

BURDETTE CONVICTED  
OF MANSLAUGHTERCourt in Session This Week  
With Many Cases on Docket  
Judge Prince Presiding.

The jury in the case of the State vs W. R. Burdette, charged with murder, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter last night.

Laurens, S. C., March 12 (Special).

The court of general sessions convened here Monday morning with Judge Geo. E. Prince, of Anderson, presiding and all the court officials in their accustomed places. After the court was organized Monday morning, Judge Prince delivered an able charge to the grand jury in which he stressed the importance of good schools, and good roads. Both, he said, were fundamental requirements for advancement and urged liberal support.

This is the first term of criminal court since March of last year and consequently the docket is crowded with cases. It is hardly likely that a large proportion of the cases will be disposed of, as several murder cases will be tried during the week. Yesterday the court was engaged in the trial of W. R. Burdette, charged with the murder of D. D. Stoddard, near Owings, in 1917. This case was tried at the March term of court last year and resulted in a mistrial. At that time Governor Cooper was an attorney for the defense, but his place was taken yesterday by Hon. A. H. Dean, of Greenville, who is associated with R. E. Babb and Col. H. Y. Simpson. Judge Prince gave the case to the jury last night.

Other cases so far tried are as follows:

Mrs. Nora Pinson, violation of the prohibition law in having in her possession about 8 gallons of wine; mistrial.

Mike Washington, unlawful killing of animals, guilty—sealed verdict.

Charley Wilson, breach of trust with fraudulent intent; plead guilty—three months' sentence.

Murrell McDaniel, larceny; plead guilty—six months.

Jno. B. Simpson, assault and battery with intent to kill and carrying concealed weapons; plead guilty—12 months.

Sam Martin, house breaking and larceny; plead guilty to entering Dr. Clifton Jones' dental office—sentence not pronounced.

Presentment of Grand Jury.

The grand jury made the following presentment yesterday afternoon:

To His Honor, Geo. E. Prince, Presiding Judge:

We beg leave to submit to the Court our final presentment.

We have passed on all bills handed us by the Court and reported on same.

We have before us the report submitted by the Supervisor, who reports that the board of County Commissioners have launched an experiment with the State Highway Commission, on road working, to be worked from Newberry line to Laurens court house. This body is gratified to learn that a start has been made to improve our highways, which so badly need attention.

The Supervisor reports the roads and bridges are in a very unsatisfactory condition at this time, but he is using every means available to improve them during the year and we feel that the best possible is being done at this time under existing conditions.

The Supervisor informs us that he has made application to the penitentiary authorities to have transferred to the county chain gang, a number of prisoners who were sent there from this county. We commend his efforts and hope that he will succeed as their work is badly needed on the public highways of our county.

The county jail has been condemned by this and all other bodies who have inspected it recently as unsafe, unsanitary and unfit for use. The information is that an appropriation was made and a commission appointed to build a new jail but owing to the existing abnormal prices, it is impossible to build a jail for the amount appropriated. We would recommend that our representatives supplement this with an amount sufficient to erect a new building.

THIRD OLD AND NEW CLOTHING CAMPAIGN FOR THE  
BELGIAN-FRENCH  
WAR SUFFERERS.

The Red Cross is launching another—the third—campaign for clothing, old and new, for war sufferers in Belgium and France, who were robbed of everything they had. It is a new opportunity for our generosity. Our quota will be a minimum of 1,600 pounds and we want to go as far as possible beyond that. On the other two campaigns comparatively few people in Clinton contributed because they were not given the opportunity. We expect this time to give everybody a chance. The campaign begins Monday, March 24th. Fifts of serviceable clothing, shoes, soft hats, bedding—anything useful in the home—will be received at Senior Red Cross Headquarters each afternoon of week beginning March 24, from 3:40 o'clock. There is no restriction this time as to things with rubber in them. The following committee has charge of receiving, collecting and packing:

Chairman, Miss Eliza Beard.  
Assistant, Mrs. D. E. Tribble.  
Wards 1 and 2, Musgrove St.—Mrs. A. B. Galloway.

Ward 2, Owens Hill—Mrs. Richard Copeland.

Ward 3—Miss Sallie Wright.  
Wards 4 and 5—Mrs. J. T. Robertson.

Wards 6 and 1, North Broad—Mrs. Bessie Godfrey.

Goldville—Mrs. L. M. C. Blalock.  
Hopewell and Wadsworth—Mrs. J. M. Monroe.

Hurricane—Mrs. J. F. Whitmire.

Lydia—Mrs. A. P. Oxner.

Renno—Mrs. J. C. McMillan.

Rock Bridge—Mrs. John Davis.

Please ransack your closets and chests and be ready for these ladies when they call. Clothing, outer or under, for children, both boys and girls of any age, and men and women of any age, will all be acceptable. Rugs and druggets also, if still serviceable and thoroughly cleaned. Winter clothing or summer clothing may be sent. But don't send mere rags.

