TILLMAN ON BLEASE

SENATOR SAYS HE IS UNFIT FOR THE HIGH OFFICE

INDORSES JUDGE JONES

In a Remarkable Statement Issued to Voters on Eve of the Election the Senator Advises Everyone to Vote For Judge Jones—Declares Good Name of the State at Stake.

Washington, August 23.—Senator Tillman to-night issued the following statement concerning the Ferguson etter, which has been much discussed in South Carolina during the last few days:

"I have said repeatedly that I was hands off in the race for Governor in South Carolina, and have tried faithfully to remain neutral to the end, but circumstances and conditions have compelled me to change my purpose. After the Sims letter was published I was deluged with telegrams and letters, both of protest and importunity from my old friends, or men who claimed to be such. Some of them touched me deeply because of their pathos. Most of them demanded that I should say as much for Blease as I had said for Jones. Others threatened me with retirement on account of interference in the Governor's race. About ten days ago I wrote to one of the latter in Anderson county, and asked him specially not to let anyone see it.

"Three or four days ago I received a copy of the letter from Governor Blease, with the inquiry whether I had written it or not. On the 19th I received a letter from Harrison Ferguson, of Spartanburg, asking whether I thought Blease was not also so eminently qualified for Governor, to which I answered in the affirmative, with some restrictions and explanations, and marked it also private and confidential. And again the code that obtains among gentlemen was violated by Mr. Ferguson, and that part of the letter shown, which said Governor Blease was 'eminently qualified." if Mr. Ferguson has shown all of the letter, he has only done it to such friends as he could trust, those of the same type with himself. I am thus made to endorse Blease as "eminently qualified." while explanations and restrictions are kept from the public.

Uncomfortable as Fence Straddler.

"I am unwilling in this crisis of the State's history to become a supporter of Governor Blease for re-election, or to appear to do so. I know many of my warmest friends are strongest believers in Blease and have known this from the beginning. A less number of the Tillmanites of old, but as good friends as any of them, are supporting Judge Jones. I do not want to appear, and I am uncomfortable, in the role as a fence-straddler; therefore, I have decided to give the letter in question publicity so that all the people may understand exactly what my ideas and feelings are.

"I have no doubt Governor Blease has read the whole letter, and such of his lieutenants as he chose to give it to are already in possession of it. He is acquainted with my attitude, and will naturally—and I would do the same, and I do not blame him at all—use it to my disadvantage.

"Without considering whether there will be any countervailing advantage to me in making the letter public, I will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that I am no longer considered too cowardly to come out in the open and make known my opinion. In this grave crisis in the State's history I can better afford to retire to privae life, if necessary, than to be considered, even by indirecion, as endorsing Governor Blease. I will at least maintain my own self-respect and as my confidence has been betrayed, I will give the whole letter to the public.

"As the battle has progressed, I have been more and more convinced of the utter unfitness of Blease to be Governor, and rather than feel, as I would be compelled to do, that I was in part responsible for it,if I remained silent, I write this statement and will take the consequences.

"The State has been disgraced in the eye of the whole world, and its good name made a byword and a hissing. Nobody can cleanse it and redeem it except its own people.

"I implore the people to take care of the State's good name next Tuesday."

The letter to Ferguson is as follows:

Letter to Ferguson.

" 'My Dear Sir: Yours of August 14th received. I am not in the habit of evading direct answers to direct questions from my friends, so I will say to you, this: As far as brains go, Blease is 'eminently qualified' to be Governor, but he is hopelessly deficient in judgment, wisdom, and catholicity of spirit, and there is so much smoke about his corruption that I am bound to believe there must be some fire. For instance; why did he not cut Ben Stothart's head off when Stothart refused to swear under oath, that he had not been bribed, under the pretext that he would incriminate himself?" Why has it been his habit to refer most of those who wanted to get pardons to some friend like Sam Nichols? Why did he not do the pardoning business himself on his own judgment, rather than turn it over to a shifty lawyer to charge a fee, unless he was getting some of the money? Why is it that he is so intimate with Ben Abney, the leading counel for the Southern Railway as to take him into his own house, when he knows Ben Abney is the greatest lobbyist we have ever had in South Carolina, a manipulator of Legislatures and railroad commissioners.

" 'If I had been running for Governor like Jones is, what do you suppose I would have said to Blease when he charged me with having 'Son Charlie' megaphone up to 'Pa' on the supreme bench? I would have retorted: 'Governor Blease, Ben Abney does not have to use a megaphone or telephone to reach you and tell you what the Southern Railroad wants. He can talk to you three times a day across the table, and if he does not finish by supper, he can go to bed with you, and talk over and get everything fixed. Every intelligent man in the State knows Ben Abney's pernicous activity in Columbia. Through the lawyers in the legislature, in the employ of the railroad he has prevented any relief to many people about the mileage book situation and all other railroad matters.

