

BRUTAL FATHER

Whips His Daughter to Death With a Whip.

THE BRUTE IN JAIL

So Severe Was the Beating Given the Girl by Her Inhuman Father That Her Skull Was Fractured by It.

A special dispatch from Lamar to the Columbia Record says word reached there on Tuesday afternoon that a young negro woman, daughter of Ellis Woods, who lives on the piece of Mrs. Board, near Cartersville, was dead under suspicious circumstances.

Sheriff Blackwell, of Darlington county, upon being notified appointed Trial Justice J. W. Boykin to act as coroner. Judge Boykin went to the scene about 6 o'clock with a crowd of others and a coroner's jury was empaneled.

Witnesses were examined and it developed that Ellis Woods had beat his daughter, a girl of 18 years, until she died from the treatment.

Another daughter of Woods testified that he had beaten the dead woman with a wagon whip. There were cuts and bruises on her face and head and it appears that her skull was fractured.

Woods claims that his daughter was complaining of feeling sick and that she fell out of the door and killed herself.

The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death at the hands of her father. Woods was carried to Lamar and placed in jail for safe keeping.

DOWN ON THE DOGS.

Biting of Child in Greenville Causes Prompt Action.

A dispatch from Greenville says the unfortunate accident in which the child of Mr. Galloway was bitten by a dog supposed to have been affected with hydrophobia will cause the city authorities to take some action immediately, requiring that all persons owning dogs in the city of Greenville either confine them at home or muzzle them securely in order to prevent a recurrence of this unfortunate affair in Greenville.

"While it is a very nice thing to have pet dogs," a citizen said to a representative of The News and Courier, "it must be remembered that the life of one child is worth more than every dog in existence, and besides, the terrible anxiety of parents in cases of this kind, the expense entailed in fighting against that dreaded disease is of small consideration, and there is no use to take the chance when it can be avoided by a little forethought on the part of our city authorities."

LEAPS TO DEATH.

Jumps From Window of Eye and Ear Infirmary.

While a nurse was in an adjoining ward at four o'clock Tuesday morning William Powers, thirty-five years old, a patient in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second avenue and Thirteenth street, gnawed the "restraining sheet" that kept him strapped to his cot and made his way unassisted to a window on the Second avenue side.

Several patients saw the white-robed figure open the window, climb to the sill and leap out into space. The alarm was given and doctors, nurses and orderlies ran to the street, where they found Powers lying dead on the stone area.

FATAL GEORGIA QUARREL.

It Occurred About a Man Visiting a Young Lady.

As a result of a bitter quarrel Tuesday between Thomas Poole, a well known Dodge county planter, and his neighbor, W. A. Miller, the former was instantly killed. Poole it is said, had been paying attention to a daughter of Miller and had been requested to stay away from the Miller home. Poole persisted, it is said, in paying court to the young woman and was taken to task by Miller. A fatal difficulty resulted, in which Poole was killed as above stated.

CHASED AND KILLED.

By a Buzzsaw That Broke From Its Fastening.

Walter Terry, a woodsaw operator, was pursued and cut down by a woodsaw insecurely fastened that broke away from a wagon bed on which it was mounted, at Ashland, Ore. The saw was whirling at a high rate of speed and when it broke from its fastening it ran at Terry, who fled. The saw overtook him and ripped his back for a long distance and completely severed his right leg just below the knee. Terry was taken to the hospital at Ashland, where everything possible was done for him, but he died within 30 minutes.

Killed in Runaway.

While Frank Henry and wife, of Meno, Ga., were out driving Sunday afternoon, the horse became frightened near Mineral Springs and ran away, turning the buggy over and injuring both. Mr. Henry died about 8:30 and his wife is in a serious condition. Mr. Henry is of a prominent family of Chattooga county.

An Expensive Notice.

Pat—"What be yer charge for a funeral notice in yer paper?" Editor—"Fifty cents an inch." Pat—"Good heavens! An' me poor brother was six feet high."

GRAFT GALORE

HOW THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN ROBBED OF MILLIONS.

The Astonishing Revelations Made by Senator Beveridge About the Stealing of the Tobacco Trust.

