

THAT BIG FEE

That the Dispensary Commission Was To Pay HAS SWUNK AWFULLY

Like the Darkies' Catfish—Col. Stevenson Sets Forth the Facts Concerning the Share Going to Gen. Anderson, Col. Felder, Major Rountree and Capt. Wilson. The following letter explains itself:

The Atlanta Constitution: I notice that in an article in your paper of Thursday last you state the following: "From reliable sources it has been learned that the Atlanta law firm of Anderson, Felder, Rountree & Wilson will receive between \$150,000 and \$200,000 as their fee for their services in winning the famous South Carolina dispensary case recently decided in favor of their clients, and involving about a million dollars in cash on hand, and between two millions and three millions in claims. This will no doubt be the record fee in the South."

"When this firm was employed in the case, it is understood that they were given a cash retainer fee of \$100,000 and made a contract for a commission of so much on the sums recovered."

This statement is entirely misleading and puts the commission in South Carolina in an improper attitude. If it merely concerned myself I should pass it by, but it misleads the public in South Carolina and your paper is not standing the source of your information may be reliable. In the first place, the fund involved was only \$600,000, the entire claim being asserted in that litigation against the fund being only \$250,000 instead of \$3,000,000.

In the next place, no retainer fee was paid the Atlanta firm at all, but they simply were given the contract at their own solicitation, to be paid 10 per cent of the amount which they might reduce the claims by evidence which they would furnish a, their own expense. The total amount of claims originally being \$600,000 and the possibility of reduction, therefore, not being over \$600,000 and if the claims had been entirely eliminated, their fee for that branch of service could only be \$60,000. As a matter of fact, claims have been reduced thus far something like \$100,000, which, on that branch of the case, would entitle the Atlanta firm to a fee of \$20,000.

In addition to that they were to have 50 per cent of what they received back of money that had been paid away illegally and lost, they to bear all of the expense and the commission to have absolutely no expense with regard to this. Up to this time nothing has been recovered back, but I will say that these gentlemen have been very active and spent a lot of money and I am very much pleased with their work in that line and believe that they will receive a very considerable amount of money in the long run, but you will see from this statement that the commission was done a great injustice in stating that they had been paid \$100,000 retainer fee and that the fees would probably run up another \$100,000 to these gentlemen, but I am sure from my very pleasant association and connection with them, that they could not have been consulted before they made the statement. In addition to that my private affairs and those of Col. Abney seem to have been invaded in that you state that I, as general counsel for the commission, receive a stated sum for my services. That is only partially true, for litigation I receive the usual fee, for advising the commission I receive a contract price.

You say further of these gentlemen "by winning this case the Atlanta firm has won one of the most sweeping victories ever announced from the supreme court of the United States. When you reflect that the Atlanta firm were not employed by the commission even to assist in the proceeding in the United States supreme court but appeared for the reason that they had a personal interest in the matter because if the courts retained jurisdiction they would be unable to carry out their contract so as to earn any considerable commission, you will see that you have done the other attorneys an injustice in the matter. The fact is, that the firm of Stevenson & Mathewson, and the firm of Abney & Muller were the representatives of the commission, and the Atlanta firm represented their own interests which was entirely contingent in the matter and the litigation was so far controlled by the attorney general and the two firms named, that, although Mr. Rountree of the Atlanta firm insisted strenuously in preparing the petition for certiorari that the very question upon which the State has won should not be set forth in the assignments of errors, and came to Columbia for the purpose of taking up the matter with us, he was there overruled by us, so you will see that the Atlanta firm is not entitled to the sole credit of the victory as it was one in the face of the position taken by the firm that the very question on which it was won should not be raised in the certiorari proceedings. The Atlanta firm filed a brief, and we were glad to have them do so. They had a personal interest in the case, and by myself, who closed. Mr. Rountree was not even to appear in the argument, but the court having granted thirty minutes additional time, he was given that time to make an oral argument, which came in the midst of the arguments for the attorneys for the other side.

It is disagreeable to go into the papers about these matters, but the rank misstatements which have been given wide currency in South Carolina and which is causing criticism of the commission, necessitates our

MUST SERVE TIME

IN THE PENITENTIARY FOR KILLING SON-IN-LAW.

