

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY.

FATAL WRECK

Engines Pulling Carolina Special Plunge Through Irontrestle

ONE MAN LOST HIS LIFE

Fireman Bennett Was Killed, But All Others Escaped Unhurt. Baggage Car Tak's Fire, but Heroic Efforts of Passengers and Crew Quench the Flames.

A dispatch from Spartanburg says Thompson & Dillard's store, on Morgan square, one of the largest in the city was the scene Friday afternoon of a fight between Magistrate T. O. Fowler, of Reidville, and Robert G. Gibbs, a farmer of Switzer, in the course of which, after the men had battered each other's faces with their fists and been separated, Magistrate Fowler drew a revolver and fired four times, missing Gibbs, but wounding Mrs. Jones F. Thompson, a saleslady, and breaking a showcase and a plate glass window.

The quarrel started in arguing over the effect of the drought on the crops. Mrs. Thompson had a narrow escape. The bullet struck her in the breast, but was deflected from its course by a corset stay and inflicted only a flesh wound. The nervous shock is more serious than the injury. Both men were arrested by the police but released under bond. Fowler was then rearrested on a warrant sworn out by Gibbs, charging assault and battery with intent to kill.

He waived a preliminary investigation and gave bond for trial at the General Sessions Court. Fowler's excuse for the shooting is self-defense. Gibbs admits he drew a knife but says he did not do so until Fowler produced the revolver.

Fowler was appointed magistrate at Reidville by Governor Bleasdale, contrary to the wishes of the legislative delegation, who recommended Magistrate Harrison for reappointment.

CRUSHED VICTIM'S SKULL

He Is Also Charged With Firing Three Buildings.

Three buildings are burned to the ground and a negro, Ike Sanders, lies at the point of death, with his skull crushed to a pulp, as the result of a wild outbreak which occurred about 9 o'clock Friday night on the place of Mr. Morgan Holley, some ten of fifteen miles south of Aiken.

Sanders, it seems, had gone to the home of one Lee about dark, and they had been sitting on the steps talking in a friendly manner when Lee went to the wood pile gathered an armful of lightwood and with an axe entering the house and turned upon Sanders and quickly struck him three rapid and terrific blows in the back of the head with the axe.

Lee's wife screamed and cried for help and her husband attacked her. Dragging her into the yard, he rained blows on her with a heavy stick and ended by brutally dashing her to the ground, but she arose and fled. Lee then proceeded to fire three houses in rapid succession and made his escape and has not yet been caught.

THREE NEGROES KILLED.

Races Clash Following the Murder of Town Marshal.

Three negroes, members of a party of blacks who barricaded themselves in a house and fired upon a party of whites, were killed at Jakin, Earle county, Saturday afternoon and more clashes are feared.

A race riot of serious proportions has followed the killing of Marshal Newberry, Tuesday night at Jakin. Thoroughly aroused over the murder of the officer, people have burned a number of negro lodge buildings, school houses and churches.

All business at Jakin is suspended. It is understood that the sheriff of the county is having difficulty in controlling the situation. The whites are angry because the negroes refuse to tell the whereabouts of West, the negro alleged to have killed Marshal Newberry.

TEARS UP ARIZONA TOWNS.

Several People Killed and Much Damage by Storm.

Destructive storms visited Arizona in the last week. Damage estimated at \$200,000, was caused by a cloudburst and a "twister" that swept over Winkelman and Hayden Wednesday night, according to reports received. One woman was killed and her son injured by falling timbers. The body of a Mexican child was found in a wrecked house. At Winkelman nearly two hundred buildings were blown down. The Mexican quarter at Hayden was destroyed and many are reported injured there.

Killed on Train.

F. H. Kennedy, postmaster, prominent banker and planter of Cotton Plant, Ark., was shot and instantly killed on the Rock Island passenger train from Brinkley at 11 o'clock Saturday, at Salsburg, by C. R. Lynch, his brother in law.

Trying to Stop Fight.

Conductor Thomas Hartford, of the Stonega Coal and Coke Company road in Wise county, Virginia, was shot and fatally injured Sunday while acting as peacemaker between two men named Evans and Hall, who were fighting.

Fighting in Mexico.

With 8,000 troops engaged, a fierce battle is raging at Cuernavaca. The government forces are attempting to crush the rebels under Zeopata. Casualties on both sides are heavy. Zeopata declares that if he is victorious he will march on the City of Mexico, forty miles away.

THEY HELP TAFT

The Democrats Fail to Pass Bill Over the President's Veto.

THEIR ALLIES DESERT

Defection of Insurgents Gave the Administration a Victory Over the Democrats, Who Made a Gallant But Unsuccessful Effort to Get Some Relief for the People.

In a succession of dramatic events the Democratic House of Representatives Friday met defeat in its supreme effort to pass the wool and free list bills over the President's vetoes, and virtually fixed upon adjournment of Congress early this week.

The Democratic House majority, with a great demonstration of enthusiasm, marshalled it in ranks for the great battle to override the President and went down with flying colors. The party leaders failed to muster enough insurgent Republican support to pass the tariff legislation over the President's head.

