

VOL. XXV

FELDER ACCUSED

New Dispensary Commission Swears Out Warrant For Him.

CORRUPTION CHARGED

Action Follows Resolution Passed in Session at Columbia—Requisition Papers Filed and Hearing Will be Held in June.

A warrant charging T. B. Felder of Atlanta with "offering and attempting to bribe a State officer and with conspiracy to defraud the State of South Carolina" was sworn out Wednesday at Newberry by B. F. Kelly, secretary of the new dispensary commission. The warrant was sworn out before J. C. Sample and was placed in the hands of Sheriff Buford of that county.

A dispatch from Atlanta says Sheriff Buford Thursday afternoon consulted Governor Brown and filed requisition for T. B. Felder. The hearing will take place before the governor on June 29. Col. Felder remains apparently indifferent to the entire proceedings and only reiterates that the governor of South Carolina is trying to cover up his own sins by directing a fight on him.

The warrant against Mr. Felder was sworn out following the adoption of the new dispensary commission: "Whereas, certain information having come into our possession, which we are advised is sufficient upon which to secure a conviction.

"Be it resolved, that the secretary of this commission is hereby instructed to immediately swear out a warrant for the arrest of one Thomas B. Felder for offering and attempting to bribe a State officer of the State of South Carolina and for conspiracy to defraud the said State."

The commission has given no official statement as to the State official Mr. Felder is charged with attempting to bribe. The swearing out of the warrant follows sensational counter charges on the part of Mr. Felder and the governor of South Carolina. The governor recently made public a letter purporting to have been written to H. H. Evans, former chairman of the State dispensary board of control, by T. B. Felder, offering to "frame-up" a deal for \$50,000. The letter in question was signed "T. B." This letter was secured from H. H. Evans by the governor. Just what kind of information the commission has against Mr. Felder is not known.

The commission met at Columbia Wednesday. Several weeks ago an order was issued requiring Mr. Felder, a member of the firm of Anderson, Felder, Wilson & Roundtree of Atlanta, to come to Columbia on May 28 and tell what he knew of the acts of the governor as private citizen. State senator and chief executive in connection with the dispensary situation. Mr. Felder did not come to Columbia Wednesday. The commission accordingly adopted the resolution directing that a warrant be sworn out against him. Mr. Felder sent a letter to the commission in which he explained his position.

The letter of Mr. Felder follows: May 26, 1911. "Mr. James Stackhouse, Chairman and Mr. B. Frank Kelly, Secretary State Dispensary Commission of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C. "Gentlemen: "Receipt of your valued favor of the 19th instant is hereby acknowledged. I have been absent from the city for the past week or 10 days conducting some investigations on my own account and the matter referred to in the second paragraph of the series of resolutions adopted by your commission at a meeting held in the city of Columbia on the 19th instant, a copy of which you caused to be transmitted to me here.

"After mature consideration, I have reached the deliberate conclusion that if your governor could with propriety create a commission who are 'all friends of mine and personal supporters' to investigate the members of the old commission, the attorney general and the agents, attorneys and employees of the old commission, and to make a rigid investigation of all of my (Bleasie's) acts as State senator, private citizen and governor of the State, I could with equal propriety resolve myself into a committee of one to make investigations as to the said Bleasie, his allies and affiliates. I think it would be conceded that my jurisdiction is equally as broad as yours; that I have the same authority to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, and to give evidence touching the premises, as you possess, and I feel that I may say, without undue arrogance that my findings of both law and fact will be just as binding and carry with them the same degree of weight and respectability as yours.

FOR DUTY ON WOOL

HOUSE DEMOCRATS AGAIN PULL TOGETHER IN CAUCUS.

Party Declare for Duty of 20 Per Cent. for Revenue Purposes, Fifty Per Cent Reduction.

A Washington dispatch says the sum and substance of the action of the Democratic House caucus Thursday night is that the Democrats in that body are keeping up their record of achieving at the extra session the best politics the party has played for two decades.