No revelation of the extra session has been more startling than that which Senator Beveridge made about the almost unbelievable graft of the Tobacco trust for eight years, says the Washington Times. That was a case of legislative partnership with a trust in a project to fleece the people. Somebody must have been "fixed," "greased," "oiled." It is inconceivable that congress will plead guilty to such sublime iniquity and incompetence as would be testified by the explanation that nobody in congress saw what was being given to the Tobacco trust.

Here is what happened: When the Spanish war taxes were imposed, the internal revenue duty on tobacco went up. The law was so arranged that tobacco dealers were permitted to sell underweight packages, deducting enough from the weight to compensate them for the increase in the internal revenue tax. Thus a "tobacco pound" was considerably less than a 16-ounce pound; but it was legal because of this legislation. The tax was thus carried down to the consumer, and nobody particularly felt it.

But when the war and the need of war taxes passed, what happened? The additional tobacco tax was repealed, but the trust's privilege of selling underweight packages was not stopped. The trust was left collecting the war tax from the people, but pocketing it instead of turning it into the Federal treasury.

By this process, in eight years, the trust has got away with \$184,000,000 of the people's money. That money ought either to have been left in the pockets of the tobacco users, or else to have gone to the Federal treasury. In fact, it went to the coffers of the trust.

It is manifest that to repeal the war tax, but to forget to repeal the underweight privilege must have been difficult and complicated. Some skilled person or persons must have steered that thing through congress with consummate cleverness. Who did it? Was he an "inside worker" or an "outside man?" If he was an insider, his identity ought to be known, so that he can be duly defeated next election by a betrayed constituency. If he is merely a smart lobbyist, he should at least be questioned about the methods by which he induced committees and leaders and organizations to permit such a tremendous steal.

Senator Beveridge has gone about this business in a fashion which indicates purpose to stick it till the whole inwardsness of this strange transaction is bared. The present \$25,000,000-a-year largess of the Tobacco trust should first be taken away; then the process by which congress was either befooled or corrupted should be investigated.

It is a wondrous interesting circumstance that the trusts which seem most influential with congress are those which most often appear in the criminal courts as defendants. The Sugar trust has seldom been out of the criminal courts in the last two decades, on one charge or another of defrauding the government. Its reward is the privilege of taking \$660,000,000 in twelve years from the people.

Why should such a special privilege be freely given to a criminal of the most fixed and persistent criminal habits? The American Tobacco Company is now defendant in a great case brought by the government under the anti-trust laws, charging it with conspiracy in restraint of trade. That it is actually, if not technically guilty, is the common knowledge. Does it not seem strange that it, too, should be able to have conferred upon it a special delegation of the taxing power?

Does congress have any particular preference for the great criminals? Its distribution of its favors seems to suggest something of the kind.

PITCHED BATTLE AT CHURCH.

Abe Moseley Stabs John Allen at White Pond.

There was quite an exciting time among the negroes at their church at White Pond in Aiken county on Sunday. Pistol balls flying in every direction, women and children screaming and falling between benches to shun the balls, all resulted from a quarrel between Abe Moseley and John Allen, the former stabbing the latter in the back with his knife, causing a fatal wound. Sheriff Rubin was soon upon the scene, arresting negroes for carrying concealed weapons, but did not get Moseley, as he ran to a nearby swamp, and has not been captured yet.

Refuses to Open Case.

The Supreme Court has refused to reopen the case of the State against R. A. Adams, thus finally disposing of one of the remarkable criminal records of Colleton county. Adams killed Henry Jacques about five years ago, and after considerable trouble was caught, tried for murder and sent to the penitentiary for life.

Kills Man and Mule.

A bolt of lightning killed Jim Byrd, a negro plough hand, on the plantation of Mr. J. A. Clinkscales, south of Anderson, and the fine mule he was working. Same Clinkscales, the young son of Mr. Clinkscales, who was ploughing two hundred yards away, was knocked down and badly stunned, and his mule was also knocked down by the bolt.

Victim of Lightning.

William Camp, a farmer, was killed by lightning at his home on North Pacific River, 15 miles from Sparrowsburg Tuesday afternoon. William Simmons and his family of five children in the same section were terribly shocked by a bolt that set fire to their home.

WRECK FOUND

Of A British Warship Missing Eight Years in

THE PACIFIC OCEAN

The Condor, With a Crew of One Hundred and Forty Men, Sailed From Esquimaux and Has Never Been Heard From Since Sailing Until Found a Short Time Ago.

