SIGNS TARIFF BILL

WENT INTO OPERATION ON LAST FRIDAY NIGHT

IS NOW LAW OF THE LAND

President Wilson Impresses Upon His Colleagues That the Legislative Journey is Only Half Accomplished and Urges Upon Them the Necessity of Currency Reform.

Surrounded by the leaders of a united Democracy President Wilson signed the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill at 9:09 o'clock Friday night at the White House. Simultaneously telegrams were sent by the treasury department to customs collectors throughout the country putting into actual operaton the first Democratic tariff revision since 1894.

A happy group of legislators, members of the Cabinet and friends encircled the President as he smilingly sat down and with two gold pens slowly affixed his sifnature. He presented to Representative Underwood the pen that had written the word "Woodrow", and the one which had completed the name to Senator Simmons.

Amid impressive silence the President rose and delivered in easy, natural tones an extemporaneous speech that brought prolonged applaue. The President declared that the journey of legislative accomplishment had been only partly completed, that a great service had been done for the rank and file of the country, but that the second step in the emancipation of business was currency reform. He earnestly called upon his colleagues to go "the rest of the journey" with fresh impulse.

"Gentlemen, I feel a very peculiar pleasure," said the President. "In what I have just done by way of taking part in the [illegible] of a great piece of [illegible] is a pleasure which is very hard to express in words because the feeling that I have is that we have done the rank and file of the people of this country a great service. It is hard to speak of these things without seeming to go off into campaign eloquence, but that is not my feeling. It is one of profound gratitude, that working with the splendid men who have carried this thing through with studious attention and doing justice all round I should have had part in serving the people of this country as we have been striving to serve them ever since I can remember.

"I have had the accomplishment of something like this at heart ever since I was a boy, and know men standing around me who can say the same thing, who have been waiting to see the things done which it was necessary to do in order that there might be justice in the United States, and so it is a solemn moment that brings such a business to a conclusion.

"I hope I will not be thought to be demanding too much of myself or of my colleagues when I say that this great as it is, is the accomplishment of only half the journey. We have set the business of this country free from those conditions which have made monopoly not only possible but there is no use taking away the conditions of monopoly if we do not also take away the power to create monopoly, and it is financial rather than a merely circumstantial and economic power.

"The power to control and guide and direct the credits of the country is the power to say who shall and who shall not build up the industries of the country, in which direction they shall be built, and in which direction they shall not be built. We are now about to take the second step, which will be the final step in setting the business of this country free. That is what we shall do in the currency bill, which the House has already passed and which I have the utmost confidence the Senate will pass much sooner than some pessimistic individuals believe. Because the question, now that this piece of work is done, will arise all over the country 'for what do we wait?' Why should we wait to crown ourselves with consummate honor? Are we so self-denying that we do not wish to complete our success?

Covets Honor for All.

"I was quoting to some of my colleagues in the Senate, those lines from Shakespeare, which have always appealed to me: 'If it be a sin to covet honor, then am I the most offending soul alive,' and I am happy to say that I do not covet it for myself alone. I covet it with equal ardor for the men who are associated with me and the honor is going to come from them. I am their associate. I can only complete the work which they do. I can only counsel when they ask my advice. I can come in only when the last stages of the business are reached. And I covet the honor for them quite as much as I covet it for myself.

"So I feel to-night like a man who is lodging happily in the inn which lies half way along the journey that in the morning we shall go the rest of the way and sleep at the journey's end like men with a quiet conscience, knowing that we have served our fellow men and have thereby tried to serve God.

It was an unusual spectacle which attended the completion of a legislative reform that had been seven months in Congress and embraced a tariff revision of a most far reaching character.

Happy and jubilant the invited guests came to the executive offices. They chatted and jested with the President in an ante-room while waiting for the full group to appear. When the members of the Senate finance committee and House ways and means committee finally arrived Vice-President Marshall was ushered into the President's office, followed by Speaker Clark, Representative Underwood and members of the Cabinet and Congressional committees and their friends. No photographers were admitted as the President thought the occasion too solemn to be disturbed by flashlight apparatus. The guests crowded about the President's desk, over which an electric lamp threw a bright glow.

Why Nine O'Clock Was Chosen.

