

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1901.

TWICE A WEEK, \$1.50 A YEAR

TILLMAN'S VOTE ON CANAL TREATY.

SENATOR'S ATTITUDE IN OPPOSING RATIFICATION MUCH CRITICIZED.

Has Always Been Against Any Foreign Power Having Voice in Management of Waterways, But Favors Its Construction.—McLaurin's Friends Still Hope He Will be Landed in Cabinet.

[Special to Charleston Post.]

Washington, Dec. 27.—Since the vote on the Nicaragua canal treaty those Senators voting in opposition, including, among others, Senators Tillman of South Carolina, Bailey of Texas, and Mallory of Florida, have been considerably criticised for their votes. At least two of the Senators who voted in opposition to that treaty were not opposed to the Nicaragua canal project. Senator Mallory has always been a warm supporter of the isthmian canal and has always voted for its construction and so has Senator Bailey.

It is said also by Senator Tillman's friends that he would not oppose a proper Nicaragua canal bill, but that he was bitterly opposed to the treaty, because he is opposed to Great Britain or any other foreign nation—having any voice in the management of the canal. Senator Tillman has never been known in Washington as an Anglo-maniac, and has never favored the Morgan Nicaragua canal bill, which has often spoken of a "treasonary steal," so his vote in opposition to the treaty which has just been ratified was perfectly consistent with his record. As stated, however, friends of the South Carolina Senator report that he is in favor of an isthmian canal, but along what lines has not been stated.

Senator McLaurin's name continuing to be coupled with a Cabinet position, notwithstanding the fact that two new appointments to President Roosevelt's Cabinet have already been made. It can be stated, however, that Senator McLaurin personally has never even considered going into the Cabinet, or into any other position which would take him out of South Carolina politics. During the lifetime of President McKinley the Senator was offered several missions under the government, all of which he declined. He is not an office-seeker for federal patronage in this sense, and that he will remain in the United States Senate until the close of his term is not in the least doubted by his friends.

A GET TOGETHER CLUB.

Let Us Give More Time to Business and Less to Politics—A Plan for the Commercial Unity of South Carolina.

After paying a visit to Charleston and inspecting the magnificent Exposition every loyal South Carolinian necessarily feel proud of his State and its wonderful resources. The entire State is filled with manufacturing enterprises of almost every kind and we venture the assertion that a Chinese wall was placed around the entire State the people of South Carolina could exist without the balance of the world. Within our borders we can produce all that is necessary for food, raiment and the well-being of a happy people. Our educational institutions will compare favorably with any State in the Union. Such being the case, then we ask the question, "If you are a patriotic son of South Carolina and earnestly desire to aid in the further upbuilding of your State, why do you send your money away from home? In answer to this question some merchants will say: "We can buy to better advantage outside of the State than within its borders." Are you aware of the fact that the jobbing trade of South Carolina can meet all competition? If their prices or terms do not compare favorably with Northern concerns why cannot all of these matters be arranged by thorough organization? There are numbers of small manufacturing industries throughout South Carolina struggling for a living, while our own people are stabbing them in the back by patronizing Northern concerns, and either failing or refus-

ing to give them the proper support.

If all of the people of South Carolina were determined to give all home enterprises the preference, and buy nothing outside of the State which could be bought at home, there would spring up a tide of industrial prosperity which would shake the State of South Carolina from the mountains to the seaboard; our revenue from taxes would increase to a marvellous extent, and every man, woman and child in the State would benefit thereby.

Some folks will give us the old threadbare, cobbwebbed excuse: "Those jobbers in sleepy old Charleston have no got-up-and get about them and, while we would like to trade with them, we can't." If this excuse has any foundation in fact then where do you get your money from? Isn't it strange that the bankers should be so enterprising while the wholesale merchants are to the other extreme?

Can any reasonable person inspect the South Carolina Inter State and West Indian Exposition, the product of the business men of "Sleepy Old Charleston," without at least reaching the conclusion that the old city has awakened from her slumber and, after a long and refreshing nap, she is in for business to a finish. Charleston has met you half way and it you love your State as you should it now behooves you to meet her the other half.

