

BRYAN'S VIEWS.

He Says Reorganization Means Retreat and Retreat Disaster.

SAYS PRINCIPLE MUST GOVERN.

The Party Must Not Secure the Much Demanded "Harmony" by Surrendering to Trusts. Situation Boldly Handled.

Three hundred Democrats attended the Jeffersonian banquet at Des Moines, Ia., Thursday night and the demand for tickets could not be met. The attendance was representative of the Democratic party throughout the State of Iowa. The principal speakers were Wm. J. Bryan and former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson. William Randolph Hearst of New York, who had been announced as a speaker, sent a letter in which he urged continued devotion by Democrats to the principles of Jefferson.

Mr. Bryan's views as to the proper policy for the Democratic party in the coming presidential campaign. He said in part:

"In the approaching struggle for political supremacy appeal will be made more earnestly than ever before to Democrats to present an unbroken front. An appeal to all, regardless of past party affiliations, who condemn favoritism in legislation—that favoritism which enriches the few at the expense of the many; to all who by wise legislation, would curb the power of the trusts, that constant menace to honest business enterprise; to all who support government tolls which condemn extravagant and wasteful expenditures of the public money; to all who condemn the latter day policy of foreign conquest; in a word, to all who would restore the safe and economical methods in government, established by the founders of the republic."

Responding to the toast, "Democracy," Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"While this banquet has not been advertised as a 'harmony' feast it is much more in the interest of harmony than high priced banquets, which are held for the purpose of securing a select audience for the men who have recently appeared on the stump in behalf of the Democratic party."

"Harmony, like happiness, is not secured by seeking for it; it comes as the reward of right doing. Harmony is a thing to be felt, not a thing to be talked about. The mere mention of harmony suggests differences that need reconciliation, and the vociferous talk about harmony among those who disturbed it, left the party and naturally recalls the issues that created the disturbance and naturally suggests the inquiry whether the prodigals have repented or demand repentance of the party."

"The difference which existed on the money question still exists, for while the Republicans are boasting that the money question is settled, money is tight in the great financial centers and the financiers of this country are resorting to extraordinary methods to get enough money into circulation to carry on business."

"On the trust question the same line of cleavage appears. The men who threatened a panic if silver was stored, now threaten a panic if the trusts are disturbed, and the trust magnates are casting about for a Democratic candidate so much like a Republican that the trusts can rest easy, no matter which candidate is elected."

"Reorganization means retreat, and retreat means demoralization and disaster. The point of standpoint of experience, retreat could not be justified. The party pulled nearly a million more votes in support of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms than were polled by Mr. Cleveland, even before his political crimes were exposed. What would be the result today if the standard were put in the hands of men known to be unfaithful to Democratic principles or even in the hands of those that are known to be faithless? But there is a seriousness about the arguments made by the reorganizers which ought to disgust any well-meaning or high-minded citizen. It is really insulting to a man to intimate that he thinks it is more important that we get control of the administration than that we administer power upon Democratic principles and in the interest of the people at large."

"To say that a right principle must be dropped because the party has suffered defeat in support of the principle is as ridiculous as it is cowardly. The Democratic party has been defeated more often on the tariff issue than any other issue, and yet that is the issue that the reorganizers would make the paramount one. The trust question was an issue both in 1896 and in 1900, and there is as much reason for declaring that the elections vindicated private monopolies as to say that they vindicated the gold standard. In 1900, the trust question was more discussed than the money question and yet the people who want to drop the money question pretend to feel an interest in the trust question. Imperialism was the paramount issue in 1900 and overshadowed all others, and yet those who opposed imperialism would not be willing to discuss that issue."

"While circumstances determine the emphasis that should be placed upon particular issues no party can afford to abandon a righteous position once taken for fear that to maintain it would be unpopular."

Mr. Bryan referred to Governor Cummins as at the head of a protest in Iowa "against the domination of the Republican party by the corporations," and continued:

"He is going to engraft the Iowa idea of the national Republican platform. While he seems destined to fail in his purpose and while he may support the Republican ticket, no matter how odious the domination of his party by corporations may become, let us encourage him for every word that he speaks in favor of tariff reform or anti-trust legislation which has an educational influence. His words will go on making converts, even though he may recant rather than leave his party. Governor Cummins calls himself a Republican, but shows sympathy with the people as against the corporations. He has proven that he is much nearer the Democratic party than the men who left us in 1896, who in 1897 boasted of the support they had given to the Republican party and who now make their return to the party contingent upon the party's abandonment of the people's interest."

