

"DO THOU, GREAT LIBERTY, INSPIRE OUR SOULS AND MAKE OUR LIVES IN THY POSSESSION HAPPY FOR OUR DEATHS GLORIOUS IN THY CAUSE."

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**THE TERMS.**

**Text of Articles of Capitulation of Port Arthur.**

**OFFICERS PAROLED**

**But All Russian Soldiers Are Made Prisoners of War. All Forts, Batteries, Vessels and Munitions**

**Are Transferred to the Japanese in tact.**

The people of St. Petersburg have received with composure the news, known to the rest of the world a day earlier, of the fate of Port Arthur. The event had been anticipated, and under official direction the minds of the populace were prepared to receive with resignation the announcement of the fact by the publication of dispatches forwarded week before last by Gen. Stoessel describing the straits to which the garrison had been reduced. The expectations in some quarters that the surrender of the fortress would be followed at the capital by anti-war demonstrations had not been realized. Ever since there has been an expression of feeling, it has been for carrying on the war with all the vigor possible. At Tokio Tuesday night the surrender of Port Arthur was celebrated by a lantern procession and a general illumination. The Japanese diet formally expressed the thanks of the nation to Gen. Nogi for his conduct of the siege.

Among Russian officials there is a feeling that any proposition of peace that may be made with the fact in view that in order that peace must be lasting Japan must recognize Russia's right of free transit of its ships through waters of the far east. High Japanese officials declare that there is no probability of advances coming at present from their government looking toward peace negotiations. In official quarters in St. Petersburg it is said that no tender of good offices from the Japanese would be accepted at any proposal for peace must come from Japan direct.

The text of the articles of capitulation of the Port Arthur garrison signed by the commissioners representing Gen. Nogi has been made public. All Russian soldiers, marines and crew of the garrison and harbor are made prisoners; all forts, batteries, vessels, munitions, etc., are transferred to the Japanese in the condition in which they existed at noon of January 3, violation of this clause to operate as an annulment of the agreement. The Japanese army warrant to take free action; the Russian military and naval authorities are to furnish to the Japanese army an exhibit of all fortifications, underground and submarine mines, a list of military officers, of ships and the number of their crews, and of civilians of both sexes with their race and occupations; and all public property, as buildings, munitions of war, etc., to be left in the present position pending arrangement for their transfer. Officers of the army and navy are permitted to retain their swords and such of their personal property as they may desire, but the maintenance of life and with one servant each, upon signing their parole not to take up arms during the continuance of the war, return to Russia. Non-commissioned officers and privates will be held as prisoners. For the benefit of the sick and wounded Russians the sanitary corps and the accounts belonging to the Russian army and navy will be transferred to the Japanese army and navy.

Articles of Capitulation. The following are the articles of capitulation: Article 1. All Russian soldiers, marines, volunteers, also government officials at the garrison and all forts of Port Arthur are taken prisoners. Article 2. All forts, batteries, warships, other ships and boats, arms, ammunition, horses, all materials for hostile use, government buildings and all objects belonging to the Russian government shall be transferred to the Japanese army to their existing condition. Article 3. On the present day the condition of the garrison is as follows: The Japanese army and navy shall be transferred to the Japanese army to their existing condition. Article 4. Should Russian military or naval men be deemed to have deserted or to have caused alteration in any way in their condition at the existing time, the signing of this compact and the Japanese army will take free action. Article 5. The Russian military and naval authorities shall prepare and transfer to the Japanese army a table showing the fortifications of Port Arthur and their respective positions, and maps showing the location of mines underground and submarine, and all other dangerous objects; also a table showing the names and positions of the garrison and naval services at Port Arthur; a list of army and navy officers, with names and rank and duty of said officers; a list of army steamers, warships and other ships, with the numbers of their respective crews; a list of civilians, showing the number of men and women, their race and occupations.

