

GIVES HIS PLAN

Governor Wilson Tinks the Way to Regulate Lawlessness of Trusts is to

PUT ONE DUMMY IN JAIL

Thereafter, He Says, There Will Be No More Irresponsible Dummy Directors to Hire Out to the Large Corporations and Trusts That Prey Upon the People.

George E. Miller, special correspondent of the Detroit News, in a letter to his paper from Sea Girt, N. J., the summer capital of that state, says if Gov. Woodrow Wilson becomes President of the United States, his message on the subject of trust busting will go to congress with the decisive emphasis of the rifle shots which echo through his library from the range as you sit in conversation with him in the State Executive's summer home here. They will if the Governor retains the opinions he now holds on the illegal things done by the people characterized by Mr. Roosevelt as malefactors of great wealth. Gov. Wilson is no hopeless despondent. He disagrees utterly with those who believe the law cannot be made to reach such as seek to adjust the business machinery of this country so that all the wealth will fall into a few hands. His ideas are sharply defined and his plans simplicity itself.

He would send violators of the law to jail. That is the whole of the antidote he prescribes. Fines, he says, place too much burden of the punishment upon the innocent. And he scoffs at the idea that the guilty cannot be detected and convicted. It will be seen that Gov. Wilson's plan, quoted below, for trust busting differs very radically from the bluster and do nothing plan of Taft and Republicans generally, but agrees with Bryan's plans. Here is Gov. Wilson's plan as outlined to the correspondent:

"The managers of corporations themselves always know the men who originated the acts charged against them as done in contravention of the law; is there no means by which their names may be disclosed to the officers of justice? Every act, every policy, in the conduct of the affairs of a corporation, originates with some particular officer, committee or board. The officer, the committee, the board, ordering an act, or originating a policy, contrary to the law, or intended to neutralize or contravene it, is a serious offender against society and must be punished if our institutions are to stand.

It is neither sensible or affective to attempt to punish the corporation. We do not indict the gun, but the man behind the gun. It is a fatuous and unnecessary fiction to treat a corporation as in all respects a legal person. To control such of its acts as are against public policy, we must cease to deal with it by means of the law as if it were only a single individual, a responsible individual, and must handle it for what it is—an artificial agency. You cannot punish a corporation. Fines fall upon the wrong persons. Fines fall upon the wrong persons, and more heavily upon the innocent than the guilty. Those who know nothing whatever of the offense for which the fine is inflicted must pay as well as those who originated and carried through the illegal act. So the real punishment falls upon the stockholders and the customers.

"If you will but put one or two conspicuous dummies into the penitentiary, there will be no more dummies for hire. You can stop the traffic in dummies, and then, when the idea has taken root in the corporate mind that dummies will be confiscated, the custom of the business will change. Modern business enterprise make the corporations indispensable. None of us, I take it, has any quarrel with business success, but all of us ought to have an irreconcilable quarrel with business lawlessness. As I told the lawyers of the American Bar Association in an address last year, corporations do not do wrong. Individuals do wrong. When we stop that wrongdoing we have taken from the corporation all the power of evil which the people so justly complain."

Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

In California the vote was so overwhelming in favor of the initiative and referendum and the recall, including the judiciary, that tabulation of the returns was suspended with nearly a third of the precincts remaining unreported. The final vote was for the initiative and referendum 138,181; against 44,450. For the recall 148,572; against 46,290.

Butter Bean Causes Death.

When a butter bean became lodged in his windpipe, John R. Dillard, aged four years, died in great agony at Columbus, Ga., Friday night. The child was the son of J. Z. Dillard of Ochilla, Ga., and was visiting relatives at Columbus, Ga.

ANOTHER HUSBAND

Turns Up in Midst of a Blissful Honeymoon.

Woman Deserts Her Husband at Jacksonville and Marries Another Man at Hendersonville.

Finding that his bride of only a few days was not a divorced woman and that she had deceived him into marrying her, young E. C. Howard, a prescription clerk in the local drug store at Hendersonville, N. C., was placed in a very peculiar predicament when the first husband, W. V. Henry, of Jacksonville, arrived in Hendersonville in search of his wandering wife.

A bit of romance in attached to the affair in spite of the evil wrought and the young man is not so much to blame as it looks. Several months ago, about the first of the summer season Mrs. Annie L. Henry as she called herself, went to Hendersonville for a visit.