"Governor Lufkinette of Wisconsin has also shown some restiveness un-

SPLENDID CAREER

Of Mr. Edward Strobel, Who Is to Be the Legal

ADVISER OF THE KING OF SIAM.

He Has Held Many Positions of Honor in the Diplomatic Service of the United States.

The dispatch from Chester announcing Thursday that the Hon. Edward H. Strobel had been appointed legal adviser to the king of Siam was a source of gratification to those who had watched with interest the steady rise of this brilliant South Carolinian who is still a young man. The Columbia State says Mr. Strobel has held important positions under the federal government for the past 20 years and in view of his eminent fitness for such positions of learning and responsibility his friends are not surprised at the last honor which has been conferred upon him.

Mr. Strobel is a native of Charleston but his home has been in Chester since the beginning of the war between the States, for it was during the time when Charleston was being shelled by the enemy that his mother, accompanied by her son and her daughter, "refugees" in Chester. The family made their home there after the death of Mr. Strobel which occurred before the end of the war. The elder Mr. Strobel had been a prosperous banker.

Edward Strobel attended the schools in Chester until 1870 when he went to Charleston and the tutelage of a celebrated school master—Sacht-Leban—was prepared for Harvard university.

In the summer of 1873 he passed the entrance examinations with honors and entered Harvard in the celebrated class of 1877, of which the late Governor Russell of Massachusetts was most distinguished member. Congressman Littaure of New York is another distinguished member of that class. Strobel was very successful in his college career and carried off a number of honors, graduating with much distinction. After finishing collegiate course he traveled in Europe, beginning the study of law. Returning to Cambridge he graduated from the Harvard law school in the class of 1882.

Mr. Strobel's political career began in 1884, when he was appointed secretary of the legation at Madrid when that embassy was headed by the distinguished Alabamian, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, minister to Spain. In the absence of Dr. Curry, Mr. Strobel frequently acted as charge d'affaires, and won some distinction in his work in the diplomatic field.

When the Republicans returned to power under President Harrison, Mr. Strobel came back to this country and practiced law in New York city. On account of his distinguished services at Madrid, Mr. Strobel was made first assistant secretary of state when Cleveland was elected the second time. This was a position of great responsibility, and the honor was a great one for so young a southern man. Later he was appointed minister to Ecuador and subsequently to Chili.

His services in the latter field were of such a character that when the Republicans again came into power and he was relieved of his post in Chili, the people of the latter country joined with the people of the Argentine Republic in asking that Mr. Strobel settle there as the special commissioner to settle the boundary dispute between the two countries, a dispute which threatened to be followed by serious consequences. He won new laurels in this difficult piece of work.

About that time the trustees of Harvard decided to establish the professorship of international law in the law school with the understanding that the appointee should have had experience in the diplomatic field. Mr. Strobel was selected by the trustees of the university to be the one man among the Harvard graduates who possessed all the qualifications for this hard position. Their selection proved most satisfactory and Mr. Strobel has been a decided success in the chair of international law at this great university.

It may be of interest that Mr. Strobel with all his "globetrotting" has never gotten married. His sister, Mrs. David Hemphill, is still living in Chester and his cousin, Mrs. W. K. Bachman, is a resident of Columbia. Capt. Wm. A. Courtenay of New York is also a cousin. Mr. Strobel is proud to claim South Carolina as his native State.

RACE PREJUDICE

Is No Greater in the South Than in the North.

Memory of Wade Hampton.

Organized Veterans and Others Are Called Upon to Hurry Up the Work in Their Counties.

The legislative committee to take charge of the appropriation for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Wade Hampton, and also of all voluntary contributions which may be committed to them, has issued an address calling upon the "men and women of South Carolina" to aid in erecting this monument at the earliest date possible.

