

PICKETT'S CHARGE

SWEEP ACROSS A PLAIN AND SHOT AND SHELL

COULD NOT BE CHECKED

The Grim Drama of War Never Lifted Its Red Curtain Over a More Spectacular Scene Than When the Confederates Made Their Heroic Charge at Gettysburg.

The third day's battle at Gettysburg was the fiercest and most desperate conflict of modern times. It inspired prodigies of valor and reaped a harvest of awful death. Those fifteen immortal minutes at the stone wall on Cemetery Ridge marked the high tide of the Confederacy. An eye-witness, an officer who served with the Northern army, tells of the nightmare of that long, awful silence that preceded the beginning of the artillery duel as the two armies faced each other before the final death grapple. Then came the signal and Lee's 120 guns on Seminary Ridge opened with a roar that shook the hills from base to crest. And the reverberating thunder of the guns was heard 140 miles away.

"No sound of roaring waters, nor wind, nor thunder, nor of these combined, ever equaled the tremendous uproar, and no command, no order, no sound of voice, could be heard at all above the ceaseless din of thousands of shrieking shot and shell falling thick and fast on every side and bursting with terrific explosion, while others by thousands came bounding, skipping, racing and chasing each other over the hill and down the slope, hissing, scuffling, spitting and moaning like relentless demons as they dashed through the detachments and went onward to crash among the reserves far back in the rear. The air was filled with clouds of dust, and volumes of sulphurous, suffocating smoke rolled up white and bluish gray like frightful storm clouds, and hung like a pall over the field, through the rifts and rents of which the sun with dim light looked down upon the ghastly scene."

All the world knows what followed. It is written in letters of flame on the annals of war—the charge of Pickett's division, the flower of the Confederate army, against the Union left center held by the tried veterans of Hancock's corps. The grim drama of war never lifted its red curtain over a more spectacular scene than when Pickett's devoted regiments crossed the plain to storm amid a hail of shot and shell the heights of Cemetery Ridge. A third of the distance had not been covered before the Federal guns to right and left of them opened with terrible fury, tearing fearful lanes through their ranks. But on they came yelling like demons. Across the Emmitsburg pike, driving in the Union skirmishers, at full speed, on they dashed.

Then from 20,000 Union muskets came a blinding, zig-zag burst of living flame that mowed down the charging Confederates like a death scythe. But on they came, their tattered battle flags nearer and nearer to the coveted stone wall, while from the Federal artillery, double shotted with grape and canister, burst volley after volley in spurting flames 50 feet long, blazing into the very faces of the assailants, cutting horrible swaths through the ranks of the Confederates, while from both flanks death and destruction was hurled into the desperate charging column. But on the crest of this fierce tide of invasion still came the gallant Armistead with some hundred of his men.

Up to the wall and over it with the cold steel of the bayonet they dashed in the exultant madness of the flush of victory and for a brief moment Armistead's battle flag waved over the guns of a captured Union battery. For a moment only. Hall's splendid charge through Wedd's shattered lines ended in a hand-to-hand struggle with clubbed muskets. Armistead fell slain on the gun he had captured, and when Pickett reached the crest he saw at what awful cost he had pierced the Union line. From every side troops were rushing up to aid the beleaguered Second corps. He saw his men surrendering in masses and with his heart breaking in anguish he ordered a retreat of the few that remained of that magnificent column that so shortly before had left the lines of Seminary Ridge. The charge had failed and from that fateful moment the Confederacy became the Lost Cause.

Had it not been for the activity and splendid courage of the Union cavalry upon both flanks, the story of Pickett's charge might have had a different ending. Lee had planned, simultaneously with the assault on the left center, attacks by Longstreet on the Union left and by Stuart on the right where the Confederate armies had been posted in position to break through the Union right and strike the Federals in the rear. But Kilpatrick kept Longstreet busy and prevented aid from reaching Pickett at the critical moment. On the Union right ensued one of the most desperate cavalry engagements of the war,

CURED SENATOR KERN

HE OWES HIS LIFE TO NEW TUBERCULOSIS SERUM.

Went to Asheville Fully Convicted He Had to Die, But Came Away Well.

The United States public health service was instructed by unanimous consent of the Senate Tuesday to investigate the Dr. Von Ruck vaccine following a resolution by Senator Overman. Opposition of Senator Gallinger to the resolution caused Senator Overman to say in support of the resolution that a Senator on the floor had been cured by the remedy. The immediate curiosity of the senators caused him to say that Senator Kern, Democratic floor leader, was the man he referred to. The fact that Senator Kern made no denial of the story caused the resolution to go through.

