

PUBLICITY BILL PASSED.

MOST DRASTIC CAMPAIGN LEGISLATION ADOPTED IN CONGRESS.

Measure, as Adopted by Upper House, Puts Congressional Expenditures at \$5,000; Senatorial, \$10,000.

Washington, July 17.—The most drastic campaign publicity legislation ever passed in either branch of congress was adopted by the senate today practically without a dissenting vote. Urging the pre-election publicity bill passed by the house as a basis, the senate considered during the day a proposed law, with the following important features:

No candidate for the senate or house shall spend in the election more than a sum equal to ten cents for each voter in his district or State. No senatorial candidate shall spend a total of more than \$10,000 in the primary and general election; and no candidate for the house shall spend more than \$5,000.

Publicity must be given to all primary campaign contributions and expenditures.

All general election expenses must be made public before the election, beginning 15 days before the election and making publication each six days until election.

All promises of political jobs must be made public. The bill further makes it illegal to promise political places in order to secure election support, or to aid in influencing the election of any member of a State legislature.

The bill will be the subject of a probably prolonged conference between the two houses. It originated in the house as a part of the Democratic legislative programme and was designated to require the publication of expenditures before election, which is not required by the existing publicity law.

The Republicans in the house unsuccessfully attempted to extend the bill to cover primary election expenses. In the senate today the primary election amendment, coupled with more radical amendments, was adopted with little opposition.

The senate amendments authorized by the committee on privileges and elections required publicity of all primary election expenses and all pledges of political jobs or favors. Some objection to this was made on the ground that primary elections were not within the control of congress. The amendment was finally adopted, however, by a vote of 50 to 7. Senators Bacon, Bailey, Bankhead, Johnston, Bryan, Overman and Taylor voting against it.

The more rigid portion of the bill, limiting the amount senatorial or congressional candidates may spend in any election and prohibiting the making of all campaign pledges, was proposed by Senator Reed of Missouri, and adopted only after a long debate.

Senator Reed referred to the campaign expense statement filed by Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin, showing expenditure of approximately \$117,000 and to other large sums spent by senatorial candidates. He finally offered an amendment putting the total expenditure by any candidate at a sum not to exceed ten cents per head for the voters in the candidate's State. Senator Borah said this would permit a senatorial candidate in New York to spend nearly \$200,000 in his election, while candidates in Nevada could spend only about \$1,000 each.

The Reed amendment was defeated once, but was renewed and adopted.

GREEN AND GAYNOR AFTER-MATH.

House Committee to Probe Payments in Celebrated Case.

Washington, July 17.—Investigation into the payments by the department of justice, in the celebrated Greene and Gaynor case, in connection with frauds against the Government in harbor improvements at Savannah, will be a feature of this week's proceedings of the House committee on expenditures in the department of justice.

The committee has information that, besides employing the district attorney of the Savannah district, at a salary of \$3,500 a year, and the assistant attorney at a salary of \$2,500 a year, both in addition to their regular salaries as officers of the Government, the department employed in these cases one, E. I. Johnson, an expert accountant, at \$25 a day and expenses for eleven years, and that Johnson, alone, has drawn from the Federal treasurer, for his Greene and Gaynor researches, no less than \$100,000.

It was after the chairman of the committee had written the department of justice about this matter last week, that the department gave out the statement that \$75,000 more of the hidden Greene and Gaynor treasure had been recovered.

MILLION AND A HALF A MILE.

Record Valuation for Railroad Property in Ohio Set Up by Terminal Assessment.

Columbus, O., July 17.—A record valuation for Ohio railroads was made by the State tax commission today in the case of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, whose only Ohio property is a Cincinnati terminal, 56-100 of a mile long. For this, the commission fixed a valuation of \$373,700, which would make a basis approximately of \$1,500,000 a mile. The former valuation was \$291,245.

Other valuations increased today include the Louisville and Nashville from \$205,625 to \$462,700.

ROOSEVELT THREATENED RUSSIA.

Czar Refused to Be Terrified by the Big Club of the "Rough Rider."

St. Petersburg, July 17.—Count Witte is about to publish a pamphlet giving his version of the negotiations for the treaty of Portsmouth, which will arouse profound interest both in Europe and America.

Americans will be astonished to read Witte's account of the part played by Roosevelt at the critical juncture of the negotiations.

