

PROTECTORATE FOR LIBERIA.

AFRICAN REPUBLIC TO PRACTICALLY BE TERRITORY OF UNITED STATES.

Commissioner Falkner Responsible For Statement—London Papers Sound Warning Note—Monroe Doctrine Up Again.

London, July 28.—The British press is manifesting the liveliest interest in the report that the United States is henceforth to exercise a practical control of the affairs of the Republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.

Without exception the papers believe the enlargement of the American sphere of influence in Liberia will prove beneficial and will be welcomed by other powers that have been troubled by problems arising in Liberia. The Morning Mail says the change "will affect history as perhaps no other movement in the last 20 years except the fall of Port Arthur."

The basis for these comments is an interview with R. H. Faulkner, United States Commissioner to Liberia, in which he said that America planned to take entire charge of the republic's finances, military organization, agriculture and boundary question.

The Evening Globe believes the movement a good thing for Liberia, but doubts whether it will benefit the United States.

"The statesmen of the United States," it says, "are gradually leaving safe paths for the stormy province of world politics, and they may find trouble ahead. If the United States expands to Africa or to whatever country she may choose, the world's statesmen will begin to question how far the Monroe doctrine applies."

"The guardianship of the United States is the best solution of the Liberian difficulty," the Pall Mall Gazette says.

The Evening Standard says: "No one will grudge the United States the 'white man's burden' that it has undertaken. We have enough of our own."

A favorite solution of the race problem has ever been the establishment of a colony for negroes, self-governed and independent, but the failure of the Liberian experiment seems to prove conclusively the utter impracticability of this plan.

The colony of Liberia was not a result of the Civil War, as is commonly supposed, but was founded in 1822. Even at that early date the race question was a perplexing one, and it was the National Colonization Society of America that was responsible for the colonization of the free blacks of the United States in West Africa.

The settlers at first met with bitter opposition from the natives, who were then engaged in a flourishing slave trade. When this was overcome other difficulties arose, and the society's agents returned to the United States with the less persevering of the colonists.

A leader then arose in one determined negro, Elijah Johnson, and the work was got under way. From the start Liberia had rather a precarious existence, but in 1847 it was declared an independent republic, and finally, in 1861, it was recognized by the United States as a sovereign state.

The government was based on that of this country and the Constitution framed after that of the United States. There was a President, Vice-President, council of six ministers and a Senate and House of Representatives, the two bodies consisting of 22 members.

The franchise was granted to all of negro blood who owned real estate, but the natives cared little for the privilege of voting. No foreigner was allowed to own land without the consent of the government. The state consisted of four counties—Mezurdia, Granbassa, Sinoe and Maryland. The last-named (Maryland) was founded in 1831 and declared independent in 1854, but about 1860 it became a part of the older colony. The capital of Liberia is Monrovia, named after President Monroe, and various other towns are named in honor of those who have rendered assistance, such as Edina, which commemorates the financial aid sent by Edinburgh.

Military service is compulsory for all males between 16 and 50. The regular army numbers about 1,000 and the militia 500. English is the official language of the country and there is a combination of American and British standards in the administration of its affairs, English coin being used, for instance, and accounts generally kept in American money figures.

Perhaps the location of the colony was an insurmountable impediment. The climate of Liberia is said to be the hottest on the globe, January being the warmest month and four other months unceasingly rainy. The coast line is about 400 miles long, but is developed for a width of only seven miles, and commerce could never be carried on extensively, since the coast is very dangerous for vessels. The soil is rich, the Liberian coffee being especially famed, but there is

little or no manufacturing in the republic. There is some exportation of rubber, but this is controlled by a syndicate.

Rev. Ernest Lyon, colored, of Baltimore, Md., was the United States Minister to Liberia for many years and was only a few weeks ago supplanted by William D. Crum, whose appointment as Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C., by ex-President Roosevelt aroused such bitter feeling throughout the South in 1903.

WIDER, BROKEN, ARRESTED.

Taken by Officers Near Bank He Had Robbed.

