

OIL TRUST PROSECUTION.

BONAPARTE APPEALS TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Attorney General of the United States Applies to Highest Tribunal in the Land for Writ of Certiorari in Case of the Twenty-nine Million Dollars' Fine Against the Standard Oil Company.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The wording of the government's petition for a writ of certiorari in the \$29,000,000 Standard Oil case, which today was filed in the supreme court of the United States, indicates that the department of justice is fully aware of the court's practice of denying 90 per cent. of such petitions. The court grants these petitions only when constitutional questions are involved, and the attorney general makes strong effort to have it appear that the present case falls within this category.

Four reasons for the issuance of the writ are given, as follows: "(1) It is highly desirable in the public interest and to promote justice in the further prosecution and final determination of this particular case, considered in and by itself.

"(2) It is indispensable for the instruction and advice of the government in the intelligent administration and enforcement of the laws involved.

"(3) It is necessary for the control and guidance of the Federal courts in disposing of similar cases now actually pending or likely to arise in the near future.

"(4) The issue of the writ is necessary also in order that the business community and the people at large may be informed and advised as to the meaning of the law by the judgment of this court.

"Whether," says the petition in urging the granting of the writ, "the government is or is not right in its contentions, we respectfully but very earnestly urge that the court should issue the writ. The case is of the first consequence. The principles decided control the entire meaning and purpose of the law and impair the underlying policy of congress. If, for example, it is necessary that the government should prove actual knowledge by the shipper of the lawful rate, the law will be altogether deprived of effect against the very shippers who violate it. In view of the government it is extremely important that the law should be determined and expounded now, at this stage of the present case by this court."

"It," the attorney general says, "will not be seriously contended that because this is a criminal case, the court of appeals would have had no right to certify any question raised upon this record," and the contention is made that if the case could properly be transferred from the lower to the higher court by means of certification, it can just as properly be brought up by means of a writ from the higher court.

The attorney general also takes the position that the supreme court is vested by law with authority to order any case of which a circuit court of appeals has final jurisdiction to be brought up by certiorari and to determine it in the same manner as if it had been taken up on appeal or writ of error by the defendant.

Mr. Bonaparte takes cognizance of the fact that the court of appeals failed to consider many of the government's assignments of error and it is urged that this failure meant that Judge Landis had not committed other errors and that, therefore the appellate court decision was an affirmation by it of the other portion of the Landis decision. It is pointed out, however, that the Standard Oil Company takes the opposite view. He adds: "Several of the questions on which the court of appeals thus refused to pass are absolutely vital, and the prosecution must certainly fail if the contention of the defendant can be sustained as to any one of them. The reply informs us that they will be again raised at a second trial and yet the court of appeals declines either to decide them or to say what its silence means. A stronger case could hardly be presented for the beneficent intervention of this court by certiorari."

The attorney general cites a number of similar prosecutions now pending as another reason why the court should pass upon the case. It is understood that the petition will be formally presented to the court when it reconvenes next Monday, but it probably will not be acted upon for some time thereafter. If the petition is granted the entire case will be reviewed by the supreme court. If it is denied, the decision of the court of appeals will stand, and it will be necessary for the government to find some other means of presenting its controversy with the Standard Oil Company to the court.

Eve Smith, colored, attempted to set fire to Bessie Wilson, also colored, in Charleston. The Smith woman was arrested.

Paul Norris of Anderson, may lose his right arm as the result of an injury he received while operating a reeding machine.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The following brief article on cotton wilt has been prepared at the request of The News and Courier correspondent by Mr. H. W. Barre, plant pathologist of the experiment station, who has been making a study of the disease in this State:

"For the past few years there seems to have been a noticeable increase in the distribution and prevalence of the disease known as wilt of cotton. It seems to be gaining foothold in every locality through the central and eastern part of the State and is doing incalculable damage. It seems, therefore, that it might be well to call the attention of the people to what it is and to say something concerning the methods of eliminating it.

"Wilt is a fungus disease. It is caused by a minute vegetable organism—a fungus which gains entrance into the roots and stems of the plant and grows there parasitically. The vegetative portion of the fungus which is made up of numerous long, tiny thread-like filaments, grows through the tissue and interferes with the functions of the plant. These filaments get into the circulatory system of the plant and grow together in such masses in the water ducts as to cut off the circulation of water and of sap. When this stage is reached the cotton plant necessarily wilts and dies—dies from want of water just as it would wilt and die during a dry time. In this way whole fields of cotton are sometimes destroyed by the wilt fungus.