Senator Kern told The News and Observer correspondent a few minutes later that he had gone to Asheville in the fall of 1906 fully convinced that he had to die, after several diagnoses had shown tuberculosis. He even had a cough. He left there four and a half months later a well man, after gaining thirty pounds. He was to come back in June for more treatment but became busy in politics. In 1908, as candidate for vice-president, he returned after having spoken every day for seven weeks in the campaign. Dr. Von Ruck told him he need never come back.

Such distinguished testimony to the merit of a remedy on the floor of the House is perhaps unprecedented. Senator Kern said he was sorry to have been mentioned in such a way but that he certainly had the greatest faith in the remedy of Dr. Von Ruck. Senator Gallinger's opposition was based, he said, on the principle that there were innumerable serums on the market, and all could not be investigated. He withdrew, however, when Senator Kern's mute testimony was produced.

SAM DUKES TO DIE.

For Murdering Policeman Barwick at Pinewood.

At Manning Sam Duke was convicted Tuesday of the murder of Mr. Isadore Barwick, at Pinewood, last February, and was sentenced to electrocution on June 27. Mr. Barwick was policeman at Pinewood and walked up to Duke and asked him his name, when, it is said, Duke immediately opened fire on Mr. Barwick. The whole case consumed but a couple of hours and the jury deliberated but a few minutes on the case. Mr. Wideman, of the firm of Davis & Wideman, was appointed by the Court to defend Duke, and at the end of the charge the Judge spoke in complimentary terms of the manner in which Mr. Wideman had conducted the defence. Duke is a young negro, not quite 22 years old.

The New York World says Mr. Bryan may not be a deep student of the wiles and precedents of diplomacy, in which respect he resembles one of the greatest diplomats in American history, Benjamin Franklin. But if, applying, like Franklin, his earnestness and his humanity to a great project of human freedom, he can bring about some further steps toward peaceful arbitration of all disputes with foreign nations, his name will stand high on the roll of great Secretaries of State.

In which Gregg and Custer and McIntosh held in check and finally drove back Stuart's dashing riders. It was here that sixteen men of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry made their famous charge—a heroic but fruitless sacrifice. Stuart was baffled by the desperate resistance, but had he fought his way through, as the chances were that he would, and fell upon the Federal rear at the moment when Pickett reached the crest of Cemetery Ridge, Meade's army would have been close to crushing defeat. The cavalry saved the day for Meade at Gettysburg and turned to naught the wise plans of the great chieftain of the Confederacy.

What would have happened if Meade had followed up the Confederate repulse with a smashing attack on the defeated legions of Lee? That is one of the great historic "ifs" which grizzled veterans of the Blue and Gray will fight over again next July on the battlefield of Gettysburg, amid the imposing monuments to soldiers' valor and in sight of the serried ranks of green tents where sleep awaiting the last call those who fell in this titanic conflict. They will sleep well, these heroic dead, knowing they did not die in vain, when the halting tramp of the Blue and Gray—as comrades wakes wondering echoes in their silent graves.

WILSON WAS RIGHT

SENATOR KENYON SUPPORTS LOBBYING BY CHARGE

SO DOES THE EVIDENCE

"Social Lobbying" Most "Insidious" and Powerful Kind, Says Iowa Senator, Who Condemns General Practice of Flattering Senators With Dinners and Theatre Parties.

"Social lobbying" in Washington justifies every word President Wilson uttered in regard to the presence of an "insidious" lobby at the Capitol, Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, declared on Senate investigating committee. It was the first unequivocal statement in support of the President's attitude since the inquiry began.

The Iowa Senator explained that he believed the most "insidious" and powerful lobbying possible was the practice of flattering Senators by having them out to dinners, to theatres and on automobile rides, ingratiating the host with the distinguished guests. Pointing to the sworn testimony of Edward Hines, "a lumber king", before the Lorimer election investigation, that he entertained Senators at a local hotel at dinners at a time when the lumber schedule in the Payne-Aldrich bill was before the Senate, Senator Kenyon declared it was his belief that Senators were being entertained in this "insidious" way at present.

He also denounced Ex-Senators for capitalizing their privilege of the floor by using it to lobby. Referring to one Ex-Senator, representing many railroads in Washington and often seen on the floor of the Senate, he advocated the enactment of legislation to prohibit an Ex-Senator from being a lobbyist.

Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, Senator James of Kentucky, told investigators for the first time of a trials and tribulations of majority members of the finance committee with the many persons who had flocked to Washington to present their views. Neither knew of any attempts to corrupt Senators, but both declared they could have done better work if they had been bothered less. These Senators, as did Senator LaFollette, who followed them on the stand, suggested that legislation for registration of lobbyists would be a good thing.

Several Senators let it be known today that they had received by registered mail what purported to be a production of a letter from the American Cane Growers' Association of the United States, sent to members asking for contributions to a fund for the use of a "large committee in Washington." The copy was dated New Orleans, April 2, 1913, and read as follows:

"Dear Sirs: Your Association has a large committee in Washington now using every effort possible to try to save the sugar industry."

"We have hesitated about calling on you, but as we are now overdrawn in the bank it is absolutely necessary that we have funds at once, and therefore call on you to please send one-half of your subscription, say five cents per thousand pounds, on the crop of 1913."

"This is very important and we would like to have remittances at once. Yours very truly, (Signed) Charles A. Farwell, President."

The copy came in an envelope post-marked Washington, on the back of which, in ink, was written the name "W. L. Bass."

Senator Ransdell, who received one of the letters, said the American Cane Growers' Association had been in existence for ten years or more; that it maintained an office in New Orleans and conducted an open campaign in behalf of the sugar producers of Louisiana. He added that for several weeks the organization had kept an office in a Washington skyscraper with its name over the door.

Senator Lippitt testified that he owned about one-quarter of a cotton cloth plant, capitalized at \$6,000,000, and located at Providence, R. I. He had talked with other Senators about the cotton tariff. He furnished a list of twenty-five tariff visitors. Senator Lippitt declared that he had not tried to influence any one improperly, nor had any one tried to influence him. Common stock of the Manville Cotton Company, of which he was manager, has gone down probably 50 per cent, because of the threatened tariff reduction, he said.

"Is it true you prepared the cotton schedule as it appeared in the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill?" asked Senator Reed.

"I am perfectly willing to say I appeared before the ways and means committee and said the manufacturers did not ask for increased duties, but later I tendered a letter which was intended to correct several decisions. I also asked for an increased duty on mercerization because that was a new process. Shortly after that I went to Europe. When I arrived in New York I was asked by telegraph to come here to act as an expert in advising Mr. Aldrich, who was a personal friend and who had confidence in my knowledge. It took me

BLACK FIEND IS CAUGHT

ATTEMPTED TO ASSAULT YOUNG WHITE GIRL.

Was Caught and Is Now in the Aiken Jail Charged With a Most Heinous Crime.

Elliott Jackson, a negro of about thirty-five years of age, captured by the Aiken police after a search lasting several hours late Saturday night, is in jail charged with a heinous crime.

About dark Saturday evening the thirteen-year-old daughter of a farmer who lives just outside of the city limits of Aiken was sent by her mother to a store near their home and on the edge of what is known as "Baptist Bottom", a negro settlement, in the lower part of the city, for a package of coffee.

The little girl went to the store, made her purchase and had started back home when she was overtaken by the Jackson negro, who had evidently been loafing about the store and saw her leave there alone. Although it was rapidly growing dark, the little girl suspected nothing when the negro spoke to her and walked by her side until the negro suddenly caught hold of her and placing his hand over her mouth to stifle her screams, bore her to the ground.

The child struggled in the grasp of the fiend, who, at the sound of some one approaching from the opposite direction from that in which they had come from the store, released his intended victim. Crying for help, the child ran in terror back to where the light of the store glimmered. Terror-stricken, she ran into the store, followed by the negro brute, and sought shelter behind a negro woman, who, shielding her, fought off the attacking negro with an umbrella.

In the darkness the negro escaped. The police were notified by the little girl's father of the attempted assault upon his daughter, and they began a systematic search. Persons at the store were able to furnish the name of the negro. Every officer on the force was pressed into special service, but the matter was kept absolutely secret, only the police and a few others knowing of the attempted assault.

A little before midnight Officer Cleckley, who had been watching in the vicinity of the negro's home, after the house had been searched, saw a dark form moving in the weeds a few yards in the rear of the house. Approaching, he captured Jackson, who was unarmed.

The negro denies attempting to assault the little girl, but states that he was merely playing with her, and that he followed her into the store when she ran for fear that she had become frightened and might misconstrue his intention.

Baling and Grading Cotton.