Count Witte says at the first meeting of the conference the Japanese submitted their peace conditions, twelve in number, and at a cursory glance Count Witte declared them absolutely unacceptable.

In particular he rejected the four final conditions—namely, the Japanese demand for war indemnity, the limitations of Russian maritime power in the Pacific, the surrender of Saghalian and the surrender of the Russian warships stationed in neutral ports.

Thus the negotiations seemed in a very bad way when President Roosevelt prevailed on the Japanese to submit their first eight points for discussion which ended in an agreement being reached upon them.

As to the four remaining points the Japanese representative, Count Komura, offered to give up the demand for indemnity, the limitation of the Russian maritime power in the Pacific, and the delivery of Russian warships, but insisted on the cession of the southern part of Saghalian to Japan, being willing to allow Russia to retain the northern part on condition that she pay Japan twelve hundred million yen.

Count Witte refused this latter condition, considering it merely a veiled insistence on indemnity.

At the last moment, when Witte was preparing to leave Portsmouth, President Roosevelt sent a dispatch to the czar, in which he openly espoused the Japanese cause, says the count. He declared he considered the Japanese demand perfectly justified and right, adding that refusal by Russia might bring about a loss of her possessions in eastern Siberia. The president sent a similar dispatch to the foreign office at St. Petersburg.

The czar replied through Ambassador Meyer to the effect that peace could only be concluded on the basis of the first eight points already concurred in by both parties.

Thereupon President Roosevelt made another attempt to force the Japanese demand on Russia through Mr. Meyer. He informed the czar that fifty million pounds sterling was deposited by Japan with a number of American banks which would be available to continue the war. He also enlarged upon the dangerous, almost fatal, consequence for Russia, of its continuance.

The czar replied that his former position was unchanged, and at the same time telegraphed the Russian representative to leave Portsmouth forthwith.

At this extremely critical juncture Count Witte received notice that Japan unconditionally waived its demand. Thus peace was concluded, leaving behind, however, a feeling of resentment on the part of Russia at the role played by President Roosevelt.

PROMINENT WOMAN ATTACKED.

Man Breaks Into Room and Chokes Her.

Rockingham, N. C., July 17.—Mrs. M. E. Beck, a well-known widow, 60 years old, is in a serious condition as the result of an attack by a man, who broke into her home early Sunday morning, entered her bed room and choked her into insensibility. The identity of the intruder has not yet been discovered. The mayor and citizens today offered a reward of \$500 for his arrest, which has been supplemented by an additional reward of \$400, authorized by Gov. Kitchin.

Wesley Davis, colored, was found dying on Huger street, Charleston, Monday night with his throat cut from ear to ear. His murderer has not been captured.

POPULATION OF THE RACES.

CENSUS FIGURES FROM NINE STATES OF THE UNION.

Constant Movement Toward Cities of Both Whites and Blacks in Southern States—Percentage Shows More Whites Crowding to Cities—Decline of Increase Among Negroes in Rural Districts.

Washington, July 17.—Preliminary statistics showing the consistent and constant cityward movement of the white and negro population of the nine Southern cotton States, based upon the returns for the censuses of 1910, 1900 and 1890, are contained in a comparative statement prepared under the supervision of Mr. William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population in the bureau of the census, and issued today by Acting Census Director Falkner. The figures are preliminary and subject to necessary revision later, but it is believed that there will be no material change in the percentages stated.

The nine cotton States concerned are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Of the white people of these States 18.9 per cent lived in urban areas in 1910, 14 per cent in 1900 and 11.6 per cent in 1890. Of the total negro population of the same States the percentages living in urban areas were 17.7 per cent in 1910, 14.7 per cent in 1900 and 11.8 per cent in 1890.

It appears from these percentages that the changes in the proportion of the total negro population of these States living in the urban sections have been about the same as those in the proportion of the total whites who live in cities. Both white and negro show a decided movement toward the city. From an urban proportion of 11.6 per cent in 1890 the whites have increased to 18.9 per cent in 1910. During the same period the urban proportion of negroes increased from 11.9 to 17.7 per cent.