" 'Gonzales and all the other State papers are supporting Jones is no reason why Jones is unfit to be Governor, or that he will be controlled by them, if he is elected. My friends who have been so outraged because I said Jones was 'eminently qualified' to be Governor," and have demanded that I should say the same for Blease, had better take heed lest in their passion and prejudice and madness, they get a worse Governor than Jones can possibly make.

" 'I undertake to guarantee that Jones, if elected Governor, will be Governor of all the people and not of his "Friends" alone. Because all the newspapers, which have howled at me, and some of them are still howling, are now howling against Blease and for Jones is no manner of proof that Blease is the best man of the two or will make the better Governor.

Says Blease Had Chance.

" 'Blease has had his chance. Has he made good? On your honor do you think he has made good as Governor? No man can be a good Governor unless he realizes that it is a high office and that he ought to do nothing to bring it under suspicion. The honor of the State is like the honor of a woman and ought to be dear to every Carolinian.

" 'I have tried my best to stay out of this fight, but my friends are trying in every way possible, it seems to me, to drag me into it, having no thought of the consequences to me, but intent only on electing Blease or Jones. I could not say Blease was as well qualified as Jones without lying except as I have explained in this letter.

" 'If I could speak to every South Carolinian in the State who is a Tillmanite, between now and the primary this is what I would say: "I am the same man that I have always been, and have not changed one particle. I still believe the poor people and the farmers ought to have as many rights and privileges as anybody else in the country, but they only play into the hands of their enemies and fight against their own interests when they vote for an unworthy man. I did not their confidence and love by lying to them, and I do not propose to retain it by lying to them. I do not believe Blease would make as good a Governor as Jones, but a very much worse one than we have ever had since the Radical days, and he would bring us disgrace if elected again.'

" 'I know many of my friends regard Blease as another Tillman. He can use the pitchfork as well or, perhaps, better than I can now, but I never dipped the pitchfork in filth, and that is what he has done; and I hope for the credit of the State, he will be beaten. Consider how idiotic and foolish it is to vote against a good man because Gonzales will vote for him and supports him in his newspaper. If he should happen to support me some time, that would be sufficient to damn me forever in the eyes of some men, judging by their actions at this time. Such feeling is nothing but madness, and is unworthy of the brave carolinians who have always been the backbone of the reform movement.

Very truly yours,
B. R. Tillman.

A FIENDISH ATTACK

HORRIBLE DEATH OF CHINESE GENERAL SHANG CHEN WU.

Friends Fear for the Safety of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Who Has Started to Go to Pekin.

The execution of Chang Chen Wu by the Chinese Government officials compared by the Pekin correspondent for the Daily Telegram to Napoleons shooting of D'Enghien at Vincennes in 1804, and what followed it. It is the turning point, the writer asserts, in the life of the Chinese Republic. The correspondent continues:

"President Yuan Shi Kai, alarmed at the outcry, is publishing Vice President Li Yuen Hung's telegrams in order to fasten the blame on that official and fearing assassination, surrounds himself with troops.

According to the Chinese newspapers the execution was carried out in a fendish manner. The banner man, Gen. Yuan Chi Kuei, who was entrusted with the execution actually dined with his victim in a European hotel and toasted him repeatedly. When the dinner was over he folowed his victim in another carriage to his lodging.

On alighting from the vehicle Gen. Yuan Chi Kuei blew a whistle as a signal, whereupon a forest of sabres and bayonets sprung up like magic about Shang Chen Wu, who was seized and bound, flung into a mule cart and carried to the military court. No evidence was given at the trial and the accused officer was condemned to immediate execution.

The first volley not killing the prisoner repeated volleys were fired until the general's body was completely disemblowedel. It being necessary to dress the corpse, a message was sent to the victim's wife for more clothes as her husband "felt cold in the night air".

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, former Provisional President of China, disregarding the warning of friends, who fear for his safety since the execution of several Hankow generals, left Shanghai for Peking.

Gen. Huang Sing, who commanded the southern republican army in the revolution, which overthrew the Imperial Government and was to have accompanied Dr. Sun, has abandoned the journey.

The southern generals recently put to death were members of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's party, the Tung Men Hui, and were seized at the capital by direction of President Yuan Shi Kai. They were charged with being implicated in an alleged conspiracy against the Pekin Government.

Two of the officers were tried by a drumhead Court-martial at the capital and shot. The others were returned to Hankow and there executed.

CHARLESTON KILLS RATS.

Sixteen Hundred Rodents Slain in City's Campaign.

The records of the Charleston health department show that since the rat killing campaign was instituted several weeks ago, about 1,600 rats and mice have been killed as far as the official reports show and the campaign is still on.

The number is large, but not as large as the health authorities would desire and had reason to expect. Still there have been doubtless many rats and mice killed which were never reported and the campaign has not been without some advantage and benefit to Charleston.

Fortune Awaits Missing Man.

Application has been made by the relatives of William Freed, formerly of Philadelphia, to have him declared legally dead. He disappeared in 1862 and has not been heard from since. A fortune of several thousand dollars, left by his father, awaits the missing man.

Kills Rider and Mount.

