

THE BARNWELL PEOPLE.

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NO 18

WHAT WAS DONE

Year In the Way of Increasing Our Small Industries.

SOME FIGURES GIVEN

Report of Col. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, Shows Much Progress in Nearly All the Lines of Small Industries in the State.

Statistics prepared by E. J. Watson, Commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, indicate that the amount invested in industrial enterprises in South Carolina during 1911 was \$3,535,958 in excess of the total invested for the same period in 1910.

One of the results of the tomato canning industry shown by an increase of \$1,200,000 invested in canneries. The investments in canneries during 1911 were \$214,190 for this growing industry.

The manufacture of clothing is an ancient growing industry, and there were \$1,500,000 capital invested in such enterprises in 1911. The figures for 1910 were \$88,800.

Industrial development in South Carolina continued during 1911 and expenditures for such enterprises represent \$28,930,326 for the year. The capital invested during 1910 in such plants was \$24,155,147.

Another industry that has attracted investors in South Carolina is furniture manufacturing. In some localities in the State there is an abundance of hardwood timber and other suitable lumber used in the manufacture of furniture. There was \$360,000 invested in this enterprise during 1911.

During the year there has been no movement by enterprising manufacturers in their investments for many of the leading industries, among them are fertilizers, flour and grist mills, carriages, carriages, bakery products and brick products.

The table showing value of products from these industrial enterprises for 1911 as compared with 1910 indicates that there has been a highly increase in the value of most lines.

One of the notable exceptions is a decrease in the amount of cotton and cotton manufactures in South Carolina during 1911 as compared with 1910. The natural conclusion is that this condition is due to a decreased yield in this State during 1911. Many other, more favorable conditions are known to exist.

The increase in value of fertilizer products over the previous year represents about \$2,000,000. The cotton industry shows an increase of about \$1,000,000.

South Carolina, as indicated by this report, is rapidly assuming the position of the State deserves in its ratio of industrial enterprises actively investing and the value of their manufactured products. The climate of the State is particularly adapted for employment in manufacturing lines, and there has been no complaint as to any considerable scarcity of intelligent and desirable labor.

The statistical table as prepared by the department of agriculture, commerce and industries for 1911 follows:

Capital Invested.		
1910.	1911.	
Every product	192,905	218,805
Baskets and boxes	2,142,827	588,316
Black and tile	635,750	443,833
Carriages and wagons	236,800	241,000
Canneries	82,850	214,190
Clothing	88,800	359,500
Coffins and caskets	100,000	101,850
Confectonery	17,500	17,500
Electricity	24,155,147	28,930,326
Fertilizer	7,751,834	7,568,981
Flour and grist mills	360,050	354,100
Furniture	148,000	360,000
Laundry and machine shops	521,374	591,474
Value Products.		
1910.	1911.	
Every product	582,100	710,961
Baskets and boxes	565,553	692,827
Black and tile	488,576	507,432
Carriages and wagons	426,539	805,000
Canneries	237,852	437,143
Clothing	191,378	240,090
Coffins and caskets	113,000	95,500
Confectonery	21,600	24,100
Electricity	2,195,638	2,603,400
Fertilizers	10,099,142	12,094,734
Flour and grist mills	719,855	589,032
Furniture	305,329	375,627
Laundry and machine shops	1,022,309	1,503,838

Sensation in Winchester.

At Winchester a social sensation was created there Thursday when the grand jury returned an indictment against Postmaster John G. White, a leading Republican politician and one of the wealthiest men in the town, charging him with cruelly beating his daughter, Mary, aged 19 years. The girl has left home.

TERRIBLE NEGLECT

CAUSE MANY CHILDREN TO DIE DURING VOYAGE.

Owners of the Ship Fined Heavily by Acting Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Charged with the worst case of neglect of steerage passengers on record under the passenger act of 1882, the owners of the British steamer Oteric have been fined \$7,800 by Acting Secretary Cable of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Among the 1,242 passengers there were in the eight weeks of her voyage 58 deaths, 57 being children; the births number 14; the sexes were not properly segregated during the larger part of the time, the ventilation of the ship was inadequate and greatly increased the mortality rate; the hospital facilities were ill-ventilated and without proper equipment, while the sanitary conditions of the vessel were almost beyond relief.

