

DO THOU LIBERTY GREAT INSPIRE OUR SOULS AND MAKE OUR LIVES IN THY POSSESSION HAPPY OR OUR DEATHS GLORIOUS IN THY CAUSE.

BLOW AT THE SOUTH.

The Republicans Will Try to Cut Town Cur Representation.

CAMPAIGN MADE ON THIS LINE

And Efforts to Convince Northern Voters that the Basis of Representation is Unfair, Says the Washington Star.

The Washington Star, which is said to be the official organ of the President, says it is well understood among a number of Republican leaders in Congress that the main line of attack at the next long session to reduce the representation of States in the House of Representatives in proportion to the extent to which the suffrage is denied their citizens. Here is the tale told by the Star: Massachusetts and Mississippi would receive relatively equal treatment in the reduction. If an extraordinary session of the Fifty-ninth Congress should be assembled, the subject would probably be taken up then.

The conviction has been growing in recent years, stimulated by a number of close Congressional fights, prior to the landslide, that the situation is intolerable, with respect to the over-representation of the Southern States in the House. The Northern Republicans have been demanding that one of two things must be done—and they are very much concerned which is adopted—namely, that the negro vote in the South be counted or withheld from the representation in Congress shall conform to the actual vote cast.

For the past four Congresses the subject has been discussed in earnest. The seven set to work by a little committee of Republicans has been doing its work in a formal caucus of Republicans of the House. It was then determined to be inadvisable to take up the fight. Congress wanted to get away and go to work in the campaign. It was recognized that a long and bitter fight would have to be made to get the desired legislation passed, and neither body were ready to undertake it.

During the campaign there was a great deal of discussion on the subject among Republicans in their private councils. When the Congressional campaign committee started in to figure out the prospect, the first thing they ran up against was that while 126 Representatives in the House from the solid South. There was no similar situation in the North. There they stood, a nucleus of 126, around which to gather a possible Democratic House. Chairman Cowherd of the organizing committee knew this and comforted him exceedingly until he went to New York and tried to make the Belmont-Sheehan-McCarren outfit disgorge some campaign funds, and they reminded him that he had 126 votes sure and ought to be able to pick up the rest.

The Republican national committee took cognizance of the evil of over-representation, and one of the few campaign documents issued by the committee was an exposition of the extent and scope of the deprivation of suffrage and the false representation in Congress. Many speeches made in the campaign took this issue as their text.

A great deal of the press matter furnished by the national and Congressional committees bore upon the subject. Speaker Cannon, in his campaign in New England, paid much attention to it and addressed his remarks mainly to New England Democrats, pointing out how they did themselves and the interests of their section an injustice by helping to swell the Democratic representation in Congress that was based upon erroneous election statistics.

In New England he showed the voters how a single Congressional district in the North would cast a greater vote than the vote of all the representatives from a Southern State and how the industrial output of that district would exceed the output of a State in the South, the idea being to contrast the relative political power of the sections and the relative importance of the interests.

The agitator used the same lesson has been working. It is all for the purpose of awakening the voters to the evils that the leaders see. It was determined that education was necessary. Some of the caucus leaders last session pointed out that a big stir would be made in the Middle States and that the American people were new, it was a generous folk, good natured, and not inclined to bear down upon their neighbors. A "force bill" as such a measure would instantly be doubted by the Southerners, would sound harshly in the ears of people of the central sections.

It is the same leaders resolved that it was time to do something. They pictured the South as sitting by its plantation fireside, gazing into the dying embers of the past while smoking the corn-cob pipe of retrospection, and were determined that the march of progress of the East and North should not be arrested by the Bourbon spirit. Every time an economic measure came up in Congress there were two million inflated votes, solidly arrayed against the rest of the country, stubborn, unsusceptible to reason, deaf set in their Bourbonism. They knew that down South the business interests were stirring uneasily, but the Bourbons controlled the ballot box.

