THE DIVORCE EVIL

Charged That Fivorces and Saloons Are Closely Linked

BUXTON HOT AFTER BISHOP POTTER

Winston Deputy at the Episcopal Convention Attempts to Bring Up the Liquor Question in Connection With the Debate on Divorce and Yields Only to the Time Limit of the Ses-

Boston, Special.—A marked division of sentiment regarding the proposal to prevent the re-marriage of the innocent party to a divorce during the Saturday previous. After conferring afe of the former partner developed with the sheriff of Lancaster, John P. at today's session of the House of Deputies of the Episcopal General Convention. The house, sitting as a committee of the whole, discussed the issue all day, and many vehement addresses were made on both sides.

Several prominent delegates expressed the opinion that in view of the great difference of opinion the present conference would not act ou the matter, but would, like its predecessor, refer the problem to the next triennial convention.

A commotion was caused by John C. Buxton, of Winston, N. C., who attempted to link the divorce evil with the liquor question.

Mr. Buxton is the deputy who, on the opening day of the convention, attempted to read a resolution cen-suring Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, for opening the subway saloon. In his remarks he express ed the opinion that it would be better for the church to curb the liquor traffic before changing the canons on di-

Continuing, he was saying: "If, instead of a high official of the church Cending his influence to the dedication of saloons-" when he was interrupted by a point of order. Mr. Buxton was admonished by the chairman. Still he attempted to make some further reference, indirectly, to the subway tavern, but was promptly called to order by the chairman. The time limit of the morning session expired before Mr. Buxton could continue.

James McConnell, of New Orleans, opposed the adoption of the new can-on, in a dramatic speech. "In God's "how name," he declared, church legislate to take away the pain of innocence? What right has anyone to change the meaning of the words in St. Matthew's Gospel? Where is the man to expound away the written word of the Son of Go-1

Rev. T. J. Beard, of Birminghan., Ala., was opposed to the adoption of the proposed canon because it compromised the church as a teacher.

George Foster Peabody, of Brook-

lyn, thought that all additions should be voted down.

The debate was put over. The House of Bishops presented the Archbison of Canterbury with a silver loving cup. The English pri-mate will leave the city for New York temorrow and will sail for England on Monday.

The resignation of Bishop Thomas A. Jamggar, of Southern Ohio, was received and accepted by the House of Rishops, and his co-adjutor, Right Rev. Boyd Vincent, becomes bishop of the diocese

Wood Alcohol Kills 16.

New York, Special.-When Herman Sachs died in Roosevelt Hospital, 20 minutes after he had been admitted, another death was added to the long list of fatalities which Coroner Schofer believes were caused by the use of wood alcohol in the whiskey sold in the saloon of Rudolph Fritsche. There are now sixteen deaths on this list. Sachs was seized with violent abcomenal pains this afternoon Coroner Schole: was notified and a hurried investigation showed that the stricken man had been drinking whis key bought at Fritche's saloon just before the police took possession of

Crane Succeed Hoar.

Boston, Special.-Governor John L. Bates appointed former Governor W. Murray Crane, of Dalton, United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator George F. Hoar, recently deceased. Mr. Crane has informed Gov- for dinner) and wanted to confer with ernor Bates that he will accept. He is one of the largest paper manufacturers in the State and has been prominent in As a result six persons called on me, State politics for a score of years. In 1897 he was elected Lieutenant Governor and in 1900 became Governor, which office he held for three years. Mr. Crane is a personal friend of President Roosevelt.

Apprehension at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg. By Cable.-It is now midnight on the battlefield below Mukden, and the failure to receive news that the Russians achieved decisive results in Wednesday's fight north of Yentai, coupled with the Tokio report that Field Marshal Oyama is gaining ground, causes increased appreheusion,

Still Fighting Stubbornly.

Mukden. By Cable.-Stubborn fighting is still in progress, this being the third day of the engagement. It is impossible at this time to say what has been accomplished. Hospital trains are continually arriving from the south. The wounded are being sent further north. A dressing station has been es tablished on the railway platform here where nurses and surgeons give prompt attention to the most urgent cases be for the trains proceed.

