HE GAVE UP.

Allen Emerson, Murderer of Mr. Drake, Voluntarily Surrenders

ENTERS ON LIFE TERM.

A Reward of $1,100 Was Offered for His Capture.—He Says He Is Not Worried About the Crime He Committed, But Was Remorseful Because It Was Suspected That He Had Been Aided in Escape.

Allen Emerson, convicted, murderer, refugee from justice, with a standing reward of $1,100 for his capture dead or alive, gave himself up to the authorities of Anderson county and donned the garb of a convict at the South Carolina Penitentiary. He was in hiding for five months and up to the very minute that he walked out into the middle of the lone public road in the southern part of Anderson county last Saturday night, and revealed himself to an officer of the law his whereabouts were a mystery to the authorities.

Emerson was delivered to the penitentiary authorities Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock by Sheriff Green of Anderson county. Emerson was shaved and got the regulation hair cut and a brand new suit of stripes and was registered on the entry book as No. 17,629. After being weighed and measured and a general inventory registered Emerson sat down and told the following story of his escape and wanderings:

"I did Sheriff Green a dirty trick by breaking out of jail and going off leaving him to be criticised," said Emerson. "I never had a better friend in all the world than that man, and I haven't got a better friend than him today. I was a long ways from home—I don't care to say exactly where—when my conscience told me that I must come back and give up. I had figured on going farther, God knows where—just farther away. But that thought that I had done Sheriff Green a low down trick stayed with me. I saw in the newspapers where he was suspected of aiding me. Finally I made up my mind to come back and from the day I turned my tracks in this direction I never for a minute thought of turning back. The nearer I got to my old home the better I felt.

"Saturday I reached the Savannah river and rowed across in a batteau. I had two good pistols with me, loaded all around, and no one looking for the big reward should have taken me. I had made up my mind to come back and surrender and I did not want anybody to get any of the reward. I didn't want Sheriff Green of the State or the relatives of the man that I killed to have anything to pay. I just wanted to give up.

"I made up my mind ot go to the house of Will Adams, a magistrate's constable, who lives about 13 miles from Anderson. I was on my way to his house when I met him in the road. He was in a buggy. I don't believe he would have recognized me but I called out and asked if that was Bill Adams and he said it was. I told him who I was and what my purpose was. He said he would be glad to take me to Sheriff Green's and turned his buggy around right there in the road and carried me straight to the sheriff's house. He told the sheriff that I surrendered to him on the terms that no reward was to be paid.

"I was sure glad to get back and put myself in Sheriff Green's hands again. It's an awful thing to be in this place, but I feel better than I did any day I was away because the thought that I had done my best friend an injustice left me—it just made me miserable and if I hadn't come back I never would have seen any peace. I wouldn't be in this trouble now if I had listened to that man, but that's done and there ain't no use to talk about that now.

"It wasn't the crime that worried me. I killed Drake and the Judge sentenced me here for life and I am here to serve my sentence. I don't believe I should have been found guilty of murder in the first place, but I am here and I've got nothing to say against the court's decision now. It wasn't the crime, but it was the thought that I had done Sheriff Green a mean trick, that brought me back—and the jailer—I want to clear them both."

Emerson was asked to tell about his escape, and this is his story about that feature of the affair:

"I was in the upstairs part of the jail and nobody else was up there. One day, about a week, I guess, before I got out some plumbers were up there fixing something about the sewer and they had to go back to the court house for some tools or something. They left their things in the jail and while they were gone I hid a piece of the solder. They never mised it, anyway I never heard anything about it if they did.

"I knew the shape of the key that unlocked the door which led up the upstairs cells for I had been deputy sheriff under Sheriff Green two years and had handled the key hundreds of times. I went to work on that piece of solder to make a key.

"A small knife which was left in the jail by a prisoner who had gone was the only thing I had to work with. I used this to cut the key out of the solder. Of course, the first time I tried it it didn't work, but by turning it in the lock I could see just how and where it needed to be trimmed and cut and I kept on working at it until I had it all made so it would do the work.

"About a quarter of one o'clock on the night of August 20, 1907, I unlocked the door and slipped down the stairway into the jailer's office, turned the thumb-latch on the outside door (which is not a steel door) and went out that and then climbed the wall and got down by resting my foot on a little house which stands just outside the jail yard.