Article 6. All arms, including those carried on the persons; ammunition, war materials, government buildings, objects owned by the government, horses, warships and other ships, including their contents, excepting private property, shall be left in their present positions and the commissioners of the Russian and Japanese

**CALLS THEM TIGERS**

**Chief Constable Hammett's Report to the Governor.**

**Shows the Sales at the Local Dispensaries to Have Increased Very Greatly in 1904.**

Mr. U. B. Hammett, chief constable, has submitted to Gov. Hayward his report for the last quarter of the year 1904. Mr. Hammett takes occasion to call attention to the chartering of saloons in large cities, and he declares that these to be flagrantly violating the law. In his letter submitting the report, Mr. Hammett says:

"From the figures given you will see that the maintenance of the constabulary has reached a considerable sum, but when you deduct the value of the saloons made and the fines collected, and when you take into account the various counties and towns, that expense has been reduced by the very small amount of \$31,876.35, with numerous appealed cases yet to be heard from."

"The illicit dealing in liquors in every section of the State has been very considerably curtailed, and while I have not been able to enforce the law to the letter, I feel that my efforts have been of value in that direction, and reports received daily go to show that there is an improvement in the situation almost everywhere. The dispensary law can be enforced, but it will require the aid of State officers as well as municipal officers, and the constabulary force to accomplish it."

"There seems to be a lack of interest, or fear, or something which I cannot determine, on the part of some of those who are charged with the enforcement of the law which prevents them from taking as active a part as is incumbent upon them. In many instances I have been aided by the magistrates of towns and a few magistrates, but as a rule there is little attempt made by others than State constabulary."

"In my judgment the greatest menace to the enforcement of the law is the promiscuous issuing of characters, so-called 'chits,' and yet I am informed that under our present laws this cannot be prevented. We find them flourishing in our cities and larger towns, and while claiming to be social organizations, complying with the requirements of the law, they are nothing more nor less than open bars. Every effort has been made to put a stop to the sale of liquors within their walls, even to the extent of stationing officers in the building to prevent it, but this has resulted recently in the arrest of the constables on a charge of trespass and their conviction and punishment."

"Positive and satisfactory results have been obtained in the sale of liquors of all kinds to the general public (their membership in numbers cases being entirely fictitious) seems unavailing in our endeavor to confine them to the rights granted them by their charters, and desire to earnestly recommend to some legislative enactment which will affect the indiscriminate issuing of such characters."

"The constabulary force is in good condition, loyal and energetic. Very little has occurred to mar the administration of the affairs of the department, and I look forward to the attainment of the best results in the future than we have in the past."

The total expense for the quarter was \$16,171.81. The amount of sales from the wholesale dispensary was \$957,313.94, from the retail dispensary \$1,435,743.00.

The summary for the year is as follows: Total cost of constabulary for year, \$64,388.26; Total value of seizures for year, \$21,071.91; Total sales for State dispensary for year, \$2,996,918.30; Total sales for local dispensaries for year, \$3,374,786.43; Total number of convictions for year, 344; Total amount of fines imposed for year, \$18,946.00; Total amount of fines collected for year, \$8,440.00; Total number of persons sent to changing, 98; Total number of teams seized, 13; Total number of stills seized, 114; In the report for the last quarter, Mr. Hammett says in addition to the seizures of liquor and beer, there were two seizures, 35 stills and 1,816 gallons of beer in suits, the latter of which was valued at \$18,000.

The increase in the sales in the local dispensaries over the same quarter of 1903 amounted to \$172,007.69. Quite a number of cases against violators of the law have been appealed and are now pending in the court of general sessions.

**A YEAR'S RECORD**

**Of Lynchings, Murders, Hangings, Defalcations AND OTHER THINGS.**

**Some Interesting Statistics Prepared by the Chicago Tribune for the Past Year, Showing the Number of Violent Deaths, Robberies and Accidents.**

Of much interest and significance are the figures contained in the Chicago Tribune's annual review of the year 1904. Especially satisfactory is the showing that there were fewer lynchings than in any previous year since 1885. There was a marked falling off in the aggregate of donations for educational, philanthropic and religious purposes. There is a decrease in the number of legal hangings, in the total of defalcations, forgeries and bank wrackings and in the number of homicides. Five losses show a small increase. In general business, manufacturing and commercial way the latter half of the year was a decided improvement over the first six months.

Lynchings for the year number 87, as compared with 135 in the previous year, 96 in 1903 and 101 in 1902. November was the one month in two years during which no lynching was reported North or South. Of the 87 lynchings 82 took place in the South and 5 in the N. H. There were 83 negro victims and 4 whites. Two negroes were among the number. The high water mark for lynchings was in 1892, when mob vengeance was wreaked on 235 persons.

