

TILLMAN SCORES

New York Banquet Where Whites Dined With Negroes.

WILL HURT BLACKS

Says the Senate, Who Declares the Incident Makes Progress Toward Inevitable Catastrophe. He Asserts that Northern Feeling Differs Very Little in the Race Question From the Southern.

Senator Tillman gave on last Friday to a representative of the Atlanta Journal a ringing interview in which he spoke in his characteristic fashion of a banquet recently given in New York and attended by white and negro men and women, who sat side by side at the banquet tables. Senator Tillman was severe in his condemnation of the banquet, and stated that the speeches made were not for New Yorkers, but specially for southern consumption, as was indicated by some of the orators of the occasion.

The story of the banquet which evoked the sentiments expressed by Senator Tillman appeared recently in the Washington Post, the Philadelphia Telegraph and the Washington Times, and all the eastern and western dailies. The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan society of New York. White women were sandwiched between negro men, and listened to speeches by negroes which advocated intermarriage as a solution of the race problem.

Some of those present were Harold G. Villard, editor of the New York Evening Post; William H. Ferris, a negro graduate of Harvard; "Captain" H. A. Thompson, a negro who said he was a soldier at San Juan Hill; Miss Mary W. Ovington, a white woman prominent in settlement work in Brooklyn, who sat between two negro men, and Edward C. Walker, president of the Sunrise Club, which sanctioned the recent "affinity" idea of F. P. Earle, who took a notion to quit his wife for another woman he liked better and whom he designated as his "affinity."

Such ideas Senator Tillman stated that the south would forever resist at every hazard. He said that the best way to eliminate the suggestion of social equality was to remove political quality, and that the best way to do this is by the repeal of the fifteenth amendment and the modification of the fourteenth. This not having been done, it was pointed out that the states of the black belt, with the single exception of Georgia, had taken legal steps to disfranchise large numbers of negroes, and that it was the duty of Georgians to join her sister states by the passage of a similar law.

"My views on the race problem," says Senator Tillman, "are so well known, by reason of the great number of lectures I have delivered on the subject, that I do not know that it is worth while to discuss this latest phase of it. But this incident, trivial in itself, only marks the rapid progress we are making toward the inevitable catastrophe. I have contended for years that existing conditions can not be maintained but one end—bloody race conflicts.

"This banquet, or dinner, or whatever you call it, at which a few taunties like Villard and other white men of that ilk, had drummed up a lot of denigrate or lunatic white women, to illustrate their practice of social equality and launched the propaganda of amalgamation between the race, will do no harm in New York, and it was not intended to affect conditions there. It was designed for southern consumption and to affect the south. For instance, Dr. Ferris, the colored Harvard graduate, emphasized this, when he said:

"This means more to the negro of the black belt of the north." The incident is a revival of the old scheme of those radicals who, with Thad Stevens and Charles Sumner, caused the re-construction deviltry in the south in '68. That Stevens practiced miscegenation, and Charles Sumner endorsed it, and nothing but the imperial manhood of the southern white people—men and women alike—saved our civilization then.

"The negro newspapers throughout the country will publish and send broadcast over the south this story of black men and white women sitting down to dinner, with what results I need not say. Roosevelt's luncheon with Brooker Washington caused untold mischief, and, as one of these speakers said, 'conditions are going to get worse in the south before they get better.' When the colored people get educated, the whites in the South will have to recognize them." Closing his statement with assertion that "deportation is impossible, then it must be amalgamation and education."

"A few statistics will indicate what this means. South Carolina has 225,000 more negroes than whites; Mississippi, 265,000 more negroes than whites; and the six southern states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, constituting the black belt, have 70,000 more negroes than whites. Your own state of Georgia has over 1,000,000 negroes and less than 200,000 white majority.

FAST BICYCLE RIDING

Caused the Death of a Colored Boy at Spartanburg.