Young Howard, who is said to be from a well-to-do family in the eastern part of this state, met Mrs. Henry and a close friendship resulted. Later in the summer Mrs. Henry, admitting she was married at that time, stated to young Howard that she would return to Jacksonville and seek a divorce from her husband.

Last Tuesday Mrs. Henry returned to the city and informed the youthful lover that all was well, that she had succeeded in getting a divorce, and that their future happiness would be shadowed no longer. Young Howard proceeded to get out license papers and summoned a local magistrate who before several prominent local witnesses, performed the ceremony.

All went well until last Sunday morning, W. V. Henry, the first husband, arrived in the city and registered at the same hotel in which his wife and her new husband were boarding. Mr. Henry at first would not believe that his wife had married another, but when shown the papers he was convinced.

Realizing that his wife had changed her love for another, Henry decided that with the exchange of all the valuables each had given the other he would not push the matter, but would leave his wife in the hands of one who, though at first deceived, was now willing to take the consequences of the blunder he had made.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard left the city last Monday for parts unknown and Mr. Henry returned to Jacksonville.

THOUSANDS DIE OF STARVATION

China Sorely Beset by Famine as Well as Disease.

News was brought by the steamer Empress of Japan that thousands are dying of starvation in Kiang Su, along the Yang Tse, following the floods, and the situation was expected to augment greatly the spread of the rebellion in China.

The whole of the country was under water, according to refugees. Corpses were floating everywhere and famine stricken refugees were dying daily from diseases.

In places the Yang Tse was thirty-five miles broad and floating bodies, on which starving dogs were feeding, were seen in numbers.

A captain of one of the river boats tells of seeing a number of mutilated corpses in uniform, indicating the fate of some Imperial soldiers at the hands of the starving peasantry.

Between 60,000 and 70,000 refugees, probably from Anhui, were gathered at Nankiang. Cholera was raging among them and typhus was said to be equally bad, beside other forms of pestilence. The death rate was reported to be between 200 and 300 a day. Food has been sent to them, but it was almost impossible for medical aid to effect any relief.

MEETS HORRIBLE DEATH.

Little Girl is Crushed to Death in a Water Mill.

A dispatch from Landrum to The State Says that community was shocked Wednesday night when the news of the accidental death of Ella Bishop, the ten-year-old daughter of William Bishop, was received. The accident occurred at the water mill belonging to J. B. Page. Mr. Bishop was running the mill and his little girl, who was standing near by, was caught in the cogs of the wheel and killed instantly. Ella was a bright little girl, a pupil in the fourth grade at the public school, and was a great favorite among the children. The interment took place at Paolet church. The grief stricken parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

Sounds Like Blizzards.

A dispatch from Anaconda, Mont., says twenty-three inches of snow fell there up to midnight Friday prostrating telegraph and telephone wires in all directions and putting out of commission practically all telephones in the city.

RUNS A MUCK

Negro Soldier Shoots Another Negro Soldier and Two Negro Women.

SHOT FINALLY BY RUSE

A Member of the Tenth Cavalry, Colored, at Fort Ethan Allen Murders Comrade and Defenseless Girl, Then Mortally Wounds another Negress. He Runs on Rampage.

The people of Burlington, Vermont, near which place is located Fort Ethan Allen, have about got their full of negro soldiers. Recently Thos. Carlisle, a trooper of the Tenth Cavalry, which is composed of colored men, except the officers, came out of his quarters of the fort, where the regiment is stationed, with a rifle and his belt filled with ammunition, and proceeded to shoot up several people, all of whom were like himself negroes. He was a big, vicious, bad looking fellow.

Before he himself was brought down by a bullet from a rifle in the hands of Lieut. Blaine, a white officer of the Tenth, Carlisle in his homicidal fury had killed Andrew C. Fox, a comrade in the regiment; had murdered a young negress named Clara Washington, coming upon her as she lay ill in bed and sending three bullets tearing into her body while she was in the act of screaming for mercy, and had mortally wounded another colored girl named Beatrice Stewart.

Against Fox he had a grievance, but against the woman none at all; he merely came upon them in his flight after the slaying of his fellow soldiers. He had run into a negro resort, known as Bluefort's restaurant, and rushed through the rooms seeking to shoot to death all whom he had found there. Other women in the house ran screaming out into the roads and sought the shelter of nearby woods. He had left Beatrice Stewart for dead.