Mississippi heads the list of States with 18 lynchings. Arkansas and Georgia divide dishonor with 17 each. Kentucky, Virginia, Texas and South Carolina follow with 16 each. A dozen cases fall to credit to the States of the Upper Mississippi Valley escapes without a blemish.

The alleged causes of the lynchings were: Murder 39; rape and seduction 14; conspiracy to murder 2; unknown 2; insult 2; threats 1; and robbery 1.

Naturally the number of killed and wounded in war in 1904 greatly exceeded that of 1903, because of the military conflict between Russia and Japan. The number of deaths in 1904 was 100,000, as compared with 80,000 in 1903, 26,000 in 1902, and 3,000 in 1901. Of these losses approximately 370,000 were on Russo-Japanese battle fields and seas. Other losses have been: Armenian massacres, 7,864; Tibet 6,492; Philippines 3,230; Sumatra 2,370; Africa 3,714; Uruguay 2,935; Macedonia 820; San Domingo 240; Bulgaria 239; Morocco 60; Arabia 40.

Legal executions numbered 116, as compared with 123 the year before and 194 in 1902. There were 572 executions in the North and 54 in the South, of whom 59 were whites, 45 negroes, one Japanese and one Chinese. In 110 cases the victims were convicted of murder. Six were convicted of rape. Six were put to death for attacks on women. Pennsylvania executed 19, Ohio 10, New York 8, Missouri 3, Alabama 6, Arkansas 7, California 5, and Indiana 2. There was marked falling off in the last three months of the year.

Leaving out the operations of Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, the extent of which has not been stated, the record for the year shows that the intrusted with public and private funds are becoming more honest. At any rate the total of defalcations, embezzlements, forgeries and bank wrackings is \$4,742,572, as compared with \$6,562,165 in 1903. The figures for the year are smaller than for any year since 1904, one-fourth of those in 1903 and less than half those in 1895, 1896 and 1897. The tabular statement for 1904 shows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include: From banks, \$2,242,374; Stolen by public officials, 228,791; By agents, 758,879; Forgeries, 183,490; From loan associations, 311,000; By postal employees, 14,500; Miscellaneous stealings, 647,970.

While there was a decrease of several hundred in the number of homicides, there is a great increase in the number of murders committed by negroes and burglars. "Hold-up" men and all kind of criminals. Chicago in this particular makes a gloomy showing. The growth of this variety of crime has been steady for several years. There were 464 in 1903, 333 in 1902, and 193 in 1901. Encouragement has been given to this kind of human slaughter by the great percentage of guilty men who escape capture and conviction. The hangings and dynamite have the officers of the power company and distinguished guests. These are the largest machines in the world and their operation marks an electrical epoch.

Francis Lynde Stearns, of New York, and President W. E. Beatty, of the Canadian company, turned on the power. Chicago was given to King Edward, President Roosevelt and the officers of the company. An elaborate speech was served and felicitous speeches were made by William B. Rankine, Francis Lynde Stearns, A. Nelson Green, Mr. J. W. Langmaur and others.

Killed Brother and Son. A special from Ozark, Ala., says: A double tragedy occurred at Middle City in the eastern part of this county Friday. Arch Pope and Jessie Pope, brothers, had a heated discussion and disagreement over a line fence and the former shot and killed his brother with a pistol. A son then went home and committed suicide by taking strychnine. The Pops are among the most prominent and prosperous people of southern Alabama. Both men leave families.

Fires, 1,006; drownings, 2,745; explosions, falling buildings and casualties, 365; mines, 559; storms and cyclones, 243; lightning, 189; electricity, 126. Steam railroad accidents caused the loss of 2,950 lives, a considerable decrease from the number of the year previous. The seriously injured totalled 3,813. On trolley lines 479 were killed and 3,204 injured. The

**A SAD STORY.**

**A Wife, Deserted and Ill, in an Unknown Land.**

**IS BEING CARED FOR**

**The Woman is an Immigrant from Poland, and Commissioner Watson Has Taken Charge of Her Case Although She Was Not Brought Here by Him.**

Alone in a strange country, deserted by the man who had taken with her the solemn marital vows; ill with the dread which a woman alone can suffer, and unable to converse with those around her. Such was the pitiable plight of a woman who was found weak and starving in Columbia Friday morning at the homes of the people of Columbia, she was unable to make known her wants, until finally she sank exhausted upon the steps of the home of kind-hearted people who live in the most respectable part of the city. The following particulars of the sad case we take from the State:

Mr. E. J. Watson, the commissioner of immigration, was communicated with at once, and although he was engaged in moving his office effects from the State house to a temporary office in the 12-story building, he gave immediate attention to the wants of the suffering woman. With Mr. Frank Myers for an interpreter, Mr. Watson went to the home where the woman was being cared for temporarily, and as he had suspected, the unfortunate creature proved to be a native of Poland.