A colored boy about 13 years old was killed Monday morning in Spartanburg by being thrown from a bicycle. The boy was riding down the street at a great speed when he came in collision with a colored woman and was thrown over the handle bars, receiving such a severe blow on the left side of his head that death resulted in a few minutes. The colored boy was employed at Wrighton's market, and had been up South Church street to do some errand. Coming back he speeded down Kirby Hill, which is the custom of nine-tenths of the cyclists. The ice wagon was standing in the street, and Mrs. Connor's servant girl was getting a piece of ice. As she turned from behind the wagon the bicycle was upon her. There was no time for her to get out of the way, or for the boy to turn his wheel, so there was a collision. Strange to say, the woman was not injured.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Little Boy and Girl Drowned on a Pleasure Sail.

A very sad accident occurred Friday afternoon in Charleston harbor by which Jimmie and Myrtle Mitchell, 5 and 10 year old children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mitchell, were drowned near Drum Island, in the overturning of the small sail boat in which they were taking a pleasure trip. In the boat were Capt. Mitchell, his mother in law and four children.

The boat was on a tack when a sudden gust of wind struck the sail and before the party could readjust themselves to steady the craft in the water it capsized. The towboat Cecilia went immediately to the assistance of the party and the crew of the boat with the assistance of Capt. Mitchell and his 16 year old son managed to rescue the rest of the party struggling in the water.

Negro Murderer Hanged.

At Lawrenceville, Ga., Friday Henry Campbell, colored, was hanged for the murder of Ella Hudson, a negro woman, last January. John Hudson, husband of the murdered woman, had previously been given a life sentence for the same crime.

"If this program of the Villards should be carried out, the future traveler through the heart of the Confederacy, when the mixing of the races has been completed, could discover nothing here except mulattoes, or even a darker admixture. It is needless to say that this will never occur, because, if deportation is impossible, the destruction of the black race is not. And those who sow the wind, may live to reap the whirlwind."

"I know better than any other southern man for I have tested it, that the northern feeling on this question differs very little from our own. And if the Republican national convention shall adopt the Ohio program of reducing southern representation it would be the duty of the Democratic convention to meet it with a plank declaring 'this is a white man's country and white men must govern it.'"

In answer to the question whether such a plank would gain us votes in the North, Senator Tillman said "if the Republicans should press the issue, I have no earthly doubt of it. Southern men would only have to go among the northern people and discuss the question as I have done, boldly and frankly. No Republican speaker can meet the arguments and facts that can be presented, and the feeling of caste, race superiority is as indelibly fixed there as here. The question never will be settled until the North shall agree to the repeal of the fifteenth amendment and modification of the fourteenth, so as to set at rest once for all the negro's aspirations social equality, by taking from him political equality, or leaving it to each state to settle."

When asked if the action of South Carolina in regard to negro suffrage was unanimous Senator Tillman said "in a manner yes, and then again, no, because there was considerable discussion and threats in certain quarters of mobilizing the negro vote and controlling the state constitutional convention by those who claimed to be the guardians of vested interest and corporations. If you should ever have a death grapple in Georgia along these lines and your negroes are not disfranchised, you can readily understand how many thousands of them would have their taxes paid so that their votes could be used at the polls."

"It is well understood now by a great many northern people that the negroes are the balance of power in many northern and border states, such as New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas, and there is intense bitterness of feeling in Washington because of the impending control of the national Republican convention by negro delegates from the South, who, said to me, can deliver no electoral votes, but will nominate a man for the safe Republican states to elect."

"The South, and least of all Georgia, cannot afford to yield one inch or father in this conflict. Our civilization, and everything which makes life worth living, depends on it. And all other issues sink into insignificance in comparison."

WILL DO MUCH GOOD.

DEMONSTRATION ON FARMS IN THE SOUTH.

Farmers Cooperating With Agricultural Department on Selected Areas to Stimulate Effort on All.