"I won't say just where I went to, no where I have been since I have got out, but this I will say, I crossed several States and ta one time figured on going a mighty long ways from home only that thought about the trick I played on Sheriff Green kept working on me until I made up my mind to come back, and I walked most of the way from where I was back to Anderson. I slept all right at night, but while I was awake the thing troubled me.

"There ain't a better man in the world than Sheriff Green and I am just as glad as can be that I came back. It was a dirty trick, a mean, low trick and I am sorry I ever did it. That man's been too good to me for me to treat him that way, but it is all right now, as much all right as I can make it."

Allen Emerson was convicted of having shot and killed Thomas F. Drake, August 12, 1906. Drake had a daughter to whom he hadn't spoken for thirteen years. The woman had married William Bailey, who was alleged to have been the author of her downfall. But Bailey disclaimed this and deserted the woman. She two years later became a mother and allen Emerson was alleged to have been visiting her clandestively. In consequence of her immoral conduct, her father became completely estranged from her.

SHEARS & SAWBUCK.

The Pathetic Tale of Two Farmers Who Bought Away

From Home Things That They Should Have Bought at Home From the Country Merchant.

Shears & Sawbuck kept a store
Such as never was before.
City folks they wouldn't sell.
Wouldn't let them have a smell.
Fetched their money—but by jing!
Couldn't buy a blessed thing!
Couldn't meet 'em face to face
An' then sell 'em with good grace.

Country trade was what they sought;
Folks would pay for what they bought
Fore they saw it, hide or tail,
They sent catalogues by mail
Out to ev'ry blessed one
Sittin' mall at Possum Run.
We set up nights and read
When we'd orter been in bed.

Book was 'bout as big as sin—
Had a lot of pictures in,
And a list of merchandise,
Ev'ry kkind and every size—
Sivin' prices that they swore
Knocked out ev'ry country store.
Looked so straight and seemed so true
I bit at it—and Jim did, too.

Jim's my neighbor, cross the way—
Best man ever worked in hay,
Just let him top off a stack—
Sheds rain like a turtle's back.
Pleasure jest to see him work,
Never knew ol' Jim to shirk;
Swings a scythe like it was play&
Love to watch him in the way.

Well; we,like a pair of fools,
Sent off—got some hayin' tools.
Jim got harness and a plow,
A range, I see it now;
Drat the thing, it was so light
Used it for a torch at night;
Throw'd the darn thing in the yard—
Use it now for rendering lard.

Fore Jim used the plow an hour
Found the blame thing couldn't scour;
Tried his harness—broke a tug—
Sought for solace in his jug—
In the cooler all that night
Jim reflected on his plight;
In the morning, Richard Stout,
Hardware merchant, bailed him out.

Jim said after that he'd stick
Close as brick to good ol' Dick.
Since he left the Possum jail
Says he won't buy goods by mail;
Says Dick's cheaper, anyhow—
Might have saved some on the plow,
On the other goods some more,
At his ol' friend's hardware store.

Jim says, "We can't sell no truck
To such folks as Shears-Sewbuck.
They'll take all our cash away,
But won't buy our corn or hay."
That seemed purty strange to me
So I wrote them that night
Just to see if Jim was right.

Ast 'em what they'd pay for oats?
Ast 'em what they'd pay for goats?
Could they use some likely shoats?
Had about four tons of hay
I could ship 'em right away.
Could I furnish Mr. Shears
With his family roasting ears,
Also would my friend Sawbuck
Buy some of my garden truck?

Answer came one summer day.
Said they couldn't use our hay;
Couldn't use our oats and shoats,
Didn't like our billy goats.
When they needed truck to eat
Bought it down on Water street—
Sorry, but they must refuse
Anything but cash to use.

I sat down and wrote 'em then;
"Hate to trouble you again,
But I want to thank you, sirs,
For your bunch of cockle burs,
If you love your feller man,
Do him good, sirs, when you can—
While our merchants sweetly sleep
Shears & Sawbuck shear your sheep."

SHE CAPTURES HIM.

A Frail Little Woman Held Burglar Until Police Came.

At Waterbury, Conn., Mrs. Lizzie Wolff, a frail woman, wife of Adrian F. Wolfe, superintendent of the tool room in the Scoville company's works, held up a flat thief in their home on Ridge street Friday night, made him disgorge, and then with a revolver, held him cowed in a corner until the police arrived, eighteen minutes later.

He is Arthur Rosenthal, a Boston crook, sentenced for burglary in Concord, March 28, 1906 and having a long criminal record.

