

REPUBLICANS AIDING WATSON?

BRYAN TOLD OF AN ATTEMPT TO BRIBE SENATOR.

Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, Re-opens Incident of Campaign of 1904—People's Party Candidate Comes Back at Bryan With a Demand That He Disgorge Ryan's Alleged \$15,000 Contribution or Explain What Became of It.

Salem, S. D., Sept. 28.—While traveling with W. J. Bryan from Sioux Falls to Mitchell former Senator R. F. Pettigrew today formally announced that a few years ago he had been approached by the Republican national committee through a former United States Senator with an offer of \$10,000 if he would deliver ten speeches at seven places as the committee would donate in support of the candidacy of Tom Watson, of Georgia, the People's party candidate for President. Mr. Pettigrew said that with the view to ascertaining who was behind the offer he wrote his Senator friend and asked him if the amount could be increased to \$20,000, but the reply was that they were not inclined to give one man that much. Senator Pettigrew declared that he declined the offer and conducted an investigation, with the result that he satisfied himself that the Republican party financed in a large measure Mr. Watson's campaign.

Mr. Watson's Statement. Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 28.—In reply to the remarks of former United States Senator Pettigrew Thomas E. Watson tonight gave the following formal and signed statement to the Associated Press:

The reason why Mr. Bryan has put forward Pettigrew to attack me is that my exposures of Bryan's deal with the negro leaders and with seditious interests of Maine, Indiana and Ohio are hurting the peevish.

Their deals are disgraceful and ought to be exposed. As to Pettigrew, I shall not notice him further than to say that if anybody ever offered him ten thousand dollars for ten speeches on any earthly subject the man who made the offer was more liberally supplied with money than with sense. In 1904 I made my campaign for the principles which the Presidential ticket of Bryan and Watson advocated in 1896. Bryan had deserted the principles and had gone over to the gold standard men. The Populists called upon me to take up the Jeffersonian propaganda where Bryan had left off, and I did so. Republican money had nothing to do with it.

Whether the Roosevelt managers gave financial aid to those who managed the Populist campaign I neither know nor care. Everybody who knows a thing about it is well aware of the fact that the campaign funds of both the old parties come from practically the same source.

Bryan well knew that the Parker campaign fund of 1904 was raised by Wall street element of his party. The money of Ryan and Belmont which paid for the luxurious special train employed by Bryan in his campaigning for Parker. According to my own knowledge the source of the campaign fund of Judge Parker was certainly not less tainted than was that of the campaign fund of Roosevelt. Bryan's own brother and brother-in-law got \$15,000 out of the Parker funds and violated the law of Nebraska by their failure to render an account of what went with it. That \$15,000 came from August Belmont and Thos. F. Ryan and although Bryan said he would refuse the money he has not done so.

Before Bryan fires off his man Pettigrew at me again he had better have done one of two things—either disgorge Ryan and Belmont's \$15,000 or explain what became of it.

(Signed) Thomas E. Watson.

RIMINI TRESTLE REPAIRED.

First Train Since the Flood Came Through From Augusta Last Night.

Pinewood, Sept. 30.—Train No. 32, Augusta to Florence, passed across the Santee trestle at Rimini last night, the first train to cross since the flood. The train was run at very slow speed, nearly an hour being required for the train to cross.

The crew that has been at work making the repairs on the trestle, consisting of 264 negroes and 85 white men, will begin leaving today.

It is stated that the resumption of regular service on the M. & A. division will date from today.

Where Bullets Flew.

\*David Parker, of Fayette, N. Y., a veteran of the civil war, who lost a foot at Getysburg, says: "The good Electric Bitters have done is worth more than \$500 to me. I spent much money doctoring for a bad case of stomach trouble, to little purpose. I then tried Electric Bitters, and they cured me. I now take them as a tonic, and they keep me strong and well." 50c at Sibert's Drug Store.

A man rocked a boat and every one said it was a most impressive feat.

BRYAN SCORES AGAIN.

LATEST LETTER TO ROOSEVELT IS UNANSWERABLE.

Great Democrat Riddles President's Defense of Republican Campaign Methods and His Apology for His Party's Trust Affiliations.

Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 29.—"I have lived in vain if your accusations have lost me a single friend," said William J. Bryan, in a letter addressed today to President Roosevelt, replying to that of the president, written Sunday last.