During a heavy rain and thunder storm, Calvin Rackley, a prosperous farmer, was instantly killed by lightning, as was also the mule he was riding, near Pelham, Ga. He leaves his wife and several children. The storm is not known to have caused other loss of life or damage.

LAUDED BY CLARK

THE HOUSE DEMOCRATS DID GREAT THINGS SAYS THE

SPEAKER OF THE BODY

Says the Work of the Democrats in the House of Representatives Will Gives the Party the House, the Senate and the President in the Next Election.

Speaker Champ Clark Saturday, delivering the valedictory of the Democratic House of the sixty-second congress, asserted that historians would declare with absolute truth that the House Democrats of the sixty-first and sixty-second congresses "did great things" and "have made a sweeping Democratic victory approximately certain, a victory that will give us the House, the Senate and the president."

Dramatically addressing his colleagues while the clock across the House chamber was slowly moving toward the final adjournment time, the speaker, in a tribute to leaders of both parties, declared that no majority was ever more successfully led than by Representative Underwood, nor any minority ever led more ably than by Representative Mann.

"Leader Mann," said he, "has contested with Leader Underwood every step of the long and wearisome road we have traveled with the stubborn courage of the English squares at Waterloo. I have not always agreed with Brother Mann—God forbid!—but he lives up fully to his name. He is in very truth a man. Were it not for him I would feel decidedly lonesome in the speaker's chair."

As speaker—as "dean of the faculty, so to speak"—Mr. Clark said he felt very proud of the membership of the House, and he declared his belief that Democrats should sit in the seats of the mighty, hold every coigne of vantage and every place of power.

Speaker Clark said that for years the Democrats had been sneered at "as a party of negation, green hands in formulating and conducting public business, ridiculed as a mob, a rabble, without coherence or discipline as militia fighting regulars, and even exact date on which we would dissolve into waring factions and go to pieces was set down in tpye". "But," he added, "the Democrats have fought and won like veterans and constitute thoroughly a disciplined force as ever appeared in the House or any other parliamentary body since parliamentary bodies were instituted among men, mustered our full strength on every mportant proposition and passed two great tariff bills over the president's veto, the first instance of the kind in the history of the republic." They had fought a good fight and kept the faith, he said.

Mr. Clark said that "so long as the earth spins upon its axis or slides down the ecliptic," public men who would escape the people's wrath would take to heart the simple and instructive story of the astounding change in the political situation, "since that melancholy day in November, 1908, when we were so completely flattened out." The lesson, in brief, he said, was that the Republicans, in order to get in, promised to revise the tariff down, but, being in, they proceeded to revise it up.

The speaker expressed thanks and the gratitude of the country to "the brave, wise and patriotic Republicans who co-operated with us in passing good bills. The secret of our marvelous success," he said, "is simple—unity of thought, purpose and action, frequent counsel together, a spirit of mutual conciliation, strict adherence to principle, with tmost latitude in non-essential, subordination of individual desire to the general party good, sacrifice of personal ambitions in the earnest, honest, patriotic endeavor to serve the whole people with whatever of capacity God has blessed us.

"We have won many victories," he said, "but what is better, we have formed the habit of victory." He suggested that Roscoe Conkling's declaration that General Grant's fame was earned not alone by things written, but by the arduous greatness of things done, "fits our case like a glove".

"What the Democratic House accomplished, so far as it could for the amelioration of conditions," said he, "thwarted, as it has been, by a Republican president, is only an earnest of what we will do when we come into full possession of the three branches of government. President Taft vetoed most of our bills of a remedical character, a prerogative unwisely exercised. He made his record: we made ours. On these records we appeal to the country with absolute confidence that when the polls close in November we will have elected a Democratic House and Senate. Governor Woodrow Wilson to the presidency and Governor Marshall to the vice-presidency—consummations devoutly to be wished, which we believe and hope will prove of inestimable and enduring benefit to the entire American people, of whatever persuasion, religious or political."

Booze Kills Aged Horse.

George Washington, 36 years old, driven many years by William Rodenburg, a distiller of Lawrenceburg, Ind., died of alcholic poisoning. The horse was in the habit of consuming a quart of spirits a day and was unable to work without it.

Caused Man's Death.

While going through somnambulistic contortions incident to a bad case of nightmare, Lorraine Smith, of Bloomington, Ind., aged forty-five years, caught his head in the iron bed upon which he had been lying and strangled to death.

Tapped at Wrong Window.

Andrew Kotwash, aged thirty-five years, was shot to death in Zelinople, Pa., when he tapped at the wrong window and was mistaken for a burglar. He had planned to tap at his sweetheart's window but got into the wrong yard.

Victim of Queer Accident.

Rolling out of bed in his room at a hotel in Philadelphia, Pa., Franklin S. Beckley, a retired business man of New Britain, Conn., almost tore his ear from his head by striking the edge of a metal cuspidor.

Grasshoppers Stop a Band.

Several million grasshoppers swarmed in Atchinson, Kan., and broke up a band concert. They crawled in some of the horns and put them out of tune.