The State Supreme Court has so Decided in the Case of S. W. Stockman.

Among the cases recently decided by the supreme court was that of S. W. Stockman, who was convicted of the killing of his son-in-law, Hampton J. Hartley, during Christmas, 1905, in Lexington county, says the Columbia Record.

Stockman will now have to serve his sentence of seven years in the State penitentiary, the supreme court on Friday having affirmed the decision of the lower court. This case has attracted more attention possibly in Lexington county than any case in recent years.

Hampton Hartley was one of the largest dealers in turpentine in the county, and he had worked a goodly portion of this world's goods. He married the oldest daughter of Stockman, who is a well-to-do farmer and prominent in the community. He is a member of the wealthy Stockman family of Newberry county.

On the night of the tragedy, Hartley went to the home of Stockman. He was under the influence of whiskey, it was alleged, and a general row arose. At the trial the defense tried to make it appear that Hartley had attempted to insult his sister-in-law, Miss Stockman, and that the killing was the direct result of this. But from the testimony of the State's witnesses, it was shown that Stockman was himself under the influence of whiskey, as was a man by the name of Taylor, who was a guest at the Stockman home.

Taylor has since been killed by his own son at his home in Saluda county. The first time the case was called, the jury failed to agree. At the second trial Stockman was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced by Judge Dantzer to serve seven years in the penitentiary.

Stockman is nearing the 60 mile post and is said to be in falling health. It is not known when he will begin his sentence, but it is supposed that he will make preparations to leave home within the next few days.

THOUSANDS OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

Doctors Making Money Which Went to Saloonmen.

The anti-saloon people of Morgantown, W. Va., were given a rude shock this week when District Attorney Boyd declared in open court that he is going to begin prosecution against the leading physicians of the community. He had evidence to show that one doctor issued 10,000 prescriptions for liquor during the past year. An effort will be made to include druggists in the prosecution.

Counting Sundays the number of whiskey prescriptions written by this one physician reaches 27 a day. The customary price that is paid for these prescriptions is \$1 each, so that the physician made \$10,000 a year, while the druggist probably made half of that amount. Similar conditions are said to exist all through the "dry" districts of West Virginia and Ohio.

THE WAGES OF SIX.

A Game of Cards Caused Murder and Suicide.

At Chicago Joseph Heck, a roomer for twenty years at the home of H. Hesterman, was shot to death early this morning by Hesterman, who a moment later committed suicide. The men were the best of friends, had been playing cards and the quarrel arose, it is supposed, over the game. Hesterman, who was 61 years old, secured a revolver and fired a shot which penetrated his own head, causing instant death. Peter Hesterman, son of the suicide, was awakened by the shooting and running to the room, found both men dead. The cards were scattered around the table. The young man declared he heard no argument.

BLACK HAND SOCIETY

Charged With Assassination of Florida Man.

The assassination of Giuseppe Ficarotta, a wholesale grocery merchant, and one of the most prominent and wealthy members of the local Italian colony of Tampa, Fla., has added the third to a series of murders here which have been charged to the black hand during the present year. Ficarotta was going to his home from his place of business at a late hour Monday night and was shot by two men from ambush with shotguns loaded with heavy slugs. He was instantly killed and weapons fled.

MURDER OF MOTHER

Is Charged Against a Young Man at Erie, Pa.

At Erie, Pa., Delmar J. Young was arrested Monday on a warrant sworn out by County Detective Frank H. Watson, charging him with the murder of his mother, Mrs. Vinnie Young, whose dead body was found in her cellar last Wednesday, horribly mutilated and hidden beneath a pile of old carpet. He entered a plea of not guilty and was committed to jail without bail for a hearing next Thursday.

doing so, and I am sending a copy of this to the Columbia Daily Record, which published your editorial, and commented on it in two column articles. Please insert this as conspicuously as you did the article referred to, and send me a copy of the paper, and greatly oblige.

Yours most truly, W. F. STEVENSON.

CUDHAY COMPANY

IS CHARGED WITH VIOLATING REVENUE LAW.