Let by-gones be by-gones and let us all get together. The men you once disagreed with down there have either forgotten all about it or are dead and buried. The younger generation has now taken hold and they have already demonstrated to the people of South Carolina that they are hustlers.

We want to see the whole of the people of South Carolina living together as one happy family. Let us all meet together as brother to brother, bear each other's burdens, share each other's joys, defend each other and pledge ourselves to aid each other in every movement looking toward the upbuilding of South Carolina. Let us give more time to business and less to politics. Our business may slip away from us, but the politician we have with us always.

This, you may say, is good theory, but it lacks practicality. Very well—then let us get down to something like the practical part.

It is very generally conceded that the very best results are always attained by a thorough organization. We have given the matter considerable thought and we believe that an organization can be effected.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Let the Governor appoint from each county in South Carolina five public spirited business men to meet at the Charleston Exposition on some day to be suggested by the Exposition authorities and effect a State organization; call it, if you will, "The State board of trade," let the State board at the meeting provide for the organization of county boards of trade in every county in the State. Each county board to furnish one State executive committeeman.

Let the State board establish permanent headquarters at some point in the State. The person in charge of headquarters can issue at least weekly prices current based upon reports furnished him by jobbers and manufacturers of the State, these reports to be sent every merchant in the State. All merchants to have the privilege of using the manager of State headquarters as purchasing agent without compensation.

All complaints or grievances against any mere manufacturer or banker in the State to be acted upon and arbitrated by the State executive committee or a sub-committee thereof.

Let every member of the county and State boards pledge themselves, all things being equal, to support and maintain the manufacturing and mercantile enterprises of South Carolina in preference to all foreign concerns. With a State organization the matter of freight rates can better be adjusted than with individuals. Each county would have a local board

of trade at which all business matters could be discussed and they would have absolute protection against what they may consider imposition.

The State organization may be maintained by a per capita tax on the entire membership or upon the manufacturers and jobbers of the State.

In this movement the press of the State can aid very materially: they are public spirited men, who always have the welfare of South Carolina at heart, and we ask for their co-operation and support.

The plan as above outlined is very crude. It is simply a suggestion. There is no doubt but what a meeting of the business men of the State would bring out a number of ideas very beneficial to the State. Let us get together in earnest.

CLEVELAND ACCEPTS A DUTY.

Despite His Five Week's Illness He will be a Member of the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation.

New York, December 26.—Former President Grover Cleveland, has accepted an appointment to the industrial department of the National Civic Federation, created at the recent peace conference of labor and capitalistic leaders. His letter of acceptance, in which he approved the plan of industrial peace, was delivered today to Oscar Straus, who was chairman of the conference. It read as follows:

"Princeton, N. J., December 24, 1901.—My Dear Mr. Straus: Your letter of the 18th instant is at hand. Illness has confined me to my room for almost five weeks and I am now hardly able to sit up and write this.

"My desire for the quiet and comfort of the absolute retirement from public or semi public service is very strong and grows stronger as the days pass. I should without hesitation yield to this and decline your request that I accept a place among those who are to seek the promotion of industrial peace by friendly intervention in troubles between employers and the employed if I were not afraid that I should thereby disregard an important duty. My reflections have made it clear to me that I should accept the place assigned me and I do so with an earnest wish that those selected to actively represent the purposes and motives of your conference may not labor in vain.

Yours very truly,
"Grover Cleveland,"
Mr. Straus said, in giving the letter to the public, that every man named on the general committee had signified acceptance of the trust and work.

SLIPPING FROM SCHLEY.

At Least Two Senators Cease Activity in His Behalf.

Washington, Dec. 27.—There has been some change of sentiment among Senators regarding the Schley controversy during the past week. This is to be ascribed in large measure to the influence of President Roosevelt, who has taken the position that the verdict of the court of inquiry should end the controversy.

The President has seen many Senators who were disposed to fight for some sort of recognition of Admiral Schley as the hero of Santiago in Congress. He has told them that his view is that the question is not only demoralizing to the navy but is doing this country injury abroad. He holds that nothing which can be done in or out of Congress can change the individual opinions of the champions of Schley and Sampson, or will do any good.