The wreck of the British sloop of war Condor, whose fate and that of the 140 officers and men forming her company have been one of the mysteries of the sea since December 3, 1901, has been located, submerged in comparatively shallow water, about one and a half miles off shore at Long Beach, mid-way between the southern entrance to Berkeley Sound and the settlement of Clayoquot, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The wreckage is about fourteen miles distant from the village of Clayoquot and seemingly rests upon an uncharted reef, of which there are many in the vicinity of Long Beach and Wreck Bay, which adjoins it.

The news of the discovery of the long missing sloop of war was brought from the coast by Bonneycastle Dale, an English naturalist and journalist, who has communicated his discovery to the British Admiralty. He regards the evidence of identity as incontrovertible, and it is expected that immediate investigations will be made by the admiralty upon his report. The principal obstacle in the way of salvage operations is believed to be the prevailing heavy swell within this locality in the calmest weather.

A surface wave beyond the line of the barrier reef that fronts the bay is supposed to lie. A few weeks ago a spar was stamped with the admiralty mark, with nitches patched with copper in naval style, after being visible four days, floating attached to the wreck beneath, drifted ashore. Upon the same beach some time ago there drifted a fib boom spar stamped "Condor," a life buoy similarly marked and several signal rocket cases marked with the name of the ill-starred vessel, mute testimony of the whereabouts of the long missing sloop.

About a mile and a half out from Long Beach the surface ripples over the ship that is supposed to be the sepulchre of one hundred and forty officers and men of His Majesty's navy. At high tide it is hardly visible but at extreme low tide the sea boils about the obstruction. Half a dozen residents of the west coast who have gone out to the spot in smooth water and at low tide declared that the bulk of the submerged ship is plainly visible.

On the morning of December 3, 1901, the sloop of war Condor, in company with H. M. S. Warship, left Esquimaux, the former never to return. The Condor was bound for Honolulu and Tahiti heavily laden with coal for a long cruise and carrying a large consignment of mails for the British inhabitants in the isolated South Sea Islands.

In the straits a strong southeast gale prevailed and the warships parted company, the Warspite continuing on her way south and the Condor starting to carry out gun practice at the entrance to the straits prior to making for Honolulu. Whether this gun practice was carried out has never been ascertained. Outside the straits that fateful night a terrific storm was raging, which compelled every vessel in the region to fight for life, and in this storm the Condor was seen for a brief moment, laboring heavily and flying signals of distress, by Captain James Boyd, now of the Hank line steamer Americ, and then in command of the south bound lumber ship Springbank.

Naturally the name of the struggling warship was not made out, but there was no doubt of her identity in the minds of Captain Boyd and his officers. They did not go to the supposedly disabled gun boat's assistance. Indeed, they gave her no thought or attention all they could do to save their own lives. This was the last seen of the Condor or any of her company. The Condor never reached Honolulu and gradually her name passed into history as identified with one more of the "tragic mysteries of the sea."

Toward the end of that December a stern ship and lifebuoy with the name "H. M. Condor" on were picked up in the neighborhood of Wreck Bay. Theories are numerous as to the fate of the vessel and the 140 lives she carried.

The same night was responsible for another mystery of the North Pacific. The collier Matthew left Nanaimo for San Francisco on December 2 and never reached her port. Some believe she foundered, some say she crashed into the Condor and both vessels were sunk.

The Condor was of similar type to the Algerine and the Shearwater, now at Esquimaux Station. She had a very low free board, and the theory has been advanced that she shipped a tremendous sea, and before it had time to run through, the scuppers were struck by another, which caused her to founder. Another theory is that her coal cargo shifted in the hold and that she turned turtle. An investigation of the wreck beneath the waves off Long Beach may throw light on the mysterious happening and will doubtless disclose the bodies or many of the bluejackets penned beneath decks when the ships went to their doom.

The Gentleman of the Court Room.

"Are you the defendant?" asked a man in the court room, speaking to an old negro.

A SOLID SOUTH

A Paper on the Subject by Mr John W. Tomlinson

HITS THE MARK

Should and Will the South Remain Solid in His Text—How Are We to Be Helped by Division?—What Are the Democratic Principles Involved?