Lightning Kills Sheep.

During en electrical storm near Cable Cove, Ore., a flash of lightning plowed its way through a huddled herd of sheep and legt ninety-six caresses in its path.

HELPING THE FARMER

AN ADDRESS ON COTTON AND COTTON MARKETING.

A Bill to Regulate the Ginning, Baling, Inspecting, Warehousing and Marketing Farm Product.

The following address will be of interest to all and it should be read by all classes of our people. The adoption of some such measures as here proposed means the saving of millions of dollars to the farmers of the State and less trouble in handling the products of the farm:

At the annual meeting of the State Union, held in Columbia on the 23 and 24 of July, the undersigned were instructed to issue an address to the people on cotton marketing and to draft a bill for introduction at the next session of general Assembly, which will be in conformity with the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the State Wharehouse Act.

We herby submit a measure embracing not only a State owned and operated wharehouse system, but also intended to standardize cotton grades and baling, so that the stamp of South Carolina will be accepted the world over at its face value as a guarantee of merit.

It is recognized as a vital business principle today, that consolidation, not competition, is the foundation of wealth, because it reduces the cost of production and makes for efficiency and economy in placing commodities on the market.

Fellow farmers, it is only in our business where the oldtime brutal law of "the survival of the fittest" remains of force. We alone are competitors, one with the other, in the markets of the world. With the sovereign of power of the State governments behind them, let the cotton planters, with due regard to the laws of supply and demand, market their cotton only when demand ensures a clear profit, taking care of the surplus as do the producers of iron, necessities of life.

The marketing of cotton is of world wide import, because since the adoption of the gold standard cotton has become the very cornerstone of international finance. It is through cotton that the United States controls the balance of the world's trade, and the South having a natural monopoly in its production, has it in her power through wisely directed effort, to largely dominate the finances of the United States instead of occupying the subservient position she does today.

Political economists are agreed that advance or decline automatically as the measure of value increases or decreases. If the quantitive money theory then be correct it means that if the supply of gold increases in proportion to the increase in business transactions, that prices hold steady and prosperity reigns: per supply, and an increoing volume of business, pricas decline and hard times comes.

The Proposed Bill.

Applying these basic principles to cotton, what do we find?

1. Cotton is an export crop, the surplus sold abroad fixing the price of that which enters into domestic consumption.

2. This being true, the price of cotton is fixed not in relation to the supply of gold in the United States, but in the cotton manufacturing centers abroad.

There is no other great world crop bearing just the relations to the financial system that cotton does. wheat, grain, wool and meat are world-wide products, a failure in one region is compensated by over-production in another. World-wide consumption and restricted area of production is what makes cotton "King".

After the panic of 1893 and the settlement of the free silver question, the great financiers in New York were quick to take advantage of the monopoly in cotton production to turn exports into imports, thereby "restoring confidence" and prosperity. New York steadily each fall drained Europe of her gold reserves by demanding pay for cotton in gold. Watch the imports during September, October, and November. It is these which within sixteen years have transferred the center of the financial world from the banks of the Hague to the banks of the Hudson and made Morgan, not Rothschild, its king. Each year the foreign balance of trade is just about equal to the value of Southern cotton sold abroad.

Has the time come when Southern genius and Southern statesmanship is equal to the task offered us of God? Can we turn to our own advantage an opportunity greater than any people have had since Canaan was offered a free gift to the children of Israel?

At present we "make brick without straw" and the hand of the "task master" is heavy. Our crop is produced and the expenses are paid, not in money, but credit paper, whose redemption in gold is unheard of; at least 90 per cent. of all the business transaction connected with making the crop is by check, draft or "promise to pay". When it comes time to market the crop abroad where the price is fixed, payment is demanded in gold, and the actual shipment of the metal itself begins. This gold does not enter into circulation, but is locked in the vaults of New York to maintain a commercial supremacy in which the South is not permitted to share.

We have a vision of the time in the near future when, through this system, Southern ports will become the cotton distributing points of the world, and Southern banks, the channel through which shall flow this steady stream of gold, which fructifies the commerce of the nation.

At present we permit each year the purchasing power of our customers abroad to be depleted for an advantage to New York which is a positive injury to us, because of the steady fall in cotton prices resulting. A mere statement of the proposition reveals the economic blunder which holds the South in bondage.

It is as unjust to European spinners as it is cruel to Southern planters. It is generous only to the gamblers who exploit both spinner and producer.

The remedy we propose is to bring the producer and the spinner together through a system of government warehouses, which will, as sure as fate, become the basis of a foreign and domestic system of banking, which will reduce interest rates and relegate money to its only legitimate function—a medium of exchange.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court is of far-reaching effect, greater, perhaps, than any of us now realize, for it gives a broad interpretation of the powers of the State in protecting her citizens from combinations which would confiscate property by destroying the profits arising therefrom. The South Carolina decision marks a new era and will be the authority most quoted in the social and industrial questions now pressing for solution.