"I choose 9 o'clock," explained the President slowly, "on the advice of the Attorney-General, in order that the bill might be signed after business transactions everywhere, including San Francisco.

"I will not say anything about the bill," he added with a smile, "until I have signed it. I don't want it to get away from me."

Promptly at 9:09 o'clock the President began writing and at 9:10 he had written the words: "Approved 9:10 p. m., 3rd October, 1913, Woodrow Wilson," on the one hundred and eleventh page of parchment containing the engrossed bill.

As the President rose and handed the pens to the men who had steered the measure successfully through both houses of Congress, there was an enthusiastic outburst of handclapping. The President had not intended to make a long speech and had not even prepared a statement on the spur of the moment but was moved to express his gratification.

The small audience crowded about him offering congratulations. Leading figures of the Democratic party—Speaker Clark, Secretary Bryan, and Representative Underwood, stood together, sponsors with the President for the first business piece of legislation that had been accomplished in the Democratic platform of reform. They gave the President their personal congratulations and reiterated promises of support.

"We'll be coming here again in a short time to see the currency bill signed," said Secretary Bryan. Secretary McAdoo spoke with equal confidence.

While the President was surrounded by members of his official family, there was none happier than Joseph R. Wilson, younger brother of the Chief Executive, who Friday night went to Washington from Baltimore to witness the signing. Mrs. Wilson and daughters still are at Cornish, N. H.

Besides the officials a large number of newspaper men crowded into the President's office. There was an informal reception for a few minutes and then the Underwood-Simmons tariff law was carried away to the department of State and deposited in the archives along with other historic pieces of legislation.

CONVICTS BUILD PRISON

UNITED STATES SAVES MILLIONS BY THEIR LABOR.

Military Prisoners at Fort Leavenworth Are Taught Trades and Will be Given a Chance.

Federal prisoners at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., have completed the construction of the finest penitentiary in the United States. Five years ago the government made an appropriation of $643,000 for the project. It is declared the new structure would have cost the government $3,000,000, but for the material assistance of Col. Thomas H. Slavens, commandant of the United States Military prison at the fort.

The completion of the new buildings will mark a complete change in the character of the military prison. Instead of making convicts of army deserters and petty offenders, Uncle Sam is going to try a new plan. There is entirely too much soldier material wasted by the old system. Uncle Sam is going to conserve this by giving deserters a chance to get back into the ranks, through the reformatry, and clear their records.

The labor on the new buildings was the easiest problem for Col. Slavens. Confined in the prison were men from every walk of life, bricklayers, stone-masons, plumbers, mill workers and laborers. Those who knew no trade were given instruction in performing the work of ordinary laborers. There are now 960 prisoners, most of them army deserters, and 300 of these were employed on the construction proper.

In addition to the work on the prison, which consisted of quarrying in the prison quarries, crushing stone, mixing concrete, and other work that goes with the erection of fine buildings, prisoners assist in the construction of roads, the preservation of forest lands, till the soil on the prison farm and work in clothing shops where clothing is made for the prisoners. The prison is built of concrete blocks with individual cells fitted with electric lights, toilets and other conveniences. There is an auditorium that will seat 2,2[illegible] and a dining room that will seat the same number. An artist is now painting scenery for the prison stage.

MADE A BIG HAUL

BANDITS TAKE FIFTY THOUSAND FROM TRAIN

WAS VERY BOLD HOLD UP

The Mail Clerk Tells How the Robbers Did Their Work—They Covered the Engineer and Fireman With Guns—Several Suspects Are Arrested for the Crime.

Deputies from Birmingham and Montgomery and armed farmers of Tuscaloosa County have bandoned the search for the three men who held up nd robbed the express car of the Alabama Great Southern train near Bibbville, Ala., Friday night, and the case is now entirely in the hands of the railroad special officers. Five men have been arrested at Eutaw, Ala., below Tuscaloosa, none of whom is over thirty years old, and five others have been landed in the Tuscaloosa County jail by Special Agent Hall. All of these men deny connection with the hold-up.