SOLICITOR SPEAKS PLAINLY

Asked Many Pertinent Questions of Prominent People—Even Preachers

Figuratively Say "Amen." Mr. J. K. Henry, solicitor of the sixth circuit, last week submitted to Gov. Heyward a report on the Kershaw lynching. Mr. Henry is very outspoken in his condemnation of the double killing and calls attention to a state of affairs in Kershaw which he says makes it almost impossible for the State to get any evidence.

In view of the attention which has been attracted to the case as well as to the strong statements in the letter itself. Mr. Henry's official com-munication to the Governor will be very interesting reading:

Chester, S. C., Oct. 12, 1904. Gov. D. C. Heyward,

Columbia, S. C.

arrived at Kershaw, S. C., at noon on Monday, October 3, to investigate the lynching of John T. Morrison for the killing of William Floyd on the Hunter, Esq., who had preceded me that morning, I conferred with and interviewed the mayor, some of the aldermen, the town marshal, several of the citizens, the wife and son of Morrison and two of Morrison's neighbors. From these I learned that the attitude of the entire town and surrounding country was, by hand or beart, "His blood be upon us and our children." Not a single man among them but what deplored lynching and excused this one, "if one was ever excusable." Everyone with whom I conversed seemed to labor to impress me with the fact that this was the most orderly, quiet and sober lynching that ever occurred—a real pious lynching, with the preachers in the background, almost audibly saying 'amen." I did not get to see any of the local preachers; but several spoke to me after leaving Kershaw, on the sub ect of this lynching, and to my entire astonishment, they voiced the sentiment, "If there ever was an excusable lynching this was it." Where are we going to end up-these horrible midnight murders by lynch law on all hands and public sentiment fast heading the same way? A sense darkness of Monday night

On Tuesday morning I called a special meeting of the town council. Every member, with the town marshal, met us (Sheriff Hunter and myself) in a special meeting. I explained that the Governor had sent me to investigate the lynching; they were swern officers, like myself; I wanted their help; Morrison had been taken from their custody; they were somewhat responsible on this account; i wanted them to deal with me in a perfectly honest and straightforward manner: I would try to do the same with them; there was no use in my wasting effort if they were in sympathy with the lynching or would obstruct or refuse to help me in the investigation. My appeal for help was in the interest of law, and the name of the State and our Maker.

After this I asked each and every one of them the following questions:

1. Are you in sympathy with, the lynching?

Will you help the State's officers in ferreting cut and bringing to trial these lynchers, honestly?

Was this lynching done by town forks or from the surrounding coun

To 'hese three questions I have ver betim answers on file. Two aldermen enswered that they were indifferent to the lynching and would not help to ferret cut the lynchers. The mayor and one alderman answered that they were not in sympathy with the lynching and would help the State officers, led it did not interfere with their business (both of these had much pusiness.) One alderman had done all he could to prevent the lynching and would do nothing more. The clerk was in sympothy with the lynchers and would not help to ferret t out and would cover up evidence if he knew of any.

The town marshal was not in sympathy with the lynching, did all he could to prevent it and would help all he could to ferret it out, but he was

busy collecting taxes. As to the third question, the opinion of three of those present was that the lynching was done by country people, and of four that the crowd that did it was mixed; but by four that the country people predominated, because nebody could be missed from the town after Morrison was taken from the guard nouse. This last is the opinion of the great majority of the townspeople to whom I talked. After interviewing the town officers, I requested the town marshal to go to every business place and announce that I would remain at the council chamber until 5 p. m., (taking 30 minutes any one who would give me any assistance. I urged the marshal not to pass by a single man, if possible. one of them a member of the inquest jury on the lynching of Morrison. This member of that jury had taken a hand in a lynching bee to the extent of voting to hang the culprit; but this was for the usual (?) crime. Of all six none knew anything except

as "they say." I tried to meet The State's corres pondent, sent word to him and went to his office. He was cut of town I asked for and tried to find a friend of the dead man, outside of his own family. If there was one he would not own it. One man spoke kindly of Morrison, and a man who had known him lengest and best.

