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DR. L. T. HILL DIES AT POST OF DUTY

BELOVED AND RESPECTED PHYSICIAN, LIVED IN ABBEVILLE FORTY YEARS—LIFE GIVEN TO HIS PROFESSION.—RESTS AT LONG CANE.

Dr. L. T. Hill, of this city, died suddenly Tuesday afternoon, December 26th, of apoplexy. Death came to him in his office just after he had returned there for the afternoon duties, and while he rested for a few moments in an easy chair. His son, Dr. J. C. Hill, was in the room adjoining when his father was stricken. Going into the room where his father, sat, he found the latter expiring. Death came almost immediately. Dr. Hill was in his seventy-first year.

Dr. L. T. Hill was a native of Edgefield County. He resided for a number of years at Ninety-Six, where he conducted a drug store. Disposing of that business, he went to Baltimore where he entered the University of Maryland from which he received his degree in medicine. In 1882 he removed to Abbeville for the practice of his profession, conducting a drug store for two years, first at the location now occupied by F. E. Harrison, Jr., and later at the store now occupied by the Water and Light Plant. In December 1883 he sold the drug business to P. B. Speed, and from then until the day of his death he gave his life to the practice of his profession. A quiet, unassuming gentleman, he led a busy life as a country doctor. He held in large measure the confidence and esteem of the people of this community and his practice was correspondingly extensive. He met with success as a physician and was interested in the progress of the profession until the day of his death. Last August after suffering for a while from an attack of gall stones he went to Baltimore where he underwent a serious operation. But he rallied quickly and returned to his home in a little while much improved in health and appearance. His friends looked forward for many years of usefulness for him. He again gave himself to his practice and was constant at his office, where he specialized in treatment of the eye, and in giving electrical treatment. It was only in the last few days that he did not feel so well, and death came to him almost as it would come to the plowman at his plow.

In early life Dr. Hill was happily married to Miss Fannie Johnson of Ninety Six, a daughter of Col. R. P. Johnson, of that place. She survives him as do his son, Dr. J. C. Hill, of this city, and his daughter, Mrs. Carter Arnold, of Elberton, Ga. A son, Walter, died when a child, and another son, William, a boy of great promise, died in his early manhood while a student at the Citadel. Dr. Hill is survived by two brothers, Mr. Tabor H. Hill, of Greenwood, and Mr. George Hill of Newberry, and by one sister, Mrs. Henry Turner of Ninety-Six.

Funeral services were conducted at the Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Hill was a member, Wednesday afternoon by the pastor, Rev. John A. McMurray, after which interment was at Long Cane.

The active pallbearers were: W. E. Johnson, Lewis Perrin, M. B. Reese, H. R. McAllister, George Penney, W. F. Nickles, E. R. Thomson, J. Allen Smith, Jr.

The following friends of the deceased were honorary pallbearers: Chief Justice Eugene B. Gary, Dr. A. Neuffer, Dr. J. R. Power, Dr. Pressly, Dr. C. C. Gambrell, Dr. E. Harrison, Dr. R. B. Epting, Dr. S. G. Thomson, Dr. C. H. McMurray, Dr. P. B. Speed, Dr. J. H. Austin, Messrs. J. Allen Smith, and Wyatt Aiken.

Among those from a distance who attended the funeral were his two brothers and his sister named above, his nephews, Rion and Frank Hill, of

GERMAN FORESTS MAY BE SEIZED

WOULD BE TAKEN BY FRENCH AS GUARANTEE—POINCARÉ WILL PRESENT HIS SCHEME AT CONFERENCE HELD NEXT WEEK.

Paris, Dec. 28.—Premier Poincaré plans to follow up the reparations commission's decision declaring Germany in default of her wood deliveries by presenting to the allied premier's meeting next week a scheme of taking over the German state forests as a guarantee. If the other premiers will not agree to this step it is understood France is prepared to act alone.

It now is feared that the British and French attitudes will be as far apart when the premiers reconvene as they were when the recent London conference adjourned and the latest reparations development is taken to support this view. Sir John Bradbury went to London today to confer with Prime Minister Bonar Law and other members of the government on the effect of the reparations commission's action and on the question of the general British policy toward the premiers' meeting.