In the current issue of the National Monthly Mr. John W. Tomlinson, of Alabama, discusses the Solid South in the following article:

This question was agitated by the Republicans during the recent Presidential campaign. They played it as a long shot with the hope of possibly winning one or two of the Southern States. Local conditions were expected to help. Mr. Taft swung through the South. A few over-zealous Democrats urged the Democratic National Committee to name Mr. Bryan as likewise. This was deemed entirely unnecessary. The result showed the committee was right. The South remained, and will continue, solid in its adherence to Democracy.

And yet the echo of this question still sounds in some quarters in the South. Newspapers discuss it as interesting speculation for the entertainment of readers. A few take the affirmative, possibly hoping to curry favor with the powers that be. Still a few others conscientiously think that it would be for the South's best interest to be divided politically. All these represent a very small minority. The Southerner is a Democrat only to maintain white supremacy. The negro question is no longer a menace. It has been solved by the South itself. Its solution has demonstrated the necessity and value of that Democratic foundation principle, local self-government, as is being shown now in the Pacific States in the matter of the Japanese and the schools.

Those who contend that the solid South should be broken suggests that such is the only method by which the South can get into the game of Federal government. They seem to think the country is hopelessly Republican and the only way out of the dilemma is to join the Republican party. We believe that Democratic principles will ultimately triumph in the nation; that the contested States in the North and West are Democratic; that influences are used, however, in those States to thwart the will of the people; that the enormous corruption funds that are used in each presidential year do this; that in the South no amount of money can buy an election; that the South stands today as a bulwark against such methods; that the time will come when such methods will not be tolerated anywhere; that a party that is against the publicity of campaign committees will not be allowed to collect or use any more money than is necessary for paying the legitimate expenses of the campaign.

It is furthermore urged that on account of its solidity for Democracy the South is not given proper recognition in the Democratic National Convention. This is untrue. The South is entitled to no more, get proper recognition. A Southerner was the chairman of our last Democratic national convention; an Alabamian was chairman of a sub-committee of the national committee having in charge the work of organization during the campaign; a North Carolinian was chairman of the press bureau of the Democratic National Committee; another Southerner was chairman of one of the most important committees at our eastern headquarters; a Southern Senator, Representative and prominent Democrat took a most important part as speakers in the contested States.

It is urged that the Democrats of the South show cowardice in adhering to their party. This is not true. If there is any cowardice displayed, it is on the part of those who are really at heart Republicans, but have not the courage of their convictions. They should join and affiliate with the party in whose principles they believe. They should not remain in the Democratic party, seeking at all time and on all occasions to undermine and overthrow that party. If two parties in the South divided on matters of principle, all right. But to suggest the splitting up of the South in order to get into the game, or for any other matter of expediency, is unworthy of consideration.

How is the South to be helped by division? What Democratic principle or policy is detrimental? We are told we must progress, yet when Democratic principles are applied to the solution of present problems we are warned of get back to old fashioned Democracy. On the other hand, when a protest is made against Republican measures striking at the foundation of our form of government we are charged with being obstructionists. In the meantime, the gratuitous advice comes from the same sources to split up the solid South in order, forsooth, that some future Southern Republican may become a cabinet officer under a Republican administration! Such is the logic of Mr. Julian Harris and others who have written recently on this subject.

President Taft's proposed policy towards the South, as outlined in his recent utterances on the subject will have little bearing on the question. His policy toward Democrats who are untrue to their party will not, in my opinion, tend to strengthen the cause of his party in the South. In my opinion, it is to convince Democrat that Republican policies are the best. Then, for such as are convinced, to join the Republican party boldly and advocate its principles and receive its rewards. Democrats are not going to be split up by the undermining process of rewarding those who fight the Democratic party from the inside.

MORE DAYLIGHT

THE MOST VALUABLE THING IN THE WHOLE WORLD.

Why Not Have Two Hours More of It When It Does Not Cost You One Cent?

If, on May 1st of each year, the standard of time throughout the United States was advanced two hours, so that what is now five o'clock become seven o'clock, etc., and changed back to our present standard on October 1st, it would add greatly to the health, comfort and pleasure of all, through the summer, without necessitating any change as to daily habits, or create any more confusion than if a Western man went to some point East, having a time one or two hours faster than that to which he was accustomed, but would give two hours additional light for recreation and health-giving, and the use of two of the coolest and best hours of the day for labor. Americans, in this manner, would obtain what those in England greatly enjoy today, namely, two additional hours of light.