Meat Packing Concern Accused of Coloring Oleomargarine and Selling it Under Law Tax.

At Topeka, Kansas, the Federal grand jury returned indictments Friday against the Cudhay Packing Company, of Kansas City, Kansas, on 737 counts for defrauding the Government out of \$80,000 for violations of the internal revenue laws. The charge is that the company had defrauded the Government of over \$80,000 in revenue on oleomargarine. The maximum fine on each of the counts is \$1,000.

The revenue law provides that each pound of uncolored oleomargarine must bear a revenue stamp of a quarter of a cent, but that each pound, to which coloring matter has been added to give it the appearance of butter, a 10-cent revenue stamp must be attached.

The indictments charge that the Cudhay Packing Company has sold the colored product under the quarter of a cent tax.

It is claimed by the Government officials that the Cudhay Company has succeeded in monopolizing the oleomargarine market by selling the colored product and paying the tax on the basis of uncolored. District Attorney Rone will bring a civil action in the Federal Court against the company to have the plant and machinery used in the manufacture of oleomargarine confiscated. The oleomargarine manufacturing plant is connected with the Cudhay Packing Establishment in Kansas City, Kansas.

HUGE EGG OMLET.

Big Mass of Cooked Hen Fruit Stops Train.

A dispatch from Yorktown, Pa., to the Philadelphia North American says: Railroad traffic through this town was delayed for seven hours yesterday by a huge omelet, which blocked the tracks.

The omelet was caused by a fire. Several hundred thousand eggs had been stored in a refrigerating plant on the main line. The building caught fire and early in the blaze the floors gave way, dropping all the eggs to the ground floor and breaking all of them.

The intense heat caused them to swell, and as the omelet grew it pushed its way upon the tracks. For a full hundred feet on both sides of the burning structure this gigantic omelet filled the right of way. At first it might have been possible to push a locomotive through the mass, since the omelet was very light and frothy. But by the time the fire was extinguished the omelet had become sad and dropped into a heavy, solid mass, which was as tough as a rabbit.

A wrecking crew was sent for, chains were attached to one end of the mass and a locomotive got into action. The omelet was rolled up and shoved to the side of the tracks.

SALES SHOW FALLING OFF.

Dispensary Auditor's Report for March Made Public.

Dispensary Auditor West's report for the month of March, made public Thursday, shows total sales of \$263,605.23 as against \$296,587.00 for March of last year.

At that time Colleton, Chester and Laurens counties were "wet," their March sales amounting to \$29,322.47. So the gross sales for this March are off only about \$4,000 as compared with the same month last year. For March, 1909, Charleston leads with sales of \$6,110.60; Richland coming next with \$40,974.60; Aiken \$26,699.30.

Following is Mr. West's statement of sales:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Sales Amount. Total: \$263,605.23

DEIFIED OFFICERS.

Farmer Got Drunk and Terrorized the Town.

Louis Truhn, a Berrien county, Mich., farmer, after drinking heavily Monday night, dynamited a building, attempted to stab his father-in-law and four other members of his family; barricaded himself in his home, where he had stored dynamite and gun powder, and defied the posse from which he had escaped. After several hours, Sheriff Johnson captured Truhn and took him to jail.

Kenilworth Inn Burned.

Fire of unknown origin broke out at half-past two o'clock Tuesday morning at Kenilworth Inn, one of the best known hotels in the South, three miles from Asheville. The fire is alleged to have started in the kitchen. The guests were roused, and as far as is known all succeeded in making their escape.

Killed Himself.

On the eve of his second trial on the charge of embezzling Broome county funds, Arthur W. T. Black, former clerk of the Broome county board of supervisors, and former chairman of the Broome county Republican committee, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

Petrosino Honored. New York paid its tribute of grief and respect Monday to the memory of Lieut. Joe Petrosino, of the New York police department, who was assassinated recently while engaged in secret service in Italy.

TARIFF FIGHT

Now On in Real Dead Earnest in The Senate

HOUSE VOTE MERELY

Voiced the Sentiments of the Different Sections—Senator Smith Gives His Views on the Meaning of the Democratic Platform on the Tariff Question.