Republican hopes of a serious Democratic split are again blasted by the magnificent Democratic leadership in the House, the proposed Democratic revision of the wool tariff and the Underwood bill, being unanimously approved by the Democratic caucus at midnight, twelve hours after it had been made public by the ways and means committee.

Through a resolution, which leaves the Democratic party open in the future to renew its advocacy of free trade in raw wool, but which commits all Democrats to the support of the present bill as a revenue measure, that measure was put through the caucus Thursday.

The final vote on the approval of the Underwood bill was made unanimous, but the following members were excused from a pledge to support the caucus action: Representatives Rucker, of Colorado; Ashbrooke and Francis, of Ohio; and Gray, of Indiana.

The resolution agrees on a free raw wool tariff, but was finally voted down and the revenue deriving bill was adopted.

The need for a duty, the resolution stated, was due to Republican extravagance, which made necessary large revenue. Speaker Clark took the floor and supported the resolution, which had been framed in the conference.

TO PENITENTIARY TO-DAY.

W. T. Jones to Begin Serving Life Sentence for Murder.

The Penitentiary authorities were informed that W. T. Jones, the Union County man given a life sentence for homicide, would reach Columbia Friday from the Union County Jail. Jones has been in the jail since July, 1908, when he was arrested charged with the poisoning of his wife. He will be placed in the State Penitentiary tomorrow.

SAYS GOOD-BYE

Aged and Broken Ex-Ruler Diaz Embarks for Spain.

PATHETIC SCENES

Last Words Before Leaving Country he Ruled so Long a Warning that His Methods Must Continue to Assure Peace in Republic.—Farewell to Officers and Soldiers.

General Diaz said his farewell to Mexican Wednesday at Vera Cruz. With his wife and other members of the Diaz family, he boarded the steamer Ypiranga, bound for Spain.

Gen. Diaz said from this port Wednesday on the steamer Ypiranga for France. The steamer goes by way of Havana and Gen. Diaz ultimate destination is Spain.

His ship was only a little way out when the searchlight of the fort guarding the port was turned on it. With glasses in hand, Diaz was standing somewhat apart, close to the rail. He was plainly discernible.

The last words of the Ex-President spoken to those left on shore were, "I shall die in Mexico."

This was uttered in a tone of prophecy and with a look of inspired conviction.

It was 5 o'clock when Gen. Diaz and his party went aboard. The journey from the house where he had been quartered was made in carriages. Crowds jammed the way. Gen. Diaz, accompanied by the military commander of the port, Gen. Joaquin Mass, and followed by Senora Diaz and the other members of the party, received an ovation on the walk to the ship rarely accorded to any one in Vera Cruz and never before to Gen. Diaz.

With his arms filled with flowers, and bowing right and left, the former president started up the companionway. On board, the ship's band began the Mexican national hymn. Every hat was off and Diaz saluted at the head of the companionway. The guns of Fort Santiago began for the last time to fire a presidential salute in honor of Diaz. The crowd cheered itself hoarse and the general lifted his hat.

"I will never forget this reception, fellow citizens," he said. "It comes at a time when the country is against me. Not even a President can be the recipient of a greater ovation than this."

PROBE TRUST MAGNATE

CRIMINAL ACTIONS PLANNED. SAYS WICKERSHAM.

Attorney General Questioned by the House Committee on Expenditures. Says Juries Loath to Convict.

The recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Company cases will result in a sweeping attempt to secure criminal conviction of violators of the anti-trust law, according to Attorney General Wickersham, who appeared recently before the house committee on expenditures.

"We have done the best we could," he said, "but there has been an unwillingness on the part of juries and courts to sentence men to prison under the anti-trust law. Until the Supreme Court laid down its explanation of the law, in the cases just decided, this reluctance was well understood, and the law has always been open to question.

"Juries are becoming more willing now, however, to convict and judges who have been reluctant to impose prison penalties now have these decisions to sustain them."