The objections to the bill were on technical questions, and the broad door to the police powers of the State was opened wide by the court. It would be historically fit, should the trust question threatening the security of the nation be settled by South Carolina leading the way back to "State's Rights" and the reserve powers of the people vested in their State Legislatures.

No better illustration of the effectiveness of the scheme which we propose could be found than in the crop just marketed.

In October, under the impact of a crop estimated at 14 1-2 million bales, cotton declined to eight cents. This summer when the crop is known to be not much under 17 million ales, cotton has been selling at interior towns around thirteen cents, a difference of about $25.00 per bale. Twenty-five dollars a bale on 800,000 bales so sacrificed last year would amount to twenty million dollars. We call your attention to the undeniable fact that this enormous los has fallen directly upon the planters. The banker, merchant and fertilizer factory have been paid in full or are getting interest on balances carried over. The railroad received exactly the same freight per bale on carrying the largest crop ever produced.

We further call your attention to another fact in connection with this loss: Among the planters it has fallen most heavily on the smaller ones, those least able to stand it, because the planter with money or established credit was able to warehouse his cotton and realize from 11c. to 13c. for it.

We debated for some times in our minds the feature of a direct appropriation from the State and finally concluded that it was best to let the cotton crop take care of itself in the manner suggested in the bill. Heretofore, under our methods of marketing in competition with each other, all charges, including transportation, have been borne by the producer. Under scheme proposed, the expense of marketing will be in the nature of a tax on consumption, shared by the consumers of cotton the world over, and every economy which can be introduced will enure to the benefit of both producer and consumer.

We desire to call the special attention of the bankers to the report of the banking committee of the State Union, and we earnestly request the assistance of our banks, and suggest that they arrange now to secure sufficient funds or get assurances of extension which will avert the disasters of last fall. Your profits, gentlemen, depend very largely upon the surplus which farmers are able to deposit with you after settlement of the expenses of the crop: therefore, we confidently expect your co-operation.

To the manufacturer: We say that this bill does not seek to deprive you of just profits. We recognize the fact that our product is without value until your spindles change it to cloth. It is to you we look for that extension of trade and a development of new markets which creates an ever-widening demand for American cotton. The inspection, grading and lessening of marketing cost, enables us to give you cheaper raw material and thereby increase your profits as well as ours.

To the laboring man: We say, the more money our cotton brings in from abroad the greater the demand for your labor, and the higher wage you can command, whether in the factory, workshop or the farm. The tendency is toward congestion in the city, which means competition between laborers. Help us increase the profits on the farm to a point where labor from the country will not seek the town to compete with you and and make still higher the cost of living.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, as we revere the past and hope for the future, we say that the time has come in South Carolina for an uplift political, social and industrial.

E. W. Dabbs, Pres.
Jno. L. McLaurin,
Committee State Farmers' Union.

HOW ONE VOTE WAS TURNED.

Story of a Blease Veto With a Wide Application.

A story is being told in Columbia and also throughout the Piedmont section where the big cotton mills are located, of a doctor who called to see the child of a mill operative that was sick. The doctor said to the father that his child must have some anti-toxin, and the father replied that he wasn't able to buy any. Then the doctor told him to go over to the store and get some, which was provided by the State. This was done and then the doctor told the man that Governor Blease had vetoed the appropriation of $4,000 which was intended to buy anti-toxin for poor people's children, as it is costly, and of how the Legislature passed it over the veto. It is said that when the man learned this he promptly announced that he would be a Jones man, and is said to be now actively at work in behalf of the Judge. This illustration is given to show that Jones enthusiasm is striking the mill people and many of them will line up for Judge Jones on election day.

CANDIDATES GET PRESENTS.

Gov. Blease the Most Favored by Friends.

Governor Blease has been the recipient of many handsome gifts during the past few weeks of the campaign and he has already been made the owner of quite a handsome stock of silver. These silver laving cups, a gold headed walking cane, a gold headed umbrella, a watch, bangle and chain and flowers and watermelons galore he has been presented by friends during the past three weeks of campaigning, and each of the silver and gold gifts has been presented by some admiring friend, appropriate words marking the presentation. While the friends of Judge Jones and John T. Duncan have not been so extreme in their expressions for love for their favorite candidate, Judge Jones has been presented with scores of handsome floral creations, and in some places his friends banked the stage with enormous bouquets and wreaths of flowers.

South to See Warships.

Secretary Meyer announced Tuesday that some time this fall or winter he would show the Southern people the magnificent Atlantic fleet at as many as the principal harbors of the South Atlantic and gulf coasts as the dreadnoughts can enter or even approach within reasonable distance, ning from New York to Chicago.

Family Die by Poison.

That the entire family of the Rev. Gustav Latzke, pastor of the German Lutheran church, at Rocky Ford, Col., was deliberately poisoned is the belief of the coroner, who is investigating the sudden death of Mr. and Mrs. Latzke and their two children, a daughter nine years old, and a son of twelve. A baby is the sole survivor.

Lightning Kills Cat.