Mortally wounded, as the girl was she staggered and floundered and crawled after the other women until one or two, more courageous than the rest made a dash for her and drew her with them in the shelter of the underbrush and trees. Then Carlisle found himself facing a fight with a corps of thirty armed soldiers. Standing in a second-story window of the Bluefort resort he fought them furiously. Bullets smashed the pane of glass over his head and tore away the sashing. He returned her fire as fast as he could pull the trigger of his rifle.

In the end he fell victim to a ruse devised and executed by Capt. Godson and Lieut. Blaine. He was shot in the hip by Blaine and sank helplessly to the floor of the room. Brought to his senses by the shock of the wound, he signalled his willingness to surrender. Fox, the murdered soldier, is understood to have caused Carlisle's arrest for a slight infraction of discipline. The man had simply been remanded to quarters for the day. His rifle and ammunition had not been taken from him. Fox had no chance for his life. The top of the man's skull was completely carried away by the high-powered bullet. A group of soldiers rushed toward Carlisle. But they, like Fox, were unarmed. And he turned on them, his rifle on his shoulder. The maniacal expression of his eye halted every man of them. Without a word he turned suddenly and ran down the road, off the military reservation and into the restaurant resort.

The dining room and bar were empty at the time. So he tramped upstairs. He put his shoulder to the door of the first room he came to and sent it flying backward. There he confronted the sick woman, Clara Washington. She screamed and asked him what he meant to do. His answer was to shoot her in the breast and head and thigh, killing her. He heard after that the voice of women who had just come in downstairs. He leaped down the stairway, swept in on the women, shot Beatrice Stewart and grinned when he saw her fall.

As he stood watching the woman writhing on the floor he heard the sound of approaching horses and the tramp of men. He ran upstairs and took his place at a corner window, and as the company of soldiers, under command of Capt. Godson and Lieut. Blaine, approached he met them with every bullet that remained in the magazine of his rifle. A volley came back at him, but, although it splintered the glass and woodwork of the window he was unhurt.

Then strategy was used against him. Capt. Godson drew his men off at a distance in front of the house, taking so open a position as to invite Carlisle's fire. It nearly proved a fatal ruse for the Captain, for one of the negro's bullets sent the officer's horse to its knees, and Godson had just time to leap free of the animal as it kicked and writhed in its dying agony.

Then while Carlisle's attention

COOKED AND EATEN

The Cannibals Caught and Devoured People.

Rev. Frederick Daniels, a Missionary, and Others White, Victims of the South Sea Islands.

A cablegram from Sydney, N. S. W., says that news has just been received of the murder of several Europeans in the South Sea Islands, some of the victims being cooked and eaten by the murderers.

The Rev. Frederick Daniels, the Queensland missionary killed in the Solomon Islands, was conducting a Sunday service in the open air when suddenly a shot was fired by a native who was concealed in the scrub. The bullet struck the missionary in the breast. He fell backwards, murmured, "Lord, save me," and then died.

It is supposed that Mr. Daniels was shot because he was a missionary. "The natives," says an officer of the mission, take a pride in getting scalps, so to speak, and the murder of a white man is a special glory. Mr. Daniels is the first white missionary to be killed in the Solomon Islands.

From New Caledonia comes an account of the butchering of a family of three, father, mother, and child. The name of the victims was Devaux. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the crime. The bodies had been treated with great brutality.

The French warship Korsaint has brought news to Sydney of an outrage at Maewo, one of the northern islands of the New Hebrides group, two French residents, named Gerlin and Balen, having been killed by natives and afterwards eaten.

ELECTS A NEW MAYOR.

Blackville Has An Exciting Election Over Booze.

A special dispatch from Blackville to "The State" says the municipal election there Monday, which resulted in the selection of A. B. Hair as mayor, afforded enough excitement to last for a long time.

The whiskey question played an important part, and the town was worked up. The prohibitionists put out a ticket headed by Charles Wilson, but another ticket was later brought out which was also headed by Mr. Wilson. Then the prohibitionists demanded that he repudiate the use of his name in connection with the last ticket, and a misunderstanding arose which resulted in the prohibitionists taking Mr. Wilson's name off their ticket, and substituting that of A. B. Hair.

Interest was at fever heat, and personal difficulties were narrowly averted. However, the election passed off without trouble, and the prohibition ticket won. The women of the town held prayer meetings on election day, praying for the success of the "dry" ticket. This was said to be a crucial test for Blackville in the matter of enforcing the law against the illegal sale of whiskey, and the mayor and council elected are determined on this course.

