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FELDER SAVED

Governor Brown Turns Down Governor Blease's Requisition

FOR ATLANTA LAWYER

The Decision at Hearing in Atlanta Thursday Based on Contention of Felder's Lawyers that the Papers from South Carolina Executive Were Inadequate.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, on Thursday refused to honor requisition papers, issued by Governor Blease, of South Carolina, for Thos. B. Felder, an Atlanta attorney, for whom a warrant has been sworn out in Newberry, S. C., charging him with attempted bribery of H. H. Evans, a former member of the old State dispensary board.

The contention of Mr. Felder's attorneys, that the requisition papers were inadequate because they lacked affidavits to indicate that any person had specific knowledge of the alleged offense, was sustained by Governor Brown.

The papers merely included a copy of a warrant charging that "one B. F. Kelly, from information presented to him, believed T. B. Felder, on the 10th of October, 1905," offered or promised "certain gratuities or gifts," to H. H. Evans.

When Governor Brown told Mr. Felder that he had denied extradition, the latter replied that he "probably would be going to South Carolina very soon" on his own accord. He declared his innocence of any attempt to bribe and asserted that the warrant was merely a subterfuge on the part of his enemies to get him into the State.

"I would like to see your credentials," demand of Mr. Felder, when W. A. Holman, of Charleston, S. C., arose to address the Governor to argue for honoring the requisition. "I want to know who is back of these charges."

I am here merely as a lawyer representing the sovereign State of South Carolina," replied Mr. Holman. "As to anything back of these charges, I know nothing. My credentials, as you will see, are signed by Governor Blease."

Mr. Holman asserted that the Constitution of the United States left the Executive of a sister state no discretion in the matter, when the Executive of one State issued a requisition upon the other for a person in another State.

"I recognize that the Constitution of the United States is the principal compelling power," said the Governor. "but the function of a Governor is to protect the interests of citizens of his State when that State's laws are not complied with."

The more fact that the papers at issue bore the seal of Governor Blease, was not sufficient evidence of crime to warrant him, he said to grant the extradition.

Several prominent members of the Georgia bar addressed the Governor in behalf of Mr. Felder, and cited numerous precedents in which courts in Georgia and other States had declined requisition because the papers did not conform to the laws of the State upon whose Executive they were issued.

The alleged cause underlying the request for extradition, a personal animosity between Mr. Felder and Gov. Blease, resulting from differences in connection with the winding up of the old South Carolina State dispensary system, was not brought out at the hearing which preceded the denial of the request. It was alluded to incidentally by Mr. Felder, who declared that he had intended to make a statement during the entire matter, but the attorneys representing him had found sufficient flaws in the requisition papers as to make it unnecessary to inject personalities into the proceedings.

"It is not a matter in which personalities should enter," commented the Governor.

LEADER OF BANDITS

CHARGE MADE AGAINST RESPECTED PHYSICIAN.

In the Daytime a Highly Respected Citizen and Doctor and at Night a Burglar.

By day a respected practicing physician and mayor of a Minnesota city. By night the brains of an incendiary and robber band and using his scientific knowledge in the preparation of explosives to be used in felonies.

This the Jekyll and Hyde personality the detectives believe has been revealed by the arrest of Dr. T. T. Dumas, mayor of Cass Lake, Minn., and owner and manager of the Cass Lake baseball team.

The mayor has been arrested, the warrant charging "wilful, malicious and felonious destruction of property."

This followed a battle between a posse and two men caught blowing open a safe at Puposky, near Cass Lake.

It was then announced by the detectives working on the case and the assistant state fire marshal that Dr. Dumas was suspected of leading a gang which has operated in Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and other northwestern states, and said by the police to have been employed by merchants to rob safes and set fire to buildings for the insurance. It is declared to have included several men of prominence in northwestern communities.

The mayor obtained his liberty by giving bond. He asserted that he was the victim of a police conspiracy and declared "some one" should suffer. He was present when the safe at his office was opened and found to contain six sticks of dynamite and four dynamite caps. He had hastened from the bedside of a patient to give up the combination of the safe, so that an expert who had arrived from St. Paul would not have to blow the safe open. He looked at the discovery.