Criminal prosecution pending against the meat packers, he added, and the milk dealers, the naval stores and window glass combinations and other alleged violators of the anti-trust law, he said, would be followed by other prosecutions. He stated that the government had definite plans.

When asked why there had been no prosecutions against the heads of the Standard Oil and tobacco companies, he replied that "it has been practically impossible to convict them. Now, however, we have an interpretation of the Anti-Trust Act upon which we can proceed."

The attorney general was closely questioned by Mr. Ball as to the cotton cases in New York, but he refused to disclose the government's brought against those seeking to elevate the prices of raw cotton rather than against the spinners and the "bears" who were trying to depress future acts. Asked why actions were not taken against the government, Mr. Wickersham said the government had believed it much easier to reach the seven men controlling the raw cotton pool, against whom it had information.

"The statute of Limitations has not run against the others," he added. "If the government is sustained in this first cotton case, the other combinations will be attacked."

"Has there ever been an investigation of the attempt of 'bears' to depress cotton prices in New York or New Orleans?" Chairman Ball asked.

"Not that I have heard of," he replied.

SPY REVEALS SECRET

SAYS AN AMERICAN BLEW UP THE "MAINE."

Plausible Story Attracts the Attention of Chief Wilkie But it is Denied by the Man's Biographer.

The United States government it became known, has investigated a report to the effect that the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor by an American who had been condemned to death by the Spanish, but won his freedom by destroying the American battleship. The spy who turned the story into the Secret Service bureau at Washington, D. C., asserted that George B. Boynton, a "soldier of fortune" who died recently was the man who actually blew up the Maine. Horace Smith, biographer of Boynton, declares the story is false and that he can prove Boynton was in Venezuela at the time of the explosion.

"The Spaniards," said the informant to Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, "were entirely unprepared for the visit of the Maine, which was sent to Havana suddenly and without warning. Consequently there was no mine attached to the buoy at which she was moored."

"Capt. Gen. Blanco and his staff did not relish having a hostile warship in such an advantageous position in the event of war with the United States, which they then regarded as at least a possibility, and it was decided to blow her up, under such conditions as might make it appear she had been destroyed by an accidental explosion of her own magazines. A large boiler from the navy yard was taken to the arsenal and filled with powder. It was provided with a mechanism by which it would be exploded by electricity and then hermetically sealed."

"The boiler was lashed in under a lighter, which was towed across the bow of the Maine at night. When the lighter was directed in front of the battleship the lines which held the boiler were cut and it dropped into the mud."

"The Spaniards then fixed on Boynton as the person to set off the mine. He had been captured shortly before while conducting a filibustering expedition for the Cubans, whom he had aided during the ten years' war, and was then imprisoned in Cabañas Fortress.

"According to the story, he was tried and sentenced to death, but was offered life and liberty if he would press the button that was to destroy the Maine, and swear never to reveal the secret. He accepted these terms and on the night of Feb. 15, 1898, when the Maine swung around until her bow was directly over the mine, with her keel only three or four feet above it, he was taken to the Machina wharf, where he threw the switch that caused the explosion. Then he was set free and left Cuba."

Hangs Himself to Tree.

When the great fire of 1909 crept up Telegraph Hill, it left a dead tree with one naked limb standing on the highest bit of ground in San Francisco. Francisco Luigi Capl Dei Cabesa, pining for his native land, hanged himself to this limb Monday with a red sash which he had brought from Tuscany.

Suicides With Handkerchief.

GOES FOR COLE

Col. T. B. Felder Addresses Open Letter to Governor Cole L. Bleasie.

LIBEL SUIT OR A DUEL

Publishes Two Interesting Letters of Bleasie, and Dares Him to Enter Suit for Damages.—Promises to Pay Attorneys Fees if He Sues and Wins.

The Atlanta Constitution Saturday published a most sensational open letter addressed "To Cole L. Bleasie" and signed by Thomas B. Felder. This letter follows one of a more general character addressed to many newspapers.