Mr. Bryan points to his record and declares that it is sufficient answer to the insinuations of the chief executive that he is in sympathy with or controlled by the trusts.

Reverting to the charges against Gov. Haskell, Mr. Bryan says that the president, in response to his request, did not deign to suggest a tribunal which could determine those charges, but instead proceeds to pass judgment upon him, and he informs the president that the occupant of that high office cannot deny the humblest citizen the right to protect his reputation and vindicate his name in the courts.

The letter is as follows:

Mr. Bryan's Letter. "Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 29, 1908.

"Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir: A brief reply to your last letter is all that is necessary to call attention to your attempt to shift the issues raised. In your letter attacking Mr. Foraker you inserted an attack upon Gov. Haskell and attempted to use the charges against him to connect the Democrat party, and me as a candidate, with the trusts. I asked you to name a tribunal before which the charges could be investigated, or if you would not do that, offered to leave it to you to say whether, in your judgement, the charges justified Mr. Haskell's withdrawal from the organization. You did not deign to suggest a tribunal, but proceed to pass judgement upon him. He immediately resigned his position that he might be more free to prosecute those who brought accusations against him. Thus his connection with the organization ended. I have no authority to submit, and did not submit, to you the question of this guilt or innocence for final decision. Even the president can not deny to the humblest citizen of the land the right to protect his reputation and vindicate his name in courts established for that purpose, where witnesses can be examined and evidence submitted according to the rules of law.

"In my first letter to you I resented the imputation that any charges made against Gov. Haskell could be justly construed as connecting the Democratic party, or me as its candidate, with any trust or law-defying corporation. You replied that the charges were a matter of general notoriety and I asked you why Mr. Taft did not mention them when he made speeches against Mr. Haskell in Oklahoma. You at once endeavored to confront me with new matters, which arose after the Denver convention and, conscious that those charges were insufficient, you have since given wings to accusations that no disinterested party would make against another without investigation. I am willing that all your charges against me shall be submitted to the voters of the country and with your charges I submit my denial of any knowledge or information that could in the remotest way connect me with any trust, monopoly or law-defying corporation.

"My record is sufficient reply to your insinuation. I have lived in vain if your accusations lose me a single friend. I challenged you to name a trust official who is supporting me and after searching the country you produce the name of one man, and not a trust official, but the local attorney of a trust. Without inquiring whether he votes for me because of his connection with a trust, or in spite of it, or because of his fear of business adversity" under Mr. Taft, you accept his statement that he will vote for me as conclusive proof that I am in league with the trusts, although you admit that trust officials are supporting the Republican ticket.

"You compliment me when you measure me by a higher standard than you do your official associates, for you insist that Mr. Rockefeller's contribution to Gov. Hughes' campaign fund was no reflection upon him, and I take it for granted that you do not criticize Judge Taft's recommendation of a Standard Oil attorney to the federal bench, a place where the Judge might have to pass upon the charges against the very trust for which he had been attorney.

"You refer to our campaign fund in 1896 and accuse us of allowing two men to contribute largely to the small fund with which the committee conducted the campaign. I am not sure about the figures, because I have not seen the authentic statement of the contribution, but I was informed that the largest of the two sums which you mention was not all contributed by the man to whom it was credited, but

included contributions from others, as well as that which he gave himself. But if you want to be fair why do you not give the amount of the Republican campaign fund that year and the sources of it. I am willing to have both funds published, are you? If some of those who contributed to our fund of less than \$300,000 had a pecuniary interest in the result of the election, how will you explain the enormous contributions to the Republican fund? If you will remember, the Democratic platform candidly declared the party's purpose. If the carrying out of that policy would have been of advantage to any one, the whole public had knowledge and the publication of the contributions would not have affected the result. Publicity as to campaign funds is not needed to make known that which is disclosed by the platform, but to direct attention to secret agreements, expressed or implied, which would otherwise be concealed from the public. You certainly pay more attention to the mote than to the beam, when you find fault with our national campaign fund in 1896 and ignore the significance of a fund almost as large, which, at your request, was collected from a few persons in 1904 and was used in one State and was only a small item in the fund collected that year. But your letter presents a defense of your party's position and an accusation against the voters which emphasizes an issue already prominent. You are the first conspicuous member of your party to attempt an explanation of the party's opposition to publicity before the election and the admission which you make will embarrass your party associates.