The address, after reciting the act of 1903, which has already been printed, continues:

"In accordance with the terms of this act we have been appointed by his excellency, Governor Heyward, a commission to carry out the patriotic purpose. We had hoped that the excellent and distinguished gentlemen appointed by the association of Confederate veterans to raise a fund for the purpose of erecting a monument to Wade Hampton would continue the task they had so earnestly and successfully begun, but since they have thought it best that both the collection of the private fund necessary to secure the public appropriation and the erection of the statue should be in our hands we heartily enter upon this labor of love, assured that we shall have the cheerful cooperation of the men and women of South Carolina and that the pious work will soon be accomplished."

"Mr. Robert W. Shand, in behalf of the Hampton memorial committee, has already placed in our hands the sum of \$960.50, raised by the Hampton Memorial association, to which \$249.10 has been added from contributions made through Mr. Willie Jones. The sum of \$1,209.60 must therefore be raised by subscription in order to secure the appropriation from the public treasury and to justify us in perfecting a contract for the proposed statue for which we are now preparing the designs and estimates. We are informed that other sums have been subscribed and we ask that they be collected and forwarded to J. Q. Marshall, treasurer of the commission, at once."

"We have adopted the following plan for raising the additional amount: The Confederate camps in each county are requested to recommend five suitable persons in their respective counties to be appointed by a county committee to collect and forward the quotas requested from the several counties. We feel that this is a privilege rightly belonging to the comrades of the deceased chief-tain."

"The sons of the veterans are urged to unite with their fathers in this work for honoring Hampton to their honor and their parents. The daughters of the Confederacy and the rest of the patriotic women of the State who have ever been instant in ministering to the heroes of the Lost Cause when living and commemorating their valor when dead, and have in many ways already testified to their love for Wade Hampton, need not be urged to make this the crowning effort of their patriotic devotion."

"The public at large will esteem it a privilege to testify to their admiration for one who in war and peace was the embodiment of the spirit and genius of South Carolina."

"Wade Hampton's long life of more than four score years was devoted to the service of his State. In early manhood he was a safe counselor in the general assembly. When South Carolina led in secession, it matters not to this policy was not deemed by him to be wise, he was among the first to draw his sabre and shed his blood for one who in war and peace was the embodiment of the spirit and genius of South Carolina."

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STIRRING APPEAL

To Carolinians to Perpetuate the Memory of Wade Hampton.

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HER SKATING LESSON.

I certainly thought her a beauty. I thought that she must be my fate. Until, more for pleasure than duty, I had to instruct her to skate.

He Settled.

Oh, said the hour when I told her I'd make for some morning a date! She came, I understood to hold her. And teach her the way she should skate. My neck, in a manner most frantic. She clutched, I feel called on to state it might have seemed very romantic. Had she not been learning to skate. She fell, with a scream most despairing. I know to a fraction her weight. I know, too, what those she was wearing. The day that I taught her to skate. We rose, and she said she would try it again—that she thought it was great. I myself was disposed to deny it. But she seemed determined to skate. The next time together we tumbled. The ice nearly fractured my pate. The meekness of saints would have grumbled. At teaching that dame to skate. I think for her subsequent lesson. A mighty long time she will wait. I hadn't a well bustled dress on. It hurt me, that learning to skate. —Chicago News.

SPELL TERRAPIN.

There Are Five Ways, So You Will Hardly Get It Wrong.

Spanish Dances.

"The terrapin enjoys one distinction that is rather unique," said a man who keeps his eye skinned for curious things, "and it is found precisely in the fact that there are more ways to spell the name of this creature of the water than any other I have any knowledge of. It is almost impossible to spell it incorrectly, and this is something you can say very few words in the English language. By consulting the dictionary you will find that there are five ways of spelling the word, and they are these: Terrapin, terrapen, terrapene, turrapen. The preference is given to the first way of spelling the word—that is, terrapin—but if a man should happen to write it in some other way he would not be entirely wrong. There is not much excuse for spelling this word incorrectly. Why, a fellow can shut his eyes and hit the mark almost every time. He can write it in the dark. The harder some would be to write it incorrectly. And yet it happens now and then that men hit upon the wrong way of spelling this very same word. I have known men to spell it terrapin, but not in print. But the point I had in mind was the curious fact that there are so many correct ways of spelling the word, and at this time I cannot recall the name of a single other creature similarly circumstanced so far as the dictionary is concerned."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Spanish dances have a certain resemblance to the dances of the east. In our country one's idea of a dance is something in which the movement is due to the legs. In Japan and in Egypt the legs have very little to do with the dance. The exquisite rhythms of Japanese dances are produced by the subtle gesture of hands, the manipulation of scarfs, the delicate undulations of the body. In Arab dances and in the dance du ventre the legs are more nearly motionless. The legs are only used to assist in producing the extraordinary movements of the stomach and the hips in which so much of the dance consists. It is a dance in which the body sets itself to its own rhythm. Spanish dancing, which no doubt derives its eastern color from the Moors, is almost equally a dance of the whole body, and its particular characteristic—the action of the hips—is due to a physical peculiarity of the Spaniards, whose spines have a special and unique curve of their own.