New York, July 29.—A frail little man with grey hair and hollow eyes in whose manner and presence there was nothing to suggest that, single-handed he had coolly lifted \$50,000 in bonds and stocks from the strong box of a bank, was arrested today in a downtown restaurant, not five minutes' walk from the bank he had robbed. He was Erwin Wider, the missing cashier of the Russo-Chinese Bank. In the Court of General Sessions, his lawyer, Leon Ginsberg, said that he would plead guilty and he was committed to the Tombs in default of \$25,000 bail.

Ginsberg pleaded vainly with Judge Warren Foster for a lower amount, saying none of this money is in my client's possession. It was all swallowed up in Wall street speculation.

Almost as Wider was arrested, the grand jury handed up an indictment against him, charging specifically that he stole three certificates, one of fifty shares, and two others of twenty-five shares each of Baltimore and Ohio stock, and that he disposed of them through the brokerage house of Dick Brothers, on May 22, last. This indicates that the theft had been going on for weeks and possibly for months before it was discovered.

How such a state of affairs could have existed is difficult to understand, for at least three other officers of the bank had access to the safety deposit box, in which the bank's securities were kept, and the box itself was brought daily to the officers of the bank, where it was kept during business hours, in the bank's safe. Brokers with whom Wider traded have said that he called up from the bank to give them orders over the telephone.

The arrest today was due to the persistence with which detectives trailed Wider's wife. She was in consultation last night with Mrs. Ginsberg, whose husband, besides being Wider's lawyer, was also his neighbor.

And then she was traced today to the restaurant, where her own husband was arrested. Wider himself was pitifully broken. His lawyer said he was a sick man and he looked it. As he was led into the Tombs he collapsed.

Ginsberg's statement today that all the sum stolen had been eaten up in speculation would seem to indicate that the bank will never recover a dollar. It has been said heretofore that suits will be fled against the brokers with whom Wider dealt, but no such suits have yet been instituted.

Wider will be arraigned for pleading next Monday.

T. P. A. NOT IN POLITICS.

Card From J. W. Lillard, Secretary of South Carolina Division of That Order.

To the Editor of The State.

I notice in your issue of this date that G. H. Mahon claims to have been indorsed for the office of railroad commissioner by the T. P. A. I regret very much the necessity of entering into the public prints about this matter, but it is a well known fact that the T. P. A. as an organization can not enter into politics in support of one candidate against another, and I wish to say that my records as State secretary of the South Carolina division, T. P. A. of A., do not show that any candidate has been indorsed for any position.

Mr. Mahon doubtless lays his claim of support from the T. P. A. to the fact that a great many of those in attendance upon the annual convention of the T. P. A. in Greenville during May 1, talked favorably of his candidacy and some doubtless told him they would vote for him; however, there were less than 150 members of the T. P. A. in attendance upon this convention, and they had no authority to promise to Mr. Mahon, or any other candidate, the support of the 1,050 members of this State division. This article does not mean that I, personally, am opposed to Mr. Mahon, but is simply to "keep the record straight."

Jno. W. Lillard,
Sec. S. C. Div. T. P. A. of A.
Columbia, S. C., July 21, 1910

There is only one political big gun. Until he ceases fire, his size must be respected, if for no more than its former roar. Uncle Joseph is, of course, the subject of our verbosity.

DECISION FOR RAILROAD CO.

Judge Wilson Orders Injunction Against North Western Railroad Company to Be Dissolved.

The case of Julia V. Beck, plaintiff vs. The North Western Railroad Co., defendants, has been followed with a great deal of interest by the people of Sumter, and the decision of Judge John S. Wilson, which follows, will be read with interest:

State of South Carolina—Court of Common Pleas.

ORDER
Julia V. Beck, Plaintiff, vs North Western Railroad Co., of South Carolina.

On July 16th, His Honor, Judge R. W. Memminger granted an order of injunction, ex parte, upon the complaint of the plaintiff, restraining the Defendant from making excavations on a certain tract of land described in the complaint until the further order of court.

The complaint and order of injunction were served upon the defendant on the 18th day of July, and thereupon due notice, accompanied by affidavits in behalf of the Defendant, a motion was made before me on the 25th inst., to dissolve and set aside the temporary order of injunction.