"Your position is that the publication before election of the contributions to your campaign fund would furnish your political opponents an opportunity to give a false impression as to the fitness of the candidates. You cite as illustration the contribution made to Gov. Hughes' campaign fund, the contributions made by Mr. Harriman and the contributions which are now being collected for Mr. Taft's campaign. You charge in effect that the people are so lacking in intelligence that they might condemn as improper contributions which you declare to be proper. If the voters differ from you on this question are they necessarily ignorant and wrong? Must the members of the party organization act as self-appointed guardians of the people and conceal from them what is going on, lest the people be misled as to the purpose and effect of large contributions. Is this your explanation of the action of the Republican leaders in the national convention in voting down a publicity plank? If you will pardon the suggestion, I believe that a better explanation can be found in Holy Writ, for do we not read of men loving darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil?

"The reflection on the people involved in your charge that they would misuse the knowledge which publicity would give is unworthy of one who has been elevated to so high an office by the votes of the people, and I venture the assertion that you cannot procure from Mr. Taft an endorsement of your defense. He is now before the people; he is offering himself as a candidate for the presidency; he dare not tell the people to whom he appeals that they have not sense enough to form a just and correct opinion as to the purpose which leads parties interested in special legislation to make big contributions. You fear that we would misrepresent the motives of those with the contributions to the Republican campaign fund and cast an unjust suspicion upon Republican candidates, if the names and amounts were made known before the election. Your argument if sound, would prevent publication after the election, for why should an unjust suspicion be cast upon officials after the election any more than before? Does not the secrecy before the election increase this suspicion? We are going to give you an opportunity to misrepresent the motives of those who give to our campaign fund and to arouse all the suspicion you can; we are going to prove to the people that we are making a fight for the whole people and not for those who have been enjoying privileges and favors at the hands of the government and we expect that the honest sentiment of the country will rebuke the party whose convention refused to endorse any kind of publicity that the people should know until after the polls are closed what predatory interests have been active in support of the Republican party.

"Yours truly, "William J. Bryan."

Had a Close Call.

\*Mrs. Ada L. Croom, the widely known proprietor of the Croom Hotel, Vaughn, Miss., says: "For several months I suffered with a severe cough, and consumption seemed to have its grip on me, when a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery. I began taking it, and three bottles effected a complete cure." The fame of this life saving cough and cold remedy, and lung and throat healer is world wide. Sold at Sibert's Drug Store. 50c. and \$1. Trial bottle free.

It takes two to make a quarrel, but one peace maker can start a riot.

ARCHBOLD'S HIRED MEN.

ARCHBOLD AND McLAURIN REPLY TO LETTER EXPOSURES.

Standard Oil Agent Explains How His Papers Were Stolen, While Ex-Senator Sees No Harm in Getting Assistance of the Trust to Further an "Intelligent Industrialism."

New York, Sept. 29.—A new phase of the discussion of the so-called "Standard Oil correspondence," made public recently by William R. Hearst, was entered upon late today, when John D. Archbold, vice president of the Standard Oil company, made a statement setting forth details of the alleged theft of correspondence from his files. Former United States Senator John Lowndes McLaurin of South Carolina entered the field with a signed statement declaring his attitude in the matter of the correspondence between himself and Mr. Archbold.

Mr. Archbold said: "In response to many inquiries as to the theft of letters from my files the following may be made known: "Over three years ago a report reached me that certain of my letters had been offered for sale to a newspaper of this city, ostensibly stolen letters. Examination showed that some letters were missing and that they could only have been taken by some one not only familiar with the office details, but highly trusted.

The party on whom suspicion fell stoutly denied all guilt. A little later, however, a man who represented himself as acting between the thief and those to whom the letters had been sold proposed to return some of the letters for a consideration. His story was that the idea of the theft had been conceived by his brother, who had at one time been in the company's employ, and that his brother had induced the employe already suspected to accept the theft. According to the go-between's story he had disposed of the letters, or some of them, to two men, who purchased them on behalf of Mr. Hearst's newspaper, the Journal. Not only had stolen letters been thus traded for, but the thief was induced to carry off one or more letter copying books, many of whose pages he claims were photographed, other pages being removed altogether. The books in question were, the go-between said, returned after 48 hours. It is impossible to say how many were stolen and sold in this way. The thieves worked at their leisure. It is not thought necessary to say more at present or to mention names. Corroboration of the go-between's story of three years ago lay in his return of some of the correspondence at the time. The production of stolen letters by Mr. Hearst is further corroboration now. Obviously, among such a coterie, authenticity of their output is not to be lightly accepted. The opportunities for falsification, suppressing of context and distortion of passages are many."