Mrs. Wolff was at supper when, hearing a noise, she grabbed a revolver, swung the electric switch lighting the apartment, and found him ransacking her chamber. t

Bank Your Money.

The Newberry Observer gives this good advice. "If you have any money put it in the bank. Don't keep it about the house as a temptation to thieves and robbers. Banks are safe. Not one in a thousand ever fails. A railroad engineer in Augusta had $1,600 stolen from his residence one night last week. It has not been many years since a good woman of this county had $1,300 stolen from her premises and a good man had $700 from his. The bank is the place for your moeny until you get ready to spend it. Of course one ought to keep a little loose change about him for convenience; but home is no place for laying up money for saving."

COTTON GINNED.

Little Over Ten Thousand Bales Up to Sixteenth of January

Which is Nearly Two Thousand Bales Less Than the Number Ginned Up to the Same Time Last Year.

The census bureau Thursday issued a report showing that the cotton in the United States ginned from the growth of 1907 to January 16 was 10,337,607 bales, against 12,176,199 bales for the same period last year, and 9,989,624 bales for the same period in 1906. Active ginneries numbered 27,370.

Round bales were counted as half-bales. The number of round bales included 187,562 for 1908, 258,717 for 1907, and 270,669 for 1906. Sea island included 80,187 for 1908, 56,326 for 1907, and 104,710 for 1906.

The distribution of sea island cotton for 1908 by States is as follows: Florida, 27,421; Georgia, 40,436; South Carolina, 12,330.

Running bales ginned by States follow:

Alabama, 1,070,193 bales; 3,441 ginneries.

Arkansas, 667,196 bales; 2,103 ginneries.

Florida, 53, 473 bales; 247 ginneries.

Georgia, 1,771,913 bales; 4,538 ginneries.

Kentucky, 1,341 bales; 2 ginneries.

Louisiana, 596,476 bales, 1,849 ginneries.

Mississippi, 1,287,927 bales; 3,510 ginneries.

Missouri, 29,378 bales, 75 ginneries.

New Mexico, 303 bales; 2 ginneries.

North Carolina, 591,356 bales, 2,716 ginneries.

Oklahoma, 779,650 bales, 971 ginneries.

South Carolina, 1,093,707 bales; 3,177 ginneries.

Tennessee, 238,434 bales; 663 ginneries.

Texas, 2,146,548 bales; 3,975 ginneries.

Virginia, 8,212 bales; 101 ginneries. t

Reduce the Acreage.

The Rock Hill Herald calls attention to the efforts that are now being made to depress the price of cotton. The South Carolina spinners in their Columbia meeting decided to curtail production, it says. The New England spinners have done the same. They say they have no demand for goods and there is no use piling them up in warehouses. They claim that cotton is too high for the spinner to get any profit out of it. The English spinner at a recent meeting passed a resolution looking to the establishment of an immense cotton farm in the South so that they might teach people how to make, take care of and bale cotton. This all shows that spinners are anxious to get back to six-cent cotton and that they will unite their efforts and great capital to accomplish their purpose.

In view of this, what should the cotton growers do? asks the Augusta Herald. In the first place, as to the cotton grown last year, they should continue to hold it. The crop last year was a short one, at least two million bales short of meeting the ordinary requirements. The little curtailing of manufacture that may be done here and there will have little effect. The new mills will more than suffice to make the demand for the raw material as great as it was last year. So far as the cotton now on hand is concerned, it is bound to advance in price as the season advances.

As to next year the Southern farmer should prepare to meet the organized efforts of the manufacturers to bear the price by planting more corn, peas and small grain. That will surely lead up to raising colts, hogs and cattle. That will cut down guano bills. Prepare land throughly and plant two-third the usual acreage in cotton. That may give less cotton but more money. If it was known that the South would make only ten million bales this year, the crop would be bought for future delivery at 15 cents if possible. Then let the acreage be cut down. This is the only defense the farmers can make. With an abundance of corn, hay, hogs and cattle on hand the farmer wil be in a condition to hold his cotton till needed.

This is a stereotyped form of advice which has been given Southern farmers for many years before planting time. But it is worthy of more consideration now than ever. The high price for which cotton has sold all this season, and the still higher price which those will get who shall be able to hold it, will serve as an incentive to planting a larger acreage. If this be done, it will play to the hands of the manufacturers, as they have stacked the cards, The price next season would be low.