Charges of the gravest nature are made against the governor of South Carolina, and he is challenged to go into the United States courts for redress. Two letters signed "Cole" alleged to have been addressed to a liquor establishment, one asking for pay for services and the other acknowledging the receipt of \$500 and expressing doubt of "Hub's" reliability in money matters, are printed. It is distinctly shocking to South Carolinians to have "coward or thief" apply to the governor of this State.

While the matter has been published in a responsible newspaper, we do not feel warranted in reproducing the language conveying criminal charges until there is more light shed. Mr. Felder should be made to prove his charges or else suffer the penalties for gross libel.

He says in part: "If the charges I make are false, they are libelous per se, and I am suitably solvent. Moreover, with apologies to the shade of my departed ancestors, I in modesty (?) claim to be your equal, and if you are aggrieved by the charges, it will be my pleasure to meet you at such time and place without the confines of your State that may suit your convenience, to the end that abundant opportunity may be afforded to redress your grievances.

If my charges are groundless and libelous and you do not wish to seek personal satisfaction, you can institute suit, against me in the United States court in the city of Atlanta—this is my home country, then in any of the subdivisions of the district. As soon as suit is filed I hereby promise and agree, in order to facilitate and expedite the same and by way of circumventing any excuse you may offer for inaction, that I will acknowledge service and will enter into a recognizance with good and approved security in an amount covering the sum sued for, the fees of your counsel and the cost of court, together with your personal expenses and the expenses of your witnesses; the only condition of the bond be that you shall finally prevail in the litigation.

An investigation of this court will disclose that it is presided over by a distinguished jurist, who, in the administration of the laws, knows neither friend nor foe, and while his decisions are occasionally reversed, they are universally interpreted to be "without variableness or shadow of turning."

Then follow the direct charges on which Bleasie is invited to base his suit for libel. They affect his conduct while senator from Newberry in dealing with persons selling supplies to the State dispensary.

Here are two letters as presented by Col. Felder: "I use you own language: From the 'mountain of evidence' in my possession I submit for your consideration 'a few grains of ssad.' In doing so I omit the name of the address: "Dear sir: I am greatly surprised that you failed to call upon me during your recent visit to Columbia and arrange the matter as promised. Spoke to Hub about it and he referred me to you. Have performed all services as agreed, both as to matters pending here and as to the last purchases by the board. Let me hear from you at once. Read and destroy. Yours very truly, "Cole." (Signed) "Cole." This letter was written by you during a session of the legislature of the State of South Carolina, in the month of February, 1905, to the representative of a well known liquor house which has had large transactions with the State dispensary. Thereafter, on March 16, 1905, you addressed another communication to the same party, as follows: "Dear sir: Since writing you on the 26th ultimo, saw Hub. He handed me the five hundred. Hereafter either deal directly with me or through J. F. Confidentially cannot rely on Hub in money matters. Hope to see you soon and report happenings. Very truly yours, (Signed) "Cole." Other charges about the methods of securing votes in the primary election last summer follow, and Felder closes in a caustic taunt to the governor of South Carolina to seek vindication.

BETTER CROP REPORTED

FOUR PER CENT MORE LAND WAS PLANTED.

Condition of Growing Crop Was 87.8 Per Cent. of Normal Score—Bearsish Report on Cotton Issued.

A Washington dispatch says the area planted to cotton this year in the United States is estimated by the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture, in the first crop report of the season, as about 104.7 per cent of the area planted last year, or 35,004,000 acres including that already planted and expected to be planted.

This is an increase of 4.7 per cent or 1,586,000 acres, as compared with 33,418,000 acres, the revised estimate of last year's planted area.

The condition of the growing crop on May 25 was 87.8 per cent of a normal condition as compared with 80.2 per cent, that day last year, and 80.9, the ten-year average on that date.