It is known that at least two Senators who introduced bills and resolutions in favor of Rear Admiral Schley have since changed their minds and will not press them. They are convinced that the view of the President is wise from a party standpoint. They say that they have had their suspicions aroused as to the motives of the Democratic leaders in pushing Admiral Schley to the front as a possible candidate for the Presidency.

GOOD NEWS FOR FARMERS.

COTTON SEED RENDERED VASTLY MORE VALUABLE.

Mr. H. I. T. Heard Talks of a Discovery for Which Much is Claimed—Cotton Seed to be Treated Chemically Rather than by Machinery.

[News and Courier, 28th.]

Mr. H. I. T. Heard, a bond and investment expert and actuary of Washington, D. C., arrived in the city a day or two ago for the purpose of acquainting the Southern people with the discovery or invention, just perfected at the National Capital, which, he thinks, promises to completely revolutionize the cotton seed oil industry. It is understood that the present process for the turning out of cotton seed oil requires the use of six different machines. The McFarlane Reinohl invention relating to treating cotton seed, and for which a patent was applied for ten days ago, according to a statement made yesterday by Mr. Heard to a Reporter for The News and Courier, will do away with these six pieces of machinery altogether. The seeds are placed in a large vat containing a certain chemical solution, and after a lapse of twenty minutes the hulls pop open and float on the surface, while the denuded kernels fall to the bottom of the vat.

United States Chemist Wylie, of the department of agriculture, has pronounced this discovery as among the most wonderful of modern times. He has studied the matter carefully and he sees in it a speedy change from the old-time methods of producing cotton seed oil. Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, is interested in the scheme. He has always had the welfare of the Southern farmer at heart and he believes that this invention will result in great benefit to them in more ways than one. By the use of the machine for separating the cotton seed kernels from the hulls and lint the small percentage of kernels which adhere to the hulls after they have been opened, and the kernels which become entangled in the lint or fibre, are recovered, and the lint partially dried and rendered fluffy. The following machines now required are discarded: Machine for cleaning seed of sand, machine for removing bills, pieces of wood, etc., magnetic machine for removing iron nails, etc., delinting machine, hulling machine and a reel for separating meats from the hulls. In addition to the vat already mentioned a machine is utilized for drying the kernels when they are to be transported a distance to an oil mill, or when the oil is to be extracted immediately. The seed are taken directly from the vat to the crushing rolls, the mash is heated and the oil extracted in the usual way. It may then be refined or shipped as crude oil. The crushing rolls now in use are adapted for crushing the seed.

"The product of these processes," said Mr. Heard, "namely, dried cotton seed kernels, reduces the weight one-half and the bulk two-thirds for transportation to oil mills, while the cost of denuding the kernels is reduced nearly, if not fully, 50 per cent. as compared to the present prevailing practice of treating the seed by delinting and hulling the seed by mechanical means. It also leaves the hulls and the lint in condition for paper stock of a very high quality. This stock is worth from one to two cents per pound, while the kernels are in condition for reduction to meal for extracting oil. In both these processes the chemical solution may be used repeatedly by maintaining its strength.

"Now in regard to extracting oil from cotton seed, the first process of treating cotton seed by the chemical solution is carried on two steps further, and the oil extracted therefrom in three steps or operations, as against ten steps under the present most approved methods known to the art, as defined by D. A. Tompkins in 'Cotton and Cotton Oil,' page 206. The oil extracted from the kernel is impregnated with the chemical used for denuding the seed and serves as a factor in the first step of refining the

oil, thus serving a two-fold function. In extracting the oil from the cake it is freed from the chemical and is adapted for use as a food product for cattle or as a fertilizer.

"The cost of producing crude oil by these methods is reduced 50 per cent. And the oil refined is equal to any olive oil on the market, which sells at 80 cents per quart in sealed cans. The cost of refining is no greater than the present cost of refining cotton seed oil.