So the safe plan will be to devote a larger acreage to corn, small grain and other crops, and less to cotton. This will insure a high price for cotton and at the same time have the farms better stocked with food supplies. It would mean prosperity for the farmers, and for the entire South.

To this the Farmers Union and Southern Cotton Association should address themselves. As to the last seasons crop, they can do nothing more. Each individual holder of cotton must now determine when he shall sell his remaining bales. But through the Union and the Southern Cotton Association with their membership including the majority of cotton planters, the urgent need of reducing the acerage to be given to cotton should be set forth and an actual reduction of not less than twenty-five per cent effected.

A GENTLE ROAST

Given Secretary Cortelyou By Senator Tillman Because He

FAILED TO RESPOND

To a Resolution of the Senate in Reference to the Issue of Panama Bonds.—Senator Aldrich Defends Cortelyou and Make Excuses for Him, Which Causes Senator Tillman to Use Some Caustic Remarks.

Just before the United States Senate adjourned Tuesday Senator Aldrich received a letter from Secretary Cortelyou explaining the delay that has been experienced in his reply to the resolution calling on him for information concerning the recent Panama canal bond issue and the letter was promptly laid before the senate. Earlier in the day Senator Tillman indulged in caustic comment upon what he characterized as the secretary's apparent "disobedience" to a senate resolution.

In his letter Mr. Cortelyou said:

"I am sorry that there should have been a misunderstanding as to the time when my answer to the senate resolution regarding the treasury operations would be sent in. Had I been advised of your request to know when it might be expected, I would have replied that I required a little more time to go over the mass of figures it involved. It is my desire, of course, that all business of this kind shall be disposed of promptly, but this matter is so important that I have felt it desirable that every feature of the report should be clearly stated, both for the information of the senate and in justice to the department. It is my desire and intention to submit a complete response to the resolution and I hope to have it ready in the course of the next few days—in all probability about the beginning of next week.

"The amount of work involved in the preparation of such voluminous data may not be fully appreciated by some, but it should be remembered that the force in all the bureaus here, which have to do intimately with financial matters, have been for weeks working over time on the regular business of the department and to have this duty put upon them in addition materially increases their burdens."

Mr. Tillman opened this question in the senate by inquiring whether the vice president had received a reply to the resolution from the secretary of the treasury.

"Nothing yet," responded the vice president.

"It is a little curious that an officer of the government should be willing after we have given him considerable time to send in the information," said Mr. Tillman. "The currency bill is to be brought in and pressed for consideration and it seems strange that the secretary of the treasury who is directly responsible for our financial affairs should refuse to send in a report giving the information we need."

Chairman Aldrich of the finance committee, who was out of the room when Mr. Tillman made the inquiry, reentered the room at this juncture, just as Senator Platt suggested that he be called.

"We are told," said Mr. Tillman, "that Secretary Cortelyou is ill, but he was not too ill to go to New York to make a speech. It seems extraordinarily phenomenal that we can not get a report from him."

"The fact is," said Mr. Aldrich, "the papers were in form to be presented and they were placed before Secretary Cortelyou, but he found in order to make the presentation to the senate in a form satisfactory to himself would require a longer time than was supposed.

"The criticism in the senate as to that action led the secretary to make a frank and explicit answer to all suggestions as to what was done with the bonds and certificates of indebtedness. The secretary assured me this morning that he is preparing this matter as rapidly as possible."

"Is no definite time fixed?" asked Mr. Tillman. "As soon as possible means between now and doomsday."

"Those of us who know Mr. Cortelyou," said Mr. Aldrich, "know that he is never delinquent in his public duties, and I think if the senator from South Carolina would find an opportunity to talk this matter over with him he would be satisfied."

"It did not take that long to issue the bonds," insisted Mr. Tillman.

"That was a simple matter," retorted Mr. Aldrich. "The senator from South Carolina does not realize that he can put down on paper inquiries that will take many months and much work on the part of the force of a great department to answer. It is much easier to ask questions than to answer them.

"The senator will recall," interrupted Mr. Tillman, "that these questions were asked by his own committee. Now I will give some additional reasons why we would have this information forwarded to us. I have a letter from Mr. Kloberg inclosing a reply he received from Assistant Secretary Edwards.

"This," he continued, "may give some light as showing why the secretary finds it so difficult to answer inquiries we have propounded. This is the letter giving reasons why he refused to recognize bidders for bonds."