Mail Clerk Leander Poole Friday night said: "The robbery was committed by three masked men, only one of whom appeared to me to be at all experienced. The other two were young and nervous. One of them did considerable promiscuous shooting and cursing in the mail car. Bullets passing through the mail car narrowly missed four men. I am confident the robbers doing the shooting were drunk. While crouched under the counter I had the presence of mind to save a few registered letters.

"The last charge of dynamite that blew the express safe was very heavy. It jarred us, one hundred yards away. They had modern appliances equipped with lights that threw rays so that they could see us but we could not see them. As they were marching us back to the passenger [illegible] I fell into a cattle guard and [illegible] by ankle. One robber warned us of the cattle guard just as I fell.

"The fireman stated the robbers got off with my shoes [illegible]. My impression is they left the car before we reached Vance, letting the engine run wild to throw the posses off the trail. I believe I can identify the robber who did the shooting and cursing. I got a good look at him. The smaller robber, who guarded the rear end of the express car, seemed inexperienced. The express messenger had no chance to defend himself."

According to statements of the train crew, Engineer Daniels and his fireman were covered with revolvers when the train was stopped on the block danger signal at Bibbville. Fireman was forced to uncouple the express, mail and baggage cars and they were run down the track some distance from the passenger coaches. There the mail clerks and express messenger were driven from the cars and the safe blown open with nitroglycerine. After the robbery the three men jumped upon the engine, forcing the fireman to open the throttle. They forced the fireman to jump from the engine a short distance from Bibbville.

C. C. Jinks, who was a passenger, says the conductor notified all the passengers of the hold-up and advised them to hide their valuables. The coaches were not entered. A negro porter engaged in a hand to hand tussle with a robber, was struck on the head by another of the gang. Late Friday night conferences were held by Sheriff Palmer, his deputies engaged in the chase, railroad detectives, express company officials, private detectives and detectives from national agencies. It is estimated that fifty thousand dollars were stolen, including a heavy shipment of currency from the East to New Orleans.

The entire train was taken to Meridian, Miss., the Southern terminus of the division. The baggage car had a large hole torn through the roof by the explosions, which blew the safes and the mail car showed bullet holes. The negro porter, who was removing a velocipede usually used to flag trains, when ordered to halt by one of the robbers, pushed the pistol away from his face and grappled with the highwayman, throwing him and holding him securely until another masked man stepped up and hit him over the head. The negro then ran under the baggage car.

Murdered in Wagon.

The body of George Hamilton planter of near Grand Ridge, Jackson, County, Ga., was found in his wagon. The team wandering near his home. Wednesday he went to the cotton gin some miles away and did not get away until after night fall. It is supposed that he was murdered for the money which he received for his cotton.

REVENUE OF NEW TARIFF

ESTIMATES ARE MADE FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS

Senator Simmons Shows Where Money Will Come From and Where It Will Probably Go.

Senator Simmons, chairman of the Senate finance committee, Monday night gave out the first complete estimates on federal revenues and expenditures under the new tariff bill, as computed by experts of the treasury department, who have been work with the joint tariff conference committee.

For the year ending July 1, 1914: Receipts $1,029,000,000; expenditures $1,013,000,000; surplus $16,000,000.

For the year ending July 1, 1913: Receipts $1,026,000,000; expenditures $1,008,000,000; surplus $18,000,000.

The estimated receipts under the customs tariff, the income tax and the corporation tax, embraced in the new tariff, are given as follows:

For 1914: Custom revenues, $270,000,000; income tax (ten months), $66,000,000; corporation tax $38,000,000.

For 1915: Custom revenues, $249,000,000; income tax, $83,000,000; corporation tax, $39,000,000.

"The customs revenues will be larger for the current fiscal year 1914," said Senator Simmons, "because the rates of the Payne-Aldrich law have been in force for the first quarter and will continue in force on wool and woolen goods until January 1, and on sugar until March 1. "When the next fiscal year begins July 1, 1914, all the rates of the new law will be in operation and the new law will be in operation and the tariff duties collected will be smaller.

"The income tax, which is collected for the calendar year, can be collected for only ten months of the present year as the law was enacted October 3, 1913, instead of March 1, 1913. The estimated decrease in the internal expenditures of the government [illegible] is based on the fact that small or expeditious [illegible] are expected for the army and navy establishments. The balance of the internal revenue [illegible] as given in the treasury estimates is made up of postal receipts, internal revenue receipts, the profits from public land sales and other sources of federal income.