"The worst is yet to come" was his comment.

The opening of the safe was preceded by a chase through the woods near Puposky after "Mike" Davis who with "Billy" Bean, was trapped by detectives at Puposky. Bean was wounded and captured. Davis is also wanted on charges of having killed a policeman in Chicago and another at Minnetonka, Minn., during robberies several months ago.

Pinkerton detectives have a stenographic report of what they claim were the plans for the Puposky robbery, as given the two robbers in the John Larson saloon by Mayor Dumas.

TEXT BOOK LIST

Contracts Awarded for School Books by the Education Board

FOR NEXT FIVE YEARS

Some Radical Changes Made from the List of Publications Now Used by the Children in Five Thousand South Carolina Public Schools, as Will Be Seen.

The verdict in the adoption of the school books of the State was rendered at Columbia Thursday evening. There was a radical change in the list. Superintendent Swearingen protested against what he terms too sweeping and unnecessary changes, but he was in a minority. The books adopted are these used in five thousand free schools in the State, but do not necessarily apply to the graded school districts that have their own adoptions.

For the past five years the State Depository, R. L. Bryan Company, managers, handled \$508,243 worth of school books on the list in use during the five year. The present list will result in many sales.

Thursday afternoon Superintendent Swearingen had the verdict read to the assembled agents of the publishers. The contracts as awarded and as read follows:

Awards Announced.

Text Books adopted by the State board of education for use in the free public schools from September 1, 1911, to June 30, 1917:

American Book Company—Hunt's Progressive Course in Spelling, Book I, Book II, Complete; Milne's Progressive Arithmetic, Book I, II, III; Brook's English Composition, Book I; Maury's New Elements, Maury's Complete Geographies; White's Beginner's History of the United States; Pearson's Latin Prose Composition; Gleason's "A Term of Ours"; Webster's Primary, Common School, High School and Academic dictionaries.

Atkinson Mentor and Graver—supplementary drawing, applied arts drawing books.

B. D. Berry & Co.—Perry's Writing System.

Educational Publishing Company, Avesburg's Course in Drawing.

Ginn & Co.—Supplementary Readers, the Hill Readers, Fourth and Fifth; Montomery's Leading Facts of English History, Collier & Daniels' First Year Latin, Supplementary Classics, Snyder's Selections from the Old Testament.

D. C. Heath & Co.—Woolley's Hand Book of Composition, Thompson's United States History, Wells' Algebra for Secondary Schools, Part I, Part 2 and complete; Wells' new plane and solid geometry.

Houghton Mifflin Company—Supplementary English Classics, to be selected; Supplementary Reading for sixth grade and seventh grade, to be selected from Riverside Literature series.

H. F. Johnson Publishing Company—Basic Graded Classics, third reader, fourth reader, fifth reader; Payne's Common Words Commonly Misspelled; Supplementary Classics, the Yosemite, Supplementary Reading, Hall's Half Hours in Southern History.

W. H. Jones, Spelling blanks.

The McMillan Company—Kirkard & Wither's Grammar, Book I, Book II; Dugan's Agriculture for Southern Schools; Barthford's Ancient History for beginners; Tarr's New Physical Geography.

Newson & Co.—Buehler's Modern English Grammar.

Rand, McNally & Co.—Supplementary, the Story of Cotton, Robinson's Commercial Geography, Teller & Brown's Business Methods.

Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co.—Caesar's Gallie War, I to V.

Johnston & Sanford—Select Oration of Cicero, O'Keefe's Virgil's Aeneid, I to VI.

Chas. Scribner's Sons—Scribner's Supplementary English Classics, to be selected; Supplementary Reading, Mims & Payne's Southern Prose and Poetry.

Silver, Burdette & Co.—Supplementary Stepping Stones to Literature, first reader, second and third reader; White's "The Making of South Carolina."

Parker P. Stannons—American History Leaflets, Record of My Reading.

Southern Publishing Company—Civil Government of the United States, Civil Government of South Carolina, Civil Government of South Carolina and the United States.

W. H. Wheeler & Co.—Primer, basal, first reader, second reader.

World Book Company—Primer of Hygiene, Primer of Sanitation, Human Physiology.