Acting Secretary Cable, after giving ample opportunity for the ship's agents to make a defense, directed that the full penalties be imposed. The case has been pending before the department since the arrival of the Oteric at Honolulu April 13 last, where the collector of customs, who acts in behalf of the bureau of navigation, immediately discovered the unlawful conditions.

The vessel is not regularly engaged in the steerage business, but was specially engaged to carry Portuguese and Spanish immigrants through Magellan Straits to Honolulu. The ship was allowed to clear upon depositing a bond of \$15,000.

Owing to the great number of deaths the grand jury, which was in session at the time, went on board and made an examination of the vessel.

They found the system of ventilation insufficient; the port holes did not admit sufficient air, and notwithstanding that there was an electric light plant on board, no electric fans were provided. They reported that this lack of ventilation contributed to the large mortality during the voyage; when severe weather necessitated closing the portholes and hatches the rate of mortality increased.

The hospitals were found wholly unfit for the purpose for which they were provided; the ventilation was poor and the space allotted to them was too small.

There were 14 births on the voyage, but the compartments used as lying in hospitals were wholly inadequate in every respect, and in some instances it was found that even ordinary conveniences were not provided for the inmates. The laws relative to cleanliness were violated in a manner which could not be too strongly condemned.

The master of the vessel, James Findlay, attempted to explain the existing conditions by stating that about ten days after leaving Gibraltar there was a riot between the Portuguese and Spanish male passengers, resulting in a pitched battle with knives, clubs, cleavers and pistols. To prevent further trouble the Portuguese passengers were placed aft, while the Spanish passengers were put in the forward part of the vessel. This resulted in the commingling of the sexes.

HE TOOK THEM ALL IN.

Pretended Deaf and Dumb Man Imposted on Good People.

"Some roast duck, please; some cold sliced turkey, brown potatoes, some coffee, and, oh, just bring me a good meal. You know I am hungry and tired."

The State says this order was drolled out to a waiter on a dining car entering Columbia Tuesday night from Charleston by a young man. The waiter complied with the order.

Some passengers strolled in from the day coaches to get something to eat, and they found this young man eating and chatting and they were astounded, for they had just contributed to what they thought to be a worthy cause. The young man in question had just made a round of the train, pretending to be deaf and dumb. He had collected over \$7 from the unsuspecting ones. The passengers were indignant and protested. An officer was called when Columbia was reached.

Being questioned by the officer the young man said that his name was Henry Hymens, and that he called Memphis his home. He declared that he had boarded the train at West, near Charleston, where the race track is being constructed, and that he was a follower of the races. He was not arrested.

CAUSED EXCITEMENT.

A Thousand Hotel Guests Are Into a Panic.

At China nearly a thousand hotel guests were routed in a panic Tuesday morning by a fire which totally destroyed the board of trade building on South LaSalle street. Alarm was felt for guests in Kaiserhof, New Victoria and Stafford hotels, all of them near enough to be touched by flames from the burning structure. Scores of men and women appeared in hotel lobbies half-dressed, many dragging trunks or carry suit cases. The fire department estimates the damage at \$200,000.

TAFT ON WOOL

Says Present Tariff Duties Bars Foreign Woolen Goods and Yarns

FROM UNITED STATES

Material Reduction Urged by the President in Message Transmitted to Congress With the Long Awaited Tariff Board Report on Woolen Schedule.

President Taft sent to congress Wednesday the long awaited report of the tariff board on schedule K of the Payne tariff act, and with it a message recommending that the rates on wool and woolsens be materially reduced. The report shows that the existing duties on many classes of wool and wool manufactures are prohibitory and greatly in excess of the difference in the cost of production here and abroad. The duties are so arranged as to keep out of the United States entirely wools of finer qualities, which if imported might be used to displace the cheap substitutes now employed.