Throwing the Negro Overboard

When the Republicans of the great State of New York [illegible] to revise the basis of representation in their national conventions so as to practically abolish the rotten boroughs at the South, who have been [illegible] "freedom, can [illegible] progress but [illegible] backward [illegible] the [illegible] is [illegible] needed and must go.

The New York Republicans made no objection to the Southern representation in the national convention when the negroes fresh from slavery were in the saddle, as the New York World points out. Nor were they opposed to delegations from the South when the thieving carpetbaggers were in control of this section. But now they turn up on the Southern colored man and cast him politically adrift because they say he can furnish no electoral votes.

When the Jacobins, headed by Charles Sumner and other bitter enemies of the prostrate South, gave citizenship to the lately emancipated slaves right after the War Between the North and South, they persuaded their fellow partizans that by that act they guaranteed their power. Sumner and his fellow conspirators aren't the white people of the South have been dead for thirty or more years, but, as the World says, the poor remnants of their bodies are in no more pronounced decay at this instant than their theory that racial and social distinctions could be wiped out by legislation.

The decision of the New York Republicans to restrict representation in their national conventions to votes actually cast amounts to approval of the nullification by the Southern states of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, two war measures. The New York Republicans say the disfranchised colored man of the South is to [illegible] voice even in the grand council of a party which boasts that it conferred upon him freedom and the ballot. What will the negroes who in normal times give the Republicans their majorities in various important Northern States say to this proposition? asks the World.

Safe Dynamited.

The safe of the Southern railway at Bulls Gap, Tenn., 60 miles south of Bristol, was dynamited early Wednesday. About $300 was taken. Authorities have been unable to trace the robbers.

Four Firemen Hurt.

Four firemen were seriously burned while fighting a fire in the Asbestos and Roofing Material plant at New Orleans.

CLASSIFIED COLUMN

For Sale—Poplar and pine trees. Address James A. Clarkson, Hopkins, S. C.

Easy Money raising stock. Valuable stock farm for sale. Write F. L. Townsend, Summerfield, N. C.

Notice—Two $300 pianos at $150 each; sent on approval; examine before paying a cent. S. L. Rose Piano Co., Goldsboro, N. C.

Play BOOK, the most popular card game of the day. Price 55c postpaid. Sims Book Store, Orangeburg, S. C. Flinch 55c also.

"Carolina Beauty" prize-winning single comb Reds. Choice cockerels, $1 each until October 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Carlton Farms, Kernersville, N. C.

Buy Land in the Piedmont, while cheap; 216 acres near village, school and churches, for sale at $2,500 if taken quick. Particulars given. R. E. Jeter, Santuc, S. C.

For Sale—One of the best small farms in Albermarle county. Special price if sold before December 1. Mitchell Mdse Co., Mechum River, Va.

Engraved Visiting Cards and Wedding Invitation orders promptly filled. Write for styles of engraving. Visiting cards engraved in script $1.50 per 100 postpaid. Sims Book Store, Orangeburg, S. C.

Doctor yourself—Six formulas—Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Toothache Salve, Liniment cost you only one dollar for three standard remedies. Save this ad. Address Elmo Specialty Co., Freeport, Me.

For Sale—[illegible] acres [illegible] farm or truck farm, partly incorporate[illegible] [illegible] partly wired, every [illegible] plenty express poles [illegible] Correspondence solicited. Address owner, Box [illegible]

New Crop Recleaned Alfalfa Seed [illegible]

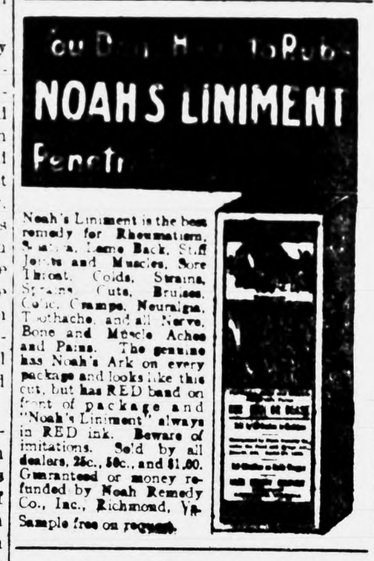
For Sale—[illegible]

Refused Seventh Drink Slain

[illegible] refused to take the seventh drink with a companion. [illegible] aged twenty years was stabbed to death at Ashe[illegible] [illegible] Seven long gashes were cut in Denton's face, [illegible] breast, one of the [illegible] having reached his heart.