The American Commission of Agricultural Co-operation now in Europe investigating systems of agricultural credit and co-operative production and marketing, will have some valuable information and suggestions as to the handling of the different crops raised in this country. One of the groups has gone to Egypt to study methods of financing and marketing the Egyptian cotton crop. The Egyptian bale of cotton has been accepted as the world's standard, and it is a well known fact that American cotton growers are losing large sums of money as result of their failure to properly bale and grade their cotton. It is even claimed that in the United States one-half of the real value of the cotton crop is lost to the farmers through poor selling methods, and lack of financial facilities. In Egypt the government has established the Bank of Egypt, which has done much to assist the cotton growers of that country in the important task of financing their crop. The sub-committee will secure a complete report on the workings of this institution. The Egyptian methods of baling, grading and marketing their crop will be closely studied. This sub-committee will remain in Egypt until the middle of June, according to present plans. They left Rome armed with letters of introduction from the Bank of Rome and other European financial institutions.

Warning Young Women.

Eight of the largest roads entering Chicago began posting on the lines notices to girls, issued by the Illinois Vigilance association warning them against chance acquaintances. The posters urge girls traveling alone to Chicago to write to one of several organizations that they may be met at the train and saved from designing men and women.

The Greenville Piedmont says the dictagraph has lost a good deal of its standing in the eyes of Colonel Felder. We are quite sure it has.

a week to study out the changes made in the Senate. I had nothing to do with the changes.

"Did you furnish information to Senators?"

"I talked to Senators Smoot, Lodge and Flint, I remember."

The Senator said he believed some of his suggestions to the ways and means committee were incorporated in the bill.

LOBBY IS AN ISSUE

IN TARIFF FIGHT TO IMPOSE FUTURE LEGISLATION.

TRE SENATE'S INQUIRY

Chief Weight Will be Felt in Connection With Sugar and Wool—Free Listing of Articles Which Enter Into Daily Life Calculated to Reduce High Cost of Living.

The Washington correspondent of The News and Courier says neither President Wilson nor the Democratic managers of the two branches of Congress could estimate Sunday night what effect the Senate's remarkable "lobbying investigation" is to have upon the progress of the tariff bill, the currency reform plan, or other business of Congress.

In the six days of grilling, to which it has subjected Senators themselves, the investigating committee has secured information and opened up channels of investigation that are likely to have an important influence upon the whole course of legislation in the future. President Wilson's charges that an unusually large "lobby" was engaged in trying to influence changes in the tariff, formed the basis for the inquiry now underway, but it has run far outside the scope of the tariff, and has brought the Senate committee up to the edge of what is expected to be one of the most searching inquiries ever conducted into the question of "legislative influences."

Progress on the tariff bill has not been hindered during the week by the lobby investigation, but it is believed Sunday night that before the reconstructed Underwood bill finally gets into the Senate for debate, the lobby investigation will have become a direct issue in the fight. None of the alleged lobbyists has been questioned as yet, but facts brought out by Senators on the witness stand, and the course the committee has determined upon for the future, make it clear that Congress will be urged to consider:

A registration law requiring every lobbyist, legislative agent, or other person who comes to Washington to influence legislation, to announce himself and the interests he represents.

The prohibition and possible prohibition of the present system of manufacturing and marketing the wool protective forces has been mentioned by many Senators.

The chief influence of the lobby inquiry upon the present tariff revision probably will come in connection with the sugar and wool fights around which will wage much of the forthcoming tariff debate. In the Senate, well organized and extensive campaigns have been shown to exist in both cases of the sugar tariff question, and systematic activity by the wool protective forces has been mentioned by many Senators.

President Wilson's friends in the Senate are gathering material for the hearings proposed to support his free sugar stand by an effort to show that Louisiana, Hawaiian and Porto Rican cane growers, and American best sugar manufacturers, have exhausted all possible means to arouse public sentiment in favor of free sugar. Fully as vigorous a fight will be made on the other side to prove, by the testimony of the lobby hearings, that cane sugar refiners, particularly the Federal Refining Company, have been the bone and sinew of the free sugar campaign, and would be the chief beneficiaries if President Wilson's recommendations for free sugar in 1916 are carried out.

Senators have talked freely of their ownership of properties or commodities that might be somewhat affected by tariff changes. In the majority of cases, however, they have insisted that such ownership has never influenced their votes, and that they are not concerned personally in items of the present tariff law.

From the attitude of members of the Senate committee, it is believed no recommendation will be made against Senators voting upon schedules of the tariff that might affect their interests. Such a prohibition would affect many members, on one or more items.

The lobby investigation was resumed early Monday with the questioning of the remaining Senators. Tuesday or Wednesday the probe will be carried to the field of the so-called "lobby" tariff. From this stage the committee will go to the investigation of lobbying activities of all kinds, and upon all legislation.