"Another important point is that in the transportation of cotton seed treated by the foregoing processes only the kernel or meat of the seed is shipped from the ginery, thus reducing the weight one half and the bulk to be carried more than two-thirds. The hulls and the lint (1,000 pounds from a ton of seed) are worth as paper material from \$20 to \$40, at the rate respectively of one and two cents per pound. This makes a net gain of \$9 to \$18 over the present practice of treating cotton seed to the step of cooking the meal for extracting the oil. Besides this there is an additional gain in the saving of the chemicals for refining oils."

Messrs McFarlane and Reinohl worked and studied over this question for a long time. Only a few days ago they completed all their experiments and made application to the Government for a patent on their discovery. The fact that they have enlisted the support of many of the leading citizens of Washington is evidence of the worth of the invention.

The saving under the process will, it is claimed, permit the payment of about \$5 a ton more for cotton seed. It is also claimed that it means a revolution in the business and millions of dollars to the cotton farmers of the South. It is proposed to organize an independent company and give the farmers a chance. Congressman Livingston is working faithfully for the early placing of the invention on the market. If the discovery which Mr. Heard is representing does all it claims to do, and there appears no other view to take of the matter, it will be hailed with joy by thousands of tillers of the soil throughout the Southern States.

Mr. Heard is one of the leading business men of Washington and his thorough knowledge of men and affairs at that city gives him a special fitness for the work now occupying his attention. He is an interesting talker and a gentleman of very pleasing address. Mr. Heard will leave Charleston to-day for other Southern cities.

SKETCHES OF ARMY LIFE.

Interesting Incidents of the Civil War Related by 'X Con. Fed', a Member of Third S. C. Regiment.

[Written for The Herald and News.]

After Harper's Ferry fell we crossed the Potomac into Harper's Ferry and marched on a mile or two to rest and draw rations. We had captured about 80 pieces of cannon of all sizes, some were very small and our boys were discussing getting the government to let us take some of the small cannon home with us to shoot for beef with. Before our ration detail returned the regiment was ordered to fall in and go to Lee's reserve at Sharpsburg. I was left to help bring the rations to the regiment. We marched all night and just before daylight we overtook the regiment not far from the Potomac. It was on this trip that ex-Sheriff Riser got the best of Gen. Pryor. Quite a large detail had been left to bring up the rations. The detail had stopped to rest and were just falling in to go forward again when Gen. Pryor rode up and asked what command was that. Sheriff Riser told him it was Gen. Sproles Brigade. Thinking Mr. Riser was Gen. Sproles Gen. Pryor asked that his brigade be allowed to take the front. Gen. Pryor moved his troops forward and sometime during the next day's fight he asked Gen. Lee what troops composed Gen. Sproles Brigade. Gen. Lee told him there was no Gen. Sproles. Enquiry was started for the soldier who had claimed to be in charge of

Sproles' Brigade. He was located among the S. C. soldiers, but Sheriff Riser did not give himself away. After a short rest we fell in and crossed the Potomac, had a snack of breakfast and marched into the Sharpsburg fight, but as a sketok of that fight was given in your paper a short time ago I will not give it again. Col. Nance excused the ration detail from going in the fight, but the greater part went anyway. I was of that number also Jesse Gary who was killed and M. H. Gary who was wounded. After the fight we crossed back into Virginia and took up camp at the Big Spring near Winchester. Here we recruited and were ready to follow Mars Bob any where. Here I had the only serious sickness I had during the war. It was something like walking typhoid fever. We left this camp the last of November or first day of December and went to Front Royal, we had to cross both forks of the Shenandoah River. The North Fork was the coldest water I have ever waded, strong men would cry while in the water. Leaving Front Royal we made our way towards Culpeper O. H. The yankee cavalry ran in and tried to capture our wagon train and company and our company was hurried back towards Front Royal. They were driven back and we retraced our steps back towards the regiment. I was quite sick and gave out and as the company had no ambulance I was left. I went on until we got to a little town and I went into an alley and put down my blanket and got down to rest. A lady came and asked me to go into the house. I refused and before day again returned to the road. A wagon train was passing and I asked a stranger to let me ride. He asked me to drive and let him sleep. I did so and caught up with the regiment after sun up. We staid here a day and then went towards Culpeper C. H. again, as I was sick I got to ride some that day. We staid near Culpeper a few days and I fully recovered my health. From there we marched to Fredericksburg. Here we took up camp on the hills overlooking the city on the Telegraph Road. We did picket duty in the city; we were cooped up in warehouses. One evening we were ordered on picket below the city on the Rappahannock River. The snow was falling rapidly, we were poorly clothed and shod. We were put on duty without fire on the post but could have a little fire at the reserve post but had no wood. I stole a lot of corn and fodder that night to make me a bed on which to sleep when not on post and a lot of plow stocks to make a fire. It cleared up about 12 o'clock, cold enough for any purpose. The night finally passed away and we were relieved and returned to camp. Burnside finally commenced to throw pontoon bridges across the river, and was met by Barksdale Mississippi Brigade. Hundreds of shells was poured into the town and finally Barksdale was recalled and preparations were made for the final struggle. The signal cannon was fired and Lee's veteran army moved to its place along the line.