Bids invited on a history of modern times and on a Latin grammar to be filed with the State Superintendent or before July 7th.

The most important change is the abandonment of Wentworth's arithmetics and the adoption of Milne arithmetics and the abandonment of Fry's geographies and the use of Maury's geographies. Both these series are published by the American Book Company. Thompson's United States History was readopted. Johnson's fourth and fifth readers were retained and third reader added to the basal readers. Other reading of Johnson's publications were added. White's history appears on the list for beginners.

A TINY MIDGET FOUND

MAY BE THE SMALLEST PERSON IN THE WORLD.

Colored Girl, Two and a Half Years Old, Weighs Only Eight Pounds

Is Only 19 Inches in Height.

About nineteen inches in height, two and a half years old, weighing exactly eight pounds, and particularly strong and bright for a child of her age, Frankie May Fordham, a little negro, living with her parents at No. 7 Heyward's Court, is believed to be about the smallest person in the world, with perhaps one or two exceptions, says the Charleston News and Courier. The News and Courier goes on to say:

The child is a veritable marvel. She was born in February 1909, being the fourth child of Henry and Kate Fordham, the husband being a navy yard employee. The first three children, who were born away from Charleston as the family has been here only about a year, are hearty and full sized; but it is the baby that is the wonder of the family. The child is not a deformity, but is probably one of the most perfectly formed negro children in the city.

Nothing was known generally of the midget's existence until Wednesday as efforts were made by the parents to keep the fact of her diminutive size secret, as they feared kidnapping, but a reporter, having received a mysterious "tip" in the form of an unsigned pencil-written letter, visited the house Wednesday night and marvelled at many things he saw.

He was met by the husband at the front door of the house, which is a neat two-story affair, and was ushered into the bedroom, where the mother had the little girl in her night gown, just ready to put her to bed. As the reporter entered the room, the child, catching sight of the father, exclaimed in a sweet and childish voice, with perfect enunciation: "Hello, Papa."

The reporter glanced to see who it was talking and really had trouble in locating the owner of the voice, in locating the owner if the voice, finally spying the tiny tot on the floor. She was playing around in high glee at the prospect of staying up a few minutes later than her regular bedtime, and danced and sung at a great rate, showing unusual precocity for a child of her age. Her eyes which are dark brown, are exceptionally clear and piercing, and her hair is silky and rather long, absolutely unlike a negro's. Yet she is very dark and had many of the facial characteristics.

The child weighed five pounds at birth, and gained three pounds during the first six months of her life. Since that time she has not taken on an ounce, and several well known doctors who have examined her, according to the parents, have stated that she will never gain another inch in height or another three pounds in weight. Her parents have remedied themselves to this, and lavish their affection on the little girl, who is certain to make a friend of everyone she meets. She dances prettily, looks intelligent and talks fluently, being able to string words together into short sentences already.

The parents state that they have already received many offers from vaudeville and side show managers, some having already offered as high as fifty dollars a week and transportation for the mother under a five year contract. All these offers the parents have turned down, hoping for the ultimate development of their little one to her full stature, although they have now become almost certain that their hope is vain. The father and mother now seem to think that they will keep and educate the child until it reaches the age of seven or eight years at least, before thinking of any vaudeville departure.

GETS HARD BLOW

Powder Combine Declared a Trust by the United States Combine.

ORDERED TO DISSOLVE

The Dupont Company Charged With Violating Sherman Law by Combining to Restrain Trade and Monopolizing Powder and Explosive Business and Ordered to Quit.

The United States circuit court for the district of Delaware Wednesday handed down a decision declaring that the alleged powder trust, which is dominated by the E. I. Dupont de Nemours company, is a combination in restraint of interstate commerce in powder and other explosives in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman anti-trust law, that it attempted to monopolize and monopolized a part of such commerce in violation of section 2 of the same law, and decreed that the combination shall be enjoined from continuing this violation and that it shall be dissolved.

The action against the powder trust was begun by the government in 1907 and was directed against 43 corporate and individual defendants. The suit as to 15 of the defendants was dismissed because some of the concerns are out of existence or it was not shown that they were parties to the combination.