Opposition to the renewal of arbitration treaties has become so acute in the Senate that the new treaties recently sent in by President Wilson apparently face indefinite delay, and possible defeat. Another effort will be made early this week to secure endorsement of the treaties.

The extra session was two months old last week and in that time the revision of the tariff had been at least half completed. The Underwood bill, which passed the House as a strictly Administration measure, has been in the Senate more than a month and

now is nearly ready for the Senate Democratic caucus. This caucus probably will be held next week, this week being taken up by the final meetings of the finance sub-committees and the meeting of the full committee to pass on the revised schedules.

As they will go to the Democratic caucus, the tariff rates will be the lowest in history and the free list will be the longest ever known, longer than the list as it passed the House. As revised by the Senate sub-committees and likely to have the approval of the finance committee majority, the free list will contain, among other articles, the following:

Meats, flour, livestock, wheat, probably with a countervailing duty, oats and oatmeal, barley, rye, lumber, coal, boots and shoes, breads and biscuits, raw wool, sugar to free in three years, buckwheat and buckwheat flour, cocoa, coffee, tea, cornmeal, fish, bananas, lute, hides, India rubber, indigo cotton seed oil, castor oil, and liver oil, potatoes, sago, vegetable ivory, sewing machines, typewriters, print paper, steel rails, pig iron, ferro manganese, used in manufacturing of steel, photograph films and many chemicals used in manufacturing.

Free listing of these articles, which enter into the daily life of the average American, it is calculated by the Democratic makers, will materially decrease the cost of living. Many other important articles will be given lower rates than the Underwood bill gave them.

The fight over tariff revision, however, is just beginning, the division of the Democratic over free wool and sugar being yet to be disposed of in the Senate caucus. The prospect now is that President Wilson's recommendations will stand. On the floor of the Senate, however, the Republicans and anti free sugar and wool Democrats, two or three of them, are planning to offer amendments which will consume much time.

Republican Senators will fight the bill every inch of the way and are already organizing for a debate that will run over at least six weeks. This general debate will not begin before June 27. In fact, Democratic Senators are not confident that the bill will be reported from the finance committee before June 27. If the measure is passed by August 1, the Democratic leaders will consider themselves fortunate. Then will come a long conference with the House, the bill having been substantially amended since passing that body.

Two of the Senate Finance sub-committees were at work Sunday, endeavoring to get through their tasks by Tuesday or Wednesday. Possible Senator Simmons has called a meeting of the major members of the Finance committee for Tuesday, when some problems relating to anti-trust features of the bill and the income tax will be discussed. Senator Williams' agreement still stands strong with income tax and matters relating to application of an additional tariff on sugar.

COLE FIELDER MAKES REPLY

Says Dictagraph Reports of Alleged Conversations Were Spurious.

All national contributions to the cause of charges and counter charges in the controversy in which the Atlanta police department, Mayor Woodward, Attorney Thomas R. Fielder and others are engaged, following out of the recent attack on the dictagraph telephone device, are being to have uncovered evidence of political machinations in the investigation of the Mary Phagan murder case, were made Saturday by Attorney Fielder.

In a lengthy card to James R. Gray, editor of The Atlanta Journal, Mr. Fielder endeavors to reproach him for having published the alleged report of a conversation between Fielder, A. S. Colyar Jr., and G. C. February, of the Atlanta detective department. This alleged report, which Mr. Fielder asserts is spurious, purported to relate to the removal of certain papers from the office of the police department. These papers, it was claimed, would have an important bearing upon the controversy over the manner in which the Phagan case was being investigated.

Another card sent by Mr. Fielder Saturday to Newport Lanford, chief of detectives, attacks in vigorous terms Chief Lanford's alleged part in employing the telephonic device and his administration of the detective department. Another letter, similar in its nature, was addressed to Chief of Police J. L. Beavers.

Woods Takes Oath of Office.

Judge Charles A. Woods, of South Carolina, whose appointment to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the fourth district to succeed Senator Goff, of West Virginia, was confirmed Thursday by the Senate, took the oath of office at Richmond, Va., Saturday.

Pistol Bullets in Temple.

Sol H. Dreyfus, wholesale distiller, was found dead in his office at Paducah, Ky., Sunday with two bullet holes in his temple. The family attributed death to an accident and the coroner's verdict was non-committal. Dreyfus was reported recently to have suffered financial reverses.

Old newspapers for sale.