The Washington correspondent of the Columbia Record says all interest in the tariff bill has now shifted to the senate, where it would all along the "Payne act" would in reality be drafted. The votes in the house on the various schedules have merely given voice to the sentiments of the sections represented, but in the senate each vote will leave its mark in the final reading of the bill when it goes to the president for his signature. The significance of these senate votes is underscored by the fact that the president has made it clear that he has no idea of vetoing the Payne bill, whether its real author be Mr. Payne or Senator Aldrich.

Aside from the general interest the ultimate consumer has in the prices of all articles he consumes, the only paragraphs that are of any immediate interest to South Carolina, now that the duty on fertilizing salts has been dropped out, are those relating to sea island, or long staple cotton and to lumber. The Payne bill, as it passed the house, fixes a duty of half a cent a cubic foot on hewn sided or squared timber, of 50 cents a thousand on sawed boards and \$1 a thousand on sawed lumber not specifically mentioned. Cotton and cotton waste are left on the free list.

Democratic senators are planning a fight to put a duty on both these articles, though Senator E. D. Smith is emphatic in his statement that he will not lend his support to any measure that means protection even for local industries. He will vote for duties on lumber and sea island cotton, but only a duty fixed at a revenue basis. Both these articles, he said, ought to pay their share toward the support of the government, but there is no reason, in his opinion, for taxing the whole mass of consumers to benefit the comparatively small number of people owning the timber supply or raising sea island cotton. It is a question of the greatest good to the greatest number, he said, and that, translated into practice, means a government supported economically with taxes equally and equitably levied upon all classes and sections.

As to the exact rate of duty this equal distribution of the burden of taxation would imply for lumber or sea island cotton, Senator Smith is not yet quite ready to say, though he is going through the imports, exports and statistics of production of both products to ascertain a rate satisfying his mind as far as possible. The \$1 a thousand on lumber carried in the Payne bill, he said, might prove fair on investigation the figures might show that the industry could carry protection of \$2 a thousand, and the same thing is true of his attitude on cotton.

The Democratic platform does not in Senator Smith's opinion, forbid a Democrat's imposing a revenue tariff upon lumber. His interpretation of the Denver document is that the present duties on lumber and its products must be reduced to a fair basis of taxation. "I haven't any idea the Democratic convention meant to say that lumber should be absolutely free of duty," he said, "but simply that it should come down from its present exorbitant taxation."

The paragraph in the Democratic platform to which the senator referred reads: "We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on wood pulp, paper, lumber, timber and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list." The plan of the Democratic senators in general is one designed to harmonize the conflicting elements of the party with a view to presenting a solid front in the coming fight. They intend to bring in senators from those States interested in a duty on lumber and those interested in a duty on hides by imposing revenue duty on both of these articles, and in this way they hope to avoid the desertions from the party that made the Democratic fight against the Payne bill so pitiable in the house. Prohibitory duties will be brought down to a revenue basis, if the Democratic plan carries through and free list will be moved up bodily to a revenue basis.

The central idea in this plan is to give to individual senators their individual demands and yet preserve the seeming of a broad principle—a tariff for revenue only. And in voting this revenue duty, senators from lumber States will be voting a protection to lumber and senators from cattle States will be voting protection to hides. The same thing will be true of sea island cotton.

JUMPED TO HER DEATH

From a Ninth Story Window in New York City.

In New York City Mrs. Anita D. Hamilton, said to be the wife of a retired capitalist, committed suicide Monday by leaping from the window of her ninth-story apartment on Fifty-eighth street. According to the police, some mystery surrounds the identity of her husband, whose name does not appear to be known in financial circles. It is said that he is traveling in the South.

December and May. S. L. Tuttle, a well-to-do farmer of Stokes county, N. C., aged 47, eloped with the 14-year-old daughter of H. A. Tulp, a merchant of the same county. When the couple got off the train at Germantown they were met by the irate father of the bride, who attacked Tuttle, beating him unmercifully.

DEATH OF MR. CAUSEY

IN AN AUGUSTA HOSPITAL FROM HIS WOUND.

He Was Clerk of Court of Hampton County and Was Shot by a Negro.