Mr. Myers engaged her in conversation the first time since her desertion by her husband, that she had heard her native tongue. The woman told a story which cannot be disclosed here. She is about 30 years of age and rather comely in appearance, although she has seen much anxiety and suffering even in her own language, and her name, as well as could be guessed from her pronunciation, is Stanislauska.

This woman and her husband, whom she was married two years ago, came to this country from the province of Galatia in Poland three months ago. Two months ago they were brought to Greenville to work in a factory in the mills there. Her husband deserted her at a remuneration of \$2 a week, and the two appeared to be living happily in expectation of approaching events until three weeks ago when she was deserted and left penniless among people with whom she could not even converse.

After a period of soul-harassing anxiety, the woman was on foot for Columbia, and walked all the way. She was given assistance by the kind-hearted farm people along the way, and one family gave her a pair of shoes which she needed badly for the weather has been very severe.

When Mr. Watson was notified Friday, he found the woman in a state of collapse and exhaustion. She was so weak that she could not keep awake and kept dropping off to sleep. When through the interpreter Mr. Watson had heard the story of her sufferings he set about to find a place where she could be cared for until he could communicate with the government authorities. For the federal government makes provision for such unfortunate people as this and she would be cared for at the hospital at Ellis Island as soon as he could make the arrangements.

The "Door of Hope" is crowded, and there was no place for the poor woman there. Finally Mr. Watson found a boarding place in an antiques creature at a house near the union depot, and here she will stay until she can be sent to Ellis Island. The woman's gratitude was a moving spectacle, and Mr. Watson feels many times repaid for the three hours he spent in trying to get her located temporarily.

The romantic part of the story is this: The arrival of the Pole, Frank Sobieski, in Columbia, a few weeks ago corresponded with the time that the woman was deserted by her husband, and it is more than probable that he is the vagabond who deserted his wife. The woman's condition did not permit that she be allowed to confront the unfortunate Pole who is lying in a hospital in this city with one leg cut off as the result of an accident on the Southern railway last Sunday when he was caught walking across a long trestle a few miles north of Columbia.

It will be recalled that when Sobieski came here he was unable to speak in English. He was engaged to work for a farmer in Richland county and was running away when he was knocked off the trestle. It is barely probable that he was trying to get back to Greenville when he was caught—provided of course he is the renegade husband of the suffering woman. In regard to this case Mr. Watson said last night:

The State department of agriculture, commerce and immigration has been placed at a decided disadvantage by reason of such a case as this. This woman was not brought to South Carolina by reason of any action of the department, and I regret that it is impossible for me, because of her lack of knowledge of the English language to ascertain by whom she was brought to the State. When the call came to me in the shape that it did and I saw the poor creature and talked with her through an interpreter it would have been necessary for me to have had a heart of stone not to have attempted to do something for her. The poor creature was such a condition that I did not believe she could have kept her eyes open another half hour.

"After trying several places where I thought it would be best for her, I finally took her to a boarding

**A WEAK BOILER**

**Exploded, Killing Eight Men and Seriously Hurt Three.**

**MADE A GREAT NOISE.**

**The Tow Boat Defender Burned to the Water's Edge. Those on Board Terror Stricken Plunged into the Water in an Effort to Escape Death.**

Eight men are known to be dead and three seriously injured, the result of a boiler explosion and fire which destroyed the tow boat Defender at Huntington, W. Va., on Wednesday. The dead are: Perry Spender, mate, Point Pleasant; Horace Wetzel, watchman; Pittsburg; James Seese, lamp trimmer, Wellsville; Albert Hamilton, fireman, Pittsburg; Mike Stafford, fireman, Pittsburg; Thomas Duffy, fireman, Pittsburg; Will Weid, deckhand; George Kizel, deckhand. Injured: Ira Ellis, second engineer, Pittsburg; Robert Holland, fireman; Robert Mann, third cook.