Congressman Lever has recently received a letter from S. A. Knapp, special agent in charge of Farmer's Cooperative Demonstration work, stating that the Department of Agriculture has started the work in the 7th Congressional district, South Carolina, and that they hope to do a great deal more next year. Fifteen demonstration farms have been established in Lexington county; thirty-five demonstration and ten cooperative in Richland county; ten demonstration and forty cooperative in Orangeburg, and five demonstration and twenty cooperative in Calhoun.

Dr. Knapp in his letter said, "A valuable practical feature of this work is that all the field agents are Southern men and residents in the States in which the demonstrations are made. They know the people and the conditions."

Dr. Knapp has very briefly outlined what is to be accomplished by this Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration work in the following:

"The object of the work is primarily to greatly increase the net earnings of the average farmer, by the improvement of the soil, by the use of the best seed and by the adoption of better and more economic methods on the farm."

"This is accomplished by farm demonstrations of an acre or more made by a farmer in every neighborhood, if possible, under instructions from our central office and supervised by field agents, who visit these demonstrations monthly."

"Thus the crop on an acre under the best management is contrasted in every neighborhood with the crop of the average farmer. The effect is immediate and the results are astonishing."

"In 1903 the first cooperative farm was established at Tarrell, Texas, and the farmer, W. C. Porter, was guaranteed by the citizens against loss, if any should occur in following the department instructions. The work was a success."

"From this small beginning the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration work has increased in five years from one locality to ten States, and from one field agent to 141, from one farm to thirty two thousand directly instructed and possibly half a million aided through observation."

"The funds appropriated by Congress are used only in boll weevil infested territory; to wit, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas and one district in Southwestern Mississippi. Cooperative Demonstration work in the remainder of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the two Carolinas and Virginia is done by funds from other than government sources. The great value of this work is shown by the successful production of cotton by the average farmer under boll weevil infestation."

"Our instructions are also directed to the more profitable production of the standard crops, because rotation is necessary to be best success in cotton production."

"Aside from the demonstrations, the educational features of the work consists mainly in reducing the science of agriculture to a few practical problems, easily understood by the common farmer, as the following: Better drainage of the soil; a deeper and better seed bed; more humus; the best seed; thorough tillage; more horsepower and better tools; more and better farm stock; these are taught by letters, circulars, lectures and demonstrations."

"The cooperative feature of our work gives to it elasticity and adjustment to conditions. Farmers cooperate in furnishing land and working the demonstration."

"Bankers and merchants cooperate in furnishing, free of cost, the best seed for the demonstrations and in refusing to advance less the tenant works the crop under our instructions."

"Business men's clubs and boards of trade organize farm demonstrations under our agents and pay all expenses. The Business Men's Club of Helena, Ark., has 1,000 such farms. The Farmers' unions are giving great assistance by organizing demonstration farms in cooperation with us."

"Some 2,000 women in the South are organized in clubs for the betterment of the conditions of rural homes. They are actively assisting us by urging the general adoption of our demonstration work."

"These women are practical and urge not only greater earning capacity for the farmer, but greater economy and more comforts in the home. Miss Mary T. Nance, president of the Women's Clubs of South Carolina, for rural improvement, has been largely instrumental in organizing this effective work."

"County superintendents of public instruction are organizing boys' clubs on a large scale. The superintendent does the work free of charge. The boys demonstrate on their father's farms. The public gives suitable prizes. Our department furnishes seed and instructions."

"In addition, our agents visit the

TALE OF HORROR

Eleven Bodies Found Buried in Farmhouse Yard.

HAD BEEN MURDERED.

Anxiety of John Helgelein Over Disappearance of His Brother Leads to Discovery of Murdered Bodies of Two Men, a Woman and Two Children in Yard of Woman Recently Burned to Death.

A dispatch from Laporte, Ind., says one of the most gruesome murder mysteries ever unearthed in that section of the country came to light Tuesday when the bodies of five persons, all of them murdered, were found in the yard in the home of Mrs. Belle Guinness, who, with three of her children was burned to death on the night of April 28.