The following are my conclusions: William Floyd was a good, average citizen, sober and popular, and of a popular and influential family. John T. Morrison was cress-grained and killed two negrees (excusably or inexcusably), had been acquitted and had had trouble with several other people, drank, had no family nor influence. His killing Floyd was an awful murder and the community's kill ng him was more awful still, in that he conscience of the community is lebauched with his blocd which will not be wiped out for half a century. Morriscn was a bad man, but not as plack as painted. The jury of inuest is from the country. Fromthe foregoing facts if the jury does not take it into its head to vindicate the

seems to me, to be accomplished by the State's officers, unless the coroner and jury invite them back. We can assist the county; but can't take South Carolina Institutes Proceedings charge of it. I am trusting that after the first shock of the lynching has passed, the conscience of the lawabiding element of that county will revive, and something may be done yet to bring these parties to trial. MANY WITNESSES ON THE STAND When I hear from you I will instruct the jury of inquest to close up its work. I den't want to be a party to South Carolina Railroad Commission a farce. Very respectfully,

J. K. Henry, Solicitor Sixth Circuit.

TO OBSERVE ARBOR DAY

Sir: In obedience to your request, The State Superintendent of Education Has Issued an Address to the Teachers of the State.

> The third Friday in November is Arbor Day, a day to be observed by legislature. It is observed in Richland and some of the other countries by the planting of trees and shrubbery. Mr. O. B. Martin, the State superintendent of education, is very anxious for all the schools in the State to observe Arbor Day this year. The law on the subject is as follows:

> "The free public schools of this State shall observe the third Friday in November of each year as Arbor Day, and on that day the school officers and teachers shall conduct such exercises and engage in the planting of such shrubs, plants and trees as will impress on the minds of the pupils the proper value and appreciation to be placed on flowers, ornamental shrubbery and shade trees."

Mr. Martin has issued an address to county superintendents of education and to teachers generally, in which he calls upon them to have the schools to nake proper observation of the day. of paralysis came upon me with the In his address he offers the following very timely suggestions:

"Allow me to sall your attention to the statute providing for the observance of Arbor Day. The Programme included herein is only suggestive. You can easily supplement or abbreviate it, Irasmuch as this day is so near to Thanksgiving day it might be well to combine their celebration on the date best suited to your conditions. It will be an appropriate occasion to invite patrons and to take steps for perma-Lent school improvements. As a prepuration for this day, it will be pro table to have the children collect in leaf or book albums as many different kinds of leaves as possible and in addition to teaching them the various kinds of trees that grow in South Carolina the icaves may also be used for spelling er drawing lessons and an exhibit of this work will form part of your entertainment of visitors. In many sections also an exhibit of the various kinds of good might be collected and pupils might make some useful articies of school or household furniture, as pointers, ink stands, rules, gavels, book cases, shelves, brackets, etc.

"However, the chief object of the legislature seems to be to teach the value of flowers, shrubbery and shade trees, There are hundreds of school houses in this State located in open fields with bleak surroundings and it is hoped that this number may be greatly diminished by the celebration of Arbor day. The address to the people of the south by the Southern State superintendents emphasizes this situation in the following language: 'Surely, then lu which this sacred work of training the children of the republic for citizenship and social service, a work that has to do with mind and soul and body, with the moulding of character and the creation of ideals, should be a place worthy in all respects of such a work-

a home, not a hovel; a place of beauty, not a place of ugh, ness; a place of comfort, not a place of discomfort; a place of cleanliness, not a place of uncleanliness.. About it the crass should grow green and the sun shine bright, the flowers bloom and the birds sing and the trees wave their long arms, and the chil iren while I'stening to the lessons taught by men and books may receive also from the lotent, silent influence of proper environment, the sweet message of peace

and love and culture and beauty."
"We ought to take advantage of this occasion not only to make sentiment but to raise funds to improve and beautify the schools. Each child could bring a coin, a collection may be taken, or refreshments served and the procceds used to purchase pictures, buy shrubbery, paint houses, fences, etc. It would be especially appropriate to raise money for libraries in those counties which have not secured their quota, under the library act, and even those that have 12 might anticipate next year's appropriation and get their money ready by the time the appropriation becomes available. At all events I hope that teachers and pupils will make a pleasant and profitable occasion out of Arbor day.

White Man and Negro Killed.

Bishopville, Special. - Saturday night about 9 o'clock a riot occurred a' Lucknow, a town about eight miles north of Bishopville, between Harvey Lang. a young white man, and several negroes, and as a result Mr. Lang and one negro man named Ezekill Aral died Sunday morning about davlight. there being but a short time difference between their deaths.