The motion was fully argued before me, upon the motion, upon the showing made by the complaint on the part of the plaintiff and the affidavits on the part of the defendant in opposition thereto, and the affidavits on the part of the plaintiff in reply.

It appears that in the year 1887, with a view to encourage the Eutawville railroad company, under its charter theretofore granted by the general assembly, to build and construct its railroad and for other considerations mentioned, various land holders along the rights of way of the said railroad, entered into a contract, whereby they, all and each of them, agreed, in consideration of the premises, that they would grant, release and convey unto said railroad corporation, a strip of land for a railway one hundred feet in width on each side of the center of the main track of the proposed line of railway.

Amongst the signers of this agreement, was one J. Adger Smythe, who, at that time, was the owner in fee of the lands described in the complaint, and under whom both parties hereto claim title.

It further appears that the said railroad was built and constructed about the year 1889, and that the said strips of land of the measurements above stated, was laid out by the persons in charge of the survey and construction of said railroad; this strip of land extending through the premises described in the complaint, partly through Pocotaligo Swamp, and the remainder of said strip through an open field.

In the process of construction, the trees along the roadway extending through Pocotaligo Swamp, were cut down and cleared out to the limit of the right-of-way.

It also appears that the construction force excavated the earth on the east side of the line of railway nearly the entire length through the premises involved, to a width of one hundred feet from the centre of the track and on the western side to a distance of thirty-five feet from the centre of said track, the earth thus excavated being used to fill in the trestle of the railroad, in part, through Pocotaligo Swamp. The defendant company finding it necessary to render its Pocotaligo Swamp trestle more safe and secure for the transportation of passengers and freight, began preparations, and shortly before the commencement of this action, had located a firm of contractors with its steam shovel and entire construction plant, for the purpose of excavating additional earth within its right-of-way, to build up its roadway along the trestle in Pocotaligo Swamp.

The Defendant Company claims the title and right to said roadway under the conveyances from the Eutawville Railroad Company, and its successors, this company having purchased the same in February, 1895, and is in possession, as well, under said successive conveyance, as under its own charter.

So far as the Defendant is concerned, the only change being by amendment to the original charter of the Wilson and Summerton Railroad Company, by changing its name to the "North Western Railroad Company of South Carolina."

From the time of the building of the railroad until the present time, the Defendant and its predecessors, had such possession of the railroad track and right-of-way, as it was capable of holding and exercising and was continuously using the same for railroad purposes.

This, under the case of *Matthews vs. Railroad*, 67 S. C., page 507, and *Harmon vs. Railroad Company*, 72 S. C., page 235, was equivalent to notice of the rights of the Defendant, and in *Matthews vs. Railroad*, supra. It was held that the maintenance and operation of the track is equivalent to an assertion of right to the entire

width of the right-of-way.

Independently, however, of the Defendant's right to enter and excavate the earth on the premises in question it appears that the Plaintiff, if she has any remedy, would have adequate remedy at law.

I conclude, therefore, that the Order of Injunction granted by his Honor, Judge Memminger, as aforesaid, should be, and is hereby vacated and set aside, and IT IS SO ORDERED.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Judge 3rd Judicial Circuit of S. C.
Manning, S. C., July 29, 1910.
Nunc Protunc.

MINNESOTA CONVENTION STORM.

Democrats Nominate John Lind for Governor.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 28.—Democratic storm signals, which were flying when the State Democratic convention met here today, were torn to shreds by the tempest of feeling which was let loose late this afternoon over the nomination of John Lind for Governor, and the attempt to introduce a direct resolution in the party platform favoring county option.

For more than three hours there was no let up to the scene of disorder, except for a few moments, when Chairman Michael Daly managed to make himself heard after terrific pounding with a piece of two by four scantling, which he used as a gavel.

Mutterings of trouble were heard early in the day and an unusual condition existed. The entire convention was a unit in declaring that John Lind was one of the best Democrats in Minnesota. They were all his friends, but divided into two factions, one declaring that Lind must be nominated despite his repeated refusal to be a candidate for the nomination, and his final flat declaration in a telegram from Portland, Oregon, that he would not accept the nomination if made; the other declaring that John Lind had been Governor of Minnesota and had nothing to gain by the nomination, and that he was of sufficient importance to have his wishes heeded by the convention.