Lightning played a novel prank in the home of Michael Pulas in Parsons, Pa., when it danced about ten persons in a room, killed a cat and then flashed from the room. Even the paper was burned from the walls.

NEED LOOKING INTO

SOME UNUSUAL DOINGS AT OLD SOLDIERS HOME

MAJOR THE WHITE BRUSH

Mr. John J. Wise, Former Adjutant of the Home, Makes Affidavit That Major Hal Richardson Took Vegetables and Other Goods From the Confederate Infirmary.

To the Editor of The State:

Seeing in newspapers the condition of things at the old soldiers' Home I wish you would publish my affidavit inclosed. John J. Wise.

Columbia, August 18.

State of South Carolina—Richland County.

Before me personally appears John James Wise, and on oath says:

1. I was born in Aiken County, and I went into the war of 1861 in the Second South Carolina Artillery, under Col. Lamar, Company G, and surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

I was wounded in the leg at the battle of Secessionville, and in the side at the battle of Bentonville, carrying the ball to this day, and I was in the hospital from the wound at Greensboro at the surrender. I was never absent from my command without permission.

2. I rode with A. P. Butler's Red Shirts in 1876, and was at the Ellenton riot, with George Croft, Nat Butler and W. Brooks Harley (later of Columbia) by my side. Nat Butler and I captured the negro leader, Simon Coker, who was at the time a member of the legislature. He and 62 others were "put away" that day according to my count, though the newspapers made it small—only 22. There were 300 in my detachment, which operated in squads of about 50. We were from Aiken and Edgefield and Augusta. The Barnwell detachment arrived later.

3. I did all that one man could well do for B. R. Tillman in 1890.

4. When my brother-in-law, Col. Frank M. Mixon, became commandant of the Confederate infirmary February, 1911, I was here on a visit, and he begged me to take the position of adjutant at the home, and I eventually accepted. Maj. H. W. Richardson was at that time chairman of the board in charge, by appointment of Gov. Blease. After the first meeting of the board, Maj. Richardson was the board—the others, living away from Columbia, just seemed to leave everything with him. He ran everything.

5. Frank Mixon asked me to take charge of the few acres of land and make truck for the home. I said we must get a mule and start. He said, "Wait, Hal (meaning Maj. Richardson) wanted to bring one of his." He brought a horse and it wouldn't work to the plow, and it stayed there and ate at the home till it got fat. We hired the plowing done by a man with his own mule, at considerable expense. We had some negro men hired at the home, who could have done the plowing if we had owned a plow animal or could have hired one without the man with it.

Richardson afterwards took his horse off and brought another, which worked all right, but was old. Frank asked me what I thought the horse was worth. I told him about $50. He said Hal wanted more than that. It was bought, and was there when I left last December. It was allowed to get fat before it was bought, but we used it from the beginning. Mixon would never tell me what was paid for it. He would just say, "We paid enough."

6. Mr. Richardson brought three pointer pups there, and turned over to the cook to raise for him. They played and wallowed in my seed beds and I complained to him, but could not get rid of them.

7. Mr. Richardson had about two barrels of coal sent from the soldiers' home to his house at one time, saying that he could not get coal in town. He would take vegetables home in his buggy regularly. He asked for them, and I put them in myself. We had plenty, but could have given them to the cows and hogs. He frequently asked for buttermilk and took it home with him. Repeatedly I was ordered by Col. Mixon to put a quart of liquor in Hal Richardson's buggy, which I did. Richardson would come there and ask for it. Once at Mixon's request I shipped a gallon of whiskey and a gallon of disinfectant to Maj. Richardson at Allendale. He was down there, and Mixon said, "I got a letter from Hal this morning, and he says he wants me to ship him a gallon of liquor, and I reckon I will have to do it." When goods were delivered there, I received them and checked the bills. Once there were two boxes of shirts, and I opened them and looked at them, and I said to Col. Mixon, "Frank, there is a mistake about these shirts. You didn't buy dollar and a half shirts for old soldiers, surely." He said, "Keep quiet about that: that is Hal's work. Hal made me a present of one box, and the other box he is going to send to his boy at Allendale." There were a half-dozen shirts to the box, and they were a dollar and a half apiece, $9 a box. There was a whiskey case there, bought by Col. Mixon for the home, to sit on a table and open like a writing desk. After Mixon's death, Richardson said he wanted something to remember Frank by and he took it home in his buggy. There are several other pickayunish things I could mention.

8. Col. Mixon once told me, "Hal wants to get rid of you." I asked what he had against me. Mixon replied, "I reckon he wants your salary." Mixon said, "I am disappointed in Hal—he wants too much. The mistake I made was in having him on the board."

After Col. Mixon's death, Richardson got rid of me as soon as he could because he knew that I knew too much.

I have used the name "Hal", meaning Maj. H. W. Richardson, the present chairman of the board, and "Frank", meaning my brother-in-law, the late Col. F. M. Dixon, commandant of the soldiers' home from February 1, 1911, till his death in November of that year.