The court in an interlocutory decree fixed October 16th as the date to hear both sides in the action as to the nature of the injunction to be granted and consider a "plan for dissolving said combination, which shall be submitted by the petitioner and the defendant or any of them, to the end that this court may ascertain and determine upon a plan or method for such dissolution, which will not deprive the defendants of the opportunity to recreate out of the elements now composing said combination a new condition which shall be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law."

This follows to some extent the degree issued by the United States supreme court in the Standard Oil and the tobacco cases.

There are 13 corporate and 15 individual defendants declared to be in the illegal combination. A majority of the individual defendants are members of the Dupont family, all of whom except Edmond G. Duckner, are each director of one of the Dupont companies.

The corporate defendants are: The Hazard Powder company, Laffin & Hazard Powder company, Eastern Dynamite company, Fairmont Powder Company, International Smokeless Powder and Chemical company, Judson Dynamite and Powder company, Delaware Securities company, Delaware Investment company, E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co. of Pennsylvania, Dupont International Powder Company, E. I. Dupont de Nemours Powder company, E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Co.

The only member of the Dupont family mentioned in the suit who is not included among the found to be violating the law is Henry Dupont, one of the United States senators from Delaware.

The decision written by Judge William M. Lanny and concurred in by Judge George Gray and Joseph Buffum, goes into the history of interstate commerce in gunpowder and other explosives back as far as 1872, when the government charged the first trade agreement of manufacturers was entered into. The court reviewed the evidence in the case and found when the suit has begun that the Duponts had acquired control of 1902 controlled in the United States the trade in several varieties of powder.

The court also found that the Dupont company of 1903 and the Eastern Dynamite company controlled by the Duponts had acquired control of sixty-four different corporations between April, 1904, and September, 1907, and caused them to be dissolved. The court summarized the numerous companies controlled by the Duponts and then discussed whether the combination it found to exist was obnoxious to the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act.

The court finds that the case in hand is obnoxious to the anti-trust law and then takes up the nature of the final decree it shall issue. On this the court is guided largely by the action taken by the supreme court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases.

"To stop the business of the combination immediately," the court says "might be attended with very disastrous consequences."

WILL FIGHT IT OUT

THE ELECTION BILL SENT BACK TO THE SENATE.

Bristow Amendment and it Goes to Conference.

The House Refused to Accept the Bristow Amendment and it Goes to Conference.

The house of Representatives Wednesday by a vote of 172 to 112, a strict party vote, refused to concur in the Bristow amendment adopted by the Senate to the House resolution providing for the direct election of Senators.

The Bristow amendment leaves with Congress the power to regulate the time and manner of holding these elections. While the resolution passed by the House during the early days of the session would change the Constitution so the time and manner of holding such elections will be decided in each State by the State Legislatures.

Representative Dalzell, Republican, voted against the amendment, while Mr. Burke, Democrat, of Wisconsin, voted for it.

The resolution, therefore, is returned to the Senate for the reconsideration by that body as to whether it will reverse its former action.

The motion that the House concur in the Senate amendment was made by Representative Olmsted, Republican, of Pennsylvania. Several Republicans spoke in favor of it while a number of Democrats spoke against it.

The Democrats protested that the people of the States could safely be entrusted with the power of controlling the elections of their Representatives in the upper House, while the Republicans contended that such delegation of authority would take from Congress power which it should retain.

Representative Rucker, of Missouri, in charge of the resolution, declared that it was "the demand of the American people that the election of United States Senators be taken out of the market."

"I have no fear of the people," he said, "but of the combinations behind closed doors which trample on the most sacred rights of the people. Give the States just a little more power and we will take the lumber trust, the sugar, and all the other trusts out of politics."

Representative Mann, on the other side, asserted that this was an attempt of the Democrats to accomplish indirectly what they had been unable to do directly.

"You are afraid," he said, "that your grandfather clauses will be declared unconstitutional."

The resolution, when it is returned to the Senate, is expected to cause a lively discussion, but it is anticipated that it will go to conference with in the immediate future.

WOOL TAX BILL

Brings About a Coalition Between Insurgents and Democrats.