The latter faction manoeuvred, argued, shook their fists at the chairman and at the other side, while those who were bent on nominating Lind howled, hissed and completely blocked the proceedings, until by sheer force of noise and enthusiasm they won their point and secured the nomination. After the Lind nomination was out of the way the nominations of the other candidates were quickly made by acclamation.

On the matter of resolutions there was no contention, except for a plan on county options. The committee on resolutions heard the resolutions offered by the county optionists and then voted them down and inserted a plank declaring for the initiative and referendum, which the committee declared would answer the same purpose.

On national issues the platform says:

"We deplore the weakness and timidity of President Taft, who with his own campaign promises still fresh, but dominated by the predatory interests, weakly failed to use the tremendous forces of his high office to force a recreant congressional majority to do its duty of tariff reform. No subsequent effort to fulfill party promises can atone for this supreme failure to restore public confidence.

"We condemn the national administration for initial effort to prevent the conservation of national resources and have nothing but contempt for its insincere efforts to appear to support conservation, after public disapproval of its course was manifested.

"We condemn the retention of Richard A. Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior, after the exposure of his methods of conducting the affairs of that office relating to conservation and declare it to be a national scandal.

"We deplore the discharge of Gifford Pinchot from the office of chief forester as a national crime.

"The Democrats of Minnesota commend the Republican insurgents of Minnesota for their vote on the Payne bill. We demand the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people."

A resolution favoring additional laws protecting women wage earners and several other State issues of minor importance were included in the platform.

If the candidates cut personalities out of their banalities, what will they talk about? Their exchanges of wit and near-wit have stirred up something of an interest in the stumping tour, and now we see them about to slay the goose that has been laying the golden egg.

The Legare-Lesene act will be sorely missed from the circuit.

According to Speaker Cannon, the Payne-Aldrich tariff speaks for itself. In the opinion of most people it speaks against itself.—Philadelphia Record.

Will Stallward, a negro, was drowned near Aiken.

FELL FROM WINDOW.

Prof. Barrow's Mother-in-Law Seriously Injured at Clemson.

Clemson College, July 28.—Mrs. Mims, the mother of Mrs. D. N. Barrow, fell from the second-story window of Prof. Barrow's residence today at noon, and was seriously hurt. Mrs. Mims' home is near Fort Worth, Texas.

THE DARK CORNER.

A. B. Williams in Roanoke Times.

With some surprise we observe various southern newspapers print and apparently accept as a fact a story from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of the appearance before the national conference of Charities and Corrections in that city of Mrs. Shankie "of the Squirrel Mountain School in the Dark Corner of South Carolina." Mrs. Shankie is made to tell of conditions in her school and neighborhood supposed to be typical of those in the southern mountain countries. She is quoted as saying that the boys at her school shoot pistols around her head, that preachers who go into the section are shot at and chased off, that the people generally practically are savages and uncivilized.

The story bears falsehood—probably the falsehood of a newspaper reporter—on the face of it. The woman is represented as saying that her scholars have become so far civilized that they raised last year "six bales of cotton and 100 bushels of corn" on the 108 acres of school land. If they have succeeded in raising cotton in the depths of the mountains, they have done what nobody ever before succeeded in doing.

We happen to know this special Dark Corner quite intimately and also the people who live in it. They have some moonshine stills, but they treat revenue officers as revenue officers treat them. They do not shoot at strangers or waste ammunition firing around the heads of school teachers. They have churches and we never have heard of a preacher being molested. To the contrary all through the southern mountains the Methodist and Baptist preachers have done far more to run the blockade stills into the farm hollows and to put the moonshiners out of business than the United States government has been able to do in forty years.