Mr. McLaurin's Statement.

Mr. McLaurin, who has just reached New York, gave out a signed statement as follows:

"An effort has been made to create a political sensation by the publication of certain correspondence between Mr. John Archbold, vice president of the Standard Oil company, and myself. For that correspondence I have no apologies to make. At the time the letters were written I had the honor to enjoy and am proud still to possess the friendship of Mr. Archbold, for whom I have the highest regard. At the time the letters were written I was engaged in a bitter struggle in which was involved not only my own political future, but the economic and political principles for which I stood and which, stated briefly, meant the emancipation of the South from the ignorant prejudice of Bourbonism and the 'bloody shirt' into the freedom of an enlightened self-interest and the progress of an intelligent industrialism.

"In the support of these principles and the hope of this progress I saw then no impropriety in enlisting, if practicable, the assistance of the most progressively administered, and the most intelligently officered, corporation that human intelligence has yet produced. Nor has the enormous body of statutory crime since created or the hypocritical affection of morality assumed by some of our legislatures and congress in any wise changed my point of view or quickened by conscience of expediency, as seems to have been the case with some of my former colleagues and associates.

Accepted "Tainted" Money.

"The constituencies that they represent do not hesitate to take Mr. Carnegie's trust-produced and tariff-protected money for their churches and libraries or to accept Mr. Rockefeller's largess for the education of the negro whom they have disfranchised. "If political campaigns are to be run without money and political progress is to be achieved without financial expenditure it is high time that both parties should be apprised of the arrival of that Utopian era, but until

TWO UP COUNTRY MISERS.

Fort Mill Man Left \$8,000 in Gold in His Safe.

The following from the Charlotte Observer will be of interest to residents of the upper section of this State. The family mentioned is well known in the Piedmont section and around Fort Mill.

"A bulky bag of gold containing \$8,000 of the yellow metal was found at the bottom of the late Mr. J. P. Bailes' safe when those having charge of the disposition of his estate opened it at the Bailes' home near Fort Mill, S. C., a few days ago. This money was in an out-of-way place in the bottom of the safe, where it had been, some of it at least, for more than a score of years. Its discovery came as a surprise, although members of the family had an idea that there was a pile somewhere. Mr. Bailes, who was a most provident man, was known to reserve all the gold that came into his possession but not one believed that he had accumulated such a sum. Aside from this sum in ready cash, Mr. Bailes left an estate consisting of fine land and from \$20,000 to \$30,000 in stocks, etc.

\$500 Found in Old Trunk.

Anderson, Sept. 28.—In looking over the effects of George E. Brown, artist-bookkeeper, who died here a few days ago, \$500 in bills, ranging in denomination from \$1 to \$20, was found in an old trunk by relatives. The money was in a round tin box, inside one of pastboard, which had once contained a graphophone record.

That period has arrived I can see no reason why I, when battling for what I conceived to be the right, should refuse to seek or decline to accept the support, whether financial or personal, of which I stood in need.

"Men may die but right principles persist and in the end they will triumph. "I believe that the South, and especially the State of South Carolina, is today throttled in its natural progress and its intelligent exercise of the right of self-government by an oligarchy which keeps alive the prejudices of a past generation through the perpetuation of ignorance and the fertilization of corruption, and I shall welcome the day when the educational propaganda which can only be spread by the use of money, whether it be Standard Oil money or railroad money or any other money save that derived from the governmental sale of whiskey, will enable the people to see more clearly their own best interests and cast out those leaders whose hypocritical morality and ill-disguised selfishness is responsible for the fact that in the South illiteracy is greater and the increase of population and wealth slower than in any other great section of Union.

"It is the fashion of present day political hypocrisy to decry the corporation; to abhor the trust and to pretend in public life to prescribe the influence of wealth; but as in this country and in this age wealth is, and must be, the reward of intelligence, I am not willing to be considered amongst those cowardly enough to deny it the influence which intelligence has always exercised under every form of government thus far devised. Of a government of ignorance I have had enough in my native State. I hope for, and shall continue to work for, a government of intelligence.