MULLINS MAN STRUCK BY TRAIN.

Was So Badly Hurt May Die From Injuries Received.

A dispatch from Mullins to The State says Lawrence Stephens, an extensive planter living two miles of this place, was struck by the engine on the N. S. C. railway and may not recover, his injuries being considered serious. The man was seated on the track and is thought to have been asleep. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and was rushed to Hamlet, where close connection with the Lawrence train was made. He is now under surgical care in a Laureburg hospital and his chances for recovery are considered slight. His head and face are badly mangled.

Damage About Two Per Cent.

The 1911 cotton crop in South Carolina will be damaged just about two per cent on account of the sudden and unexpected visit of the so-called "army worm," or cotton caterpillar, in the opinion of Mr. A. C. Smith, of the Federal farm agricultural department in Columbia.

Looking For One Langston.

The Chester police are looking for one W. D. Langston, who is charged with having obtained money for magazines which he was not authorized to represent. By offering attractive clubs for well known publications he is said to have secured \$250 and left for parts unknown.

was attracted to the men in front of him Lieut. Blaine, armed with a rifle, had made a detour into the woods and approached the house on the right side and shot as he looked out the window.

Lieut. Blaine's bullet had struck the negro in the hip. The wounded man and the Stewart woman were taken to the army hospital in the same ambulance. This is the sixth murder that has happened since the going of the negro troopers to Fort Ethan Allen two years ago.

THE WICKED TAX

That Is What Arbuckle Calls the High Tariff Duty on Sugars.

HE TURNS THE LIGHT ON

The Big Sugar Refiner and Coffee Dealer Says the Government is Robbing the Public, So That the Sugar Men May Pile Up Millions of Dollars.

Just before sailing for Europe from New York the other day John Arbuckle, the sugar refiner and coffee manufacturer, issued a statement strongly attacking the tariff on raw sugar, declaring it to be a "wicked tax," for the benefit of the beet sugar interests. In his statement Mr. Arbuckle said:

"I have not been well, and am going abroad to rest and recuperate in preparation for the fight to be made in congress at its next session for free sugar. I propose to devote all my time and all my ability and all my strength to the abolition of all import duties on raw sugar, a most wicked tax on a food necessity of all our people. It taxes the man who works for a wage of a dollar a day as much as it taxes an Astor or Mr. Morgan or Mr. Rockefeller. Each cent, or at least, needs, the same amount of sugar, and they pay; not according to their ability, but according to their needs, reversing an elemental rule of taxation.

"Just look at these figures showing how the prices of refined sugar to the consumer is made up. I discharged the abnormal price lately, prevailing for the raw product and take a normal price.

"Price paid by New York refiners for raw sugar, 2.4 cents.

"Duty per pound, 1.685 cents.

"With the raw sugar costing the refiner 4.085 cents, his price to wholesale grocers for granulated sugar is about 4.90 cents per pound, and the wholesale grocers net price to New York retail grocers per pound is about 4.95 cents, and this retail grocers' prices to consumers was between 5.15 and 2.25 cents per pound. So that for every pound of sugar going into a household in New York City at 5.25 cents per pound the government of the United States has exacted 1.685 cents or almost the third of a total price. It means that every household that now buys three and a half pounds of sugar could for the same money buy five and one-quarter pounds if this tax were removed.

"If as someone has said, sugar is the comfort of old age and the delight of youth, your Uncle Sam is engaged in taking candies from children, the height of meanness. The duty on raw sugar is 78 per cent of its value.

"You will be surprised to compare this import duty with others:

Sugar, per cent	78.87
Campagne, per cent	70.00
Automobiles, per cent	40.00
Furs, per cent	50.00
Diamonds, per cent	10.00
Pearls, per cent	20.00

"The duty which the United States exacts on the importation of raw sugar holds up the price of the beet sugar, as well as the cane sugar for the gentlemen who are manufacturing beet sugar exact from the public every penny they can get.

"The beet companies have stated, as I am informed, that they can produce beet sugar at from 2 1/2 to 3 cents per pound. They sell at from 5 to 7 cents. The beet sugar people use the tariff to exact the uttermost penny for their product.

"Everywhere the beet sugar manufacturer takes full advantage of the tariff tax and it results that the people of the United States pay the tax to the government on the cane sugar and the beet sugar barons on the beet sugar. The saving to the American people on the sugar consumed last year if the tax were removed would amount to almost \$150,000,000."

Spanish General Killed.