While the proportion of whites and negroes living in city and country can be readily measured, some care is required in stating the rate of increase. This difficulty arises from the fact that portions of the rural area are continually changing into urban districts. Urban population as defined by the census office, is composed of those groups that live in cities and other incorporated places having at least 2,500 inhabitants. In order to obtain a definite measure of the rate of increase it is necessary that the rate pertain to the same area for each census period. Rates of increase calculated for the places that were classed as urban or rural in 1890, are as follows:

The white population of the 1890 cities increased 27.6 per cent between 1890 and 1900 and 46.6 per cent between 1900 and 1910. Similar rates of increase for the urban negroes are 23.3 per cent in the decade 1890 to 1900 and 30.5 per cent in the decade 1900-1910. For the rural sections of 1890 the rate of increase for the white population was 18.7 between 1890 and 1900, and 17.3 between 1900 and 1910. The increase of the negroes in the same rural sections was 17.5 between 1890 and 1900 and 3.3 between 1900 and 1910.

A comparison of these rates of increase brings out clearly the cityward trend for both races, but shows it to be even greater for the whites than for the negroes. The rate of increase for the urban whites advanced from 27.6 to 46.6, or a difference of 19 per cent, while the rate for the urban negroes advanced from 23.2 to 30.5, or a difference of 7.2 per cent.

The rate of increase in the rural sections was less for both races in the decade ending in 1910 than for that ending in 1900, but the decline in the rate of increase was very much greater for the negroes than for the whites. For the whites the change was from 18.7 per cent in the first decade to 17.3 in the last ten years, a difference of 1.4 per cent. For the negroes the change was from 17.5 per cent to 8.3 per cent, a difference of 9.2 per cent.

BUT STILL IN INDIANA.

Country's Centre of Population Moves 31 Miles Westward.

Washington, July 17.—The centre of population of the United States is four and a quarter miles south of Unionville, Monroe County, Indiana, according to a census bureau announcement today. Since 1904, when it was six miles southeast of Columbus, Indiana, it has moved 31 miles westward and seventenths of a mile northward. The westward movement was more than twice that of 1900.

The geographical centre of the United States is in Northern Kansas.

Burroughs Kensly was shot to death at Spartanburg Sunday night by Ukas Freeman, who escaped on a freight train but was captured at Hendersonville.

MONTGOMERY WANTS LICENSE.

Votes for Saloons as Opposed Either to Dispensary or to Prohibition—Election Quiet.

Montgomery, Ala., July 17.—Montgomery voted wet by a majority of 1,667. The total vote in the 14 city and county beats heard from was 2,793. The city vote was 2,068 wet and 401 dry. Saloons and high license were voted in. The total vote for the dispensary was 329, against dispensary 1,961. The vote for dispensary was smaller than the vote for prohibition. This was the first liquor election ever held in this county, and in sharp contrast to similar elections held in other counties it was quiet and orderly. There was practically no organized prohibition movement, and the workers around the polls were not over active. The forces of the wet people were concentrated on the question of saloon and regulation, as opposed to the dispensary.

NEW PLAGUE CAUSES ALARM.

Peculiar and Baffling Disease Appears in North Carolina County.

Asheville, N. C., July 16.—A fatal epidemic prevails in Mitchell County, which has heretofore been unknown to medical science and baffles skilled physicians who have made every effort to check the malady, which shows itself by small bloodshot stains on the tips of the fingers, passing through the arm into the body and resulting in death within a few days after the first sign appears. The plague has claimed a number of victims in Mitchell County, one of whom was Dr. F. P. Slagle.

Dr. Charles Buchanan, a prominent physician became affected a few days ago and was sent to a Johnson City hospital, where his condition is said to be critical.

There are no paroxysms accompanying the attack. The disease travels along the arm in a day or two and, after reaching the heart, results invariably in death. The rapidity with which the malady is spreading has become alarming.

Manning the Man.

The race for governor next year is already being discussed by the press, and various suggestions as to candidates have been made. One is to the effect that T. G. McLeod of Bishopville, who was in the race last year, will run again, but Mr. McLeod has had nothing to say in regard to his intentions. Some think that he is the logical candidate, but this does not necessarily follow. Mr. McLeod and R. I. Manning are from practically the same county, Lee county being formed from a part of Sumter, and Mr. McLeod having lived in Sumter before Lee was formed. Therefore, as Mr. Manning ran some years ago and then stood aside last year for Mr. McLeod, it seems only logical that next year is Mr. Manning's time to run, and that Mr. McLeod should stand aside. We have no information in the matter, but we believe this is the way it will be, and if Mr. Manning runs next year, he will prove a formidable candidate and, in fact, we believe he would be elected. He is a strong, clean man, one in whom all have confidence, and his election would do a great deal toward cementing a now badly divided people. To be frank about the matter, as we usually are, we hope to see Mr. Manning in the race, for we believe he is essentially the man to put forward.—Bamberg Herald.