9. After Col. Mixon's death, the soldiers got up a petition to have me appointed commandant. Richardson said, "They are in a hurry about it. The board met and Richardson was announced as commandant. He went to his plantation at Allendale, asking me to run things just as I had been doing. He did not come back till pay day. Then he drew $100 and paid me my $45. He had not been there at all or attended to a thing. The old soldiers got up another petition for me to be commandant and Richardson told me Blease said he could not get around that and I would be elected commandant. Richardson had resigned as commandant. When the board met they elected a new commandant at a reduced salary. I left, and I had not known that Richardson was drawing a salary since that first month till I saw it in the paper the other day.

John J. Wise.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of August, 1912.

(Seal) J. Hughes Cooper,
Notary Public for S. C.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

UNITED STATES SENATE INDORSES THE MEASURE.

A Bureau of Markets to be Established and Medium of Exchanbe Between City and Country.

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A "division of markets" in the agricultural department to act as the clearing house for farmers and consumers in distributing farm products reducing the chances of shortage or over-supply was authorized in Senator Hoke Smith's bills passed by the Senate Friday.

Information as to supplies of farm produce and the condition of the market. In different cities would be distributed daily to "farmers, farmers' eeeeeeeeeettttatataaaaaaaaaoooooooo organizations and societies of consumers." The bureau also would be authorized to investigate and report on co-operative systems usedin the United States or foreign countries whereby farm products are more economically placed in the hands of consumers. The subject matter of the bill is as follows:

"That hereafter there shall be in the bureau of statistics, in the department of agriculture, a division be known as the division of markets. The chief of said division shall receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, and the assistant chief a salary of $2,500 per annum. There shall also be in said division such special agents, clerks, and other employees as may be necessary to fulfill the duties thereof in or out of the District of Columbia.

"That the chief of the bureau of statistics shall have the power and authority to make, through the division of markets, under the direction of the secretary of agriculture, investigation as to the system of marketing farm products, co-operative and otherwise, in practice in various sections of the United States and in foreign countries, and shall collect data in foreign references thereto. The information and data thus collected shall be distributed to farmers, farmers' organizations, and societies of consumers throughout the various agricultural sections of tne county, and made available for the use of any individual or organization, either by the circulation of printed bulletins and telegrams or by information given personally by special agents of said bureau. It shall be the duty of the chief of bureau of statistics to make, through the said division of markets under the directions of the secretary of agriculture investigation of demands for farm products in various trade centers and the current movement of such products, giving specific data as to the supply, normal demand, and the price thereof, with the view of furnishing information as to the best available markets, which information shall be distributed under the directions of the secretary of agriculture.

"That it shall be the duty of the chief of the bureau of statistics to collect, through the said division of markets by any expeditious method as by telegraph, telephone, mail or other wise, compile, and report to farmers, organizations and societies of consumers daily bulletins or telegraphic reports of such information and statistic as will enable them to adopt plans of marketing that may facilitate the handling of farm products at a minimum cost; provided, that when such reports or statistic are requested to be furnished by telephone or telegraph, or methods other than the United States mail, the person or association making such request must advance the fee for the cost of transmission, which shall be deposited to the appropriation for the maintenance of said division of markets. It shall be the duty of the secretary of agriculture to make an annual report to congress regarding the work of the said division of markets, with any recommendations that may enable congress to enact any additional necessary legislation.

"That the secretary of agriculture shall make all necessary arrangements for offices and supplies for the use of said equipment, rent in or out of the District of Columbia, stationary, telegraphing, and all other necessary expenses. The compensation of clerks and employees not otherwise specifically provided for in this act shall be fixed by the secretary of agriculture subject to the restrictions of existing law.

"That the sum of $50,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the expenses of such division, to be available during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913."

MEET AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

Sisters Although On Same Block Didn't See Each Other.

After having lived at New Orleans for seventeen years, the last year within a block of each other, Mrs. Adele Columbus Aniau and Mrs. Marie Columbus Algero, sisters, met Thursday for the first time in 30 years. They were separated when children in Havanna and had remained in ignorance of the whereabouts of each other until a chance meeting at a factory, where they had sought employment, one because she was a widow with a family to support, the other because her husband was out of employment. A similarity in appearance attracted each to the other and questions disclosed their identity

Pictures Kill Man.

While witnessing a moving picture presentation of the battle of Gettysburg Saturday night, Harvey Geiger, a Civil War veteran, dropped dead of heart failure at Milton, Pa. The film showed the part Geiger's regiment took in the battle, and the old man who was wounded in this engagement became so overcome with this emotion that he could not withstand the shock.

Over one Hundred Perish.

A tremendous hurricane that swept the Spanish coast has caused heavy life and property loss. Fourteen Bilboa fishing boats capsized during the worst storm and at least 119 sailors perished. All coast towns suffered from the gale.

Struck Dumb in Pulpit.

The Rev. Henry B. Elliott, the oldest alumnus of New York university and Union Theological seminary, was struck dumb while occupying the pulpit of his son's church at Port Jefferson, L. I. He is eighty-nine years old and has been a minister for over seventy years.