President Taft calls attention to these points and urges that a revision of the schedule be proceeded with at once. He characterizes the report of the tariff board as the most complete and exhaustive statement of a difficult and complicated subject ever presented to a legislative body. He declares it a monument to the thoroughness, industry, impartiality and accuracy of the men engaged in its making. He also dwells with emphasis upon the fact that the report is a unanimous one and asserts the belief that it will convince all of the wisdom of making the tariff board permanent.

The President says "the report shows that the present method of assessing the duty on raw wool—that is, by a specific rate, the grease pound (i. e. unscoured) operates to exclude wools of high shrinkage in scouring, but fine quality, from the American market and thereby lessens the range of wools available to the domestic manufacturer; that the duty on scoured wool of 33 cents per pound is prohibitory and operates to exclude the importation of clean, low priced foreign wools of inferior grades which are nevertheless valuable material for manufacturing and which can not be imported in the grease because of their heavy shrinkage. Such wools, if imported, might be used to displace the cheap subs now in use.

"To make the preceding paragraph a little plainer, take the instance of a hundred pounds of first class wool imported under the present duty which is 11 cents a pound. That would make the duty on the hundred pounds \$11. The merchantable part of the wool thus imported is the weight of the wool of this hundred pounds after scouring. If the wool shrinks 80 per cent, as some wools do, then the duty in such a case would amount to \$11 on twenty pounds of scoured wool. This, of course, would be prohibitory. If the wool shrinks only 50 per cent it would be \$11 on fifty pounds of wool and this is near to the average of the great bulk of wools that are imported from Australia, which is the principal source of our imported wools.

"These discriminations could be overcome by assessing a duty in ad valorem terms but this method is open to the objection, first that it increases administrative difficulties and tends to decrease revenue through undervaluations, and second, that as prices advance the ad valorem rate increases the duty per pound at the time when the consumer most needs relief and the producer can best stand competition; while if prices decline the duty is decreased at the time when the consumer is least burdened by the price and the producer most needs protection.

Another Method.

"Another method of meeting the difficulty of taxing the grease pound is to assess a specific duty on grease wool in terms of its scoured content. This obviates the chief evil of the present system, namely, the discrimination due to different shrinkages and thereby tends greatly to equalize the duty. The board reports that this method is feasible in practice and could be administered without great expense. The scoured content of the wool is the basis on which users of wool make their calculations, and a duty of this kind would fit the usages of the trade. One effect of this method of assessment would be that, regardless of the rate of duty, there would be an increase in the supply and variety of wool by making available to the American market wools of both low and fine quality now excluded.

"The report shows in detail the difficulties involved in attempting to state in categorical terms the cost of wool production and the great differences in cost as between different regions and different types of wool. It is found, however, that taking all varieties in account, the average cost in the chief competing country by an amount somewhat less than the present duty.

"The report shows that duties on wools, wool wastes and shoddy, which are adjusted to the rate of 33 cents on scoured wool, are prohibitory in the same measure that the duty on secured wool is prohibitory. In gen-

WILL FIGHT IN OHIO

NO MORE FIERCE CONTEST HAVE EVTR BEEN FOUGHT.

In Any State Than Will Be Pulled off in That Commonwealth During Next Eleven Months.

A Washington dispatch says Ohio is going to be the dark and bloody battle ground of politics for the next eleven months. In all the tumultuous history of the politics of the Buckeye state it probably has never before had more important contests than the ones that will prevail until the election next November.

The developments at the meeting of the Republican national committee have in no way served to compose things in Ohio. State Chairman Walter Brown did not get what he wanted, the right to hold a presidential primary in Ohio under the auspices of the state committee. It was not expected by well-informed folks that he would.

It would be too much like staking everything on a single throw if the president gave sanction to the primary, and if the anti-Taft forces should get the delegates-at-large in Ohio it would be a severe blow at the president's political prestige, and he probably would feel compelled to announce that he would not seek re-nomination.

The refusal to allow the primary to be applied to delegates-at-large in Ohio, however, merely means that the Taft and anti-Taft fight or a large section of it, will be transferred to Ohio. State Chairman Brown, who ranks as a highly astute and able politician, will fight to get Roosevelt delegates. It will be real fighting, too, according to all reports.