The Defender was owned by the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke company of Pittsburg. Capt. James Woodward was in the pilot house at the time of the accident and with the exception of the engineer, the crew were asleep. The explosion of the starboard boilers blew up the entire side of the boat and awakened the sleeping members of the crew. The noise was heard for three miles. Survivors grabbed what clothing they could, and plunged into the icy waters of the Ohio in the effort to escape. The night was bitter cold, the thermometer hovering about zero and those who escaped were nearly frozen before they could be taken to shelter.

The boat caught fire immediately following the explosion and drifted down the river until 300 yards where she sank in shallow water. The fire continued until she was burned to the water's edge.

When rescued the crew was found frozen. Capt. Woodward says that the origin of the explosion is a mystery, as the boilers were so far apart that they could not be connected. A number of men are working on the wreck, refused to allow the bodies of the dead to be recovered. So far six bodies have been recovered.

Mayor of Portland Ore., Indicted. George H. Williams, once chief justice of Oregon Territory, formerly United States senator from Oregon, attorney general under President Grant's second cabinet, and now mayor of Portland, with the snow of 83 winters off his head, was indicted by a grand jury of Multnomah county on a charge of Malfeasance in office. The indictment states that on July 13, 1904, Judge Williams, while mayor of Portland, refused to enforce the statutes regulating gambling. The grand jury was passed at the last session of the legislature, gives the mayor power to close disorderly houses within four miles of the city and it is alleged that he failed to avail himself of that power.

Earned His Reward. A dispatch from Columbia says a striking instance of a "Trusty" negro convict's loyalty, was brought to the governor's attention in a pardon petition from Aiken Thursday. The man, named Andrew Washington, who was serving a term in the State penitentiary for killing a negro named George. The governor Thursday granted him full pardon on a petition setting forth that on a recent occasion his heroism prevented the escape of all prisoners on the farm. The guards were drunk and when the prisoners made a dash for liberty, Washington seized a gun and held them at bay, till assistance came next morning, Washington had served over a year, and was convicted after two mistrials.

Peculiar Death. A special from Spartanburg to The State says: Tom Smith, colored, met with a tragic death Tuesday afternoon while engaged in walling the well on Mr. Lip Wood's premises, near Pacolet station. Some of the workmen on the ground were lowering a massive bucket, filled with rocks, to Smith, who was working in the well, some 25 or 30 feet below. Suddenly the hoops of the over-laden bucket gave way and the entire contents fell on the unfortunate man's head, crushing his skull. Death was almost instantaneous.

Left Alone to Die. The police are investigating the mysterious death of an unknown man who was found lying in the snow in the Riverside drive, New York, Thursday, and who died without becoming conscious. The suspicious of the police were aroused by the fact that her undershirt and hat were found nearly 100 feet from where the body lay. The spot where the body was found is a loose snow and deserted one. The police suspect that the young woman, while unconscious was left there by other persons to die of exposure.

They Cured Him. John Clark, a negro five years old, is dead at the homes of his parent at Lyndon, Ky., of acute alcoholism, in consequence of excessive doses of wine and a mixture of wine and whiskey administered to him by his step-father and mother in the effort to keep him from ever having a desire for drink by making him sick of it.

Specials from Covington, a town on the Georgia railroad about 40 miles east of Atlanta, Ga., which closed the electric light plant exploded there Wednesday and killed the fireman, J. L. McCullough. The cause of the accident is unknown, the boilers being practically new, having been used but four years.

Falling Bricks. Little Henry Bain, the 5-year-old son of Prof. and Mrs. C. W. Bain of the South Carolina college, was found Friday morning in the yard at his home Friday morning in the back of his frightful wound in the back of his head. His skull had been fractured, he had lost a large quantity of blood and was insensible when found. He was removed by loving hands, doctors were hastily summoned and all that the modern and medical science could do was taken on Friday night, but the little fellow never opened his eyes and died with out having regained consciousness. He went out into the yard only a short time before the accident. A servant of Prof. Andrew Bain lives next door, was passing out mail notices after and stepped into the yard at the side of the house. Mr. John Taylor, who was visiting at the residence of Prof. Moore, was the first person to arrive at the side of the injured child, and he was carried him upstairs.