In reply Mr. Tillman read from Edward's letter: 'You are advised that under the reservation made by the department allotment was first made to individuals and institutions for amounts not exceeding $10.000. The remainder was allotted to the highest national bank.'

"This course was followed," the letter continued, "because it was not deemed wise in the currency stringency making allotments to individuals which resulted in leaving 90 per cent. purchase price in the banks and allowed them to take out circulation on the Panama bonds.

"This circular made no reservation of bids," declared Mr. Tillman. "This is purely an executive function and when the facts are brought out I think they will show that the secretary of the treasury has utterly disregarded the law in his anxiety, laudable as it may have been, to supply currency to New York against other parts of the country."

Mr. Tillman then turned to Mr Aldrich and indulged in some personal references to him. He declared that nothing could have consideration in the senate while the chairman of the finance committee was out of the chamber.

"We have to sit here," he said, "until his great personage comes through the door."

Mr. Tillman declared that the Republican side had to await the nod of the chairman of the committee on finance. "The senator," added Mr. Tillman, looking at Mr. Aldrich, "knows the great power and influence which he deservedly holds with the senate and with the country, and it is not worth while for him to affect mock modesty. He is too great a man to have any affectation of any sort."

Mr. Aldrich said he had great confidence in the secretary of the treasury and did not wish to discuss this question until he had before him the statement and suggestions of the secretary. He was satisfied that in a short time they would be laid before the senate and he thought the secretary should be given time to reply in the best possible manner. He was sure the secretary had done what he thought was best.

Mr. Tillman disavowed any intention of saying Mr. Cortelyou had not done what he thought the best. "Unfortunately," he added, "in this country we find ourselves subjected to what appeals to some of us as usurpation of power.

Mr. Tillman said he had noticed in the newspapers that the department of justice had given notice that it would not prosecute the coal carrying railroads of Pennsylvania if they did not obey the Hepburn interstate commerce law in regard to the ownership of products they transport. I think this statement is phenomenal," declared Mr. Tillman.

Senator Gallinger suggested that the law does not become operative until May 1, and he regarded the statement as so incredible that he did not believe it.

"It is time the senate should do a little business," said Mr. Tillman, on its own accord. We have got a doctor in command of a ship and all sorts of things are going on. I do not know what is going to happen next. It may be a declaration of war.

The senate devoted over two hours to considering the bill revising the criminal laws of the United States and then at 4.15 adjourned.

MURDERERS RUN DOWN.

Members of Desperate Band of Negroes Are Captured.

Three of a gang of negroes who brained a Cincinnati Southern telegraph operator, John Brown, at Annadel, Morgan county, Tennessee, and later shot and killed a bridge watchman, David Langley, last Saturday night, have been captured or killed. One, name unknown, was killed Monday by a posse. A second one was captured and is being held for safekeeping. The third surrendered to a farmer living near Wartburg after he had been shot by a posse, pursuing him. He was turned over to Sheriff Langley of Morgan county, who started for knoxville with him. Excitement is too high in Morgan county to keep the men in Wartburg jail. t

SHE FOOLED HIM.

A Georgia Farmer Who Had Faith in a Faker's Story.

A special to The Augusta Chronicle says a Russel county farmer claims to have lost $45 by consulting a clarivoyant in Columbus, Ga. Slaughter had a barn of his burned some weeks since, and came to the clairvoyant to find out who fired the structure. He was told that in ten days he would be told, and the "mind reader" incidentally informed him that gold was to be found on his land. He paid down $45 with the agreement that he would be told in ten days exactly where to locate the gold. He returned when the ten days were up, but the clairvoyant had fled. t

Will Be Bitter Fight.

The general impression in Washington is that Senator Knox will be the man upon whom all the anti-Roosevelt interests will combine, and that when the ultimate show down in the convention comes Knox and Taft will be the leading candidates. It is probable that the rase will be a close one between them on tne final ballot and it is possible that if some other candidate like Fairbanks. or La Follette, sticks to the last that there will be a deadlock. The control of the National Committee by the anti-Roosevelt faction, with its power to decide which of the contesting delegations shall be placed upon the roll of delegates may turn the scale against Mr. Roosevelt and his candidate.

All the power and money of the corporations and the tariff protected intererts will be used to prevent President Roosevelt from rounding up the Southern delegates into the Taft corral, and the opportunity for corruption will not be wanting where one side is ready to buy and the other side to sell. Such is the present condition in the Republican camp, but with "practical" politicians involved with both factions, there may be lightening changes in the program when found necessarry to achieve their ends.