## TO SPEAK SUNDAY.

Dr. E. W. Sikes, president of Coker College, will speak here twice next Sunday. In the morning he will preach at the First Baptist church and also address a joint meeting of the Baraca and Philothea classes. In the evening at the same church, he will preach at a union service, the night services in all the other churches having been called in for this special occasion. Dr. Sikes is one of the ablest preachers and pulpit orators in the state and is sure to be heard by large congregations at both services.

We would urge that the police officers of our county look closely after the enforcement of what is known as the patent medicine, extract, etc. act, which was passed by the last legislature, as in our opinion great harm is coming from the excessive sale and uses of these compounds.

We have appointed committees, to investigate the following: roads and bridges, schools, county officers, county home, chain gang and public buildings. The committees will attend to these duties and report to the Court at a future regular term. This being the first term we desire not to report on these until we have sufficient time to familiarize ourselves with the true conditions.

In conclusion, we desire to thank His Honor and the court officers for courtesies shown. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

S. M. WILKES.

Foreman of Grand Jury.

Mr. W. P. Jacobs spent the week-end in Spartanburg with Mrs. Jacobs.

TIME FOR BETTER  
BEEF CATTLE HERE

Raising of Texas Fever Tick Quarantine Opens Doors for Big Cattle Here  
Clemson College, March 5.—The raising of the Federal quarantine against the Texas fever cattle tick in December 1, 1918, opened wide the door for more and better cattle in South Carolina. The rapid increase in interest in dairy cattle and the improvement being right in breeding stock by means of bull associations should be followed and will be followed by similar development in the beef cattle industry.

To specialists in live stock of the extensive service, in order to aid in this development, have planned several lines of beef cattle endeavor to be undertaken in 1919 through the aid of district and county agents, cattle breeders organizations, and individuals, as follows:

1. Development of pure bred beef cattle industry; to place pure bred beef cattle on definite constructive basis promoting certain breeds in certain counties and sections.

2. Pure bred beef cattle records; to record the number and kind of pure bred animals available at any time and to find market for surplus.

3. Buying pure bred cattle; to promote community breeding enterprises and aid in buying economically the breeding stock needed in various communities.

4. Herd management demonstration; to secure and demonstrate definite local knowledge as to costs, best methods, and profits to be expected.

5. Feeding demonstrations; to encourage the practice of furnishing beef cattle for market, to furnish market for cheap coarse roughness produced on farms, and to increase the quality of manures for soil improvement.

6. Co-operative breeders' sales; to advertise and encourage worthy breeders and help find market for their surplus.

7. Preparations of cattle for exhibition; to stimulate cattle shows and breeding herds.

CAMOUFLAGED GUNS  
PROTECTED NATION  
Many Large Mortars, Standing on Concrete Emplacements, Hid Along U. S. Coast. Camoufleur Describes Work Against U. Boats.

New York, March 7.—Huge mortars, standing on concrete emplacements and abundantly supplied with half ton projectiles, were erected during the war among the flowers and shrubbery of private gardens in New York City and elsewhere along the Atlantic Coast, ready to repel the attacks of German naval or airships. Maximilian Touch, one of the first American camoufleurs told the New York section of the American Chemical Society tonight.

Mr. Touch, who directed several of the navy's important camouflage projects spoke with the consent of Secretary Daniels. He described how honeysuckle, morning-glory and ivy, as well as paints, had been employed to conceal or lower the visibility of coastal fortifications.

Ambrose channel, the mouth of New York harbor, was protected in addition to the guns in the regular army forts, by mortars having a range of twelve miles, said Mr. Touch. Some of these auxiliary cannon, he declared, were placed two and a half miles inland on private estates and so concealed by arrangement of trees, shrubbery and flowers that passers-by were ignorant of their erection and even aviators found "little or no evidence" of their location. They were manned by army gun crews.

The camoufleur describes his work in disguising navy yards and docks along the Atlantic Coast, notably the Pensacola and Key West bases, which were exposed to attacks by German raiders and submarines operating in the South Atlantic. The navy believed, Mr. Touch asserted, that the Germans had a secret base on the north coast of Cuba, declaring that "rich German firms in Havana were notoriously aiding the Central Powers" and that there were "more German spies and propagandists on the Islands than in the United States."

Mr. Touch declared the army "did not take kindly to camouflage at the beginning of the war," and said that he had great difficulty in convincing army officers the necessity of camouflaging fortifications adjacent to navy yards.

Prior to the war Mr. Touch gained a reputation as a camoufleur by lowering the visibility of the forts at the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR  
TELLS OF BOLSHIEVIKI

American Ambassador Before Committee. Grave Menace Found. If Present Misrule of Russia Continues Country Will Be Exploited by Germans.