A Despicable Trick.

Houston Post. Somebody has dug up an old photograph of Champ Clark, showing that at one time he wore side whiskers. It is a malicious type of scoundrel who would do a despicable trick like this just when a man has a show of getting a Presidential nomination.

At Four Holes, in Orangeburg county, where a large crowd had collected for a Fourth of July picnic and Governor Blease and Senator Tillman were there to make speeches, Senator Tillman asked Blease just before he (Blease) concluded his speech, to explain why he pardoned Wash Hunter after being convicted of a cruel murder. Blease said simply because "he believed he killed him in self-defense." Thus the law, all evidence and the verdict of the jury was set aside by the lawyer who tried so hard to clear him. Blease was Hunter's lawyer when he was tried and found guilty. How long shall the work of our courts be set aside, license given to criminals and turned loose upon communities to go on with their shooting and killing?—Exchange.

Mayer Gibbs, of Columbia, says that Columbia is unable to furnish the money to properly entertain the Confederate Veterans' reunion and suggests that contributions be solicited from other sections of the State.

HOKE SMITH'S MOVE.

TERRELL'S NAME TAKEN FROM ROLL OF SENATE.

With Terrell Out, They Will Miss the Vote That Smith Will Bring if He Takes His Seat.

Washington, July 17.—It is Hoke Smith's next move. It is up to him to choose between leaving the Democratic party in the senate short one vote, in a time of what Senator Terrell said was one of great party gravity, or carrying out the reforms he had planned to execute as governor. As soon as the senate convened this morning Vice President Sherman laid before that body the copy of the letter of resignation sent by Senator Terrell to Gov. Smith, and the clerk proceeded to enroll it on the journal. After a quorum had been obtained, upon suggestion of Senator Bacon of Georgia, the vice president caused the letter to be read in full.

In it the writer pointed out to Gov. Smith in most explicit terms his understanding of the constitution and the law governing such cases from which he deduced the conclusion that his term as senator expired when the legislature elected his successor.

Vice President Sherman followed this with laying before the senate a telegram from Mr. Terrell informing him of his action and preferring the additional request that the presiding officer direct the secretary of the senate to strike Mr. Terrell's name from the rolls immediately.

With the reading of this message, senators looked at each other as if to say: "Well that does settle it."

Vice President Sherman said that, of course, he would not assume, without direction from the senate, to tell the secretary to strike any senator's name from the roll, but he assumed that Mr. Terrell's request would be acquiesced in by the senate, and he also assumed that no senator would offer objections to striking the name from the rolls. Therefore, in the absence of objections, he would so direct the secretary. "Does any senator object?" he asked, looking around the chamber. Not a man answered and the secretary's blue pencil did the rest. The Democratic manager looked rather concerned over this summary action of Mr. Terrell's but, recognizing that he was acting within his rights, and according to his lights, they had nothing to say. They are very anxious about that vote, however, and the wires to Atlanta will be busy for the next few days.

Chamber of Commerce Notes.

S. C. Lobbs, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America has addressed a last official message to the clubs, to be published in the July number of the association's organ, The Voice. He says in part: Just a month until we meet in Boston!

The approaching Associated Advertising Clubs of America is being discussed not only in every city of the United States, but throughout the world.

It promises to be one of the most notable gatherings America has ever seen, bringing together in Boston the leading creative minds of this country, men of dynamite force, as well as great ability. Knowledge kinetic will be the guiding power of those four days.

Go to Boston resolved to give good and determined to get the best.

I appeal now to the clubs to send strong delegations to Boston—men who not only can and will properly represent the clubs, but men who will be able to return home purveying to their clubs in a proper manner the spirit of this great meeting.

Do not hamper your delegations with instructions. This is no political organization, but a body of earnest men, pledged to the uplift and betterment of advertising, which is not only a creative force in the commercial world, but a great civilizing influence, destined to play a large and a larger part in the commercial future of all nations.

Found Out His Man.

A southerner who was visiting in St. Louis wandered into the dining room of the hotel and seeing a negro servant who had all the importance of an army officer standing near the door, asked him who the "head nigger" was around there. The negro stretched himself to his full height and pompously replied that "there ain't no niggers in St. Louis, sah. We is all gentlemen of color."