On the motion to pass the measure over the veto vote, there were 227 affirmative votes, 32 of them insurgent Republicans and one independent Republican, while the negative votes were 129. The motion to override the veto on the free list failed of a two-thirds majority also, being 226 to 127.

During the three hours of debate on the wool bill, the corridors of the Capitol reverberated time and again with shouts of approval and derision from the floor. Spirited discussion between members was frequent.

Republican Leader Mann and Representative Clayton, of Alabama, had a wordy encounter, which for a moment had a threatening aspect. The incident was precipitated when the minority leader objected to the Alabama member's request to have the newspaper editorial printed in the Congressional Record.

That the Administration was keen-watching developments was evidenced in the presence on the floor of the House of Messrs. Wickersham, Hitchcock, Nagel and Stimson of the President's Cabinet. All of them kept a close tally on the roll call until it was apparent that the Democrats could not rally the necessary two-thirds majority.

Speaker Clark was given an ovation from both sides of the House when he left the chair and took the floor to the end of the discussion. The climax of his address was reached when he said:

"The President has a right to veto this bill, if he wants to. I am not quarrelling with him. I am lamenting his lack of wisdom as his personal friend. He has raised an issue that will rage with unabated fury until the close of the polls in November 1912."

This was the signal for such an outburst as seldom has been known in the halls of Congress. Again, as he proceeded, the Democrats applauded, cheered and pounded desks until Democratic Leader Underwood, who occupied the chair for the first time this session, almost despaired of maintaining order.

Then the roll was called. The twenty-two insurgents who stood on their former record and voted the President's head were:

Anderson, Davis, Lynderberg, Miller, Stearnson and Volstead, of Minnesota; Hanna and Helgeson, of North Dakota; Haugen, Hubbard and Woods, of Iowa; Kent, of California; Norris, Young and Murdock of Kansas; LaFollette and Warburton, of Washington; Lenroot, Morse and Nelson, of Wisconsin--22.

Akin, of New York, Republican, also voted to pass the bill over the veto.

The eight insurgent Republicans who voted with their colleagues for the conference report last Monday, but who deserted them to support the veto of the President, were:

Nye, of Minnesota; Esch, Kopp and Davidson, of Wisconsin; Rees, of Kansas; Stephens, of California; Sloan and Kinkaid, of Nebraska--8.

COLORED CROP REPORTS.

Commissioner Hudson Thinks Conditions Exaggerated

Alleging that Southern crop conditions have been grossly exaggerated, T. G. Hudson, commissioner of agriculture of Georgia, has written to all similar officials in all the Southern States, asking that they meet and advise plans for correcting these wrong impressions of the outlook. He asked that all farmers' organizations cooperate with the State commissioners. It is declared that crops, especially cotton will not have as large yield as have been reported, and that such alleged false reports will tend to hurt prices.

BEATS THE TRAIN

ATWOOD FLIES FASTER THAN ENGINE RAN.

WANTS TRUTH

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Senator Smith contends that it is only fair to the Southern cotton farmers that the department issue a statement of the condition of the crop now in order to atone in some degree for the damage done the farmer by the advance estimate on June 25. In this connection, the Senator read telegrams from the agricultural department of the various States tending to prove that the Federal department's advance guess was heavily excessive.

Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, supported Senator Smith by calling attention to the fact that the federal department's pessimistic guesses as to the corn crop in the cotton states where corn is subject to very much the same influences as the cotton crop.

Senator Burton, of Ohio, a corn-growing State, endeavored to break the force of the South Carolinian's argument, but with no success, and also did Senator Burnham, of New Hampshire, a leading cotton mill State.

Senator Smith agreed to referring his resolution to the Senate committee on agriculture, if Senator Burnham, the chairman would promise to call the committee together at once to consider it. The chairman promised, and the committee voted to submit the matter to the Secretary of Agriculture, asking him to report, before the meeting of the Senate Saturday, whether or not the request made in Senator Smith's resolution is feasible.

Chairman Burnham and Senator Smith went to see Secretary Wilson and communicated to him the committee's wish and the Secretary promised to "talk with the boys" who make up the department's figures and let the Senate know. In the event of an unfavorable answer from the Secretary of Agriculture, the South Carolina Senator announces his intention to push his resolution with all his might.

Sen. Heyburn who was in the chair when Senator Smith was speaking asked the latter if his resolution was offered as a substitute for the previous resolution, asking information as to the methods employed by the department of agriculture in making advance estimates. Senator Smith replied emphatically it was not and that he would press both resolutions separately.

Senator Smith said cotton dropped \$20 a bale on the strength of the Government's report of a 3,000,000-bale increase in this year's crop. "This estimate was made June 28," he declared, "before part of the crop was out of the ground."

He said he protested to Secretary Wilson and was informed the Secretary did not know the preliminary report had been issued and that it would not occur again. But on August 2, Senator Smith, added, another glowing preliminary report was issued.

"I should hate to draw, in the Senate of the United States," Senator Smith said, "the conclusions that I might feel might be drawn from this remarkable report of the agricultural department. Either the commissioners of all the cotton States, men right on the ground and familiar with conditions, are utterly misled or else the agricultural department is wrong in its deductions that there will be a record crop this year."