Sir John's reasons for refusing to support the default vote which reasons, it is thought, may be taken as a reflection of the position of Bonar Law, were that certain extenuating circumstances entitled Germany to more lenient consideration and that furthermore the allies had previously agreed on a course less radical in the event of Germany's failure to make the deliveries.

France's victory in the reparations commission vote is ascribed to the personal efforts of Premier Poincaré, who is said to have carefully planned the coup. The action was so quietly and swiftly executed that none of the American unofficial observers had the opportunity of being present.

Although the United States has no vote in the commission the views of its observers have always had much weight, especially when a vital issue was before the commission, as was the case yesterday. It is declared in reparations circles that the position of the American observers has approximated that of the British.

The commission's sudden decision took not only the Americans but French political circles by surprise, since it was generally understood that the commissioners would make no decision until after the premiers' meeting.

GET CAR AND LIQUOR

Deputies from the office of Sheriff McLane Wednesday night seized a Ford car on one of the roads in the upper section of the county which was laden with 23 fruit jars of corn liquor. The driver of the car took leg bail and departed "from about here" when the officers put in their appearance.

The liquor had been transferred to the Ford car from a larger car and the latter was seized by Special Federal Officer Milling. Both cars have been confiscated and will be sold.

The liquor seized was destroyed at the jail. Not even any of the guests at the jail this Christmas was given the privilege of doing more than taking a smell.

Newberry, and his niece, Mrs. Fannie Williams of Ninety Six. His son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Carter Arnold of Elberton, Mrs. V. W. Copeland, Mrs. H. S. Jaudon, Messrs. J. C. Rice and J. A. Hall, of Elberton, Dr. E. B. Epting and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sligh of Greenwood.

SIX ELECTROCUTED IN PRESENT YEAR

WHITES OUTNUMBER NEGROES FOR FIRST TIME—FOUR PAY EXTREME PENALTY DURING 1922—ONLY TWO BLACKS. TOTAL SIXTY-ONE TO DATE.

Columbia, Dec. 28.—Four white men and two negroes have been electrocuted during the present year, this number of whites establishing a new record for South Carolina death penalty figures. It is the first time since the establishment of the electric chair in 1912 that more white men have been electrocuted in any one year than negroes.

Although the year is not yet out, no further electrocutions will take place as the only one scheduled between now and 1923 has been stayed by an appeal to the supreme court. William C. Faries, the convicted York county murderer, was originally sentenced to die December 29, but he has appealed to the supreme court and this automatically stays the sentence.

Of the six men electrocuted, four were convicted of murder. These were all white. The four were S. J. Kirby, Jesse Gappins, C. O. Fox and Frank M. Jeffords.

The list of six and their crimes is as follows: Curtis Franklin, negro, criminal assault, convicted in Aiken and electrocuted February 3; Will Hood, negro, convicted in Greenville of murder, electrocuted April 7; C. O. Fox, S. J. Kirby and Jesse Gappins, all convicted in Lexington of murder, electrocuted June 16; Frank M. Jeffords, convicted of murder in Richland county, electrocuted December 22.

Frank M. Jeffords was the 61st man to pay the death penalty by electrocution. The electric chair was established in 1912 and since then 61 men, 54 negroes and seven whites, have been electrocuted.

William Reed, negro, convicted in Anderson in 1912 of criminal assault, was the first man to pay the penalty of death by electrocution. He was electrocuted August 6, 1912. Samuel N. Hyde, also of Anderson, was the first white man to be put to death in the chair. He was electrocuted October 1, 1912.

Following Hyde the next white man was C. P. Rushing of Chesterfield August 18, 1913, and the next was M. L. Garrett of Lee county July 14, 1913. No other white men paid the death penalty after July 14, 1913, until Fox, Gappins and Kirby were electrocuted June 16 of this year. Jeffords was the last to date.

MUCH GASOLINE IS USED IN THE STATE

Tax Commission Gives Interesting Facts.—\$6,923,000 Spent for Gas in Eight Months

Columbia, Dec. 28.—During eight months of the present year, from March 1 to November 1, South Carolina motor vehicle owners spent \$6,923,000 for gasoline alone, not including the two cents a gallon tax commission. Figures through November were not compiled, but will be in a few days.