Washington, March 8.—David R. Francis, who went to Russia as American ambassador in 1916 before the overthrow of the monarchy and who remained there until after the Bolsheviks had seized the government, in testifying today before the senate committee investigating lawless propaganda, warned that should the Bolsheviks be permitted to remain in power all Russia would be exploited by the Germans. Within ten years under such conditions, Germany would be the victor of the war in that the nation would be stronger in every way than it was in 1914.

Ambassador Francis told the committee a complete and thorough understanding of the Russian menace convinces him that with the Bolsheviks in power in Russia, peace not only in Europe but throughout the entire world was an utter impossibility. He said even now there was good reason for believing German and Austrian officers were with the red forces operating in Northern Russia and, he added, the Germans were steadily getting a grip upon the vitals of Russia and her industries.

Mr. Francis further testified that information had reached him that Raymond Robins, former American Red Cross commissioner to Russia, had upon his return to the United States carried a proposal from the Bolshevik government to President Wilson. This proposal, he said, he understood, was an offer of certain concessions to the American government similar to those granted Germany in the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

The ambassador said so far as he knew Mr. Robins was never given an opportunity to present the proposal to the president.

In reply to questions of members of the committee, Ambassador Francis said it was his understanding that the soviet did not desire to make a similar proposal to Great Britain, France and the other allies. On the contrary his information, he said, was to the effect that the Bolsheviks wished to conceal the proposal from the governments associated with the United States.

The ambassador was asked what would happen if American and allied troops were withdrawn from Northern Russia and in reply asserted he was positive the Bolsheviks would sweep in and engage in an orgy of murder and destruction on a scale such as the world has never seen.

Reports that the Bolsheviks were sending their agents into Germany, France and England were upheld by the ambassador who said he believed efforts in this country thus far had taken the form of money for use in spreading of their propaganda. He told of the delivery of Bolshevik propaganda to the armies of the allies and the United States in France.

The ambassador said the soviet government had recently been petitioned not to carry out the denationalization of certain banks, the objects of the petitioners being, he said, to allow German agents to obtain control of the stock of these institutions.

Mr. Francis said it was not true that the mass of the Russians, favored the rule of the Bolsheviks. As a matter of fact, according to Ambassador Francis, less than a constantly dwindling 10 per cent of all the people in Russia belonged to the Bolsheviks.

He painted a vivid picture of the terror that reigns and told of an instance where the gutters from a court-yard in Petrograd actually ran with blood from the victims of the Bolsheviks. Many were killed without even charges being made against them, and on several occasions, the ambassador asserted, wholesale killings were indulged in. He said more than 500 innocent hostages were killed at one time and his observation of conditions and affairs in Russia led him to believe the Bolsheviks in their every day practices committed excesses far beyond even the wildest dreams of anarchists.

"Anarchists, as I understand them," he declared, "believe only in the destruction of property. The Bolsheviks believe in the destruction of property and life as well, for they realize that their only means of continuing in power is by killing all those who dare to oppose them."

Flat contradiction was given by Ambassador Francis to statements of previous witnesses before the committee.

DEMOCRATS UNCOVER  
REPUBLICAN SCHEME

Congressmen of Both Parties Will Therefore Visit Paris to Gain Information.

Washington, March 8.—Democrats today caught on to plans of Congressman Julius Kahn, who will be the next chairman of the house committee on military affairs, to hike to France with a number of Republican members and tell the Democrats nothing of the trip. The Democrats did not think this was treating them fairly, so they hurried to Secretary Baker about the matter and the result is that several Democratic members, among them Congressman Sam J. Nicholls, of South Carolina, will go abroad on April 8 for the purpose of seeing for themselves what conditions there are, and so that Mr. Kahn and his Republican aides will not be in possession of any facts which they do not have when the extra session of congress begins in June.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTS  
DEMOCRAT TO CONGRESS

Greensburg, Pa., March 5.—For the first time in fifty years a Democrat, John Wilson, has been elected to Congress from Butler County, according to late returns from Tuesday's special election in the twenty-second congressional district. With the returns virtually complete, Mr. Wilson is leading John M. Jamison, republican, by 473 votes. He will occupy the seat left vacant by the death of E. E. Robbins.

tee to the effect that a free press existed in Russia.

The ambassador discussed Colonel Robbins at some length. He said he had heard the Red Cross representative referred to as the "mouth piece of America" and the reference became so frequent he was obliged to issue a public notice saying he represented the American government and statements coming from any other source were unauthorized. Mr. Francis declared Col. Robbins wanted him to "follow the Bolshevik government to Moscow" when it moved there from Petrograd. The Red Cross representative was said by the ambassador to have had every facility placed at his disposal by the Bolsheviks, with whom he was persona grata. He said when Col. Robbins traveled the Bolsheviks telegraphed ahead to help him in every way and that he even had authorization to have what telegrams he sent put ahead of all other messages, such privileges being denied to the ambassador.