It is very easy to recognize a plant that is affected with or is dying from wilt. For aside from the ordinary symptoms which you would suspect where a plant wilts, very marked evidence of the presence of the disease is found in the stems of the affected plants. If such plants are split open, dark streaks will always be found extending through the woody tissue of the stem and root. There are always very pronounced streaks in the wood just beneath the bark. Other smaller discolored areas are found all through the roots and stems. These darkened areas are water vessels of the plant which are filled with the growth of the fungus.

The fungus which causes this disease is more hardy than the cotton plant which it infects, and continues to live there and grow even after the host plant is dead. It even lives over for several years on dead stalks and in the soil and remains ready to attack any new plants as they come up. A field once infected, then, would remain so for several years. The fact, too, that the fungus which causes the disease lives in the soil and enters through the roots of the cotton makes it hard to fight. None of the given methods of fighting fungus pests, such as spraying, seed treatment, etc., will have any effect on it. So we have to resort to other methods. Now, plants like people and like lower animals, have different tendencies. Some people are healthier or more resistant to disease than others. The same is true of lower animals, and true it seems to even a greater extent of plants. Some varieties of cotton are more resistant to disease than others, and in the same variety some individual stalks seem more resistant than other individuals. The United States department of agriculture has made use of this fact, and has set about breeding disease resistant varieties of cotton. This has been carried on now for a number of years and they have had remarkable success. They are now able to give us a variety of cotton, which is practically immune from wilt. In order to help eliminate wilt from the cotton fields of the South and thus save to the farmers the two millions of dollars now lost annually from its effect, the department of agriculture has made arrangements for distributing seed of these disease resistant varieties among the farmers in the sections which are suffering from wilt. Samples of these seed can be had by writing to the Congressman of the various districts, or by writing direct to the United States department of agriculture at Washington, D. C.

As pointed out above, this is the best method of eliminating the disease, and those who are suffering from it should lose no time in securing and planting the seed of varieties which are resistant.

Any one who is in doubt as to whether his cotton is affected with the disease or not should, during the growing season, send specimens of the suspected cases to the division of botany of the South Carolina Experiment Station for examination and identification.

W. H. BARRE, a Botanist and Plant Pathologist of South Carolina Experiment Station.

PREVENTION OF COTTON WILT.

CLEMSON EXPERT TELLS HOW TO FIGHT THE DISEASE.

Cotton Wilt is Due to a Fungus Which Attacks Roots and Stems and Cuts Off Water Supply—Fungus is Hardy and Hard to Fight—Department of Agriculture Has Evolved a Variety of Cotton Which is Not Subject to Wilt and Seed Seeds on Application.

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Washington, Nov. 23.—The next meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held in Columbia Dec. 30, 31 and Jan. 1, and it promises to break all records for attendance. Holiday rates will be in force, and it is expected that every live teacher, principal and superintendent in the State will be present.

The programme of the general sessions and the several departments have been practically completed and will be published in about ten days. Some of the best speakers in South Carolina, have consented to make addresses, among them are Senator B. R. Tillman, Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the University of South Carolina Col. O. J. Bond, superintendent of the South Carolina Military Academy, Rev. J. Henry Harms, president of Newberry College, Supt.-Elect John E. Sweeney, Hon. John G. Richards of Kershaw, Judge Geo. W. Gage, of Chester, Dr. Wm. Burdell and other well known public men and educators. Miss Nance of the School Improvement Association has just secured the consent of Prof. P. P. Claxton of the University of Tennessee to make the leading address before that organization.

Besides the general programme of the association, each of the affiliated organizations and departments have arranged attractive programmes. Supt. O. B. Martin of the Association of County Superintendents, Miss Mary Nance president of the School Improvement Association, Prof. W. K. Tate, head of the Association of Town and City Superintendents, Dr. P. H. Mell president of the Association of Colleges, Miss Minnie MacFeat, president of the Kindergarten Association, and Miss Pope, president of the Primary Department, have all secured the best available material for their respective programmes.

The halls and lobbies of the State House will be used for the occasion. The school exhibit will be displayed in the lobby on the second floor and here also will be located the headquarters of the association, where each teacher is requested to report upon arrival and secure a membership card and badge.