The agitation has been renewed since election day. The solid South has been compressed into even narrower space by the pressure of progress in its Northern borders. The Republican leaders are asking themselves now, shall we permit this narrowed and restricted area to continue to hold such a mighty balance of power in Congress? Suppose it is asked, that the negro vote in the South could have been counted in this election; would not the Union, with the possible exception of Texas have voted the Republican ticket, with its principles of progress and prosperity?

The leaders realize that it is no easy task that is before them. They do not know whether it can be accomplished in the coming Congress or not. It is yet to be determined whether the good-natured, easy-going people of the

FERTILIZER CASES

Will Not be Stayed by Clemens Trustees as Asked.

FAVOR MORE MODERATE LAWS.

But Cannot Agree to Throw Out the Cases Which Have Been Made a Ganist Certain Parties.

The State says the board of trustees of Clemens College held an important meeting at Wright's hotel Tuesday of last week and was in session more than five hours. Last summer the board instructed Mr. H. M. Staek, former clerk of the fertilizer department, to institute legal proceedings against some of the fertilizer companies doing business in South Carolina, for violation of the statute law as to the guarantee of fertilizers. Many goods had been found deficient under the terms of law. Several indictments had been entered against some of the fertilizer companies and other indictments are to be entered as fast as practicable.

The representatives of the several companies whose agents are under indictment asked to be allowed to appear before the board to explain and defend their cases. Requests were made that pending prosecutions be not pressed. But the board, after carefully considering the fertilizer law, did not feel authorized to do this, nor was it willing to stop the issuing of the warrants against those interested who on the face of evidence have been charged with selling deficient fertilizers.

After thoroughly canvassing the entire situation it was decided that the present fertilizer law offered loopholes for escape, or appears to do so, and in many instances the fraudulent dealing does not appear, but the bare facts that it must press straight on to the case decided upon, and begin the prosecution of all delinquents. It was determined, however, that a committee should consider the question of submitting the matter of the fertilizer law to the general assembly at its next session for amendment, and in the meantime it is the purpose of the board to continue the prosecutions rather than to press them until after the legislature meets and adjourns. The board will not change its policy unless the legislature shall change the law, and it will press all of the indictments now pending and will hold the outstanding indictments on the docket and not insist upon a trial pending the action of the general assembly in further construing the present statute.

In conversation a member of the board, representing the fertilizer companies, stated that the indictments were cases of technical grounds, but the board feels that if it failed to carry out the strict letter of the law it would make itself liable to censure. It has been suggested that the law be amended by the legislature, so as to make the matter perfectly plain. Another important matter was the authorization of additional inspectors to gather samples. Additional chemists were also suggested to keep the analysis of the samples of the fertilizers up with the work of the inspectors, so that the farmers can get what they pay for.

The board appreciates that in some of the pending cases, perhaps, there has been technical quibbling without merit; but in view of the statute law the board feels that it cannot consent to drop any of the prosecutions. It must follow the chart of the statute law whether that be reasonable or not in every detail. There were representatives of nine fertilizer manufacturers present who urged the propriety of dropping the suits and pressing such as involved bona fide infringers of the law with fraudulent intent. The members of the board present were: R. W. Simpson of Lexington, president; J. E. Wainwright, secretary; J. M. Mattox, treasurer; H. Harding of Chester; J. E. Tindal of Summerton; W. L. Donaldson of Greenville; J. E. Bradley of Abbeville; G. Duncan Bellinger of Columbia; L. A. Sease of Newberry; R. H. Bowen of Pickens, and Augustine T. Saythe of Charleston. Col. M. B. Harding of the chemistry department, Dr. P. H. Sloan, secretary and treasurer of the college, and Mr. H. M. Staek, house, secretary of the fertilizer board, were also present.

Accidentally Killed. A sad and fatal accident occurred about ten miles east of Seneca in Lexington County on Wednesday evening about 5 o'clock. Vandy Taylor, white, and Weston Glover, colored, were out hunting and by some accident young Taylor's gun was discharged at short range, the entire load taking effect in Weston Glover's back in the region of the right kidney and just to the right of the spine. The wound was two and a half or three inches across. Weston died in 18 hours after accident. In ante-mortem statement Glover said that it was an accident.