So far only two of the bodies have been identified. These are Andrew Helgelein, who came to that city from Aberdeen, S. D., for the purpose of marrying Mrs. Guinness, whose acquaintance he had made through a matrimonial bureau. The other is that of Jennie Olson Guinness, a Chicago girl, who had been adopted by Mrs. Guinness. She disappeared in September, 1906, and it was said had gone to Los Angeles to attend school. The other bodies were those of a man and two children, apparently 12 years old.

The body of Helgelein was dismembered and the arms, legs, trunk and head were buried in different parts of the yard. It is believed by the authorities that Guy Lamphere, who has been under arrest since the burning of the Guinness home, on the charge of murdering Mrs. Guinness and her family, committed the Helgelein crime. Lamphere is a carpenter and the manner in which the body of Helgelein was dismembered leads to the belief that it was done by somebody familiar with the use of a saw.

In some quarters it is believed that Mrs. Guinness may have known something of the murderers of the five people.

A possible solution of the Guinness farm mystery, which was deepened Wednesday when four additional bodies were found in the barn yard, developed Wednesday night. Evidence tending to show that the nine dismembered corpses unearthed Tuesday and Wednesday had been shipped to Laporte, probably from Chicago, came to light. The testimony of draymen who had carted trunks and boxes to the Guinness home lent color to this supposition. The Laporte police also received information that two trunks, consigned to Mrs. Belle Guinness, Laporte, Ind., are held in an express office in Chicago.

Two of the nine mutilated bodies were identified with reasonable certainty. Anton Olson, of Chicago, viewed the body supposed to be that of Jennie Olson, 16 years old, foster daughter of Mrs. Guinness, and pronounced it to be that of his daughter. A sister of the girl, Mrs. Leo Olander, of Chicago, confirmed the father's identification.

Ask K. Helgelein, whose inquiries regarding his missing brother, Andrew, led to the first discoveries on the death haunted farm, became sure that the largest and best preserved of the corpses is that of his brother. Against this identification, however, is the result of the autopsy performed on this body by Dr. J. H. Meyer. He found conditions which, to his mind, proved that the man perished long after Andrew Helgelein disappeared last January. Dr. Meyer said the corpse showed evidence of having been in the ground less than two weeks. Ask Helgelein, however, refused to be convinced by these findings, and his certainty led the coroner to accept his identification for the present.

TRAGEDY IN GEORGIA.

Two Young Men Shot and Killed Near Eastman.

A dispatch from Eastman, Ga., says Tom Spiers shot and killed Oscar Stuckey Wednesday afternoon about dark. It seems from reports that an altercation arose over some work on the farm of Mr. J. S. Stuckey, which resulted in Spiers shooting and killing the young man. The Stuckeys are among the best families in Dodge County, being highly respected and esteemed as quiet and law abiding citizens. The community is very much wrought up over the affair. A deputy sheriff and posse left for the scene of the killing.

All who try don't succeed, but all who succeed tried.

rural schools when invited, (and this is almost universal), and instruct the boys in demonstrations."

It is thus seen that this work is doing a great deal of good throughout the South, and with more liberal appropriations by Congress in the future this work will greatly aid to bring the South back to the top of the ladder where she was before the war, and to which she is now taking great strides.

WANT BRYAN

The South Carolina Democracy Will Vote For Him.

THE DETAILED VOTE.

A Majority of the Delegates to the State Convention Instructed to Vote for Instructed Delegates to the National Democratic Convention Who Will Vote for the Great Commoner's Nomination.

There will be 332 members of the State convention, two for each of the 124 senators and two for each of the 12 representatives. Of these 332 there are 170 who are instructed by their county conventions to vote for delegates to the national convention who will support Wm. J. Bryan for the presidency. This is a majority of 8, definitely instructed.

The Columbia State says of the 162 delegates from counties which have not instructed delegates, there are quite a number who will vote to instruct for Bryan. In some counties the matter was not brought up at all, in other counties resolutions of endorsement for Bryan were adopted, but the delegation to the State convention were not instructed. In Richland, for instance, the convention took no action, and these 10 votes are placed in the uninstructed column, although it is known that five and probably more of the ten will vote for an instructed delegation.