The ambassador on the night of the suppression of the constituent assembly by Bolsheviks expected trouble, and three of the many hundred Americans who came to Russia were on guard at the soviet ministry of foreign affairs. He declared these to have been John Reed, a writer who has appeared before the committee, a man named Humphreys and another named Reinstein, whose home was said to be in Buffalo. The ambassador asserted that in a single week 800 Americans arrived in Russia and that many of them associated with the Bolsheviks, soon thereafter. The ambassador said he warned the state department and recommended that passports be not issued to Americans to come to Russia.

Albert R. Williams, a previous witness before the committee, was referred to by Mr. Francis who said Williams freely associated with the Bolsheviks and was an advocate of their principles.

Oliver M. Sayler, who said he was a dramatic critic of the Indianapolis News, and was in Russia during the early days of the Bolshevik revolution, described conditions as he said he found them.

Subject to the future call of Senator Overman, chairman, the committee adjourned at the conclusion of the taking of Mr. Sayler's testimony. It was said to be doubtful whether any further witnesses would be asked to testify before the committee.

Chicago, March 8.—Raymond Robins, former American Red Cross commissioner to Russia, sent a telegram tonight to Chairman Overman of the committee investigating lawless propaganda requesting permission to appear again before the committee and refute "false statements" reported to have been made before the committee by Ambassador Francis.

Big line of Percolators, Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Casseroles, Baking Dishes and Kettles in aluminum and nickel-plated ware.

S. M. & E. H. WILKES & CO.

LOCUSTS COMING  
IN MAY AND JUNE

Seventeen Year Locust Expected to Appear. Once Regarded as Harbinger of Disaster Now Known Only as Insect Pest.

Washington, March 8.—Great swarms of the 17 year locust will infest the United States in late May and early June this year, which is expected by scientists to be one of the worst "locust years" on record. Experts of the department of agriculture, however, see nothing alarming in the prospect.

Once regarded superstitiously as a harbinger of disaster, the periodical cicada, popularly known as the 17 year locust because it comes at long intervals, is seen now to be no more than an ordinary nonpoisonous insect pest, which can do little damage if proper precautions are taken. The chief injury inflicted by the insect consists almost wholly in chiseling grooves in the branches of trees for depositing eggs. Young fruit trees sometimes are killed, but the damage generally seems greater than it actually is, according to the entomologists, and popular alarm is out of proportion to the real danger.

Suggested precautionary measures are:

Defer putting out young fruit trees until next year; postpone budding operations; do no pruning this spring.

When the insects begin coming out, hand pick them from young trees or spray them with pyrethrum powder, kerosene emulsions, or a solution of carbolic acid or acetic acid.

Later, when the insects are ready to begin laying, spray young fruit trees with whitewash.

The department of agriculture has kept close check for many years of all the broods of locusts and can forecast accurately when and where pests will appear. Large regions will be affected this year where one brood appeared 17 years ago and in other regions which suffered 13 years ago, the States including Alabama, District of Columbia, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Belief that the 1919 brood will be exceptionally large is based on the fact that the 17 year brood coming out this year is brood 10, perhaps the largest of the 17 year brood, and that brood 18 of the 13 year family comes out at the same time. The year 1868 was the greatest locust year in history, when brood 19, the largest of the 13 year family, appeared in conjunction with brood 10 of the 17 year family.

There will be three regions of greatest occurrence of brood 10, one covering New Jersey, Maryland and Eastern Pennsylvania; another covering all of Indiana, the greater part of Ohio and Southern Michigan; and a third covering Western North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee and Northern Georgia. While brood 10 will affect 20 States, brood 18 will appear in only five States—Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, and only limited areas in those States.

C. L. Marlatt, chairman of the Federal horticultural board, who has perfected the information on the cicada, calls the insect the most interesting in the world, because of the spectacular swarms in which it appears, its queer recurrence at long intervals and the portentous significance frequently attached to it. Every locust year has been a year of fear and dread, even in civilized times. Some people have fancied that they could detect in the cry of the insect a resemblance to the name of the Egyptian monarch, Pharaoh, who persecuted the Israelites. Superstition attached also to the shape of the filmy bars on the cicada's wings, which seemed to form the letter "W," interpreted as a forecast of war.

"Since this outbreak will come just at the conclusion of the greatest war," Mr. Marlatt said, "and when even the imagination of the rural prophet could hardly conjure up the likelihood of another one, some new explanation will apparently have to be found."

## SPOKE SUNDAY.

Rev. J. C. Roper of Chester, occupied the pulpit of North Broad Street Methodist church last Sunday at both services and was heard by large congregations.