WHO MURDEREC HIM

NO CLUE TO THE SLAYER NOR MOTIVE FOR THE CRIME

EVIDENTLY A BURGLAR

The Murder of a Negro Near the Navy Yard Reveals the Treasure House of a Successful Thief—Some of the Articles Found Have Been Identified.

The Charleston Evening Post says the discovery of the dead body of a negro man in a field near the navy yard Friday has led to a series of discoveries as remarkable as have recently come to light in police circles. In the first place the mn had been murdered by being stabbed through the heart, and the mystery of the crime is as deep now as when the body was first discovered, in spite of the investigation that has been carried on since that time. The dead man was at once identified as Thomas Sapp, the porter in Marks' store on the meeting street road near the government reservation, and Friday night when the case had been turned over to Coroner O'Donnell and the city police by Magistrate Behrens who conducted the first investigation, the local authorities discovered Sapps rooms at No. 52 Calhoun street to be a veritable treasure house of stolen goods. Trunks and boxes full of clothing, fine linen and drug goods, marked table silver in large quantity, framed portraits, and other valuable loot to the value of several hundred dollars were found in the dead man's room.

Most of the recovered booty was removed to the police headquarters at once, and the rest was transferred Saturday, and all morning at the station house the owners of lost property which had in some case been stolen during last fall and winter were identifying their goods. Several robberies took place last winter in several houses in the lower part of the city, to which no clue was ever found. Silver and furnishings were found among the murdered porter's booty, which evidently had come from these burglaries, some of it being identified Saturday morning. Merchants whose stores had been broken into and robbed also appeared and identified goods, and from the evidence at hand even this soon after the discovery of Sapp's store house, it is certain that he was either one of the cleverest burglars that ever operated in Charleston or else was a succesful "fence" for stolen goods.

No suspicion had ever been attached to the man before the search that was made of his rooms by Coroner O'Donnell and Chief Cantwell who were looking for some clue that would lead to an explanation of his mysterious murder, and he was said by his employer at the Marks store and also by his fellow residents in the Calhoun street house to be a quiet, sober workman, regular in his habits and altogether trustworthy. The double life that he was evidently leading and the real reason for his prosperous appearance and continual possession of plenty of spending money that had been noted by his friends would possibly never been explained except for his sudden death and the investigation that is being made of it.

Thomas Sapp's murdered body was discovered early lying in a field off the Meeting street road at Station 14, on the navy yard car line. He had evidently been dead for some time previously and the only mark on the body was a knife wound through the heart, which must have produced instant death. A careful search of the surrounding ground gave no clue to the manner in which the crime had been committed or the murderer. The knife used was not found. Magistrate Behrens, of Ten Mile, in whose jurisdiction the body was found, was notified and conducted a thorough investigation together with his constables, but beyond an identification of the man nothing was found to throw any light on the mystery. Accordingly the magistrate who exercises the duties of coroner in his district held an inquest over the body at which the jury returned the verdict that Thomas Sapp had come to his death by a knife wound inflicteed by party or parties unknown, and the man was buried by the county. He was known to be unmarried and without relatives. In the pockets of his clothing there was found $121 in cash, showing that the motive was not robbery, whatever it may have been.

After a further fruitless investigation Magistrate Behrens notified Coroner O'Donnell and Chief Cantwell of the facts and turned the local investigation of the case over to them. The coroner wished to examine Sapp's room which was discovered to be at No. 52 Calhoun street and accompanied by Chief Cantwell and other officers the official search party broke through the locked door Saturday night.

The biggest surprise of the whole surprising affair was then brought to light, when the little room was found to be stacked and piled high with boxes containing stolen goods of great value. Six new suits of clothes, together with whole bolts of linen and other fine cloth were found to fill one trunk and odds and ends of hardware and house furnishings, together with a large quantity of silver, both marke and unmarked, were some of the other loot.

The police headquarters the whole mass of recovered goods is being carefully gone over with a view to finding the owners, and later more definite results will undoubtedly be attained. The marks of some of the silver will probably lead to the clearing up of some robberies committed last winter, which completely foiled the efforts of the police at the time.

POLICE SEEK ROBBER.

Said to be the Most Brutal in the City of New York.

The haunts of ruffians and criminals were searched for a robber whom the police say is one of the most brutal crooks they have ever known. In an apartment building on Fifth Avenue, the robber made two attacks on women.

The burglar, in one case, picked up an innocent infant and dashed it against the wall to torture the mother into revealing the hiding place of her money. The mother, Mrs. Paul Standerton, had no money in the house. The second victim was a young bride, whom the ruffian choked into insensibility and then robbed her of her jewelry and money.

Jack Rabbits Spills Auto.

A jack rabbit, which became entangled in the running gear of an automobile belonging to W. L. Lidesay, an Iowa man, caused the machine to run into a fence near Dover, Cal., throwing members of his party into the road and damaging his machine. The rabbit was attracted by the lights and sustained "fatal injuries".