Left for Paris Unknown. A special from Athens, Ga., says: There is a shortage in the accounts of the cashier and ticket seller at the depot of the Georgia railroad in this city and the two young men who held those offices, J. Hammond Childers and Joseph J. Hunter, have left for parts unknown. The amount of shortage has not yet been ascertained and will not be until the accounts have been audited thoroughly. It is rumored that Childers, who was the cashier, is short anywhere from \$1,000 to \$3,000, while Hunter's shortage is placed at \$100 or \$500.

Murderer Captured. Sam Brown, the negro who murdered young Allen Heathington in Colleton county some weeks ago, and for whom a reward of \$500 was offered, was captured in Rock Hill on Tuesday. Gov. Heyward offered \$200 and the family \$300 reward.

Advice to Farmers. Harvi Jordan of Georgia, president of the Southern Cotton Growers association, advises farmers to hold their cotton for better prices and commends them for holding so far, which he says kept the price from going to eight cents in October.

Will Fight On. The Russian ambassador in Washington says his country does not want any interference or proposals for arbitration, but intends to fight the war out with the Japs to the bitter end.

A NOTED CONVERT

From the Roman Catholic Church to the Protestant Church.

SOME GOOD ADVICE.

What the New York American Thinks the Democrats

MUST DO TO WIN NEXT TIME.

In order to win the Democratic Party must be Democratic and Stand Up For The Masses. No real Democrat is discouraged by Tuesday's tremendous Republican victory. The reasons for it are thoroughly comprehended by all men who understand the country's needs and its deep political currents. The issue is not, either in exultation or despair, that the Democratic party is "smashed," "destroyed," "obliterated," "do not know what Democracy means."

Nothing can kill the Democratic party except itself, and it can commit suicide only by persistence in being undemocratic. The landslide for Roosevelt, or away from Parker—however you choose to put it—was certainly of gigantic proportions. But look over the ground it traversed and you will see much that gives profound encouragement to the true Democrat.

Consider the number of States which, though giving majorities for the Republican Presidential ticket, nevertheless elected Democratic Governors. Roosevelt carried Massachusetts by 56,279. William L. Douglas, Democrat, is chosen Governor by 35,000. Roosevelt carried Colorado by 10,000. Adams, Democrat, gets the Governorship by 7,000. Roosevelt carried West Virginia by 25,000. Garwood, Democrat, for Governor by 10,000. Roosevelt carried the hitherto rock-ribbed Democratic state of Missouri, but Folk wins the Governorship by 25,000.

Roosevelt carried Minnesota by 10,000. Johnson, Democrat, is elected Governor. Roosevelt carried Rhode Island by 16,000, yet the Democratic candidate for Governor was beaten by the narrow margin of 594. The whole country knows why Folk could not be vanquished. He stood so definitely, so conspicuously, for the cause that Missouri would have been "hamed in the eyes of the whole country by his rejection. The something that he stood for was common honesty. A Democratic District Attorney, he made war upon Democratic bondholders and the corporate millionaires with "them they did business."

His Republican antagonist, Bates, secured the Governorship a year ago by a plurality of 35,964. Douglas does it by a plurality of 27,710. This represents a shifting of 72,000 votes. How came this political miracle to be worked in Massachusetts? Organized labor did it. In all the mill towns Douglas won by big majorities. A manufacturer and a large employer of labor, Mr. Douglas is also a man who believes in treating the worker with justice. And he opposed the shackling of trade with robbing tariff duties that helps the trusts at the expense of legitimate business interests and the whole people.

The labor vote elected Douglas. What is the Democratic party without the labor vote? What reason has the Democratic party to exist if it does not give cause to the men who toil to be with it? The Roosevelt avalanche does not in the least alter the fact that the great, overwhelming majority of the American people are Democratic and believe in equal rights and are against special privilege. Give them the opportunity to vote for Democratic principles—make the issue plain between favors for the few and fair play for the many—and they will vote for the right and in their own interest. And the people are quite able to distinguish between the Democratic and Democratic candidates in many States who stood for something while the Roosevelt tide was rushing, proves that clearly.