The district delegates will be elected by popular vote, and only the delegates at large selected by the convention system. The plan will be on the part of the anti-Taft men, not merely to make a stiff fight to win in a large share of the districts but even to sweep the convention for the delegates at large.

Plenty of other states will have stiff fights over delegates. But none of them is likely to compel attention that Ohio does, owing to the unusual circumstances of trying to beat a president for re-nomination by grabbing the majority of the delegates from his home state. Because Governor Harmon there is threatened with opposition for the presidential nomination Ohio will be still more closely watched.

eral, they are assessed at rates as high as, or higher than, the duties paid on the clean wools actually imported. They should be reduced and so adjusted to the rate on wool as to bear their proper proportion to the real rate levied on the actual wool imports.

"The duties on many classes of wool manufacture are prohibitory and greatly in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad.

"This is true of tops, of yarns (with the exception of worsted yarns of a very high grade) and of low and medium grade cloth of heavy weight.

"On tops up to 53 cents a pound in value, and on yarns of 65 cents in value, the rate is 100 per cent with correspondingly higher rates for lower values. On cheap and medium grade cloths the existing rates frequently run to 150 per cent and on some cheap goods to over 200 per cent. This is largely due to that part of the duty which is levied ostensibly to compensate the manufacturer for the enhanced cost of his raw material due to the duty on wool. As a matter of fact this compensatory duty for numerous classes of goods is much in excess of the amount needed for strict compensation.

"On the other hand the findings show that the duties which run to such high ad valorem equivalents are prohibitory since the goods are not imported, but that the prices of domestic fabrics are not raised by the full amount of duty. On a set of one yard samples of 16 English fabrics, which are completely excluded by the present tariff rates, it was found the total foreign value was \$11.84; the duties which would have been assessed had these fabrics been imported \$76.90; the foreign value plus the amount of the duty \$118.74; for a nominal duty of 183 per cent.

In fact, however, practical identical fabrics of domestic make sold at the same time at \$69.75, showing an enhanced price over the foreign market value of but 67 per cent.

"Although these duties do not increase prices of domestic goods by anything like their full amount, it is none the less true that such prohibitive duties eliminate the possibility of foreign competition, even in time of scarcity; that they form a temptation to monopoly and conspiracies to control domestic prices; that they are much in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad, and that they should be reduced to a point which accords with this principle.

"The findings of the board show that in this industry the actual manufacturing cost, aside from the question of the price of materials, is much higher in this country than it is abroad; that in the making of yarn and cloth the domestic woolen or worsted manufacturer has in general no advantage from the form of superior machinery or more efficient la-

COTTON REPORT

Over Three Million More Bales Ginned This Year Than Last Year.

AMOUNT IN EACH STATE

Total Number Bales of Cotton Ginned Prior to December 18 According to Report Issued Wednesday Was 13,759,652 as Compared With 10,005,448 For Last Year.

Of the enormous cotton crop grown during 1911—estimated by the department of agriculture at 14,885,000 bales—there had been ginned prior to last Wednesday, 92.4 per cent, or 13,759,652 bales, according to the census bureau's report issued today. This exceeds by more than three million bales the amount ginned December 13, last year, and by almost the same amount the ginning of previous record years.

The census bureau's report of cotton ginning for the seventh period of the season from December 1 to 12, inclusive, issued at 10 a. m., Thursday, shows the number of running bales ginned to the latter date from the great record-breaking cotton crop grown in 1911, with comparative ginning statistics to the corresponding date of last year and the formers record years of 1904 and 1903, as follows:

Alabama.	Bales.	P. C.
1911.	1,651,134	00.0
1910.	1,128,470	94.7
1908.	1,265,953	95.0
1904.	1,319,711	90.9
Arkansas.		
1911.	745,667	00.0
1910.	676,259	84.7
1908.	847,312	85.1
1904.	769,388	85.4
Florida.		
1911.	82,026	00.0
1910.	60,082	89.4
1908.	64,131	90.8
1904.	75,713	86.5
Georgia.		
1911.	2,515,619	00.0
1910.	1,706,816	94.2
1908.	1,868,963	94.5
1904.	1,790,792	91.2
Louisiana.		
1911.	340,017	00.0
1910.	233,347	68.6
1908.	435,603	80.4
1904.	872,403	94.5
Mississippi.		
1911.	997,012	00.0
1910.	1,066,216	88.0
1908.	1,441,947	89.0
1904.	1,415,376	78.8
North Carolina.		
1911.	912,556	00.0
1910.	664,722	80.3
1908.	615,736	87.4
1904.	659,125	90.9
Oklahoma.		
1911.	858,822	00.0
1910.	868,561	94.4
1908.	494,894	71.8
1904.	702,980	88.3
South Carolina.		
1911.	1,423,295	00.0
1910.	1,107,556	91.5
1908.	1,134,183	93.3
1904.	1,085,725	92.0
Tennessee.		
1911.	360,454	00.0
1910.	269,670	84.0
1908.	302,627	90.6
1904.	271,181	84.7
Texas.		
1911.	3,860,386	00.0
1910.	2,849,259	96.6
1908.	3,368,874	92.9
1904.	2,953,067	96.4
Other States.		
1911.	102,664	00.0
1910.	64,485	78.1
1908.	63,956	87.6
1904.	56,006	81.4

bor to offset the higher wages paid in this country. The findings show that the cost of turning wool into yarn in this country is about double that in the leading competing country, and that the cost of turning yarn into cloth is somewhat more than double. Under the protective policy a great industry, involving the welfare of hundreds of thousands of people, has been established despite these handicaps.

"In recommending revision and reduction, I, therefore, urge that action be taken with these facts in mind, to the end that an important and established industry may not be jeopardized.

Scratch Causes Death.

At Sheffield, Ala., a scratch with a razor with which he had shaved a week ago has caused the death of W. L. Noecker, a prominent citizen of this city. Blood poisoning set in which resulted in his death Thursday.

Much Sleet and Rain.

The Piedmont section of the State was swept Thursday by sleet and rain with a low temperature, making the day the most disagreeable of the winter in that section.

POISON FOR WHISKEY

NEW JERSEY MAN MAKES A MISTAKE IN HIS DRINKS

Which Came Very Near Making Him Take a Journey to the Undiscovered Country.

At Sumter a man giving big name as Fulouston and his home address as Princeton, New Jersey, came near killing himself Sunday afternoon by drinking poison which he mistook for whiskey. Fulouston was at once given medical attention and it is reported that he was carried to the Sumter Hospital to which he was getting on nicely and would probably be out in a day or two.

It seems that Fulouston was pretty full at the time that he drank the drug. He walked into Mearon's Pharmacy and commenced talking to a number of young men who were there at the time. The druggist was engaged in filling a prescription near where Fulouston was standing and set the vial containing the drug down on the counter while getting another bottle.

When he turned back to the counter the contents of the bottle were gone. Fulouston, when told that he would be dead in a few minutes, stated that it did not matter, as it would probably be all right. It was stated afterwards that had Fulouston not been under the effects of stimulants at the time the drug would certainly have killed him, as it had a powerful depressing effect upon the heart.

Fulouston is a young man and is a stranger in Sumter. He was on the street most of the day before the accident took place and seemed to be under the influence of whiskey. It was stated at the drug store where the occurrence took place that Fulouston probably mistook the drug for a bottle of whiskey, as the contents looked like whiskey and had a smell of alcohol.

APPEAR BEFORE GOV. BLEASE.

Garlington and Young in Convict Garb Ask for Pardon.

Wearing the garb of a convict, John Y. Garlington, former president of the Seminole Securities company, under sentence of three years in the State penitentiary on the charge of breach of trust, Thursday appeared before the governor of South Carolina and made argument for a pardon.

When he had completed his argument the governor told him that he would have been acquitted had he related the same story on the witness stand. James Stobo Young, former secretary and treasurer of the company, under sentence of one year, was also present at the hearing. He had nothing to say, leaving the argument to Garlington.