NOW DEMAND REVISION

The Republicans of the West Declare that if Reciprocity With Canada is Adopted There Must Be General Changes in the Tariff Law Now in Force.

The throwing of the Democratic wool revision bill into the senate on Wednesday drove the insurgent Republicans of that body into an open coalition with the Democrats in a demand for a general revision of the tariff, and brought about the threatened crisis in the finance committee in the control of the senate. At the end of a bitter fight the resolution by Senator Gore requiring the finance committee to report back the wool bill before July 10 was passed by a vote of 39 to 18.

Western Republicans who have fought the reciprocity measure, taking up challenges thrown down by the Democratic leader, followed each other in rapid succession in their ultimatums to the senate leaders. These ultimatums were invariably that before the reciprocity bill is permitted to pass a Republican senate will be forced to undertake a revision of other schedules of the tariff, including much more than the wool revision bill and the free list, which have gone through the house of representatives.

Of the affirmative votes cast for the Gore motion overthrowing the finance committee, sixteen were Republicans. They were Senators Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Brown, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Dixon, Grimes, Jones, Kendall, La Follette, Nelson, Polk, Dexter, Townsend and Works. This included the full insurgent strength of 13 and in addition Senators Jones, Nelson and Townsend. Senator Myers was the only Democrat voting with the Republicans against the motion.

Notable speeches on reciprocity were made in both branches of congress. Senator Root, announcing that he favored the amendment, advocated and explained his amendment to the wool pulp and paper provision of the bill around which amendment the reciprocity fight has centered and which amendment President Taft opposes on the ground that it might jeopardize the whole agreement. Republican leader Mann in the house attacked the Root amendment as a violation of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

Wednesday's fight began the instant that the wool revision bill appeared from the course of representatives. Senator Gore, apparently with the approval of Democratic leaders, moved that the finance committee be instructed to report the bill back to the senate on or before July 10. His admitted purpose was to prevent the bill indefinitely or from failing to report it at all.

The result of the Gore motion was to disrupt so completely the lines that have formed in the senate that it can not be foretold now when a vote can be reached on the reciprocity bill or whether enough votes can be mustered to pass it without amendment.

Senators Cummings, Nelson, Crawford, La Follette, Jones and other Republican insurgents from Northwestern States, who have opposed the reciprocity bill because of alleged discrimination against the agricultural interest, declared that before a vote would be permitted on the reciprocity bill they would demand that the other schedules of the tariff be taken up and would insist on an attempt to tack many of them on the reciprocity measure.

A COLUMBIA MYSTERY.

Body of a Negro Man Found in an Unused Well.

The State says Columbia has another murder mystery which will probably never be solved. Well cleaners descending in an old well in the rear of a house at 1814 Hardin street, Waverly, Wednesday found the body of Edward Patterson, a negro about 40 years of age, who was employed by the Palmetto Ice Company as a driver until December 10 of last year when he disappeared.

It was generally supposed that he had gone to Birmingham and no investigation was made at the time as to the cause of his disappearance. The well is located just back of the house. The house has not been occupied since last August. Corner Walker made a searching investigation as to the cause of the death and found that Patterson had been murdered. His head was crushed by a heavy blow. The shirtwaist of a woman covered his head. The body was decomposed almost beyond recognition.

An examination by a physician determined the fact that the man was a negro. Coroner Walker found that the negro had about \$150 on his person the night that he was killed. He had been robbed. Many theories have been advanced as to the motive. No announcement has been made by Coroner Walker as to when the inquest will be held. He is working on several theories and will very probably learn something of a tangible nature.

Mrs. Lea Gets Better.

Mrs. Luke Lea, whose life was despaired of until the transfusion of blood from her husband, Senator Luke Lea, of Tennessee, on Sunday, was decidedly better Tuesday, while Senator Lea, greatly weakened by the loss of blood, was able to walk about. They are both in a hospital at Washington.

Fatal Boating Party.

Lela and Lena Stewart, aged sixteen and fourteen years, and John Fernhall, aged fourteen, were drowned in a branch of the Grand river near Eaton Rapids, Mich., when a canoe, which is supposed to have struck a snag, overturned. There were no witnesses to the accident, and the first known of it was when the boat was found down the stream.