These Democratic successes, it must be kept in mind, were achieved under the most adverse circumstances—they could hardly have been worse. The fact that they were achieved in the face of such a steady and powerful intelligence and steadfastness declared: Douglas, Folk and the other Democratic Governors have their unmistakable lesson for the Democratic party as to what its national course must be if it is to escape the recurrence of such defeats as that which overtook it on the 8th.

The party has only to be Democratic to win. There is needed simply a national platform containing the fundamentals of Democracy—Jeffersonian principles applied to the conditions no matter how dear they may be as hobbies to any leader or element. And on this platform there should be placed such states who are known to be representatives of the principles declared. The trusts are in the saddle. They are confident that four years more of government by predatory wealth for predatory wealth has been secured, and secured by popular mandate. In their judgment the people are fools, easily managed fools. They are mistaken. The people were not given an opportunity to vote against trust, rule, trust robbery and corrupt interference in politics by the trusts. That opinion accounts for the Roosevelt landslide. This Republic is in a state of good political health.

The people know what they want. That is demonstrated by the election of D. U. of Folk, and of the other Democratic Governors we see in the track of Tuesday's Republican flood. In order to win, the Democratic party must be Democratic.—New York American.

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THE BOLL WEEVIL.

The War Against the Little Pest to be Waged.

SEES DANGER AHEAD.

Senator Tillman Says the White Primary Must be Preserved.

The interests in the "boll weevil convention" at Shreveport is growing. The farmers of South Carolina do not want this pest to get into the State. But one State cannot act successfully without the co-operation of the adjoining and surrounding States. This convention of Shreveport will prepare the way for the enactment of uniform legislation when the general assemblies of the several States meet this winter. Gov. Heyward Wednesday received the following very urgent letter from Gov. Newton C. Blanchard of Louisiana, who says in extending this invitation: "I have the honor to extend to you, in behalf of the cotton growing interests of this State, an invitation to attend the National Cotton Convention, to be held at Shreveport, La., Dec. 12-15th, inclusive. The convention is an outgrowth of the deliberations of the delegates to the Louisiana Boll Weevil convention, held at Shreveport, Nov. 3rd and 4th of this year.

The chief purpose of the promotion of a national convention is to secure a "tight co-operation" of the Mexican boll weevil. This is an undertaking of the very highest importance, not only to Texas and Louisiana where the weevil has actually begun his work of decimating the cotton fields, but to every cotton producing State in the South. Experience has taught us that individual separate State action cannot encompass the destruction of the Mexican boll weevil. The problem is one of national importance and must be met by factor and grower in every part of the union. United action alone prevent the zone of infection from being extended to every part of the cotton area. It is impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of the situation.

The executive committee charged with the duty of arranging for the Shreveport convention feel that the delegates will benefit materially from your presence and counsel. I trust that you will most heartily subscribe. I trust that your business affairs will be susceptible of such arrangement as will enable you to attend the convention and take part in the deliberations of the delegates. "Douglas, you have received from the executive committee a request that you appoint 100 delegates from South Carolina to the Shreveport convention. I trust that you will comply with this request."

The Cotton Growers. A Meeting Will be Held in Columbia on December 10. The Columbia Record says: It is expected that the cotton growers of the state will meet here on December 10 in accordance with a call issued by a special committee some time ago. Through some mistake the call went out for a meeting to be held on November 10, and a number of prominent cotton growers through out the state came here on that date to attend the meeting. It was found, however, that the meeting was intended for December 10, and accordingly the farmers have been notified to meet on that date. The committee appointed to call the meeting is as follows: B. O. Harris, Anderson; H. A. Richardson, Barnwell; W. D. Evans, Chester; P. L. Hardin, Chester; E. A. Sublett, Charleston; W. C. Brand; J. T. H. King, Florence; John Carter, Kershaw; J. H. Wharton, Laurens; E. D. Smith, Lee; J. W. Wile, Lancaster; H. R. Galloway, Marion; B. P. Lewis, Marlboro; B. F. Keller, Orangeburg; J. C. Scribbling, Pickens; H. W. Weston, Richland; D. W. Dabbs, Sumter; W. H. Stewart, York; J. M. Edwards, Spartanburg; and W. H. Irwin, Greenville.