Both prisoners attired in the prison clothes were carried under guard in a landau from the State penitentiary to the governor's office Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. They wore civilian overcoats and hats. The hearing consumed more than one hour, and at the conclusion the governor said that he would take the testimony presented under advisement.

Argument for pardon was also made by Christie Benet of Columbia and Albert Todd of Laurens, attorneys for the defendants. All of the details of the transactions on which the two prisoners were convicted were explained to the governor by Garlington. He made a special plea for Young, his kinsman.

FIRST IN TWENTY YEARS.

Two Negroes Hanged at Lancaster for Killing Negroes.

A dispatch from Lancaster to The State says when Wade Hood and Henry Kee, negroes, were hanged Thursday morning a precedent was established in Lancaster county and in South Carolina. For the first time in the State's history a legal execution was held on a day other than Friday. Convicted of murder at the October term of court of general session, Judge W. C. Watts sentenced both negroes Friday, December 9. The governor granted a reprieve of 1 day, thus causing the execution to be held Thursday. It was the first time in 21 years that an execution has been held in Lancaster county. Hood was hanged for the murder of Walter Dunlap, and Kee for the murder of Sam Dye in the month of August of last year.

PAIR OF YOUNG FOOLS.

Seventeen Year Old Boy and Thirteen Year Old Girl Wed.

After pleading in vain with his sweetheart's father to permit them to wed, Kindred Harit, seventeen, met little Miss Louisa Bates, a school girl, barely thirteen, at midnight, and the couple eloped afoot from Sergeant, Ky. After traveling all night and next day over muddy soggy mountain roads they reached Appalachia, Va., the nearest railroad station, thirty-five miles away, where they boarded a train for Bristol, Tenn., seventy miles. Arriving at Bristol, the couple were married by Squire Burroughs, "the marrying parson." Wednesday a fast express will carry them to Appalachia, where they will hike back over the mountains to ask parental blessings.

BITTEN BY SMALL KITTEN.

Chester Man is Made Seriously Ill From the Wound.

At Chester Mr. Harry M. Williams, proprietor of the Standard Pharmacy, is in bed, suffering greatly as the result of being bitten by a kitten several days ago. Mr. Williams said he had attention to the wound at first, but several days suffered no improvement, but about the middle of the week was compelled to go home, and has been there since, under the constant attention of a physician. He was slightly improved Wednesday, but his condition is still such as to give his family and friends concern.

MUST CUT CROP

One Fourth Smaller Cotton Acreage Voted for Next Year's Crop.

WILL SECURE PLEDGES

The Plan Proposed is to Have Paid Canvassers Secure Cancellation Pledges From the Farmers in Every Township in the South of the Cotton Acreage Next Year.

The executive committee of the Southern Cotton congress, which had been in session at New Orleans for several days considering the cotton question, adjourned Thursday night, after deciding upon a plan to secure a reduction in the cotton acreage of the South to the extent of 24 per cent. next year and taking steps to secure the uniform operation of the plan in all the cotton growing States.

The plan adopted is a modification of the so-called "Rock Hill plan" which was proposed to the committee by J. G. Anderson of Rock Hill, S. C., and provides for securing signed pledges from farmers through State and county organizations. In the "declaration" adopted, it is specifically stated that the organization "does not wish to do anything which may be in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law."

The State organizations are to call upon bankers and business men to assist the farmers in securing sufficient organization expenses. Each State organization, headed by a superintendent, is to appoint committees in each county and, in turn, township committees are to be organized. Paid canvassers are to be employed to secure signatures of farmers to the pledges to curtail acreage. The form of pledge used by the Farmers' union was approved and adopted as the form to be employed in this work.

The reports on acreage reduction from the various State superintendents are to be filed with E. J. Watson, president of the congress, at Columbia, S. C., by March 1, 1912, and after the figures are compiled, they will be published throughout the South.

The committee recommended that farmers' rallies, intended to aid in this movement, be held on January 25 next at every school house in the cotton belt, to be followed on January 27 by county rallies at the various county seats.