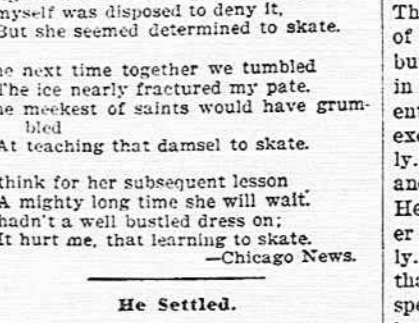
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"Do you think," asks Willie Rahrah, "that a college education will pay?" "No," answers Freddie Rushmore, "but I know my father will."—Chicago Tribune.

Not Borrowing Trouble. "Remember," said the college president, "was trying to raise funds, 'that the man who dies rich dies disgraced.'" "What of it?" answered the man who was trying to raise the \$200,000,000 mark. "The public always forgives a man after he's dead, anyway."—Chicago Record-Herald.

His Sort. "What kind of tobacco do you smoke, Rivers?" asked the friend who had dropped in. Rivers hesitated a moment. "As a rule," said Brooks, coming to his relief, "he smokes cut plug, except when I run out of it and happen to have some other kind in my desk."—Scranton Republican.

An Easy Mark. Willie Softleg—It was quite ill after that poker game last night; very ill, in fact. But I feel much easier this morning. Jack Shamppe—You're mistaken, my boy. It is simply impossible for you to be any easier than you were last night. —Philadelphia Ledger.

The Reason Why. Church—What in the world are they building so many tunnels under the North river for? Gotham—Oh, those are to accommodate the Kentuckians when they come to New York. It grieves them to see so much water.—Yonkers Statesman.

Prophecy Dreams. The belief in prophetic dreams is not entirely a superstition, according to the results obtained by two members of the French Institute. They point out that at night when the senses are at rest the brain is affected particularly by organic feelings in various parts of the body and that early symptoms of advancing diseases give a particular direction to the dreams. A familiar instance is nightmare, which indicates a dyspeptic condition. Immoderate drinkers see rats, snakes and insects in their dreams before the actual outbreak of delirium tremens, and so on.

In Her Debt. As a pleasant fact woman passed the corner Jones touched his hat to her and remarked feelingly to his companion: "Ah, my boy, I owe a great deal to that woman?" "Your mother?" was the query. "No, my landlady."

Not Dangerous. Biggs—Windig is a nice fellow, but he's given to exaggerating. Diggs—Yes, but that fault is counterbalanced by one thing? Biggs—What is that? Diggs—The general disposition of people to believe him.—Chicago News.

Won In A Walk. "Say, how did you get off in the glee club try-out?" "Made first bass on four bows."—Capparel.

His Conviction. There are two sides to a jail, and it's easier to get inside the outside than it is to get outside the inside.—Baltimore News.

South Carolina Still Leads. Among the evidences of progress noted by The Manufacturers' Record is the unusual degree of activity in the south during the past three months of negroes in new cotton mills. During that period an announcement has been made of 287,780 spindles and 6,243 looms in southern states, of which 205,680 spindles and 3,903 looms are credited to enlargements being made by established plants. The figures by States are as follows:

Alabama	2,500	2,100
North Carolina	100,600	2,165
Texas	17,000	450
Georgia	17,000	150
South Carolina	145,800	3,048
Mississippi	5,000	230
Total	287,800	6,243

Bishop Derrick, of the African Methodist Church, said, at a meeting of negroes in New York recently that of slaves in New York, 100,000 in Congo were an insult to the negroes. Negroes like Bishop Derrick, who enjoy good fat salaries, can afford to talk such nonsense, but the good, old faithful slaves of the South need the help of the government and should have it.