The Augusta Chronicle says Mr. W. B. Causey, Clerk of Court of Hampton County, died on Monday afternoon a little before six o'clock at the Margaret Wright hospital, having been carried to Augusta the day after he was shot.

Mr. Causey was talking on Saturday last with a negro known as "Peg Leg" Hughes, on the streets of Hampton, when, without any warning, the negro fired upon him with a revolver. The bullet entered the right side, passed through the lower part of the right lung and left the body in the back.

He was carried to Augusta by Dr. J. L. Folk and Dr. J. B. Harvey, both of Hampton. At 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon an operation was performed and Mr. Causey lay between life and death until Monday afternoon. The case seemed practically hopeless from the first. Mr. Causey's wife and his sister, Mrs. Harvey, accompanied the party to the city and remained at the hospital with him until his death.

In order to prevent a lynching the negro was taken to Columbia from Hampton county last Sunday night, and lodged in the penitentiary. Hughes is accused of attempting to assassinate Clerk of Court W. B. Causey, and he also shot Jesse Sheppard, who was with Mr. Causey at the time. Hughes had recently completed a sentence in the penitentiary for killing a negro.

The negro secreted himself in a ditch near where the shooting took place. Hughes would have been lynched had he not been hustled out to Columbia.

CHARGED WITH LUNACY.

Bride of a Few Months Locked Up in Savannah.

A dispatch from Savannah to the Augusta Herald says Mrs. John Artley, a pretty bride of three months, and a sister of President Harnes of Newberry college, South Carolina, is locked up in the county jail on a lunacy charge. Her husband is John Artley, well known as a member of the Savannah football team, and of a well-to-do Savannah family.

The young woman is residing at a local hotel and is very positive she is not insane and has no intention of suicide as alleged. She was given the benefit of an investigation by Judge McAlpin and was released, but was again locked up. She was told at the hotel that she should walk out and take some exercise. She complied and was led to the county jail, where she was placed behind the bars.

Mrs. Artley's marriage occurred in January. Previously she was Miss Lillie Harries.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Six Men Lose Their Lives in a Steamer Fire.

The Captain, which has just arrived at New Orleans, reports the loss of six lives as a result of an explosion on the Hamburg-American steamer Carnia, at Port Limon, April 1.

The Sarnia, which plies between New York and Central America ports, was tied to a pier at Port Limon when the explosion occurred. Several hundred cans of kerosene oil were stored in the forward hold, and it is believed that a leak from one of the cans caused the explosion. Five negro laborers and a sailor on the Sarnia were burned to death in the hold. The flames were subdued before a great deal of damage had been done to the steamer, but a large portion of the cargo, principally cotton, was thrown overboard and much of it lost.

AFTER MANY YEARS

The Supposed Murderer of a Woman is Found.

From a family photograph of Rosie Tritt, who was murdered 32 years ago at Terre Haute, Ind., Sylvanus Burnham, wealthy white-haired Texas ranchman, banker and Sunday school superintendent of Tulla, Tex., is now charged with the murder. A farm hand who committed the deed through jealousy a third of a century ago, is now declared to be Burnham, who figures as a new Jean Valjean.

Non Partizan Census.

It is stated that President Taft has directed Director North of the census bureau to disregard party lines in securing suitable men for supervisors and other appointive places under the new census act, instructions, it is said, have reference to the South.

Severe Earth Shock.

At Lima, Peru, a severe earth shock was experienced at three o'clock Tuesday morning. The movement was from east to west, and was accompanied by subterranean rumblings. No casualties resulted.

December and May.

S. L. Tuttle, a well-to-do farmer of Stokes county, N. C., aged 47, eloped with the 14-year-old daughter of H. A. Tulp, a merchant of the same county. When the couple got off the train at Germantown they were met by the irate father of the bride, who attacked Tuttle, beating him unmercifully.

Killed in Runaway.

Mrs. W. C. Langnan, the wife of a wealthy manufacturer and the mother-in-law of former Mayor McKisson, of Cleveland, Ohio, was killed in a runaway accident Monday morning. Several of her relatives were injured but none seriously.