A reception will be tendered the visiting teachers by the teachers of the schools and colleges of Columbia, Thursday afternoon, December 30, in the lobby and library. Music will form an interesting part of each evening's programme. Misses Nance and Selby have been appointed at the head of the committees of the afternoon reception and music, while Col. A. R. Banks heads the general reception committee. Although the crowd will be large ample hotel accommodation at reasonable rates has been provided. Col. Banks will take pleasure in arranging board in advance for all who will write him.

V-C COMPANY NEEDS MONEY. Gives Lien on All its Properties as Security for Loan of Fifteen Million Dollars.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 24.—The Virginia-Carolina Chemical company filed a mortgage in the Bibb county superior court here today on its property given to secure the sum of \$15,000,000 borrowed through the Central Trust company of New York. The interest named is 5 per cent. and the tenure of the mortgage is 15 years. The document covers about 100 printed pages. It is understood that the mortgage is to be recorded in every county and State in which the company has a plant. The company has a plant in South Macon for the manufacture of guano.

STATE TEACHERS MEETING.

Next Meeting to be Held in Columbia, December 30th, to January 1st—Prominent Educator on the Programme.

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PAPER FROM COTTON STALKS.

Government Bureau Thinks Paper May be Manufactured From Useless By-Product of South's Staple.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Paper is to be manufactured from cotton stalks, a heretofore useless by-product, according to a report to the bureau of manufactures. A company, capitalized at \$500,000 has been organized at Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose. It is claimed that paper can be made from cotton stalks at a cost of about \$15 per ton.

WOFFORD PROFESSOR RESIGNS.

Spartanburg, Nov. 24.—Dr. A. B. Cooke has resigned the chair of modern languages at Wofford College to accept a similar position at Throop College, Pasadena, Cal., of which Dr. J. A. B. Scherer, formerly of Newberry, is president. Dr. Cooke will leave here the latter part of December, and will enter upon his professorship January 1. He has been connected with Wofford College for more than twelve years, and his going away will cause universal regret at the college and in the city. He is a man of splendid character, has traveled extensively and is a most excellent teacher of German and French. His friends congratulate him upon his promotion.

GRAND AUTO RACES.

FRENCHMAN DRIVING A FIAT, TAKES FIRST HONOR AT SAVANNAH.

One Minor Accident During Entire Race—Victor Hemery, Another Frenchman, Driving the German Benz Car No. 8, Finished Second, 56 Seconds Separating Them.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 26.—The power of six score horses crashing and roaring in the cylinders of a Fiat car, sent plunging through changing fog and sunshine over 402 miles of illac oiled roadways by the experienced hands of Louis Wagner, today won the most spectacular, the longest and the fastest international automobile race ever held in the country. Fate played a game of hide and seek with three grim and grimy hooded figures that sat behind big steering wheels and throttles and fought with skill and daring for an advantage of seconds at the finish of the more than six hours of driving for the honor of a trophy cup and a purse of gold.

The three drivers who clung together from the very start were shuffled about like so many cards. For a time there was a fourth figure in the leading column until a caprice of fortune sent one pitching from the road. Out of the mass of wreckage, Fritz Erie, who had been driving the German Benz No. 19, was taken with a broken nose and a broken jaw. It was not until the last minute of the last lap that the tide of victory turned toward Wagner. Nazarro, the wonderful Italian driver, holder of world's records and winner of countless contests, who had clung tenaciously to a narrow margin of lead for more than 100 miles, persisted long enough at the supply points to change a weakening tire and lost.

The treacherous rubber tubing burst as he was about to enter the home stretch and the three minutes of delay sent the grand prix winner of last year and his Fiat No. 6 from first to third position. Hemery, in a German Benz No. 8, took second honors. It was not until the official time was announced that the actual winner was known—that Wagner had hurled himself to victory by the slender margin of 56 seconds. Hemery was the first to finish the 16 laps of the race, and enthusiastic thousands hailed him as winner without heed of the six minutes' grace which Wagner held. Hemery being sent away at the start at 9:52 and Wagner not getting the word to go until 9:58.

The minutes of waiting after Hemery had driven the big Benz car over the flush line seemed like hours to the adherents of the missing car and like fractional seconds to the men who had already made the journey. It was just as the fifth of the flying minutes was ticking itself away a blast of bugles and the waving of red watchmen's flags set up the roar of "car coming" from the most wildly excited throng of spectators ever gathered at a racing course. Eyes were strained to the elbow in the stretch not half a mile away. At last it came, the car, and it was red.