This would leave the same number of hours for business and sleep as now, and would give two better hours for the day's work, and two additional hours of daylight to the evening hours, which today are too short to be of much benefit to those living any considerable distance from their place of business, and, as the hours after business are the only portion of the week-day devoted to pleasure and exercise, the lengthening of same would be appreciated by all.

Nothing is more conducive to health than outdoor exercise, such as ball, tennis, golf, boating, bathing, gardening, etc., so why not bask just the hours devoted to business, sleep, and pleasure to the benefit of all?

Thousands of families would, under these circumstances, move into the country or suburbs, who are now held back by the fact that the men at the present time could not reach their homes until too late to get much benefit from a move of this kind.

As elderly persons and children are given to early rising, the breakfast hour will become more regular, and many annoyances of today will be avoided, and, during the heated term, it should prove of special benefit to the school children.

As a rule, nearly every proposed rule, law, or custom works a positive injury or hardship to many who club together and bring about much opposition; it delays and discourages those interested in its passage, but, in this case, as no property is destroyed or depreciated, no one can be interested in opposing it, and it is one of the few changes that could be made to benefit all citizens of each and every state in exactly the same proportion, and not call for the expenditure of money by the government, State or people. Railroads would not be compelled to change their time-tables, as all trains would leave in future at the same hour as today. Local travel would be greatly increased, additional money put in circulation by the purchase of such things as are used for pleasure and recreation, and additional value would be given to what already exists in the way of parks, playgrounds, gardens, resorts, boating and bathing facilities, tennis courts, automobiles, carriages, bicycles, etc., etc.

In England, though they enjoy in summer time the benefits to be derived from a movement of this kind, they are endeavoring to establish a custom to more closely follow the movements of the sun, which would enable them to gain millions of dollars paid out each year for artificial light. This change is being opposed, however, by every gas and electric light company, and their stockholders in every village and hamlet throughout the kingdom, so that the proposed movement in America should not be confused with that being agitated in England, and should be accomplished at a comparatively early date, from the very fact that it injures none and would be of great benefit to millions.

To be beneficial and not confusing, it is necessary that the law or custom become universal throughout the United States. It has no political significance, so all should lend their aid to the movement. Talk it up. See that your friends thoroughly understand it. Remember that millions in England, for centuries, have been accustomed to exactly these same hours and its benefits. If you do not need these additional hours for recreation on yourself, aid in obtaining it for those who do.

MULE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Two Colored Men Driving It Had Narrow Escape.

The Columbia Record says a mule belonging to Wilson Herbert, colored, was killed on Sunday afternoon by lightning in the road near Mrs. E. S. Herbert's farm, in Mendocino township. The mule was being driven along the road by Wilson Herbert's son, John Henry, and Hiram Nelson. There came a blinding flash and a terrific report, and the mule fell dead. Herbert was rendered unconscious for a good while. Nelson was thrown about ten feet out of the buggy. The mule was a valuable one. In the same section of the county, only a mile away, a cow belonging to Jake Kinard, colored, was struck by lightning and killed in Mr. Boulware's pasture.

No Witnesses.

"You are charged with stealing nine of Colonel Henry's hens last night. Have you any witnesses?" asked the justice sternly.

"Nussah!" said Brother Jones humbly. "I spects I's sawah plenty along da-way, but it ain't never been mah custom to take witnesses along when I goes out chicken stealing."

Sometimes a "plrited" thought strikes a happy medium.

PLAIN FACTS

About the Tariff bill Told by Senator Smith

ON FLOOR OF SENATE

He Boldly Declares That the Whole Tendency of the Present Legislation is to Give the Manufacturer Undue Advantage Over the Producer and the Consumer.

Denouncing the pending tariff bill as giving the manufacturer an undue advantage over the American farmer and working man, Senator Smith, of South Carolina, unequivocally expressed his faith in a free trade policy in an extended speech while the cotton schedule was under consideration in the Senate on Tuesday. The following write-up of the speech was furnished The News and Courier by its Washington correspondent:

"The whole tendency of this legislation has been to cheapen the raw material and raise the price of the finished article," said Mr. Smith, "thereby giving to the protected manufacturer a double advantage, lessening the price of what he has to buy and raising the price of what he has to sell.