According to the compilation of the commission, 30,100,000 gallons of gasoline were consumed between March 1 and November 1 and this gives an approximate average of \$81.42 for each car owner in the state. The tax has cost approximately \$7.08 for each machine owner for the eight months.

The revenue raised from the two cents tax has amounted to \$602,000, this figure not including the November amount. Another item brought out in the statement of the commission is that approximately 354 gallons of gasoline were used by each motor vehicle. This gives an approximate average of .0468 cents a month per person or .375 cents for eight months.

A. B. HAMLIN SHOOTS WIFE AND NIECE

TRAGEDY OCCURS AT ANDERSON THIS MORNING AT NINE O'CLOCK—MRS. HAMLIN IN DESPERATE CONDITION—MRS. WARREN ALSO BADLY HURT.

A. B. Hamlin, son of the late A. B. Hamlin of Abbeville, commonly known as "Bee" Hamlin, this morning shot and desperately wounded his wife, 48 years of age, who before her marriage was Miss Lucia McCurry of this county, and Mrs. Joel Warren, a niece of his wife. The tragedy occurred at the home of Joel Warren, on Piedmont Avenue, in the city of Anderson. Telephone messages brought the news to Mr. McCurry, the father of Mrs. Warren and a brother of Mrs. Hamlin. He left immediately for Anderson.

The Press and Banner at 2 o'clock asked the Anderson Daily Mail for an account of the tragedy, and from what that paper had been able to learn it appears that Hamlin had proposed to Mrs. Warren that she make a trip to Abbeville with him today. Mrs. Warren resented the proposal, and it is reported that Mrs. Hamlin also knew of the proposal and took exception to it. Hamlin it is stated, had also threatened the life of Joel Warren, husband of Mrs. Warren, and Wednesday had made an attempt to run over him with an engine in the yards of the Blue Ridge Railroad, where both were employed as machinists. Mrs. Hamlin had gone to the home of Mrs. Warren in consequence of the alleged proposed trip to Abbeville and there Hamlin found her, the shooting following.

The Daily Mail at the time of the receipt of the news by us had just received a message from the Anderson Hospital where the two injured persons were taken in which it was stated that Mrs. Hamlin was desperately wounded in the abdomen and probably would not recover. Mrs. Warren was stated to be also seriously wounded but hope was expressed that she would survive the injuries.

Some eighteen years ago Hamlin was shot in the head. The shooting occurred at Augusta, Ga., and the bullet was never removed. There is a feeling that Hamlin was perhaps not responsible mentally when the shots were fired this morning. He had not been drinking so far as had been ascertained when we were in communication with Anderson.

NEGRO'S BODY WAS RECOVERED MONDAY

Drowned at Martin's Mill the 21st. Inquest Held by Judge R. S. McComb.

The body of William Rogers, the negro construction hand with the Carter Construction Company, supposed to have been drowned at the time of our last issue, was recovered Monday. Judge McComb had the mill pond drained, and when this had been done the body was found in about five feet of water near the point where his clothing had been located. Deputy Sheriff Prince assisted Judge McComb in locating the body, and summoned the jury for an inquest. The body was examined by Dr. Knox, of Antreville, who found death to have resulted from drowning, as had been supposed, and a verdict according was rendered.

The negro was half witted, it is said, and was accustomed to go into the creek in the winter time for the purpose of bathing. It is supposed that he got into water over his depth and for some reason was not able to swim to shore. Suspicion that he was drowned arose Thursday before Christmas when his clothing was found on the bank of the river at the mill pond. He disappeared Wednesday, twenty-first.

ONLY SMALL UNIT KEPT IN GERMANY

ONE THOUSAND ENLISTED MEN ON RHINE—OCCUPATION EXPENSES NOW NEAR THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS

Washington, Dec. 28.—Although the United States is at peace with Germany as result of a formal treaty submitted to the senate by the president and ratified, the United States still maintains a standing army on the banks of the Rhine.

The army of occupation is very small as result of "heroic" efforts on the part of the United States to eliminate it entirely without offending the "army" itself, which desires to stay abroad, or France, which sees the United States withdraw only with great reluctance.