Deaths from Cholera.

Two deaths from cholera and one death at sea was announced at New York quarantine. The dead were passengers aboard the Duca Degliabrucci, arriving from Mediterranean ports.

STORIES ARE UNTRUE.

Confederate Veterans Condemn Them as Misleading.

Atlanta Camp No. 159, United Confederate Veterans, has passed strong resolutions severely condemning the civil war articles now running in papers all over the country.

At a meeting held this week the camp heard a paper by Professor B. M. Zettler, a member, who denounced the series, as unfair, inaccurate and misrepresenting the truth as regards the confederate side.

The paper was received with enthusiasm and was endorsed without a dissenting voice. A resolution was then introduced and unanimously passed condemning the publications as damning the Southern cause with faint praise, and magnifying everything concerning the union side. It was pointed out that the harm of these articles lay in giving the younger generation of the country an entirely false conception of the confederacy, and doing terrible injustice to the brave men who fought for a cause they believed in.

Bandits in Palestine.

In the wilds of Palestine hold-ups are pulled off in the most improved style, according to Dr. Ira Payne of Des Moines, who has just returned from a trip through Egypt and the Holy Land. He witnessed a battle between brigands and tourists.

WANTS HIS SHARE.

Has Wrong Idea of the Farmers Free List Bill.

The Washington correspondent of the State says there is much misconception in some sections regarding the true meaning of the free list bill, recently passed by the house. A member from South Carolina received a letter from a constituent saying that he had been waiting patiently many years for the Democrats to get control of the house, so that every thing would be "free."

He had read of the bill and was glad that hereafter he would not have to pay for anything. He asked his representative to send a horse, to take the place of the one that recently died, a dozen dining room chairs, some new chinaware, a new carpet for the parlor and a few other incidentals.

After closing the letter he added a postscript in which he said that he hoped the congressman would not forget to send the "old lady" a new sewing machine to take the place of one she had used many years.

The recipient of the letter was touched by the appeal, but had to reply that if the writer got the things he wanted he would probably have to pay good American dollars for them.

Lost in Canyon.

Five English tourists are believed to be either lost or have perished on Mount San Bernardino. The party left ten days ago to explore the Frost Canyon, where ice is perpetual, and have not been heard of since. The party included Gus Jordan, Mark Landon, George McDonald and two others whose names are not known.

Die From Acid Gas.

Two farmers, Silas and Warren Hicks, were asphyxiated at the bottom of a 75 foot well near London, Ont. Both were dead when discovered. It was evident from the position of the bodies that Warren was overcome first, and that his brother lost his life in an attempt to save him.

Fatal Political Fight.

As a result of a quarrel over politics Monday afternoon in Charleston, Hugh Hartnett shot Frank Leonard three times. The men belonged to opposing political sides. Leonard is not seriously injured, the wounds being reported to only be painful. It is the first shooting scrape of the present municipal campaign.

Under Big Frauds.

Frauds amounting to several million in duties on cutlery the last few years were discovered by secret agents of the customs service who have been working quietly in this country and Germany, where most of the cutlery was shipped from.

Fatal Election Riots.

A cable from Vienna says it is now known that 18 persons were killed and 25 injured, some of them fatally, when troops fired a volley into a crowd of election rioters at Drobbocz.

To Form Great Society.

Steps toward forming a Young People's society of Baptists in all parts of the world. A committee of 25 leading ministers and the semi-annual leaders were appointed to complete the work of organization.

BROUGHT IS BROKEN.

The Crops Will Be Greatly Benefitted in the South.

According to the weather bureau rainfall has been general in the last few days over almost the entire cotton belt. The South Atlantic States, east and middle Gulf States and southeastern Texas reported good showers. Only in occasional spots in the territory named does the long drought still prevail. Much of this section had been without rain for a month and the precipitation of the past three days has been worth perhaps millions of dollars to Southern farmers. Some parts of South Carolina still need rain.

Fatal Train Wreck.

Budd Cleveland and Charles Dennis, engineers, were killed and several other trainmen and passengers seriously injured in a head-on collision, which occurred shortly after 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at Mill Creek, on the Tennessee Central Railway.

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