

McLAURIN PRAISES THE STANDARD OIL

ARCHBOLD HIMSELF ISSUES A SIGNED STATEMENT.

The Former Senator Declares that South Carolina's Natural Progress is Throttled Today by an Oligarchy.

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

Mr. Archbold said: "In response to many inquiries as to the theft of letters from my files, the following may be made known:

"Over three years ago a report reached me that certain of my letters had been offered for sale to newspapers of this city, ostensibly stolen letters. Examination showed that some letters were missing and that they could only have been taken by some one not only familiar with the office details, but highly trusted. The party on whom suspicion fell stoutly denied all guilt. A little later, however, a man who represented himself as acting between the thief and those to whom the letters had been sold proposed to return some of the letters for a consideration. His story was that the idea of the theft had been conceived by his brother, who had at one time been in the company's employ, and that this brother had induced the employee already suspected to accomplish the theft. According to the go-between's story, he had disposed of the letters, or some of them, to two men who purchased them on behalf of Mr. Hearst's newspaper, the Journal. Not only had stolen letters been thus traded for, but the thief was induced to carry one or more letter copying books, many of whose pages he claims were photographed, other pages being removed altogether. The books in question were, the go-between said, returned after forty eight hours. It is impossible to say how many were stolen and sold in this way. The thieves worked at their leisure. It is not thought necessary to say more at present or mention names. Corroboration of the go-between's story of three years ago lay in his return of some of the correspondence at the time. The production of stolen letters by Mr. Hearst is further corroborated now. Obviously, among the coterie, authenticity of their output is not to be lightly accepted. The opportunities for falsification, suppressing of context and distortions of passages are many."

Mr. McLaurin's Statement.
Mr. McLaurin, who has just returned to New York, gave out a signed statement as follows:

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

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

"The constituencies that they represent do not hesitate to take Mr. Carnegie's trust-produced and tariff-

protected money for their churches and libraries, or accept Mr. Rockefeller's large sums for the education of the negro, when they have disfranchised.

Why He Accepted Aid.

"If political campaigns are to be run without money and political progress is to be achieved without financial expenditure it is high time that both parties should be apprised of the arrival of that Utopian era, but until that period has arrived I can see no reason while I, in battling for what I conceived to be the right, should refuse to seek or decline to accept the support, whether financial or personal, of which I stood in need.

"Men may die, but right principles persist and in the end they will triumph.

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

Ignorant State Government.

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

"(Signed)

"John Lowndes McLaurin."
Senator McLaurin leaves tomorrow for South Carolina.

FARM CONDITIONS.

Capt. J. W. Bunch, of the State Hospital for the Insane, Makes New Proposition to Col. Watson.

Columbia, September 28.—Capt. J. W. Bunch, whose splendid success through many years as head of the extensive farm of the State Hospital for the Insane easily places him in the front rank of practical farmers who get results from thorough scientific farming has written Commissioner Watson suggesting the organization during the farm demonstration meeting here Fair Week of a State association of "exchange idea clubs" or societies, such agricultural societies as those at Beach Island and Pendleton, which have been accomplishing excellent results for half a century. Capt. Bunch doesn't want to see the Federal agricultural department do all the educational work among the South Carolina farmers, though of course, he appreciates the splendid work that has been accomplished along this line. Commissioner Watson heartily endorses Capt. Bunch's suggestion and will at once set to work to put the scheme into working form.

The correspondence between Capt. Bunch and Commissioner Watson will be of interest to farmers throughout the State:

The Hon. E. J. Watson, Columbia, S. C.—My Dear Sir: As one who has taken a deep interest in the movement recently inaugurated by your department in enlisting the cooperation of the United States department of agriculture to the end that a demonstration farm has been established on the land of Mr. A. E. Gonzales, just north of Columbia as well as others located elsewhere, I wish to express my appreciation of your efforts in this direction.

It was my good fortune to inspect the work being done by these agricultural experts, in their special lines, upon the Gonzales farm. I heartily approve of their advice in regard to the substitution of mule power for man power through the employment of larger ploughs, more mules and less men. This very materially lessens the expenses on our farms, and it goes a long way toward solving the problem of the scarcity of labor.

I also approve of a systematic ro-

tion of crops: of the importance of giving more space and attention to the legumes for both summer and winter planting. I endorse the plan of using what is termed cover crops, clover, vetch and crimson clover on our bare fields in winter to prevent the leaching of the soil, and to produce plants to be turned under for humus the next summer.

I am in position to appreciate the importance of keeping as many horses, mules, hogs and cows as we can, for they are manufacturers of stable manure. I perhaps know more of the value of stable manures than most farmers in our section. Experience teaches me that it is by far the most valuable fertilizer obtainable. The legumes come next in importance as a permanent land enricher. They have the advantage of being more available, as they can be planted anywhere and are in the reach of farmers of small means.

I am, however, indisposed to let our farmers sit supinely by and depend entirely upon outside instruction. We can do much within ourselves. We should combine the knowledge that experience has taught us, with that derived elsewhere. We can teach other to our mutual advantage. Every farming community has a man that has by intuition or otherwise caught the knack of making better yields of a certain crop than his neighbors. Another one has not succeeded as well in this particular crop, but he can make something else better than others and so it goes. Why not get all of these men to meet together, exchange plans and ideas, so that each one will imbibe the essential points whereby those leading in the production of their specialties have attained their success? Is it not reasonable to suppose that a number of men, giving their plans whereby they have succeeded in raising cotton, corn, peas, oats, wheat, potatoes, melons, rutabagas, and winter cabbage can by combining the special methods by which each one has succeeded in his special line be of benefit to every farmer in that community?