Whichever faction succeeds and whoever is nominated by the Republicans, will leave gaping wounds that will be hard to heal before election time. especially in Ohio and New York. Thus the chances of the Democrats are apparently improved, but so much depends upon whether the party can unite upon a candidate, who will not drive away neccessary votes to win in the doubtful states, makes it impossible to look forward to the result of the election until, at least the nominations of both parties have been made.

When women borrow trouble they usually pay back double.

THE RACE ISSUE

Discussed Before the Members of the General Assembly.

MORE WHITE PEOPLE

Needed in this State.—Sees in This the Only Solution of the Race Question.—Constitution of 1895 Was But a Temporary Subterfuge Which Must Loose Efficiency.—Favors Immigration.

Before several hundred people Senator B. R. Tillman Thursday night delivered in the State capitol an address on immigration as it affects the race question. He spoke in responce to an invitation from the general assembly. The address lasted not quite two hours and was closely followed by those present. His utterances on the immigration question are perhaps his first from a platform in this State and were therefore of particular interest to the members.

On the race problem the senator touched, arguing in the main for a repeal of the 15th amendment of the constitution of the United States, but his main argument was that South Carolina needs more settlers of the right sort, the kind authorized in the act creating the department of agriculture, commerce and immigration, and the only way to get these settlers is by advertising the advantages of South Carolina—a plan now being used in the West, where there are also many advantages, where wages are higher and where the negro is not met in competion.

Senator Tillman anaylized the result of his lectures in the North, told of the disappearence of sectional feeling and closed with a strong plea for more education of the whites, calling attention to the growing extent of the education of the negroes, pointing out the fact that the constitution of 1895 was only a temporary remedy and emphasizing the growing danger of the use of the educated negro for political purposes.

After being introduced by Lieut. Gov. McLeod he expressed his gratification on account of the invitation and declared that he would try to comply with its terms. He believes the discussion of immigration and the race question to be so closely interwoven that one can not be handled without the other.

There is still a wide divergence of opinion on the race question, but he is not disposed to quarrel with those who differed with him. He is willing to debate his views with any one, however, because he believes he is right.

He is now three score years of age and he had found that young men who were infants in the days of Hampton, Gary and 1876 are undertaking to lay down rules of conduct on the subject.

Sees a Crisis.

He believes that the most dreadful crisis is ahead of us and claimed that he could prove it to an intelligent audience. Some have said there is no race problem; that it was solved by the convention of 1895; that the negroes are now quiet, why stir it up? These very men were opposed to this convention and as "I was one of those who advocated the convention I have a right to speak and show that everything is not quiet."

It is true that the new constitution disqualified many negroes and that the government is now conducted by white men, but his analysis of conditions is that despite the educational and suffrage qualifications, the expedient is only temporary, not a remedy but the best that could be done at the time. Therefore he wanted to warn the people that the terms of the constitution requiring a man to read and write or pay taxes on $300 of property before he could vote, might react. The report from every county showed that more negroes were going to school than white children. There are more of them.

He reviewed the work of the constitutional convention of 1868, which he said was attended by three-fourths negroes and nearly all the carpetbaggers. The people seemed to forget the negro rule of eight long years that followed. Of course this can not return, but something worse can. The school attendance by the negroes shows that, at our expense, they are now getting the ability to read and write and can comply with the requirements of the constitution. He was not one to object to their education, but how long would it be before enough of them can read and write to equal the white vote and then balance the power? He was not objecting to the negro schools; he wanted to emphasize this, but they are here.

The 14th and 15th amendments are staring us in the face and the Southern people are manacled to them. With the millions of dollars being poured into the South for negro education it can not be denied that in the future there will be a strong struggle for mastery—no doubt urged by unprincipled white men who wish power. And yet it is charged that "Tillman is running up and down the country making money on lectures on the race question." Those who believe this were characterized as either ostriches, who hid from danger by stiking their heads in the sand, or fools.

Nothing has saved the South from the negro being the balance of power but the Democratic primary. He referred to North Carolina and "the capture of that State by Pritchard." Such a thing would not happen in South Carolina in his day.

Immigration the Remedy.