It is thought that there will be a large attendance at the meeting if the notice of the date can be given wide publicity, and it is expected that business of considerable importance will be transacted. Since the meeting is here during the fair a number of the counties of the state have organized county associations and those that were not represented at the October meeting will send delegates. It was stated in the call that the meeting was for business purposes only and that no secret societies would be invited, and that the meeting would be open to the public. It has been found that a number object to the organization, thinking that it would be a political body, but the organizers state that they will not allow politics to enter the discussion.

Consuls Fall Out. A dispatch from Lancaster to The State says Walter Hough of the town of Kershaw and Will Snowell of Lancaster, county had a difficulty near the Southern depot at Lancaster Wednesday, in which Hough was seriously shot with a pistol by Snowell. Hough was cut seriously with a knife by Snowell. It was an unfortunate affair especially as the young men were first cousins. Hough is shot through both lungs and the doctor's think he will die.

Starred Up Again. After being shut down for four months because of a strike over a 12-12 per cent reduction in wages, the Fall River, Mass., cotton mills started their machinery again on Monday. Only a few operatives reported for work—so few that the mills had to stop again.

Charged With Murder. Mrs. Aaron Noble of New York City is under arrest on the charge of murdering her husband, who was found on Monday morning in their home with two bullet wounds in his chest. She says it was an accident while her husband was trying to take the revolver from her.

Hanged for Murder. Nell Sellers and Dave Brown, both negroes, were hanged at Elizabeth town, N. C., on Wednesday for the murder of Mrs. George Packer, a young white woman, on September 2nd. The crime was one of the most brutal in criminal annals.

PECULIAR DEATH.

Gas Plant Working Force Found Dead in Meter Room.

RESCUER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

One of Victims Was Discovered Alive but Could Not Be Saved. Force Numbered Four Men.

Four men were asphyxiated by gas at Dover, N. J., Thursday at the plant of the Dover, Rockaway and Port Oram Gas company. They constituted the entire working force of the place and were discovered by Geo. E. Bunnell, a former employe, who on visiting the plant found it apparently deserted with engines running under a full head of steam and soaking any water in the boilers. After shutting down the engines and attending the boilers Bunnell went through the works and the four men were found beneath an open trap door in the meter room with the space under the floor filled with gas from a broken valve in the drip pipe.

The men were William Blumer, 17 years old, employed as a fireman; Elias F. Chumbrlain, the engineer; Otto F. Chumbrlain, painter, and a man known only as Gustave, also a painter. The men lay together in a heap and Bunnell, finding that the man on top was alive, entered the trap door, but became so weakened by the gas that he could not lift the body to the floor, four feet above, and was barely able to get out himself. He staggered outside but was unable to attract any one's attention and it was some time before he recovered sufficiently to telephone for assistance. When help finally arrived and the gas was turned off so the men could be taken out, all four were dead. From their positions it is thought that Blumer went through the trap first to fix the broken valve and was overcome by the gas, and that in an effort to rescue Chumbrlain, Blumbrum and Gustave followed and lost their lives.

A Girl Robber. At New York in the arrest of fifteen-year-old Elizabeth Jacobson the police believe they have unearthed a system of robbery which has cost department stores and private families in the upper West Side many thousands of dollars during the past few months. The police claim that this girl, who is the daughter of a woman several years her senior, has executed a long series of most clever robberies. For more than six months every effort has been made to apprehend her, but it was not until she answered a decoy advertisement Thursday and was identified by a young woman employed in one of the stores which had been robbed that they were successful in planning upon which the girl worked, according to the police, was to obtain a position as messenger or cash girl in a store or as servant in a private family, and then awaiting a good opportunity, make off with as much valuable property as she could lay her hands on.