Needle Prick Poisons.

Dr. Robert I. Morrison president of the Williamsburg Hospital at New York City, who pricked his finger accidentally with a needle Saturday afternoon, is critically ill of blood poisoning. The needle did not draw blood, but placed in his veins the infection from which a baby had been suffering.



POSTMASTER ABSCONDS.

Officials Are Seeking Man and Cash Which Disappeared Together.

Two registered packages, together making $11,000, are missing from the post office at Pocahontas, Va., and detectives ormed with federal warrants are searching for Edwin M. Silberger, assistant postmaster. The missing official went east Tuesday morning on an early train. He boarded the cars at Bluestone Junction, near Pocahontas, and paid a cash fare to Roanoke, according to the conductor. The registered packages were locked in a pouch and left in Silberger's care to be sent east to depositories. One contained $10,000 and was mailed by a Pocahontas bank. The other contained the postmaster's remittances. Silberger is a Hungarian. He has been employed in the post office three years.

WILL MEET TO PLAN

BLEASE WANTS TO CAPTURE PARTY MACHINERY

CALL FACTION TO MEET

A Conference of the Governor's Followers Called for Fair Week in Columbia to Map Out Campaign to Capture the Clubs and County and State Conventions.

Leaders of the Blease faction in the Democratic party in South Carolina will meet in a conference in Columbia during Fair Week, to map out plans for capturing the next Democratic Convention and controlling the election machinery of the Democratic party. This announcement was made Tuesday by Governor Blease, in conversation with The News and Courier representative at Columbia.

The conference will be participated in by the Blease leaders from every county in the State. The call for the leaders to come to the conference has already gone out. Administration leaders at every county seat and in every section of the State have been summoned to gather in Columbia for an important meeting during the week of the State Fair. The conference may last two days.

Plans for a full attendance of the Bleases at every Democratic club meeting next April, when they assemble to elect delegates to the county conventions, will be taken under [illegible]. The [illegible] control of the [illegible] meetings the Blease forces plan to capture the county conventions [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] next May.

[illegible] Chairman Evans and his fellows [illegible] the Administration [illegible] present State Administration will be [illegible] the head of the Democratic party. At the same conference Fair Week the plans will be mapped out in the [illegible] detail and the leaders will then return to their various home counties and pass the word [illegible] the Blease voters to attend their club meetings in force.

"We are not going to be caught napping as was the case last year," said Governor Blease, referring to the overwhelming manner in which the anti administration people captured club meetings, county conventions and the State Convention in 1912. "We are going to have a full attendance at every club meeting in the State and we propose to capture the county conventions. Rest assured we are going to control the next Democratic State Convention," emphatically declared the governor.

The plans for the Blease forces to control the conventions and election machinery next year were formed right on the heels of the re-election of Governor Blease last summer. Leaders of that faction of the party have been working on the details ever since and they have called the conference for Fair Week to put these plans in action, and perfect such other details as will be deemed advisable to carry the matter to a successful conclusion.

SENDS COTTON PRICES UP

Advent of Independent Buyer Stirs Spartanburg Market.

R. H. Barry created excitement in the Spartanburg Cotton market Monday morning by announcing his intention to buy for export. As a result between the opening of the market and two o'clock, the price of cotton jumped from 13 3-8c a pound to 14c, or $3.12 1-2 for a 500-pound bale. It is a matter of Spartanburg history that an "independent buyer"—that is, a buyer not connected with one of the cotton mills for the county—never has been able to enter the Spartanburg market and "get away with it". Spartanburg county's cotton belongs to the county's mills, is the way the mill people loo kat it, and they have a way of making things exceedingly hot and interesting for any man who goes into the market against them. It has not been attempted for several years. As a result, Spartanburg has been a poor market.