Coming to a question of remedy he wanted to say first that the problem had not yet been safely solved but he believed there was only one answer to the question—the white race must be reinforced. We have no race suicide or divorce and we have the purest blooded citizenship in America with the most glorious history. All this should nerve us to get at once more white men and women in South Carolina. In his travels across the continent he had noticed that other States want more settlers and a great many of these States have far more advantages and it could be easily understood why the people are not breaking their necks to get here. "It's a good State, but a great many coldblooded people will see the gulleys and the swamps and may go elsewhere."

However there are things in this State we have to offer and these advantages can be displayed. He has found people who do not want newcomers. He would like to adopt that theory, but conditions are such that settlers are needed and are necessary. As to what kind ar best, he declared that he had a fellow feeling for the English, German and Irish, having that blood in his veins. He, however, in going through this State was struck with the good stock, the pure blood and the fact that every citizen was proud of the State. More of this kind are needed.

The general assembly a few years ago passed a bill for a department of immigration. Now what is wanted are homeseekers. Those of us who have thousands of acres of land and are facing labor trouble with the negroes, realizing that the negroes are more and more independent, know that something must be done. The difficulties grow day by day and what would be the result of an influx of 200,000 people who seek to become South Carolinians?

Can we expect them to come here, however, when the advantages of the West, with its high wages, are being constantly advocated everywhere and the government spending millions of dollars on the desert land? He had served notice, however, that if this government was going to put water on the desert lands of the West he expected the government to take the water off of the lands of the coast of South Carolina. But suppose this is done. The settler will find the negro there, five and 10 to one. He believes firmly that immigration is the solution. True, he did not believe in the certain classes now pouring into the country, but the other kind make good citizens and they are needed.

Fifteenth Amendment.

When Lee surrendered at Appomattox we knew that the Union was one and that slavery existed no longer. But we did not know that sectional hatred would make the North forget all the long past and declare the negro as good as the white. While Radicalism has been thrown off temporarily there is only one definite and permanent remedy—the repeal of the 15th amendment.

He was told that he was the only Southern representative who advocated this. He had talked to hundreds of Northern audiences and found that they had very little use for the negro, although they wanted his vote and are consequently very polite to the colored brother.

It was a question with him, he said, whether or not it was not time for the South to unite and call for the repeal of this amendment. If the South never asked for it they would never get it.

In roaming over the land he was able to bring the news back that sectional feeling was dead. There were a few old men who still cling to the old ideas. But there are many who have come South during the Spanish-American war, have invested their money here and have visited here and they have the same ideas we have. He claimed that he had aroused more enthusiasm in Wisconsin than here on the matter of white supremacy; he had followed his old style of hand primaries and usually secured a unanimous vote. It is now a question of nerve or courage to secure a repeal of this amendment and the South should demand it.

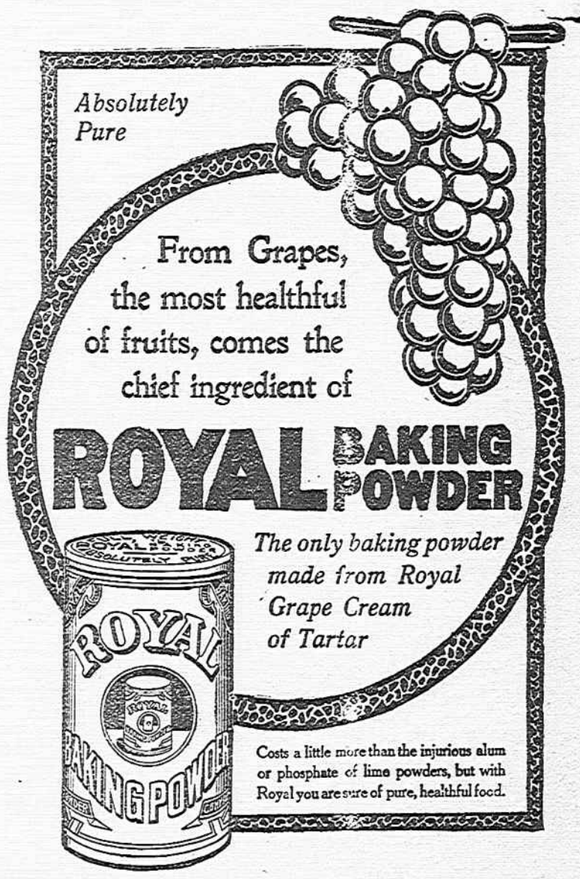
He wishes to have credit for foresight. He wanted, however, to press upon the people the fact that the time will come when the negro vote in the South will count. More white men are needed and we can not get them we must say to the North that this amendment must be repealed. The question must be pressed upon them because the North knows nothing about it.