"Well," said the southerner, drawing a \$100 bill from his pocket and fingering it, "I expect to be at this hotel for some time and want to make sure that I will be taken care of."

"Oh, sah," said the negro whose eyes were popping from his head, "did you want to know who the head nigger waiter is? That's me."

If it cost \$1,000 every time a thirteen-inch gun is fired, there is no mystery in the fact that a navy is so all-fired expensive.—Charleston Post.

PRISON PHYSICIAN RESIGNS.

Dr. F. W. C. Butler to Resume the Practice of Medicine in Columbia. Effective August 1.

Columbia, July 18.—Dr. F. W. C. Butler yesterday sent his resignation to the board of directors as physician for the State penitentiary. His resignation is to take effect on August 1 when he will resume the practice of medicine in Columbia.

Dr. Butler has been connected with the State prison for a number of years as physician.

COTTON SCHEDULE READY.

Ways and Means Committee Plans Fifty Per Cent Reduction.

Washington, July 17.—Work on the revision of the tariff schedule on cotton was completed by the House ways and means committee today, several days in advance of the time allotted, and a cause of the House majority will be held Monday to pass upon it.

The schedule provides for practically a 50 per cent reduction of the present rates. Many sections of the present law are stricken out and the bill is considerably shortened. Some of the House members would not be surprised to see the cotton schedule added to one of the other tariff measures in the Senate, as an amendment.

GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Negro Farmer, Slayer of Two Boys Surrenders at Manning.

Manning, July 17.—Ellison Adger, the negro farmer, who shot and killed two negro boys near Summertown on Saturday night, July 1st, has come in voluntarily and surrendered himself to Sheriff Gamble, who had diligently endeavored to apprehend him. Adger had sent the two boys, Dorsey Felder and Eugene King, to mill with a mule and buggy, with positive instructions not to keep the mule out after dark. When night came on and the boys with the mule had not returned Adger took his gun and went down the road to look for them, going about a mile before meeting them. He then took hold of the mule's bridle and ordered the boys to get out of the buggy, and as they did so he commenced firing, shooting Dorsey Felder through the heart and killing him instantly and inflicting a mortal wound in Eugene King's neck from which he died the following Monday morning. It is said that Adger has engaged attorneys to defend him, but it is not known whether an application will be made to secure bail. Adger is a thrifty, prosperous negro, owning his farm, mules and equipment and having a fine crop now growing.

INSANITY PLEA FOR WOMEN.

Son of Mrs. Gallagher Makes Legal Step to be Considered Today.

Cincinnati, July 15.—After an examination into the mental condition of Mrs. John D. Gallagher, conducted by alienists of the Probate Court here this afternoon, Andrew Gallagher, her son, swore out a warrant before Probate Judge Luders, charging his mother with insanity. Action on the warrant has been postponed until tomorrow.

The swearing of the insanity warrant was made on the discovery of a discrepancy in the accounts of the Home or Incurable Society for which Mrs. Gallagher, prominent as a social leader and club woman, had been treasurer for a number of years.

The Home for the Incurables now is being run on a trust fund of \$10,000.

Andrew Gallagher stated after swearing out the warrant, that the family feared Mrs. Gallagher might attempt to injure herself.

Miss Walsh Entertains.

On Wednesday evening at the home of her parents Miss Jennie Walsh entertained a few of the friends of her sister, Miss Bessie Walsh, in honor of her sister's guest, Miss Wardlaw Stansill of Greenville.

The home was tastefully decorated with potted plants, and Japanese lanterns and electric lights lighted the veranda where the guests were entertained. A game of hearts was played which everyone seemed to enjoy. Afterwards refreshments were served which added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Those present were: Miss Gertrude Knight with Mr. Irving Richardson, Miss Adèle Bowman with Mr. Irving Shaw, Miss Sue Duffie with Mr. Alex Haynsworth, Miss Mary Haynsworth with Mr. Alfred DeLorme, Miss Margaret Law of St. Charles with Mr. Clinton Walsh, Miss Francis Blanding with Mr. Robert McKay, Miss Pearl Seals with Mr. Walter Gentry, Miss Wardlaw Stansill with Mr. Miller Daniels, Miss Bessie Walsh with Mr. Richard Forester, Miss Cora Duffie with Mr. Ernest Rhams.