Now to the point. I venture to ask that your department take such steps as your good judgment directs in endeavoring to organize as many agricultural societies, or farmers clubs, upon the plans of the ones which have been in operation at Pendleton and Beech Island, for something like a half century, throughout the State. I would like very much to see one organized in Columbia during the approaching State fair. I am sure that we have many intelligent influential citizens who are interested enough in agricultural pursuits to make a success of such an organization, and I hope that you will make an effort to enlist their cooperation in this work. In a club or organization of this kind we can both exchange experiences with one another as to methods found best by each of us upon our individual farms, and we can also consult together as to plans to be adopted for the future management of the membership.

Trusting that this will receive your earnest consideration, I am sincerely yours,
J. W. Bunch.
September 28, 1908.

Mr. J. W. Bunch, State Hospital for the Insane, Columbia, S. C.—My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of September 26, and wish to express to you my appreciation of the kind words contained therein. In regard to the efforts of this department to benefit the agricultural conditions throughout the State. I realize fully the value of the different points indicated, and know how much just such a class of work is needed throughout South Carolina. I shall take this matter up very carefully and see if we cannot evolve some systematic plan for the organization of such exchange idea clubs. In regard to your suggestion as to the organization of the first of these clubs in Columbia during the demonstration meeting in Fair week, this suggestion meets with my heartiest approval, and I shall, on that occasion, urge upon those present from Richland county to form such a club for the exchange of experiences with one another as to the methods found best by each upon their farms. Very sincerely yours,
E. J. Watson.

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TAX NOTICE.

The tax books for Newberry county will be open for the collection of taxes for the fiscal year commencing January 1st, 1908, the 15th day of October, 1908, and will remain open without penalty until the 31st day of December, 1908. Upon all taxes paid after the 31st day of December, 1908, and before the first day of February, 1909, a penalty of one per cent will be added; upon all taxes paid during the month of February, 1909, a penalty of one per cent will be added, and from the 28th of February, 1909, to the 15th day of March, 1909, inclusive, an additional penalty of five per cent will be added.

The following is the levy:

	Mills.
For State purposes	5 1-2
For ordinary county purposes	3
For constitutional school purposes	3
For court house	1-2

Total 12
Except in the following locality, where an additional railroad tax has been levied, viz:

	Mills.
Township No. 1.	2
Township No. 8	3
Township No. 9	2

And except in the following school districts where special school tax has been levied, viz:

	Mills.
Newberry No. 1.	3
Utopia No. 10	2
Prosperity No. 14	4 1-4
Big Creek No. 20	2
Pomaria No. 26	1-2
Little Mountain, No. 30	3
Excelsior No. 35	2
Chappells No. 39	2
Whitmore No. 52	4
Zion No. 56	1

A poll tax of \$1.00 has been levied on all male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, except those exempt by law.

A tax of 50 cents each levied on all dogs.

Persons liable to road duty may pay a commutation tax of \$3, from the 15th day of October, 1908, to the 15th day of March, 1909.

All tax payers remember all property has been listed separately and please see that you have a receipt for each piece of property so listed.

Jno. L. Epps,
County Treasurer.

NEWBERRY UNION STATION.

Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains—Effective 12.01 A. M. Sunday, June 7th, 1908.

Southern Railway:

No. 15 for Greenville	.. 8.57 a.m.
No. 18 for Columbia	.. 1.40 p.m.
No. 11 for Greenville	.. 3.20 p.m.
No. 16 for Columbia	.. 8.47 p.m.

C., N. & L. Ry.

*No. 85 for Laurens	... 5.19 a.m.
*No. 22 for Columbia	... 8.47 a.m.
*No. 52 for Greenville	.. 12.56 p.m.
*No. 53 for Columbia	.. 3.20 p.m.
*No. 21 for Laurens	.. 7.25 p.m.
*No. 84 for Columbia	.. 8.36 p.m.

*Does not run on Sunday
This time table shows the times at which trains may be expected to depart from this station, but their departure is not guaranteed and the time shown is subject to change without notice.

G. L. Robinson,
Station Master.

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EXCURSION RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY TO

Chicago, Ill., and return.
Tickets on sale October 1st to 8th inclusive, limited October 30th, 1908.
New Orleans, La., and return
Tickets on Sale October 7th, 8th & 9th inclusive, limited October 24th, 1908.
Birmingham, Ala., and return.
Tickets on sale Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, inclusive, limited October 26th, 1908.
Milwaukee, Wis., and return
Tickets on sale October 8th to 14th, inclusive, limited October 21st, 1908.
Denver, Col., and return
Tickets on sale daily until September 30th, limited October 31st, 1908.
For rates, detailed information, etc., apply to Southern Railway ticket agents or address,

J. C. Lusk,
Division Passenger Agent,
Charleston, S. C.

John L. Meek,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Atlanta, Ga.

CHARLESTON & WESTERN CAROLINA RY.

Schedule in effect May 31, 1908.	
Lv. Newberry (C N & L)	12:56 p.m.
Ar. Laurens	2:02 p.m.
Lv. Laurens (C & W C)	2:35 p.m.
Ar. Greenville	4:00 p.m.
Lv. Laurens	2:32 p.m.
Ar. Spartanburg	4:05 p.m.
Lv. Spartanburg (So. Ry.)	5:00 p.m.
Ar. Hendersonville	7:45 p.m.
Ar. Asheville	8:50 p.m.
Lv. Laurens (C & W C)	2:32 p.m.
Ar. Greenwood	3:32 p.m.
Ar. McCormick	4:33 p.m.
Ar. Augusta	6:15 p.m.

Tri-Weekly Parlar Car line between Augusta and Asheville. Trains Nos. 1 and 2, leave Augusta Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, leave Asheville Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Note: The above arrivals and departures, as well as connections with other companies, are given as information, and are not guaranteed.

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