Every day he sees evidence of more and more friction between the races. He had no purpose of creating more of it, but all that he wished to say was that South Carolina would never submit to negro domination. t

BANKER John R. Walsh, of Chicago, one of the Democratic defenders of the public honor who voted for McKinley in 1896, has been convicted on fifty-four count of stealing the money of depositors who had put it in his banks. He will get five or ten years on each count.

RIGHT under tee nose of Uncle Sam at the National Capital the prohibitionists declare there are 100 speak-easies, which if true shows how impossible is real prohibition. But that that does not exonerate the Republican officials which allow such evasions of the license law,

There has been three suicides in this State of white men in the past week. This is unusual for this section of the country.



Official Statistics.

The figures given out, from the White House, that Taft is certain of 521 votes in the Republican Convention, with more to come, may be found after all to be colored by the enthusiastic statisticians of the "tennis cabinet". It would be rather extraordinary for a Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for President against the protest sf New York. Pennslyvania, Indiana, Illinois and other important states. The nomination of Taft can only be brought about by the votes controlled by the federal officials in the South and West and such an endorsement of "my policies" and "my candidate" would hardly be a recommendation to independent voters and civil service reformers in the doubtful states. The Republican factional fight thus seems to be drifting in favor of the Democrats, if they can get together on a candidate upon whom the Bryan anti-Bryan factions can agree.

A Japanese Prison.

"Imagine a park or garden in the Japanese style, with dwarf trees, surrounded by a hedge, instead of a wall," says a writer. "In this park one sees a group of Japanese houses, like those occupied by the peasants. The prisoners are all at work proportioned to their physical ability. Some are thrashing and grinding rice; others are weaving coarse cloth of a dark red color, of which the prison uniforms are made. The old and infirm are separating leaves of paper. All of them receive a percentage of their earnings. The younger prisoners are in school.

"In form the discipline is military, but in its spirit reformatory. There are few evasions, notwithstanding the ease with which they could be effected. One reason for this is the efficiency of the Japanese police, which is said to be the best in the world. The prisoners are divided into three grades and are differently fed, according as they are idle and refractory, amenable to discipline or exceptionally well behaved.

"Solitary confinement in a sort of dungeon, not exceeding five days, is the only other punishment. No prisoner may be discharged, however short his term of sentence, unless his family or friends assume responsibility for him. The result has been the organization of a large number of prisoners' aid societies."

Cruelty in Africa.

For years Edmund D. Morel has been waging war on the barbarities that are inflicted by the representatives of European civilization on the natives of west and central Africa. The territory in question is under Belgian rule. He writes: "In four years the natives of the Kongo territories have been robbed in the name of philanthrophy and civilization of produce collected by them to the tune of nearly $20,000,000. And that is the least count in the indictment. The number of human lives that have been sacrificed, directly and indirectly in the process is appalling to contemplate. One of the trusts, British consul at Boma, tells us, expended in three years, 72,000 cartridges 'in the production of india rubber,' and he quotes a diary shown him testifying to the use by the government of 6,000 cartridges in six months on the Mambozo river, 'which means that 6,000 are killed or mutilated, because for every cartridge used the soldiers must bring back a right hand.' The diary adds: 'It means more than 6,000 for the people told me repeatedly that the soldiers kill the children with the butt of their guns."

Ancient British Stronghold For Sale.

Dunstanburg Castle is about to be offered for sale by auction. It was first a British stronghold, then a Roman fortress, and at a much later period was garrisoned for Queen Margaret, after the battle of Hexham, when it was besieged and taken after an assault lasting three days. The legend of "Sir Guy, the Seeker," told in a ballad by M. G. Lewis, is connected with the castle. "Dunstan diamonds" are crystals found in the neighborhood. A deep chasm in the rock at the east of the castle is known as the "Rumble Churn." In rough weather the sea rushes in, and great clouds of spray are thrown up.

Canada to Have a Mint.

Canada is to have a mint of her own and make her own money. Heretofore England has done all this little chore for Canada when too busy with her own affairs and at such times she has let private parties do it and then has sent the money across the water to the colony. But now there is to be a mint established at Montreal and Canadian gold and silver, including the Klondike output, will be minted there. At least a large proportion of it may be expected to remain and circulate at home.