THE TAX BILL

Denounced by Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio At

THE ANNUAL DINNER

Of the National Democratic Club in New York, the Ohio Governor Protests Against the Present Tariff Legislation, the Encroachment of the Federal Government.

Denunciation of the principle of protection and of the tariff legislation now pending in Congress as a pretence and a sham, formed the keynote of the addresses at the annual dinner of the National Democratic Club at New York Tuesday night, in celebration of the one hundred and sixty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson.

A portrait of Jefferson hung over with American flags, dominated the guest table, at which Governors Harmon, of Ohio, and Marshall, of Indiana; Senator Chamberlain, State Senator Grady; John Fox, the club's president; Richard Croker, Alton B. Parker, Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and former State Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brine and D. Cary Herriek sat.

Elsewhere at 6 longitudinal tables sat four hundred of the elect of the Democratic party. A protest against what he declared were growing encroachments of special privilege at Washington, especially as embodied in tariff legislation, was the keynote of the address of Governor Judson Harmon, of Ohio. Asserting that the reductions in the pending tariff bill would be but a mockery of the demand for relief, Judge Harmon declared that real relief never would be secured except under a Legislative and Executive following Jeffersonian rules and treating taxation as a means of prevention and not of private gain.

The steady tendency since the civil war has been to exalt the Federal Government at the expense of the States, said the speaker, one result being the neglect of economy and the embarkation of the Government in extravagant enterprises. He instanced the action of the last Congress in appropriating two millions of dollars and the raising of salaries of officials in the face of a growing shortage of revenue, and continued: "Now instead of seeking methods of retrenchment to meet a present confessed deficit but more than a hundred millions, the President and Congress are devising additional taxes to exact from the diminished means of the people and proposing to issue bonds besides. State officials who would propose such a course would not dare to go home to their constituents and they would be forever disgraced if they should take it."

"After twelve years of false pretences, at last confessed, which have broad and fattened countless monopolies and trusts, it is proposed not to shake off their grip, but just to loosen it a trifle here and there so the people may not be utterly deceived."

"Of the way the party lines have been obliterated in the fight in Congress over the tariff Judge Harmon said: "It is hardly fair for Republicans, at least, to charge with inconsistency Democratic Congressmen who take a hand in this selfish scramble. In the last campaign the Republican candidate for President, openly offered a share of tariff spoil for Democratic votes. When special favors are the order of the day, it is natural for a Representative to think he ought to secure a share for his interests at home. To do otherwise requires high courage, and we are proud of the many who show it in the face of the demoralization which legislating for private instead of public interest always produces."

Judge Harmon attacked the policy of spending hundreds of millions of dollars for a canal at Panama as part of what he said was a country practically without ships, taxed against the possibility of buying any, and with the only proposed means of encouraging shipping, the payment of direct subsidies to a favored few out of money raised by taxes on all the people. The speaker added: "And why tax the people to build a costly canal and secure ships for foreign commerce, while a tariff system is maintained whose purpose and effect are to discourage or kill foreign commerce, except such as consists in selling our products abroad at low prices than are imposed on our own people. What State Government ever committed such folly?"

While the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, both with headquarters in England, have for a long period paid pensions to their old members, "the first distinctive American trade organization," in the language of Commissioner Williams, to inaugurate an old age pension for its members is the International Typographical union. The enterprise is a worthy one. There is nothing so commendable as the care of the infirm and the aged. In European countries the pension system has proved of great benefit. It is a species of insurance to a man against want and absolute dependency in his declining years. It gives the vigorous and the healthy and the prosperous an opportunity to set aside for themselves a fund that will aid them on the final stretch of life's span when they will have possibly neither the ability nor the opportunity of providing for themselves. It is a worthy cause, and the Typographical union should meet with the greatest measure of success in its efforts.

Editor The Daily Record: All the talk about the victory of a certain congressman from South Carolina concerning potash in the tariff bill is not true and not fair. The congressman and certain Columbia parties kept the wires hot making when, as a matter of fact, fertilizer people in Europe, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington and Richmond were communicating with congress about the matter and the Republican leaders had given assurances that the item would be taken out of the bill. I happened to be in Washington at the time and know that two other South Carolina congressmen had worked on the matter and had it practically settled before the wires were made hot between Washington and Columbia for advertising purposes. FAIRPLAY. Richmond, Va., April 14.