On October 31, 1922, the United States in Germany had 113 officers and 1,046 enlisted men. These figures are official and emanate from the office of the adjutant general. Immediately after the armistice the United States forces in Germany comprised an exceedingly strong body. July 19, 1919, this body was officially termed, "the American forces in Germany," and on that date consisted of three divisions with 1,686 officers, and 38,142 enlisted men. It is pointed out that since July 19, 1919, the separate peace pact was ratified, and that by withdrawals the force has all but evaporated.

The war department, however, has been criticised for having declined to march out of Germany as soon as the separate peace went into effect. By certain senators and representatives it was said to be anomalous that the United States should maintain in a country with which it was at profound peace an army of occupation, the expenses of which were to be borne by the country occupied.

There are no exact figures in the war department showing the amount of money that Germany owes the United States as result of that section of the Versailles treaty which required Germany to pay the expenses of the armies of the allied powers which would occupy German territory.

On July 1, however it is officially made known today to this bureau. Germany owed the United States for maintenance \$254,815,392.52. The portion of the total cost of the occupation Germany has liquidated is not made public.

There is no question made of the difficulty that the United States will experience in receiving total payment from Germany. In view of the value of the mark, doubt is frequently expressed that the United States will recover the cost of occupation.

AN ATTRACTIVE VISITOR

Miss Polly Stone of Atlanta, Ga., is spending the holidays in Abbeville with her friend, Miss Mary H. Greene. Miss Stone and Miss Greene are classmates at Agnes Scott College. While the former has the misfortune to be from Georgia she has the advantage of having a claim on South Carolina, being a great-granddaughter of Bishop William Capers of the Methodist Church and a grand niece of Bishop Ellison Capers of the Episcopal Church. Her grand-father, Prof. George W. Stone, was an instructor at the Cokesbury Conference School in the fifties.

MISS MAGGIE BROOKS SICK

Miss Maggie Brooks has been sick with flu at the home of her sister, Mrs. P. A. Cheatham, since Sunday. She is better and hopes to be out soon.

BRITISH MISSION TO DISCUSS DEBT

UNDER PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS GREAT BRITAIN'S PAYMENT ARE OVER 60,000,000 POUNDS—OBJECT OF MISSION

London, Dec. 28.—The British financial mission to the United States, headed by Stanley Baldwin, chancellor of the exchequer, sailed for New York this morning on the liner Majestic. Besides the chancellor, the party included Mrs. Baldwin and daughter; Mantagu C. Morgan, governor of the Bank of England; Rowe Dutton, financial adviser, and J. P. J. Grigg of the treasury.

It is expected that the mission will return about the end of January.

In a statement to the Evening Standard today Mr. Baldwin pointed out that under the present arrangements Great Britain's payments to the United States would amount to between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 pounds sterling annually.

"We hope to fund this debt," he said, "and get the burden of interest eased. If it is successful I hope America will be kind to a much more important mission which Mr. Bonar Law is shortly to undertake."

The Evening Standard says this latter refers to a reparations settlement. The chancellor added that it is of supreme importance to Europe that America should have her way as regards Europe's financial problem.

Mr. Baldwin's statement follows: "My mission concerns our IOU's held by the United States, and is a delicate one. We are in the position of debtors. We must tread warily. Nevertheless, I hope to persuade the United States government to come to a permanent settlement on the terms of our debt to America of something like 856,000,000 pounds sterling."

At present a law of congress provides that this must be repaid within 25 years with 4 1-2 per cent interest. This would mean an annual payment by Great Britain of between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 pounds, a very heavy item in our budget. We hope to fund this debt and get the burden of interest eased, but of course, the last word is with America.

"If we can effect a settlement on such a matter we shall set an example to Europe, an example which might well be an augury for the settlement of even greater problems than this one—international problems."

"If I am successful, I hope America having seen the result of one mission, will be kind enough to the much more important mission which Mr. Bonar Law is shortly to undertake (the word "reparations" was here parenthetically inserted by the newspaper) and which is more difficult than mine."

"It is of supreme importance to Europe that America should have a say in the many perplexing matters now engaging the attention of statesmen."

THE COTTON MARKET

The cotton market today was about like yesterday's market. Everything seems to await the coming of the new year. The following are the closing figures:

January	26.42
March	26.69
May	26.69
July	26.38

No cotton was sold on this market today. Good cotton should sell for about 26 3-4 cents.