Fine Crops at State Farms.

Columbia State.

The superintendent of the penitenti-ary, Capt. D. J. Griffin, is back from the State farm and is wearing "the smile that won't come off." The oc-casion of all this exultation on his part is the fact that never in the history of the State farms have such crops been made. The corn will make about 25 to 30 bushels to the acre and there are about 700 acres plante in the cereal. The cotton acreage has nee equally as prolific and may produce from a bale and a quarter to a bale and a half to the acre.

law by ferreting it out, the State is powerless. There is nothing, it CATAWBA HEARING PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Against Railroad

Takes Evidence at Columbia-Governor Heyward Appoints New Treasurer for Lee County.

Columbia, S. C., Special.-A hearing was had before the railroad commission Tuesday in the matter of the double wreck on the 9th of September at Catawba bridge on the Seaboard, when a number of lives were lost by reason of the passenger train leaving the schools according to an act of the 'the bridge, shortly after midnight, and a freight train following 10 minutes later, falling in on the wreckage. On the part of the railroad, the witnesses were examined by Mr. J. L. Glenn, of Chester, district attorney for the Seaboard, and Chairman Garris conducting the examination for the State. Among the spectators was Mr. John Earle, of Greenville, commissioner-elect. Comn.issioner Caughman's report was read, in which he pointed out the possible cause of the wreck being the breaking of the bolt retaining the front trucks of the passenger engine. In this broken bolt he had detected an old crack. He also criticised the road for having the second train run so close as to render its flagging impossible. He thought a speed of 40 miles an hour too great for this bridge.

In reply to this, General Superintendent Huger read his report of the accident to President Barr, in which he discovered that the catastrophe was probably due to a rail being unspikel. the retaining bars of the net rail being found unbroken and their bolts discovered in good condition nearby. In the circumstances there was no time to flag the second train and for that reason it was impossible to prevent the double wreck. The physical condition of the bridge, which was only two years old, was perfect, as was admitted, and Mr. Huger would not hesitate to run a passenger train over such a bridge at a rate of 60 miles an hour.

These witnesses were sworn for the railroad: B. F. Luther, master mechanic; A. L. Monroe, inspector of engines; James Durkin, inspector of bridges; .General Superintendent Huger; R. F. West, conductor on wrecked passenger train; Pink Carpenter, colored, flagman; G. H. Meares, engineer; T. C. Link and J. J. Duncan, of freight crew; P. K. Sanders, train master.

The witnesses for the State were Commissioner Coughman and two citizens of Reddy, a station near the scene

The testimony was all one way and the railroad people had no difficulty in proving that the accident was probably due to a rail being unspiked. Disinterested witnesses testified that they found angle bars and bolts untapped and unbroken on the ground just beneath the first break in the trest'e, that the threads in the bolts were untroken and that a number of unbent spikes were found near the same spot,

Gasoline Engine Explodes. Asheville, Special .- A gasoline engine used in pumping water at the residence here of President R. S. Howland, of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, exploded Tuesday afternoon, painfully injuring an employe named Garner about the hands and arms. Mr. Howland said tonight that he did not know whether it was carelessness on the part of the employe or a defect in the engine that caused the explosion. Garner was given medical attention, and it is not thought that his hurts will result seriously. It is said that a heavy woolen shirt worn by Garner was re sponsible for his comparatively slight injuries; that otherwise his clothing would have probably ignited and he would have been burned to death.

Russian Fleet to Leave.

Copenhagen, By Cable.-The Associated Press learns from an excellent source that the Russian Baltic fleet will leave Libau October 14 and pass through Danish waters Ocvtober 16. High Russian naval officers have arrived here and will investigate the Danish waters before the passage of the fleet.

A Divorce Discussion.

proposed Boston, Spedial.-A change in the canons of the Episcopal Church, whereby clergymen are forbidden to re-marry any person who has been divorced was discussed for two hours by the House of Dep uties at Tuesday's session of the Episcopal General Convention. The House of Deputies was sitting as a committee of the whole, and the consideration of the subject, regarded as one of the most important to come before the present convention, will be taken up from time to time, until the matter is finally disposed of.