TEACHERS PAST AND PRESENT

Some of His Disadvantages and Some of His Compensations.

"Ichabod Crane," says Southern Education, "taught school in Sleepy Hollow, but he was forced to give singing lessons and keep around with his pupils in order to board around with his pupils in a community in Lincoln county, North Carolina, in the early 40's the public school trustees had a custom of appointing the need of a teacher and also informing the public at the same time that the school would be "let out" on a certain day to the lowest bidder. For several years the teacher of that school received eight dollars per month and boarded himself. His qualifications, as stated by himself, were ability to read and write and "to cipher to the Rule of Two in Fowler's arithmetic."

"Crates of Mallos taught grammar at Rome. Indeed, he was the very first teacher on that subject in that city, if we are to believe in the tradition that this man had the good sense to break his leg by falling into a sewer. From that time on he was considered good for nothing else but to be a teacher. Nero, the Roman emperor, had Thrasea put to death because he had a sour cast of countenance and resembled a school teacher. In the early days of America the school teachers always had some other occupation. They were grave diggers, or horse-traders or farmers, as well as teachers. In the south the teacher was often a teacher and was thereby a person more important than the teacher in natural sections of the country."

"But how is it now? The teacher of a rural school, if he is a man, is looked on more than otherwise with pity and contempt, especially if he is along toward middle or old age. If he is a young man, he is likely preparing to be a lawyer or a doctor or a preacher. If the teacher is a young woman she is ready to forsake her work the moment a desirable offer of marriage is made to her. To often the public does not respect the teachers' calling, and the teachers look upon their work in much the same light."

"In many communities the teacher does not have much social standing, neither has he any financial standing. He is not usually noted for great intellectual and moral qualities. There is not enough remuneration in the work to attract the men and the women of the best brains. Such persons enter other callings. Even in the southern cities, where the remuneration is better, the respect for the teacher is not high. The teacher is given away to some politician or incompetent teacher because he has some "pull."

"The Great Teacher was despised and rejected of men, but the best men and women nowadays will not suffer themselves to be so despised and rejected while other vocations as honorable stand open to them. In the spirit of the missionary and the martyr, some may give their lives to teaching. But what man, real man, wants his children doomed to asceticism, celibacy and social degradation? Men and woman who are the children of the social equals ought to be their teachers—virtile men and strong women whom parents would like to meet often."

"The teacher who lacks ambition, red blood, manly strength, social standing, cannot be a real teacher and a real leader. Mere goodness, the political "pull" the badge of charity must be disregarded and the selection of the children's models and leaders put on a professional basis, if we are to have a democracy realizing the highest and best development of the race."

A GREAT INVENTION

By an Alabama Man that Enables the Deaf to Hear.

Miller Reese Hutchinson, a young Alabamian, has recently won fame because of his efforts in behalf of the deaf. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that by means of invention, Mr. Hutchinson enabled three children who were deaf, dumb, and blind to hear a pianist play Sousa's marches. A phonograph repeated the sounds, and sounds of their own voices uttering the words "mamma" "papa" and "hello," in quavering childish treble. The experiments were made at the laboratory of Mr. Hutchinson and were witnessed by many persons. The invention consists, primarily, of a transmitter and a receiver, and a small electric battery. By means of these instruments sound is projected into the ear in a way that simulates the auditory nerve. The volume of sound has nothing to do with the action of these instruments. The penetrating quality of the electric sound wave apparently disregards the mechanism of the outer ear and effects the inner ear direct. The first patient brought out to try the effects of the invention was Orris Benson, who is blind, deaf, and dumb. A physician tried to make him hear in various ways but all his efforts were in vain. The little instrument was then clapped to the lad's ear, the current switched on, and Mr. Hutchinson, in an ordinary conversational tone, "papa," "mama," "hello," "papa." The youth worked his fingers rapidly in the sign language. The current was made stronger and he smiled. Then he tried to repeat the syllables and in a weird treble cried shrilly, "pah-pah."