"I am not pleading for, nor shall I vote for, protection for the raw material. I believe a thing is worth what it will bring in the open market of the world. What I shall vote against is the iniquitous and indefensible system of legislating a trade by artificial methods. I believe that American skill and the wonderful mechanical devices operated by steam, water and electricity, our nearness to the source of supply for the raw material makes it possible for us to compete with the nations of the world."

Senator Smith said it was absolutely idle to talk about the protective tariff being a benefit to the cotton and grain growers of America. In support of his position, Mr. Smith quoted, though not by name, a "leading manufacturer of the South," who, he said, had told him that he believed it was right and just that the protective feature of the tariff on cotton goods should be entirely wiped out. The protection of the Government, asserted Mr. Smith, giving such a margin of profit, has invited and brought into the cotton manufacturing business "a lot of financial buccannars and plungers," by the marvelous profits that could be secured, possibly on paper, but on foot impossible schemes, which have resulted disastrously to the milling industry of the country. He said that what is true of the cotton industry is largely true of every other manufacturing industry.

"The monstrous injustice of this bill is made in two particulars," continued Mr. Smith. "This bill declares that it is for the purpose of encouraging American industries and guaranteeing to them a reasonable profit, while on the other hand, in sharp contrast with it in the bill, is incorporated a tax on the very fertilizing element upon which the agricultural laborer is dependent for the enrichment of his soil. This ammonia, or this nitrogenous element that is so costly and so essential in the production of this crop, must be taxed because of a few coke and gas companies, who, already protected and making their millions, cannot be denied the privilege of making other millions out of that which the Government ought to see that the farmer gets at the lowest possible price."

During the course of his speech Mr. Smith read some interesting figures to bear out his contention that the protective tariff worked a hardship upon the people of the South, who had to pay most severely for the prosperity enjoyed by the manufacturers. The eleven cotton growing States last year produced \$716,352,295 worth of raw cotton, he said, and \$90,000,000 worth of cotton seed. This cotton they had to put upon the market at a price fixed by Liverpool. That price was fixed in Liverpool upon the basis of the cost of labor in Europe and the price at which they sold the finished product.

"Therefore the whole American cotton crop is sold upon the basis of free trade," said Senator Smith "so that in the cotton growing States, according to the census figures of 1900, there are engaged in agricultural pursuits 4,000,000 people, and their average earnings for the year are \$133.

"Taking the outcome duties on articles imported, such as are used on the farms, there are consumed about \$66,357,000 worth. Taking the consumption of domestic manufactured goods, the proportionate part of the South is \$2,885,000,000. The indirect tax paid on this consumption, due to protection, is \$355,900,000. Now this for the entire South, regardless of the work engaged in. Dividing this by the population of the South, the taxation per capita due to these duties paid on domestic and foreign articles is \$61 in round numbers. Deducting this \$61 from the \$133 there is left \$72, representing the actual value received by the laborer for his year's work. He could purchase for \$71 in Europe, where the price of the raw material is fixed, what he would have to pay \$133 for here. Therefore, out of the \$890,000,000 produced by the cotton growers of the South, practically \$400,000,000 of it goes into the coffers of the protected interests."

Mr. Smith said it was not only true that the Southern cotton farmer had to pay about \$6 a ton more to produce his cotton for fertilizer in order to give a little additional profit to an already prosperous protected industry, but he must also pay a duty on his bagging and ties in order to build up a bagging industry on American soil, where no raw jut material was produced, and on the other hand to add to the profits on the great Steel Trust.

Mr. Smith cited the fact that the recent election of L. W. Parker, of Greenville, S. C., at Richmond last week to be the head of the Manufacturers' Association on an anti-protective platform for manufactured goods, over D. H. Thompson for a

CAN'T AGREE

AND WILL ARBITRATE THEIR DIFFERENCES.

The Georgia Railroad and the White Firemen Will Soon Settle Their Trouble.

Unable to agree on terms of a settlement, says a dispatch from Atlanta, the officials of the Georgia Railroad and of the Brotherhood of Firemen have invoked arbitration under the Erdman law. It was nearly 7 o'clock Monday night when Commissioner of Labor Neill and Chairman Knapp, of the Inter-State commerce commission, reluctantly gave up the battle to bring the warring elements together.