Ex Con. Fed.

SENATOR DEFEW MARRIED.

American Consul Performs Ceremony and Uses Civil Service.

Nico, France, Dec. 24.—Senator Dewey and Miss Mary Palmer were married here today in the American consulate by United States Consul Van Buren, who conducted the civil ceremony under a special dispensation granted by the Secretary of State.

SENATOR SEWELL DEAD.

Passed Away After Lingering Illness at Home at Camden, N. J.

Camden, N. J., December 27.—United States Senator William J. Sewell died at his home here this morning. He had been ill some time from diabetes and heart trouble.

As soon as a girl gets married she begins to acquire a supplementary education.

SCHLEY MAY GO INTO POLITICS.

AS A LAST RESORT FOR VINDICATION OF HIS REPUTATION.

If No Other Way is Open He Will Seek Political Honor—This Prospect is Disturbing to Both Republicans and Democrats.—The Admiral Will Reside in New York.

Washington, December 27.—Announcement that Admiral W. S. Schley has abandoned his intention to make Washington his home and may take up a permanent residence in New York is causing uneasiness in quarters where fears are entertained that he may become a political factor.

It is believed by many in Washington that the principal obstacle to Admiral Schley's complete vindication is the apprehension that exists among Democrats as well as among supporters of the administration. The administration is reported to be alarmed at the popular condemnation of the Navy Department, and the President's edict of silence is said to be inspired by the hope that if the agitation can be checked the whole matter will blow over before the opening of another campaign season.

Among some Democrats in Congress the fear is entertained that if too much prominence is given Admiral Schley it may make a Presidential candidate of him, interfering with plans that are being laid in other directions.

Admiral Schley feels chagrined that political considerations should be associated with what to him is a question of honor. He has faced financial ruin in his fight for vindication and the sacrifice of life itself would not be too great if by it alone his professional honor could be placed where no man would dare question it. He has no political ambition and cannot be tempted to enter the field of politics unless over other means of securing vindication is denied him.

The admiral would gladly renounce all political preferment which might come to him to convince those who deny him justice, through fear of his becoming a political factor, that he will never stand in their way, however loudly popular clamor might call for his appearance as a candidate. He would willingly seek obscurity if he could take with him a consciousness of complete vindication of all the slander that has been heaped upon him.

It is possible, however, that the very thing which the politicians fear may be brought about through their own shortsightedness.

Those who have talked with Admiral Schley understandingly realize that he will never give up the fight for vindication while he lives if justice is denied him.

If it is true that Admiral Schley has determined to make his home elsewhere than in Washington no one can say what has influenced him to make this change in his plans. It may be assumed, however, that as the citizen of a State he will be much better situated to make his fight for vindication than he would be among the colony of retired navy and army officers living in Washington. He has no desire to go into politics, though some distrust this change of residence.

If the persecution and injustice to which he is subject make a political figure of him, and he should finally be denied justice by any other means, his transference of residence might acquire a significance.

POSTOFFICE RULING.

Newspapers of the Country Seriously Affected.

The recent ruling of the postoffice officials at Washington, that any subscription to a periodical must be discontinued as soon as the time is out is causing a mighty kick to come from those newspapers having extensive circulations. As a result the national publishers bureau of Charleston will present a mammoth petition to congress protesting against such a ruling.