The Wages of Sin. Policemen in Wyandotte, 12 miles down the river from Detroit, Mich., early Friday morning discovered a horse and buggy waiting at the corner of Fourth and Oak streets with H. J. Hillebrand and Mrs. W. J. Miller of Detroit, lying dead in the gutter. Both were shot through the head and it is considered by the authorities to be a clear case of murder and suicide. Whether Hillebrand or the womanman fired the shots is unknown. A letter found on Hillebrand's person written him by the woman while he was in Chicago a short time ago told of an intimacy between the two and warned Hillebrand that his must be careful of her husband, who she said had threatened to shoot him if he returned here. Hillebrand was a bank president. Mrs. Miller had been married only a year and a half. Her husband says he believes her refusal to elope with Hillebrand caused him to shoot her and commit suicide. Miller says his wife told him that Hillebrand had threatened her life once before when she refused to accompany him to Chicago.

Old Confid in Luck. Commander John C. Brain, of the Confederate states navy, through a leading Atlanta attorney, has been put in communication with English solicitors who represent Commander Brain's uncle, who is said to have died and that he is the sole heir in his immense fortune, valued at over \$4,000,000. Commander Brain is well known throughout the south and was recognized as one of the bravest officers of the Confederate navy. He commanded an expedition in 1863 that went into New York where he captured the steamship Chesapeake while on a voyage from that point to Portland, Me. In 1864 he captured and burned the United States mail steamship Ranocoe, valued at \$1,000,000. For a number of years he has been president of the Standard Fertilizer company of Birmingham, Ala.

Drowned at Sea. A special from Washington, North Carolina, says: Captain Charles Williams and three others left there Saturday on the schooner Missouri for their home in Hyde county. Storm-bound at Indian Head they anchored off the shore, but after dinner Sunday the wind blew them to the pier and the boat was capsized and all on board drowned. The names of the crew cannot be obtained at this time. None of the bodies have been recovered.

Lawyer Parker. Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, late Democratic candidate for president, has moved to the city of New York and opened a law office there. He is regarded as a \$14,500 office to become a candidate.

Suicide. Adam Wells, of Chicago, a passenger on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., committed suicide when the steamer was two hours out from New York, on Wednesday.

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RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The Number of Persons Killed and Wounded in This State.

EMPLOYEES KILLED.

Employees Killed, Jured Atlantic Coast Line..... 0 46 Carolina and N. W..... 0 7 C. & W. C..... 0 46 Hampton & Branchville..... 0 2 N. W. of S. C..... 0 1 Seaboard..... 0 50 Southern..... 5 72 South Carolina Div..... 9 65 Passengers. Atlantic Coast Line..... 0 15 C. & N. W..... 0 1 C. & W. C..... 1 7 Hampton & Branchville..... 2 2 Seaboard..... 0 14 Southern..... 0 14 Southern, Carolina Div..... 2 68 Total killed and injured, including trespassers and all others, as follows: Killed, Jured. Atlantic Coast Line..... 18 22 C. & W. C..... 0 11 Conway & Seashore..... 1 0 C. & N. & L..... 1 0 Georgetown & Western..... 0 1 Lancaster & Chesterfield..... 2 4 N. W. of S. C..... 0 1 Seaboard..... 9 74 Southern..... 20 116 Southern, Carolina Div..... 29 148 The item last enumerated includes the Fishing Creek disaster in August, 1903.

A Half Southern. Col. John S. Mosby received a few months ago, a letter from Judge Roubin of Birmingham, Ala., commenting on the attitude of the southern people toward the president personally. Col. Mosby sent the letter to Oyster Bay as he thought the sentiments expressed in it by a Confederate veteran would be gratifying to the president. He received a reply which he did not publish during the campaign; as he felt that the president's motives in writing the letter would be misconstrued. The letter is as follows: "Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1904. "My Dear Col. Mosby: "That is a letter of R. Ullah's and I appreciate it. I have always been saddened rather than angered by the attacks upon me in the South. I am half a southerner myself; and I can say with all possible sincerity that the interests of the south are exactly as dear to me as the interests of the north. Sincerely yours, (Signed) Theodore Roosevelt."

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