Commissioner Neill notified both parties to the dispute to select an arbitrator within five days. These two men will select a third. The Erdman Act provides that should the two arbitrators be unable to agree upon the third member of the commission, he will be named by Knapp and Neill. The decision of the arbitrators is made binding upon both parties by law.

As expected the disagreement came over the retention of negroes. The firemen first demanded the dismissal of all negroes. This was refused flatly by the railroad. After considerable labor on the part of Messrs. Neill and Knapp, the firemen submitted another proposition. They agreed that those negroes now employed or who were employed prior to April 10 should be retained on their present footing. Recent promotions of negroes had been called before the men returned to work.

They demanded that all white firemen should have seniority over all negroes. That is, if a white fireman was employed today, he would rank ahead of all negroes no matter how long they were in the service, when it came to promotion to better runs. In addition, they asked that at no time should the total number of negroes employed exceed 25 per cent of the white firemen on the company's payroll. If at any time the number of negro employees dropped below 25 per cent no more were to be employed. It is said that the Georgia Railroad might have consented to this were it not for the opposition of the terminal company.

When it was seen that agreement was impossible the Federal officials gave up the fight and ordered that the dispute go to arbitration. When the men returned to work Saturday afternoon the road agreed that the status of April 1 should be restored. It was upon that date that the trouble began. The company had then promoted several negroes to good runs and removed white firemen to make room for them. Already the company has restored the white firemen to the runs they held on April 10. All other disputed points, and demands were conceded except the seniority of white men and the limitation as to the number of negroes employed.

The white firemen claim that negro firemen are not held to a strict enforcement of the rules as are the whites, and they intimate that the policy of the road seemed to be to discharge whites at every opportunity and replace them with blacks, who get less wages. General Manager Scott denies this and declares his willingness to agree to a strict enforcement of all rules against the negroes.

BILL PASSED FOR BABIES.

Legislature Goes on Record as Favoring Them.

Discrimination against babies by cold-blooded landlords was stopped at Chicago, Ill., when the Illinois legislature passed a bill, this week, providing that no lease for a flat or apartment shall contain a clause prohibiting children from living in flats or apartments. Gov. Deneen says he will sign the bill.

Women, as well as babies, come in for protection from the legislature, which has passed the "10-hour law," a bill providing that women and children shall not be required to labor more than 10 hours in 24. This bill is a blow aimed by organized labor at the sweatshops.

Cyclone Passes Denmark.

A small cyclone passed about one mile northwest of Denmark about 6 o'clock Thursday evening, wrecking the home and stables of Mr. Asa Baxter and a tenant house of Mr. J. W. Baxter. Mr. Asa Baxter's eldest daughter was slightly injured. No one killed.

Shooting at Union.

At Union Tuesday Munroe Ward fired two balls into H. R. Miller, the balls entering the left side, one near the heart and the other slightly towards lower down. The physicians are unable to say just how serious the wounds are, but from their location of the balls, little hope of his recovery is entertained.

Literally True.

"What have you got in the shape of cucumbers this morning?" asked the customer of the new grocer.

"Nothing but bananas, ma'am," was the reply.

For stealing one kiss. Man of remains For the rest of his life In Cupid's claus.

It takes more than a sinure to cure most people of their sins.

duty, was the best possible evidence that the cotton manufacturers of the country wanted no such duty on their goods.

When Mr. Smith concluded his speech he received the congratulations of practically all of the Democratic members of the Senate, who assured him that what he said was not only very interesting, but would be of great benefit to the tariff question generally. Several Republican Senators also came across the chamber and congratulated Senator Smith, among whom were Beveridge, Nelson and LaFollette.

GRAVE INJUSTICE

TO THE SOUTH POINTED OUT BY MR. N. L. WILLET.

How the Cotton Farmer is Injured by the Cotton Crop Estimates of the Government.

The Agricultural Department at Washington in sending out cotton crop estimates, always uses the term "Cotton Bales." A foot note, however, always states that a certain number of these supposed "Cotton Bales are 'Linters.'" In a letter to the Augusta Chronicle Mr. N. L. Willet says:

The South has long contended that Linters are not cotton bales; that the agricultural department is violating its own rule, under the pure food law, in putting an untrue label on an article; that the present method presents figures that are fictitious and which give us larger amounts of