A dispatch from Merilla, Morocco, says the Moarish tribes, who have made several attacks upon the Spaniards, to-day assaulted the position at Izhafen and Ymarufena, but were finally beaten off with severe loss. Gen. Ordenez, the Spanish commander, was shot through the chest as he was mounting his horse and died shortly afterwards.

Seven Die In Wreck.

Seven persons were killed and 22 injured, four of them seriously, in a collision between a northbound Missouri Pacific passenger train and a fast freight train at Fort Crook, Neb., Sunday. The accident is believed to have resulted from a misunderstanding of orders on the part of the freight crew.

Stands By the Women.

California has extended the right of suffrage to her women. The vote was close, but was sufficient to amend the constitution to give the woman the right of suffrage.

HIDE WONT HANG

His Case Taken to the State Supreme Court.

Governor Blease Refused to Reduce the Sentence and the Appeal Was Then Made.

A dispatch to The State from Anderson says a telegram was received there Thursday from Governor Blease brought the intelligence that he will not interfere in the Samuel Hyde case. The telegram came to Leon L. Rice, who was appointed by the court to defend Hyde, and who formulated the petitions which were freely signed, asking the governor to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment. A counter petition was circulated by Mrs. W. V. Beasley, mother and wife of Hyde's victims, in the Orr mill village, where the double crime was committed. This petition was signed by several hundred persons.

Hyde killed his wife and her father on the night of July 18, was convicted of the murder of the former at a recent term of court, and was sentenced to hang Friday, October 20. Hyde will not hang on this day; however, as Attorney Rice has already served notice on Solicitor Bon-Tam of an appeal to the Supreme court. The appeal will hardly be heard by that tribunal until next January, and it is likely that a decision will not be handed down until too late for the prisoner to be resentenced at the January term of court be sustained. In that event, and if the lower court's judgment is affirmed, Hyde will be resentenced next May.

Hyde sent for Attorney Rice and stated that he understood the governor had stated he would not interfere with the death sentence. Hyde said he was ready to die, and that he was willing to let the matter stand as it is and go to the gallows on the day set. Mr. Rice told Hyde that he had determined to make as good a fight for him as he would for a wealthy client; that the court had appointed him to conduct this case and although Hyde and his family have no money to pay the expense of the appeal he intended to carry the appeal up. Hyde then stated that he was willing to do what the attorney thought best to do in the matter; that he was willing for the appeal to be perfected, or he is willing for the execution to take place next Friday.

WAS KILLED BY TRAIN.

Body of Unknown Man Found On Seaboard Track.

A dispatch from Greenwood says the body of an unknown man who had been ground to death by a train on the Seaboard Air Line was found Friday near Salak, three miles west of town by a gang of railroad laborers. The body had rolled down an embankment after being run over by the train and was hidden from view by vines and bushes. From all indications the man had been dead at least ten days.

The body was horribly mutilated and the examining physician, Dr. J. B. Owens, could not be positive as to color. From the hair he judged it to be a white man. A piece of paper, a bill for goods sold, had the name "W. E. Hosty" on it, and this so far is the only clue upon which to go upon to establish the unfortunate's identity.

Coroner Shadrack empaneled a jury of inquest this afternoon but the jury could do very little other than find a verdict that the unknown man came to his death by being run over by a train. Who the man is or when the fatal accident happened will likely remain a mystery. The clothing was of an ordinary quality, rather cheap, and appeared to have seen considerable wear.

STOLE FROM BLIND MAN.

Negro Near Honea Path, Also Took Mule to Haul It.

A dispatch from Honea Path Says M. C. Jackson, a negro, who has been in the employ of R. G. Owens, a farmer who lives three miles in the country, was arraigned Friday before Justice Wilson on a charge of stealing cotton from the field. Mr. Owens is a blind man. The cotton has been sold and a part of the money deposited in one of the local banks. The negro had also taken a mule with which to haul the cotton. For the latter charge he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to the roads for 30 days or to pay a fine of \$50. On the charge of stealing the cotton, the case, being beyond the jurisdiction of the justice court, was sent up to the circuit court.

Beaten Almost to Death.

At Louisville, Ky., a negro was so badly beaten by a mob tonight that his recovery is doubtful. The black had attacked a 4-year-old girl, and when she released herself he grabbed another, aged 14. Her cries for help brought her mother, who, too, was beaten by the negro. Infuriated by the cries of the two girls and the woman, the mob was restrained from killing the black only by the police.