Ex-Gov. D. C. Heyward said that he will go to the State Democratic convention a Bryan man. He is not entirely wedded to the idea of instructing the delegates to Denver, but he does believe in endorsing most heartily Mr. Bryan's career.

Gen. Willie Jones, who is a candidate to go to Denver, is outspoken for Bryan. Both Gen. Jones and Gov. Heyward have attended national conventions before. Therefore it appears that the majority elected from Richland county will favor endorsing Bryan, the county convention having failed to instruct the delegates one way or the other, resolutions on both sides being tabled simultaneously.

There was a strong Bryan sentiment in Barnwell and Chester, and Williamsburg, Lexington endorsed Bryan. Nothing has been heard from Georgetown and these counties, therefore, are put in the uninstructed column, although as a matter of fact there are perhaps a score of the 162 which may be counted upon for instruction and a few others may be classed as "doubtful," but are classed as "uninstructed" in order to err on the side of liberty.

	Ins.	Unins.
Abbeville	8	
Aiken	10	
Anderson	12	
Bamberg	6	
Barnwell	8	
Beaufort	8	
Berkeley	8	
Charleston	18	
Cherokee	6	
Chester	8	
Chesterfield	6	
Clarendon	8	
Colleton	8	
Calhoun	4	
Darlington	8	
Dorchester	4	
Edgefield	6	
Fairfield	8	
Florence	8	
Georgetown	6	
Greenville	12	
Greenwood	8	
Hampton	6	
Horry	6	
Kershaw	6	
Lancaster	6	
Lee	6	
Laurens	8	
Lexington	8	
Marlboro	8	
Marion	8	
Newberry	8	
Oconee	6	
Orangeburg	10	
Pleikens	6	
Richland	10	
Saluda	6	
Sumter	8	
Spartanburg	14	

CAUGHT IN UNDERTOW

And All Occupants of Launch Were Thrown in Water.

At East Liverpool, Ohio, of nine young men who started out in a gasoline launch for a ride on the Ohio river at ten o'clock Saturday night, only three are living, the others having met death by drowning. The nine men leaving the dock in a gasoline launch, went up the river a mile when their engine broke. Futile attempts were made to get into running order again. The boat floated down stream on the West Virginia side of the river and when it had gone down as far as Chester, it struck a fleet of coal barges, which had tied up there. The current is swift at this point, and the gasoline launch is believed to have gone under the tow and then floated down the river. All the occupants were thrown into the water.

Texas For Bryan.

Texas decided by a large majority in the primary election on Tuesday to send a solid Bryan delegation to the National Democratic convention.

Killed by a Rooster.

Max Crockett, Jr., fifteen years old died Wednesday at Lewisburg of a wound inflicted by a rooster.

Union	6
Williamsburg	8
York	10
Totals	170 162

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For Sale—One twelve horse power Blakesley Gasoline Engine, cheap. Also lot of shafting, pulleys, etc. Apply to L. E. Riley, Orangeburg, S. C.

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Eggs for Hatching—Barr'd Plymouth Rock and S. C. Brown Leghorn. \$1.00 per sitting of 15, packed and f. o. b. Pure stock. New breed. Blythe Wood Poultry Yards, Blythe Wood, S. C.

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Prices: \$1.00 for 500 plants. In lots of 1,000 to 5,000 at \$1.50 per thousand; 5,000 to 9,000 at \$1.75 per thousand; 10,000 and over at \$1.00 per thousand. We have special low Express rates on vegetable plants from this point. All orders will be shipped C. O. D. unless you prefer sending money with orders. I would advise sending money with orders. You will save the charges for returning the C. O. D's.

Other plants will be ready in February. Your orders will have my prompt and personal attention. When in need of Vegetable plants give me a trial order; I guarantee satisfaction. Address all orders to

B. J. Donaldson, Meggett, S. C.