Tobacco Figures. The Crop Reporter published by the department of agriculture in its current issue gives a long article on the wonderful growth of tobacco in this state. It says: The remarkable increase in the acreage, production and value to the tobacco crop of the Pee Dee section of South Carolina are important factors of the development of this great industry. Ten years ago this state could not be considered as a tobacco producing state by any means, but now the value of the tobacco crop annually is over \$31,000,000. The marked increase in this rapidly growing industry will be plainly seen by a few figures herewith given. In 1889 there were only 304 acres of tobacco planted in this state, upon which was produced a crop of 222,893 pounds, valued at \$23,998. While in 1902, 34,912 acres were devoted to the culture of tobacco, producing 25,524,408 pounds which is valued at more than \$10,000,000. The quality of tobacco produced in this state is excellent and is enjoying most enviable reputation on both domestic and foreign markets. The marked increase has been confined to a limited portion in the Pee Dee section. The four counties, Florence, Marion, Darlington and Horry produce about 80 per cent of the total crop raised in the state. The growth of the tobacco industry has been attended with great financial benefit to the farmers in many sections where cotton has heretofore been the chief crop. In many sections where cotton has heretofore been the only source of revenue to the farmer, the acreage is now being grown to such an extent that the money value of this crop surpasses that of cotton. This result has been attained without materially lessening the volume of the cotton crop, hence the annual income to farmers is practically double.

THE TAMED PRESIDENT.

It begins to look as if the President had been tamed by some body and we rather suspect that Senator Mark Hanna knows more about it than he will admit.

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It begins to look as if the President had been tamed by some body and we rather suspect that Senator Mark Hanna knows more about it than he will admit. As the Columbia State says "the roaring lion of November is the meek and peaceful lamb of April. What a transformation! In the brief span of six months!" The State goes on to say that "the bold, brave talk of the anti-trust people to applaud, The pictorial press represented the strenuous chief executive as a Goliath, brandishing a knotted club, and reducing all unwarlike combiners to their proper state. Yet it was noticed that the trusts were exhibiting no signs of mortal anguish. Cases of nervous prostration were not reported in that class, and Hanna still smiled cheerfully—doubtless winked his trustful eye. The great man who fries off the fat for the Republican campaign expenses said nothing in public. He let the president set off his anti-trust fireworks, but later, in heart to heart talks, doubtless revealed the true situation. The president's speech on 'The Trusts' Friday at Milwaukee reveals a thorough knowledge of the situation from the standpoint of Hanna and Pierpont Morgan."

"It was almost every two lines of Mr. Roosevelt's address there is an apology for the trusts or disapprobation of those who are fighting the unlawful combines. The attempt is made to burden all the honest trust fighters with the indiscriminate fanatical attacks on capital by socialists. The president professes absolute satisfaction with the anti-trust legislation of the last congress, when it was well known early in the session that he favored a more effective method of combating the immense power of the monopolies. The president quotes at length and with the highest approval, as demonstrating the important work being accomplished, the performances of the interstate commerce commission and Attorney General Knox in preventing a railroad deal here and equalizing a freight rate there. While these restrictions on the 'graft' of certain corporations in localities do not touch the real trust evils affecting every buyer in the union as well as many of the producers, the president has magnified them into accomplishments fulfilling the demands of the public. But he neglects to furnish the important information that the work he praises was completed or well under way when he made his demands last fall for adequate laws to control trusts."

"Great stress is laid on the effectiveness of the new 'publicity' law, when the department of commerce is given the means of enforcing it. It seems that the wily Republicans authorized an army and commissioned a general but failed to provide the sinews of war, so even the benefits to be derived by the public from publicity will be indefinitely postponed. The criminal weakness of this law is that it leaves it to the discretion of officials to decide what corporations are to have their affairs made public. Even the ingenious Hanna could not have devised a more effective fat frying scheme. It is not in the blood or bone of Republican officials to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, and a contribution of a million or two to the campaign fund will guarantee the secret conduct of any kind of highway robbery. Again the act declared by President Roosevelt to be admirable and all-sufficient applies only to those trusts formed after said act goes into effect, thus making immune the tremendous combinations already operating."

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