Details by the state of area planted in 1911, per cent of 1910, area and condition on May 25, follow:

State	Acres	Per cent
Virginia	37,000	109 93
N. C.	1,587,000	105 93
S. C.	2,705,000	103 80
Georgia	5,199,000	103 92
Florida	284,000	106 95
Alabama	3,815,000	105 91
Mississippi	3,454,000	101 96
Louisiana	1,118,000	104 91
Texas	10,366,000	105 88
Arkansas	2,446,000	103 87
Tennessee	882,000	105 83
Missouri	115,000	112 86
Oklahoma	2,622,000	116 87
California	12,000	123 95

STUDENTS STOLE CORPSE.

Discontent of Suspension of Baseball Team Causes Trouble.

Discontent college students tied a naked corpse to the piano stool in the chapel in Alfred, N. Y., this week. The affair so upset the faculty and student body that the program prepared of the last day of college year has been postponed.

For several days the students had been in a sullen mood over the suspension of the baseball team, which played a game recently at a Wesleyan without having obtained permission.

DEEP PLOT LAID

Would Overthrow the Government and Start New Revolution

AMONG THE MEXICANS

Two of the Rebel Leaders Promised to Desert Madero Until They Got All the Secrets of the Men Planning the Coup and Then They Told About It.

Revelations of a plot to start another revolution in Mexico after overthrowing the leadership of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., and preventing his journey to Mexico City, created intense excitement throughout the insurrecto army Monday.

The plot, which resulted Sunday night in the arrest of Daniel De Villiers of Mexico City, at El Paso, and W. F. Dunn, an American, at Monterey, Mexico, is said to include among its leaders three insurrecto chiefs operating in the State of Coahuila.

A telegram from Monterey states that Dunn, on Madero's orders, has been placed incommunicado for 72 hours. De Villiers is held in the El Paso jail on charges of "conspiracy to murder Francisco I. Madero, Jr." According to Gen. Benjamin Villjoen, the Boer veteran, who is Madero's chief military adviser, the scheme was that Villjoen, Gen. Orozco were to desert Madero, and start a new revolutionary movement, which would be joined by certain insurrecto leaders now in the field, together with a federal general known to be friendly to the "cientifico" party.

It was represented to him, Gen. Villjoen says, that great quantities of arms and ammunition were stored in the mines of Coahuila in anticipation of the new outbreak and that success was assured. "Madero would never reach Mexico City."

Behind the arrest of the two alleged conspirators is the story of several weeks of conferences and the exchange of many telegrams. Some after the battle of Juarez, Gen. Villjoen received a telegram from Mexico City, saying: "The government wants to make a proposition."

The telegram was signed "Villiers." Madero was informed of the telegram and it was decided to give every encouragement to those behind the overtures. Villjoen, accordingly, sent a reply stating that he was open to receive propositions.

This was followed by a telegram from Villiers, instructing Villjoen "to watch the rebel chief, note by what route he comes and when he leaves. Make friends with Orozco. There is a fortune in sight for us."

Shortly after this two men appeared in El Paso and secretly met Villjoen and Orozco, who professed their willingness to enter the plot. Villjoen declares he was to receive \$25,000 and Orozco a like amount. Money was given them for current expenses, Villjoen receiving \$480 and Orozco \$200. Dunn, who was one of the pair, Villjoen asserts, translated to them a cipher message which read: "Last message at hand. Rosen working fast for change of federal city. Do not worry about financial end of which will take care. Would advise direct action Diaz at early time. Be very careful. Continue advising and act as you think best. Mexico City man says agent Figueroa brothers coming you from south. (Sig.) "Adolfo." The message, it was explained, came from the agent of the conspiracy at Mexico City. The reference to Diaz was not explained by Gen. Villjoen.

Agreement having been reached with Villjoen and Orozco, Dunn started for Mexico City, followed by a private detective with instructions to arrest him on Mexican soil. The arrest was made at Monterey Sunday night. Telegrams from there declared that "important papers" had been found on the prisoner.