"Wagner! Wagner! Wagner!" cried the crowd. Pitching down the straight-away, the red car tore for the fateful line, the big white number, "14", glowing from the radiator and from the sides of the hood.

Wagner drove a remarkable steady race. He stopped several times for supplies and once seemed to be in serious trouble right in front of the grandstand. Something was wrong beneath the car and down under the maze of cranks and wheels the mechanic plunged. In a jiffy he was through. Wagner meantime had been pouring gasoline into one tank with his right hand and lubricating oil into another with his left.

It was this delay that took Wagner out of the lead in 12 of the 16 laps of the race and gave it to Nazarro.

Wagner is a Frenchman. In 1903 he won the Vanderbilt cup race in a French car.

In winning this first grand prize race of the Automobile Club of America, Wagner set a new record for road racing in this country. George Robertson in the Vanderbilt cup race of 258 miles last month set the mark at 64.3 miles an hour. Today for the longer distance of 402 miles Wagner raised it to 65.5. He averaged 23 minutes to each one of the 16 laps that measured 25.13 miles. His fastest lap was made in 21.50, but the lap honors of the day went to DePalma at the wheel of Fiat No. 18, who twice made the circuit in 21.36, an average of about 70 miles an hour.

Herbert Shannon, of Chester county, died in Asheville. While a student at Furman university he contracted measles, which settled on his lungs, and he was sent to Asheville for his health.

The Aiken institute has decided to give tuition to all pupils from Aiken free of charge.

A \$10,000 ice plant will be installed in Anderson within the next sixty days.

GREAT SCANDAL IN PARIS.

MADAME STEINHEIL CONFESSES TO KNOWLEDGE OF DOUBLE MURDER.

She is Now Charged With Poisoning Faure—Humbert, Dreyfus and Syveton Affairs Pale Into Insignificance in Comparison With the Present Revelations.

Paris, Nov. 26.—The arrest of Madame Etiehell tonight, following her confession today that for months since the murder of her husband and Madame Japy, who were found strangled in the home of the artist on the morning of May 31, her attempt to find the assassins and the innumerable fantastic clues furnished the police and the newspapers were only a desperate farce to conceal the real author of the crime, whom she knew, affords Paris the biggest sensation it has had for years.

The excitement produced from time to time by the Humbert, Dreyfus and Syveton affairs pale into insignificance by comparison and the revelations which crowded thick and fast during the day, pointing to the possible exposure of a national scandal, promise to attract world-wide attention.

Unprecedented scenes were witnessed at the palace of justice today while the woman was under examination, guards being required to restrain the crowds from entering. On the boulevards men fought for newspapers, containing accounts of the case, while in the lobbies of parliament, the Nationalists created a hubbub by threatening to call the government into account unless orders were given immediately to probe the scandal to the bottom.

Minister of Justice Bryan is reported already to have begun a secret inquiry into the case to determine the truth of the allegation printed here this afternoon that M. Leydet, the examining magistrate, entertained relations with Mme. Steinheil which induced him to stifle the affair.

Political opponents of the government, like Henri Rochefort, have been trying to make political capital of the affair by seeking to force an exposure of the scandal connected with the mysterious death of Felix Faure, president of the republic, in 1899. Although hushed up at the time, it was common knowledge of those behind the scenes that Mme. Steinheil was with M. Faure at the Elysee palace when Faure died.

After M. Faure's death, Mme. Steinheil, who admitted last night that she hated her husband, formed other alliances, some of them with men of political importance. She confessed last night and again today before the authorities that at the time of the murder of her husband and M. Japy she had a lover. He is believed to be a rich nobleman who is now absent from Paris. The police, convinced that Alexandre Wolff was not connected with the tragedy, released him tonight.

It is stated tonight that Mme. Steinheil is definitely charged with complicity in the murder of her husband and Mme. Japy.

In a later examination before Magistrate Leydet, there was a dramatic scene when after Mme. Steinheil, having insisted again and again that Wolff was the real assassin, her daughter threw herself on her knees before Mme. Steinheil, crying out: "Mama, mama, confess all, I implore you." The mother in a burst of tears responded: "Before my daughter, I swear I am innocent."