(Signed) "John Lowndes McLaurin."

Senator McLaurin leaves tomorrow for South Carolina.

\*DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are just what you need and what you should get right away for pain in the back, backache, rheumatic pains, and all urinary and bladder troubles. Thousands of people suffer from kidney and bladder trouble and do not know it. They think it is a cold or a strain. Don't take any chances. Get DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They are antiseptic and promptly soothe the pain. Don't fail to insist upon DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. We sell them. Sold by all druggists.

There will be a reunion of Clemson College students in Columbia during fair week. A \$1 a plate dinner will be served on Wednesday of the State Fair.

Married Man in Trouble.

\*A married man who permits any member of the family to take anything except Foley's Honey and Tar, for coughs, colds and lung trouble is guilty of neglect. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar contains no opiates and is in a yellow package. W. W. Sibert.

A company has been organized in Columbia, with a capital stock of \$200,000, for the purpose of manufacturing brick for paving purposes.

A Healthy Family.

\*Our whole family has enjoyed good health since we began using Dr. King's New Life Pills, three years ago," says L. A. Bartlet, of Rural Route 1, Guilford, Me. They cleanse and tone the system in a gentle way that does you good. 25c. at Sibert's Drug Store.

Alec White (alias Alec Rodgers), colored, who is wanted in Greenville on the charge of swindling, has been arrested in Atlanta.

The one best maxim: "Burn this letter."—New York Mail.

A wise man gives his tongue a rest at the expense of his ears.

WHITE PLAGUE TOLL.

COSTS AMERICA 138,000 LIVES AND A BILLION DOLLARS YEARLY.

Justice Brewer Does Not Share Gloomy Views Expressed at Tuberculosis Congress in Washington, He Says—Discoverer of New Method of Diagnosis Gives Illustrations.

Washington, Sept. 29.—That Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, does not fully share the rather gloomy views held by some of the world's famed authorities on tuberculosis was reflected in his address today before the International Tuberculosis Congress. Justice Brewer's topic was "The Legitimate Exercise of Police Power for the Protection of Health," and he had been preceded on the programme by Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, who declared that 5,000,000 people now living in the United States are doomed to fill consumptives' graves unless something is done to prevent it, and that the 138,000 deaths in this country annually from tuberculosis costs, in hard cash, over one billion dollars a year.

"The police power," said Justice Brewer, "cares for the health, for the life, for the safety, for the good morals of the community. In each of those cases it is the individual who is directly benefitted and it is only indirectly that the State as an organized entirety, is benefitted by having good, healthy citizens, good moral citizens and staying the progress of disease.

"Today we are facing questions of a slightly different character. There are a series of cases in which shorter hours of labor are demanded in behalf of the employe. Now, whenever the employment is one which is attended with special risks, the State may come and say to the employer, 'you shall not let that man work over a certain reasonable length of time,' but if the occupation is not freighted with danger, it is something beyond the power of the Legislature to disturb. If a man thinks working twelve hours a day is better for him and will inure to his happiness to a greater extent than the avocation he is pursuing and is attended with no risk, then he has the right to pursue that avocation, and the employer has the right to make a contract with him for that length of time."

Dr. Ladislaus Detre, of Budapest, discoverer of a new method of diagnosis that will disclose the type, degree and stage of infection, through the inoculation of the patient's arm with human and bovine tubercle bacilli, delivered a notable address with blackboard illustrations.

"The Ransom of a Great City" was the theme of Dr. Talcott Williams, of Philadelphia, who contended that a city should be held as responsible for suppression of preventable disease as for keeping its roads in repair. The annual death rate from tuberculosis in Philadelphia, he said, is about 3,000.

Tonight at Assembly Hall, Dr. Arthur Newsholme, of London, delivered a lecture on "The Causes of the Past Decline of Tuberculosis and the Light Thrown by History on Preventative Measures for the Immediate Future."

The case of the State against Jim Williams, charged with the murder of E. H. Fisher in Aiken county, has been not prossed. At one time Williams was condemned to die.

For Chronic Diarrhoea.

"While in the army in 1863 I was taken with chronic diarrhoea," says George M. Felton, of South Gibson, Pa. "I have since tried many remedies, but without any permanent relief until Mr. A. W. Miles, of this place, persuaded me to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, one bottle of which stopped it at once." For sale by all druggists.