The mountain people have their own rows among themselves and settle according to their own codes. That is because they have been isolated people with little access to towns and courts; but they are getting out of that. In most of the mountain sections it can be said as was said of England in King Alfonso's time, that a maiden might walk through it from end to end with a crock of gold on her head and never be disturbed or injured. They pester nobody who doesn't pester them. They attend to their own business, and want other people to do likewise. They are as eager for education as any people in the world and when they get religion get it as hard and stand to it as faithfully and rigidly as any people in the world. They have their peculiar faults and their peculiar virtues, but nearly always they have character and force which if directed in the right ways will make them the strongest people on the continent. The evidence of this is that in all the towns and cities along the foot hills of the mountains from Virginia to Arkansas some of the very strongest and foremost men in every department of life are of mountain stock. When they are mean they are pizen mean, as we say in the Dark Corner, and when they are good they are good and solid as beaten and tested gold and will stay with the right man in the right cause as long as a piece of them is left to wiggle.

There is no sense or justice in allowing these people to be advertised to the world as swaggering murderers, savage ruffians. As fast as they get a chance they develop into the finest kind of men and women. Like all people who are kept shut off to themselves and denied advantages, they have prejudices, and their prejudices are strong, but where the world gets to them they play their hand against it and their part in it as well as any people we know.

In the South Carolina Dark Corner is some mighty good, straight, clean strain Anglo-Saxon, Irish and Scotch stock, that has been kept pure. Through generations of poverty and ignorance its instincts have lived. We suspect it is the same way with other Dark Corners of the southern mountains. The churches and school houses are claiming them. All the mines that can be opened and the riches that can be dug from the mountains will be of small value to the minds of sturdy, real manhood and strong workahood that advancing education and religion and opportunity will develop among them and bring out to vitalize the low lands.

*In buying a cough medicine, don't be afraid to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it, and relief is sure to follow. Especially recommended for coughs, colds and whooping cough. Sold by W. W. Sibert.

HOW TO BE HANDSOME.

From the Man's Magazine Page of The Delineator.

By Charles Battell Loomis.
To be handsome is not always to be good, but there is surely no harm in being handsome if you can become so without spoiling your face. For years I was considered homely. My best friends admitted it and my enemies made unkind reference to it. I knew that there were dermatologists who were perfectly willing to give silver bridges to bridgeless noses, dazzling brilliance to lack-luster eyes, and ravishing outlines to hideous profiles, but I did not care to go to the expense. I determined to be my own dermatologist.

I have drawn an outline of my profile as it was before I began to work on my face. It will be seen that, while intellectual, it was not handsome. My ear was too long and nose too like a toe, while my brow needed building up and my chin pushing forward. My eye, while not beautiful, had character, and I decided not to alter that, but the other features needed manipulation.

I began with my nose. When I went to bed I lay on my back with a flat-iron bound to my nose. It was painful at first, but I soon got used to it, and day by day my nose changed its shape until at last it was perfect. I next tried sleeping standing up in a specially prepared bed, with heavy weights hung to my chin. This had a tendency to bring my chin forward. Luckily I was out of a job, so I was able to do my sleeping in the daytime. To give myself a high brow I made a hat like those used by hatters to ascertain the size of the head. This I screwed on my head on retiring, increasing the pressure each night. I also took double doses of headache powders as I needed them. As I look back it does not seem more than six months that I labored with my visage, but my diary tells me it took a year.

I append a profile of my face as it was after I had secured beauty for myself. The difference between the two profiles is great and the torture was great, but it is certainly pleasant to hear people say whenever I appear in public: "Who is that strikingly handsome man?"

SOUTH'S COTTON CROP POOR.

Report of National Ginner's Association Give Condition Up to July 25 As 72.9 Per Cent.

Memphis, Tenn., July 29.—The report of the National Ginner's Association, issued here today, indicates a condition of 72.9 per cent. for cotton up to July 25.

This, the report says, with average of weather conditions, would seem to indicate a yield of from 11,000,000 to 11,500,000 bales.

The report by States follows: Alabama 67; Arkansas 70; Florida 72; Georgia 67; Louisiana 64; Mississippi 68; North Carolina 73; Oklahoma 83; South Carolina 68; Tennessee 75; Texas 78; average 72.9.

Americans have discovered pretty nearly everything first except America—and they would have discovered that if they had had a fair show.—New York Mail.

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