On account of his belief that the cotton growers of the South have been heavy losers by the guesswork advance crop estimates of the department of agriculture, Senator Smith issued the following statement intended to offset these enormous estimates as far as possible.

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The following language as reported by the press was used as a deduction from these two facts:

"The condition indicates a probable yield of 208.8 pounds per acre, which on 34,000,000 acres would mean 6,895,000,000 pounds, or 14,400,000 bales. He informed me that any estimate as to the probable yield that 425,000 bales."

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He was taken out of town, and in about one-half hour a volley of shots was fired. Indicating that the negro had been lynched. This proved not to be the case, however as he was only mutilated and turned loose. Sheriff Lyon was absent in Columbia. The city police and other officials did what they could to protect the prisoner but to no avail.

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The Memphis Commercial Appeal's weekly cotton crop review says: "Lack of rainfall in the Carolinas, part of Georgia, and in Texas and Western Oklahoma gives rise to complaints of shedding of a severe kind.

The natural maturity of the plant is also being delayed and the crop will be exposed to the danger from frost if the rains continue.

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Auto Racer Killed.

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Burned by Forest Fires.

Advices from Halifax, N. S., say that millions of feet of fine timber were destroyed by forest fire. Thirty-three dwellings and two lumber mills are in ashes at Clyde River.

PASS THE BILL

Arizona and New Mexico May Be Admitted as Taft Wishes Them.

SENATOR REED CHARGES THAT PRESIDENT TAFT SENT HIS SATELLITES INTO THE TWO TERRITORIES TO COERCE THEM INTO ADOPTING HIS VIEWS.

STATEDHOO FOR NEW MEXICO

Arizona and New Mexico may be admitted as Taft wishes them. The resolution passed, 53 to 8, after a debate in which the House was charged with evading a vote in the President's statehood veto, and in which the President was charged with trying to coerce the people of Arizona upon the proposed recall of Judges.

The new resolution, favored by the President, requires that Arizona shall eliminate from its new Constitution the recall of Judges provision before it shall be admitted in the Union. New Mexico is instructed to vote on a change in its constitution, designed to make that Act more easily amendable in the future, but it is not made a condition of New Mexico's Statehood that the people approve the change suggested by Congress.

During part of the debate four Cabinet officers, Attorney General PASS THE BILL (2) Wickersham, Postmaster General Hitchcock and Secretaries Stimson and Nagel, were in the Senate chamber. Mr. Hitchcock listened while Senator Reed of Missouri, Democrat, criticized the President for trying to force Arizona to give up its recall of Judge and read a telegram arraigning Mr. Hitchcock for his political activity in Arizona. The telegram read:

"Phoenix, Ariz, August 12, 1911. —E. B. Reed, Washington, D. C.— It is a well-known fact that Hitchcock, during the election of the delegates to our Constitutional convention travelled over the State of Arizona with different Federal officials. Taft's name was freely used and insinuations made concerning projected Federal buildings. His friends told the Arizona Gazette to be good or Republican patronage would cease. The Gazette refused to be coerced and patronage did cease. Practically every postmaster in Arizona immediately became active in fighting the progressive candidates. It is well known his visit influenced papers in Tucson, Yuma, Globe and Prescott. (Signed) C. H. Akers, acting chairman; J. L. Irvin, secretary."

"The objection is not to the recall of Judges," declared Senator Reed. The President, through his satellites and office-holders, was unable to dictate the action of the people of Arizona, and we find him now using his power to prevent the people of that State from being admitted to the Union."

Despite many objections to the resolution, all Democrats voted for it except Senators Bailey, of Texas, and Pomeroy, of Ohio. The Republicans who voted against it were: Bourne, of Oregon; Brandegee, of Connecticut; Bristow, of Kansas; Clapp, of Minnesota; Cummings, of Iowa, and Heyburn, of Idaho.

It was apparent that the vetoed Statehood resolution could not have been repassed by a two-thirds vote in either house.

CORN BEING HELD.

Until It Can Be Inspected by State Officials.

With inspectors busy sampling meal and grits in retail stores and wholesale warehouses in Columbia, and with samples drawn elsewhere in the State coming in, while a special agent is visiting mills in order States from which suspected goods have come, large shipments of corn products are being held up on sidings at Columbia and other points, awaiting the result of analyses being made by the laboratory of the State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries to determine the toxic content of the corn products being sold in South Carolina. One manufacturer supplying large quantities of his goods to merchants in this state, left Columbia Friday. After a conference on the subject with Commissioner Watson, declaring he would install a laboratory at his plant to make his own tests and avoid trouble.

Four Were Drowned.

William Hamby, his wife and daughter, of Princeton, Ala., and Dink Hill, Newmarket, Ala., were drowned Friday night while trying to ford Dry Creek near Maysville. The stream was swollen from recent rains. The party was returning home from a Confederate reunion at Curley, Ala.

Bolt Kills Negro.

A negro man on Robert G. Wallace's plantation at Belfast, in Newberry County was killed Monday by lightning. He had gone under a tree to escape a shower when lightning struck the tree.

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