For some time there has been a strong sentiment in the church that the clergy should rot marry the inno cent party.

News by Wire.

The imported stallion Meddler, of the stud of the late William C. Whit ney, was sold Tuesday night at Madison Square Garden, New York, to Matthew Corbett for \$51,000.

Bedouin, ridden by Shaw, won the Rancho del Paso stakes at Morris Park. Pasadena was second, Cair gorm third. The time was 1:09% Bedouin broke in front and making the pace, won by a head.

Many Newsy Items Gathered From all Sections.

Hoyt Hays Escapes Gallows.

Columbia, Special.-Governor Heyward has commuted the death sentence of Hoyt Hayes to life imprisonment. Hayes was convicted of the murder of his young wife, Lula, in Oconee county. The first trial resulted in a mistrial, after the jury had been cut all night and at the second trial he was convicted after five hours' deliberation by the jury. The Supreme Court last June refused him a new trial. Hayes was convicted on circumstantial evidence, there being no other person about the premises at the time but the couple, yet a strong sentiment has grown up throughout the up-country against the defendant since the first trial, although the State failed to establish any motive for the crime, the woman's own fam ily who lived near him, testifying that so far as they knew Hayes and his wife loved each other devotedly. The body was found in bed with the face shot away, the husband notifying the neighbors that his wife had suicided. A note was found in the room, waich was signed at the top instead of at the bottom. This declared that she was treated well by her husband, but preferred to die rather than undergo the pain of motherhood.

The question of guilt or innocence of Haves seemed to hang upon the uthorship of the note, and Governor Heyward submitted this phase of the matter to David N. Carvalho, one of the most distinguished handwriting experts in America, who gives it as his strong conviction that the note was not written by the woman. The case has attracted a great deal of attention throughout the State, and the Governor has received many strong letters for and against the prisoner. from Oconee county. The petition for commutation was signed by over 1.000, and there was a strong counterpetition signed by over 500.

South Carolina Items.

Some two weeks ago Wade Hartley. a negro," was convicted before Magistrate Waters at Johnston, in Edgefield county, for violation of the dispensary law, and sentenced to the country chain gang for thirty days. He was delivered to the propper authorities and placed on the gang, where he died soonafter being received, and his body was sent to the county alms house for burial; no notice of his death being given to his relatives or any one else. The negro was complaining of being unwell and it is said that he was given a severe lashing and required to do His hasty burial aroused the suspicion of some of the citizens of Johnston, who had the body exhumed, and upon examination, it is reported it was found that there was a hole in the back of his head, his back terribly lacerated and one eye gone. County Supervisor Self, it seems, made an investigation and reported that no violence had been done the negro; but the matter has aroused the indignation of the people of that community, and the body will be taken up again and an inquest held, as it is believed that the negro was beaten to death. When exburned the shackles were still on the

known young man and son of Judge O. G. Thompson, of Laurens, committed suicide Monday sight at the home of his father, five miles south of that city. by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He occupied a room alone and upon investigation after the startling report of the pistol at 1 o'clock at night, a member of the family, found the young man in his bed in an unconscious condition with a wound in his right temple. Dr. A. J. Christonher, of Laurens, was hastily summoned, but the wounded man never rallied and died shortly before 5 o'clock Tuesday morring. He had been in ill health some time and had become despondent, a fact that is attributed as the cause of his act. He was about 32 years old and unmarried.

The new dam at Clifton on Pacole: river, just above the high trestle on the Southern railway, is now about completed. The work has been in charge of Engineer Pearce who has expended his best efforts in building the big dam on the most scientific plan. The dam is 28 feet high, and will afford ample water for all needs it is anticipated. The mill located above on top of the hill to the west, will be run by electricity, the power developed through an electric drive placed at the dam.

Hoyt Hayes, the white man in Pickens county who was recently convicted of the murder of his wife and sentenced to be hanged, has been respited for two weeks by Governor Heyward. The gov ernor granted the respite in order than he might have time to fully investigate the facts of the case.

Monday night near Richardsonville in the western part of Saluda count M. M. Morse was shot and instantly killed and W. L. Henderson was wounded in the right hand, in the left arm, and sprinkled with shot in other parts of the body. Both parties were white and the weapons used were shotguns. Just how the arrair was started and who did the shooting which resulted so tragically will probably never be straightened out.