The anti-Semitic Libre Parole openly charges Mme. Steinheil with having poisoned President Faure because he was opposed to revisionism in the Dreyfus case.

The crime in question was committed the night of May 31. Mme. Japy was murdered at the same time as Steinheil. Steinheil was a portrait painter and a grand-nephew of Meissonier. The assassination of the woman, however, is supposed to have been incidental to the killing of Steinheil. He was the man it was desired to get out of the way. Steinheil, his wife and Mme. Japy lived together. The wife was found bound and gagged in bed, and at first she declared that she had been thus treated by three men and a woman, all unknown to her.

Alexandre Wolff, the man accused today by Mme. Steinheil, is the son of a woman who was formerly employed in the Steinheil family as a cook.

CUMMINS ELECTED TO SENATE.

Iowa Governor Elevated to Seat in the Upper House by Strict Party Vote of Legislature.

Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 24.—By a strict party vote of 109 to 35 Gov. Albert B. Cummins today was elected United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator William B. Allison, whose term would have expired on March 4, 1909. The joint session of the legislature quickly fulfilled the mandate of the recent primary vote. The Democratic minority voted solidly for Claude Porter.

STEAMER SINKS OFF SANDY HOOK.

Liner Finance is Rammed by Freight-er And Goes Down.

New York, Nov. 26.—In the thick of a fog off Sandy Hook today the stout steel freighter, Georgic, of the White Star Line, rammed and sank the lightly laden Panama steamer, Finance, outward bound with 85 passengers, the Finance going down within ten minutes, carrying to their death three of her passengers and one of the crew. The rest of the passengers, who included 19 women and 14 children as well as others of the crew were rescued by the boats of the Georgic. The freighter was not damaged.

Miss Irene Campbell, of Panama, a passenger who was lost, clung frantically to the rail of the sinking vessel and could not be persuaded to release her hold, nor were the men who manned the small boats able to remove her. She was seen clinging determinedly as the vessel was engulfed. Wm. H. Todd, third assistant engineer, jumped overboard and was lost. When a roll call of the passengers of the Finance was called, it was found that Charles H. Schweinler, a policeman of Panama, and Henry Muller, a railroad conductor of Panama, had disappeared, and there is little doubt that they were drowned.

The disaster occurred in the main ship channel off Sandy Hook at 3 o'clock this morning, and as both vessels were groping their way through a fog. The Finance had weighed anchor and was picking her way down the Swash Channel, when Capt. Mowbray who was on the bridge, heard the whistle of an approaching liner. The Finance was immediately started astern, and was slowly backing when the Georgic, in-bound from Liverpool, loomed out of the fog and a moment later crashed into the port side, and just abaft the beam of the Finance. The prow of the freighter penetrated the side of the Finance nearly ten feet, tearing away an unoccupied stateroom and leaving a ragged hole, through which the water rushed in.

U. S. TO BUY POLO PONIES.

War Department Calls For 500 "Small Messenger Horses."

Washington, Nov. 24.—In order to encourage polo playing in the United States army, the war department is in the market for the purchase of 300 polo ponies, or "small messenger horses" as they are called. One hundred and seventy of the desired 500 have already been obtained from a contractor.

This contractor was to have purchased the full number, but delivered only 170 of the animals. The quartermaster-general department is now in the open market for the rest. The cost above the contractor's price will be charged to him.

It is planned to distribute five horses to each troop of cavalry and each battery of field and mounted artillery.

Hat Pins

made out of Real Roses



A Live Rose Before Metalizing

The Same Rose Metalized and Mounted

Real Rose Hat Pins

It does not seem possible, yet it is true, that these Hat Pins are made out of real live roses, changed entirely into metal by a secret process, preserving every detail of the rose from which each pin is made. They can not break, and will last forever. This discovery is without doubt one of the lost arts of the ancient Egyptians. They are the most beautiful of all Hat Pins. No two are alike. Finished in five colors, to conform to the prevailing fashions in millinery. Made in six sizes, from the smallest rose bud to the full blown flower. These pins are made by the genuine "DELAMOTHE" secret process, the only process by which an open rose can be perfectly metalized. Don't buy an inferior imitation. All genuine "DELAMOTHE" Metalized Real Rose Hat Pins have the name stamped on the pin.

We have the exclusive sale of "DELAMOTHE" products for this city. See the exhibit in our window of this wonderful discovery.

W. A. THOMPSON, JEWELER.