killed.

Six Chinese dead, two others badly injured and one building destroyed was the result of a fire n Chinatown, at 1st and Oak streets, in Maryville, Cal., Thursday. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fatal Fire Damp.

At Dartmound, Prussia, five men were killed in the Lukas mine, as the result of an explosion of fire damp. Thirty miners were entombed but they were resuced by their comrades after several hours of heroic work.

SHOT HIS RIVAL

Because He Walked Home With a Young Lady and Then

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

At Marion a Young Man Walks Into Cotton Mill, Shoot and Dangerously Wounds Another Young Man and on His Way Home Puts Bullet Through His Brain.—Community Terribly Shocked.

A dispatch to The News and Courier says the cotton mill village in the eastern surburbs of Marion was terribly shocked by a double tragedy, which occurred Friday morning as a result of which one man is dead and another dangerously wounded.

At about 8 o'clock Luther Hewitt, a young man who had been up until a few days ago, an employee in the mill, walked into the mill, where Arthur Stephens was at work, and after saying only a few words to him fired at him at a distance of about one or two steps, the ball taking effect in his neck, passing to the right of his windpipe. Stephens immediately ran, but was shot again at a distance of a few steps, this ball hitting him in the back just over the left shoulder, causing him to fall.

Hewitt, evidently thinking that he had killed the man turned deliberately and walked out of the mill and toward his father's house, but when within a short distance of his home, turned the pistol and fired at his own head, but missed the first time. The second attempt, however, was successful. He held the pistol to his right temple and fired, killing himself instantly.

Dr. Z. G. Smith was hastily summoned, and reached the wounded man within a few minutes, and findinth that neither of the balls could be easily located, he decided to take his patient to the hospital in Florence, where he hopes that with the use of an X-ray machine, the balls may be located, extracted and the man's life saved.

The train from Wilmington to Florence was at the station at the time he examination of Mr. Hewitt was being made, and Conductor Jones kindly consented to hold the train for ten minutes until the wounded man could be placed upon it, and this was done within that time, Dr. Smith accompanying him to the hospital.

The alleged cause of the trouble is said to be that young Stephens walked home from a party last night with a young lady to whom the deceased was very much attached. But the general impression among the friends of both parties is that Hewitt's mind must have been unbalanced, although he had not shown any previous symptoms of mental derangement.

Neither of these young men is married, both of them living in the mill village with their parents. The deceased was a son of Mr. W. D. Hewitt the night watchman at the mill, and Arthur Stephens is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stephens. Both of the families are natives of Marion County and have a great many friends, who are inexpressibly grieved by the tragedy.

MILLS SHUTTING DOWN.

Thousands of Operatives Are Affected by the Curtailment.

Thousands of employees of New England Mills and factories went on a short time basis following several months of depression. In some places reports come of several factories resuming work after the shut down or increasing their running time.

The Hargraves Parker mills in Fall River went on a four days a week basis. The Fisher Manufacturing Company's cotton mills, at Fisherville, Mass., employing 700 hands, were shut down until Monday.

The Gabot mills, at Brunswick, Me., with 800 hands, went on a schedule of four days a week.

Cotton mills in several towns owned by B. B. and R. Knight, and employing six thousand operatives, went on a three quarters time schedule.

The Putnam Manufacturing Company's mills went on three and a half time schedule and the Nightingale and Powhattan mills, of Putnam, Conn., have reduced to four days a week, affecting 700 hands.

The Edwards cotton mills, at Augusta, Maine, employing 1,000 hands, adopted a half schedule, and the Whitin machine shops, at Whitinville, Mass., making cotton mill machinery, with 1,800 men, reduced time to forty-five hours a week.

Curtailment of production is also approved by the Chicopee cotton mills, of Chicopee Falls, 1,300 hands, the Dwight mills, of Chicopee, 500 operatives, Salmon Falls mills, Salmon Falls, N. H., 700 operatives, Naumbeag cotton mills, of Salem, 1,500 hands, and other concerns.