FIGHT FOR FREE POTASH.

Lot of Advertising Has Been Given to it Gratis.

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STOOD LONG FOR LAND.

Many U. S. Farmers Have Become Canadian Homesteaders.

The Canadian land office at Edmonton, Alberta, opened last week for the distribution of 464 homesteads, some of the land being valued at \$20 to \$30 an acre at present prices. Some of the home seekers stood outside the office door for three days and nights in order to keep their places in the line and get a pick of the land. A Galician and three half-breed Frenchmen had the first four selections. Many of them were Americans. In fact, Western Canada is being flooded with men from South of the line.

Hits Him Hard.

At Atlanta, Ga., C. M. Callaway, convicted of running a blind tiger, was Monday sentenced to twelve months on the chain gang or to pay a fine of \$1,000.

Sobriety for New Officers.

Senator Johnson, of South Dakota, author of the anti-canteen bill, is urging President Taft to make sobriety one of the requirements for advancement in the army and navy.

Advertisement for ROYAL Baking Powder, Absolutely Pure. It is economy to use Royal Baking Powder. It saves labor, health and money. Where the best food is required no other baking powder or leavening agent can take the place or do the work of Royal Baking Powder.

WORKERS' PENSIONS.

What the Printers Are Doing Along This Line.

The International Typographical union has ever been found foremost in the advocacy and introduction of measures for the benefit of the toiler. In many fields of innovation it has taken the first step. This is a true of its determination to provide by a system of assessment among its own membership pensions for the aged and dependents of its ranks. The experiment—for it is looked upon as such by those who are in touch with the trade union movement—is the object of deep interest on the part of all labor leaders. If it proves a success the example will be followed undoubtedly by a system of international organizations. A system of pensioning worthy members may become one of the most important features of the labor movement in this country. It all depends upon the outcome of the efforts of the Typographical union.

So important is this matter that State Commissioner of Labor John Williams of New York State devoted considerable space to it in his bulletin of labor statistics. Commissioner Williams remarks: "The progress of this effort of the associated journeymen printers will be viewed with interest by national unions of other trades, and if the plan is successful the movement to provide a stipulated allowance for members in their declining years, thus obviating the dread of penury, will doubtless become general among associations of labor in the United States."

The experiment has been in operation for eight months, and there are 476 pensioners on the rolls. During the eight months \$120,224.86 was collected and \$19,193.01 paid in pensions. An analysis of the age of the pensioners develops the notable fact that 230, or 53.8 per cent of them, are aged between fifty and seventy years; 171 between fifty and sixty years; 36 per cent are octogenarians, or 3 per cent are octogenarians, while one is a nonagenarian. The latter member is affiliated with "Big Six" of New York City. In spite of his years he can still write a firm hand and thus expressed his appreciation in a letter written to the clerk of the benefit board: "On the 1st day of November next (1908), God willing, I shall then enter my ninety-fourth year and my seventy-third as a typographer, forty-two of which I have spent as a member of New York Typographical union—'Big Six.' I deem it an honor and a great blessing that the officials of the International Typographical union deem me worthy of being placed upon the pension fund." Among the pensioners is one woman who is sixty-two years old and who has been a member of typographical unions for thirty-two consecutive years.

While the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, both with headquarters in England, have for a long period paid pensions to their old members, "the first distinctive American trade organization," in the language of Commissioner Williams, to inaugurate an old age pension for its members is the International Typographical union. The enterprise is a worthy one. There is nothing so commendable as the care of the infirm and the aged. In European countries the pension system has proved of great benefit. It is a species of insurance to a man against want and absolute dependency in his declining years. It gives the vigorous and the healthy and the prosperous an opportunity to set aside for themselves a fund that will aid them on the final stretch of life's span when they will have possibly neither the ability nor the opportunity of providing for themselves. It is a worthy cause, and the Typographical union should meet with the greatest measure of success in its efforts.

The interest of the city of Columbia is involved to an extent in the growth of this great lumber