Last Thursday morning about nine o'clock while ginning on the second hale of cotton J. W. and D. W. Anderson, of Woodruff, lost by fire on J. D Darbey's old stand, a gin house, press scales, etc., with engine and saw mill The fire was caused by friction of the shaft that ran the fan of the blast suc lon. When the fire was first discoverd it was a small blaze, but before the nachinery was stopped the fire had ashed over the lint room, through the indows and doors. Soon everything as burned to the ground and int shes. There was no insurance. loss of machinery was about \$1,000.



movement with enthusiasm.

N many parts of the Middle West there is as great need of road improvement as anywhere else in the world, and it is no wonder that the people of this sec tion have gone into the good reads

A State good roads convention has just been held at Springfield, Ill., an although it is the busy season with the farmers, there was an attendance of about 200 delegates, besides many visitors. Senator Latimer, of South Carolina, was the principal speaker, and he delivered an able and eloquent address. Naturally he devoted con siderable attention to the principle of National aid as embodied in the bills introduced into Congress by himself and Colonel Brownlow, of Tennes The Senator is strongly of the opinio that the Government should contribute some of its surplus revenues to aid the States in building good roads, as he has many cogent reasons to of in support of that proposition. At the close of his address Senator Latin asked all present who agreed with him to stand up, and all but three or four sprang to their feet. There was some opposition, however, led by Professor Baker, of the State University, and protracted discussion followed in which the professor came off decidedly second best.

One of the great obstacles to read improvement in some parts of the Mississippi Valley is the scarcity of material for building roads. In large portions of -Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas and several other States, there is neither stone nor gravel. All the material used in surfacing hard roads ass to be shipped in, which adds considerably to the expense. But the bottemless mud roads of these sections are such a burden that people are willing to tax themselves heavily to secure relief. If the National aid plan should be adopted, the next few years will see an enormous improvement in the roads of the Middle West.

Where there is good local material considerable progress has already been made. In Missouri there are hundreds of miles of fine hard roads. The same may be said of Minnesota. In some localities excellent roads have been built of mining slag. Gravel is employed where available, and in Southern, Illinois deposits of novaculite are drawn upon and some very fine roads have been constructed from this material. On the whole, however, it must be said that only a beginning has been made, and the agricultural industries of this section are greatly hampered by the expense and difficulty of getting farm products to market.

Better Roads and Better Schools The farmers of East Tennessee are

aroused on the subject of road improvement, and especially enthusiastic for the plan of co-operation between the State and Nation. The Brownlow, bill is unanimously incorsed. The measure is especially commended a means of improvement in the country schools. This is one of the strongest reaso is for the systematic toprovement of the country roads. Unimproved roads are, perhaps, the greatest drawinch to the success of rural schools. When the season of bottomless ronds arrives the attendance at school becomes small and irregular, the classes become discouraged, and but litt'e progress can be made.

One of the principal reforms of today consists in the consolidation of rural schools so as to do away with the greater number of small unsatisfactory schools and replace them with larger centrally located schools. This would reduce the expense and greatly increase the efficiency of the country, schools. In many places the people have adopted the plan of sending out wagons at public expense to bring in the children on the various roads. But this plan is only feasible where the roads are uniformly good. Hence, the had roads which prevail in most see tions are a great bar to educational progress.

Wide Tires For Farm Wagons,

The subject of wide tires is one of great interest and importance, and the is being thoroughly discussed by this office in connection with various road associations and others interested. Important investigations of the University of Miscouri will soon be given to the public, and will show very clearly the advantag.s of wide tires on the farm as well as on the road. The Office of Road Inquiry, being asked to recommend legislation upon the subect, bes proposed that the width of the tire equal to the square of the diameter of the iron or steel ax'e at the shoulder, and exactly the same width for the wooden axle of the same strength. As one method of enforcing the change, 16 is suggested that after a certain date all sales of new wagons whose tires fall below the standard established shall be taxed, and that a rebate of taxation be allowed for cld wagons altered to this standard. This would bring, no additional tax upon the farmers, but would place the burden upen the wagon builders. Under this plan. they would promptly build up to the standard, and their agents would become advocates of wide tires. There is already very general progress throughout the country in this direction.