

STORED LIQUOR NOW IN DANGER

Washington, July 15.—A man's right to keep liquor in his own home which stood the test before the house judiciary committee must take its chance now in the house.

Notice was served today on the committee by one of its members that when the house resumes consideration of the prohibition enforcement measure an amendment would be offered to make it unlawful for a person to retain possession of liquor stored prior to July 1. The committee, in framing the general enforcement measure, eliminated the section which would have made storage illegal, but the big majority polled yesterday by prohibitionists was accepted in some quarters to mean that the bill in certain respects would be made still more drastic.

The prohibition measure was not taken up today, the sundry civil appropriation bill, vetoed by the President, having the right of way, and neither can it be called tomorrow, which is calendar Wednesday, except by unanimous consent. After that the agricultural appropriation bill, also vetoed by the President, will have privileged status, and prohibition leaders do not expect to resume work on the measure before Thursday or Friday.

The only reference to prohibition on the floor today was by Representative Blanton (democrat), of Texas, who wanted stricken from the record the speech by Representative Gallivan (democrat), of Massachusetts, charging that members of congress had hoarded large quantities of liquor. Speaker Gillett ruled, however, that Mr. Gallivan's remarks were in order. The judiciary committee held a brief executive session and considered minor changes in the bill relating to sale of flavoring extracts.

CONGRESS ASKED TO MAKE INQUIRY

Republican Member Would Know About Mexico. Sends in Resolution.

Washington, July 10.—A definite statement from the war department regarding the course of the government in respect to protection by Mexico to American citizens and property was asked in the house today by Representative Laguardia, Republican, of New York, who declared that conditions in Mexico "have now reached the stage where it becomes our duty to inquire into what is going on and learn what the administration plans doing."

Mr. Laguardia introduced a resolution directing the State department to submit to the house all communications which have passed between this government and Mexico, since January 1915, and also all communications pertaining to Mexican affairs, which have passed between the department and officers of the army and navy.

"With this information at hand," Mr. Laguardia said, "we can determine what steps to take. We do not care what means the Mexican government takes to preserve order, to protect American lives and property, let them use the law, or their policy, or their military—but, we should insist that they do something and must henceforth refuse to overlook any omission on the part of the Mexican government towards Americans and American rights."

"Carranza should be informed," he declared, "that he can not expect the friendship and the assistance of this government a minute longer."

Armed intervention is not necessary at this time, Mr. Laguardia said, adding:

"We should go into Mexico with beans in one hand and hand grenades in the other. Then in case they do not accept our well intended and sincere friendship, may God help them."

Washington, July 10.—Renewed representations on the Mexican situation have been made to the American government by Great Britain and France it was learned today at the State department. For several months these countries have been urging upon the United States the desirability of putting Mexico on her feet so that she might resume the payment of her national and other debts and afford adequate protection to foreign lives and property.

*** An Epidemic in South Carolina. ***
The fighting and killing that have been so common in South Carolina in the last two or three months are manifestations of a state of mind following war. When the strain of a great war ends, disorders here and there always are a sequel.

In some parts of the United States, the disorders are of a different kind from those in the South, but everywhere the spirit of lawlessness breaks forth. On the surface is, nothing in common between an outbreak of the "Reds" in New Jersey or California and a lynching in Georgia, but in fact the causes of them are nearly akin. A group of reckless and violent men, bent on mischief, rebel against all law, call themselves "I. W. W.", and, making resentment against the social and political order their excuse, throw bombs and commit other outrages. Another group, excited and thirsting for blood, persuade themselves that the law is a failure in dealing with certain crimes and so they hang a negro. The "Red" in Patterson imagines that the laws for the protection of property are unfair. The lyncher in Vicksburg is sure that unless he makes and executes law, his neighborhood will be unsafe for women to live in. Both are the enemies of law and civilization; both would destroy them.

The industrious, honest, rational people of the United States are the great majority. They know that, in the long run, order will survive, that life and property will be protected, but this country will not be abandoned to bloody revolution. So sure of this are they that they look on passively at the crimes that are committed and, absorbed in their usual pursuits, rely on the agencies of the government to suppress disorders. Conscious that the great mass of the people are without sympathy for the "Reds", for the lynchers, for the brawlers and gun-fighters, they give little attention to the crimes that are done.

Is this the right and the expedient attitude of the majority? Would it be for the majority to make a difference felt? It has agencies which it may act. When an epidemic of influenza threatens, the public takes thought and acts, too. The presence of the disease is recognized and measures are adopted to check its ravages. South Carolina is suffering from an epidemic of homicide. Dozens of men have been killed—uselessly and waste-homicide was in self-defense does not blot out the truth that some one has participated in a crime that cost a life.

As it is the business of the physician faithfully, bravely and with all his energy to oppose an epidemic of typhoid, so it is the business of the jurists and the judges to oppose and stamp out an epidemic of man-slaying. Will they do their duty? Or will they forget that, whenever a man raises a violent hand against another, he attacks the peace and the safety of the community?

When men arm themselves to fight their enemies, it is a short step to the killing of men who are not their enemies. When murder comes to be a community habit, no man is safe.

Through the churches, through the press, through public meetings, through all the other agencies at hand, the majority of the people should assert themselves and put an end to the epidemic of man-slaying and other crimes of violence.—The State.

CORN AVERAGE INCREASED ABOUT 4 PER CENT

Field Agent B. B. Hare Gives Statistics as to Agricultural Products in S. C.

A report issued by B. B. Hare, South Carolina Field Agent of United Bureau of Crop Estimates, shows an increase of 4 per cent of corn acreage in South Carolina over that of last year, the estimated acreage being 2,340,000 acres. Condition on July 1 was 81 per cent of normal, equivalent to an average yield of 17 bushels per acre. The early plantings range from "fair" to "good". Intermediate plantings are generally "good", while late plantings in various sections are suffering from too much rain, many fields being foul with grass and very much in need of cultivation. Considerable damage is reported to bottom lands from overflow of creeks and rivers, caused by recent excessive rains.

The acreage in Irish potatoes shows a reduction of 6 per cent as compared with last year, while the acreage of sweet potatoes remains the same. Condition of the former is 85 per cent and the latter 90 per cent of normal.

Acreage in tobacco has increased

State department officials gave no indication that there had been any change of attitude toward Mexico. It was said that continued and increasing pressure was being brought to bear on the Carranza government for the protection of American lives and interests there, and that Mexico also had been informed of the new representations made by Great Britain and France.

from 86,400 acres in 1918 to 112,000 in 1919. Condition July 1, reported at 85 per cent of normal, equivalent to an average yield of 765 pounds per acre. Acreage in peanuts has been reduced 10 per cent as compared with last year, and a 5 per cent reduction in

The estimated production of corn for the entire United States is 2,815,000,000 bushels, as against 2,583,000,000 bushels last year. The production of cotton in round numbers is estimated at 11,000,000 bales as compared with 12,000,000 bales in 1919. The production

of wheat will approximate 1,160,000,000 bushels, or 244,000,000 bushels more than last year and 370,000,000 bushels more than the five-year average from 1913 to 1917 inclusive. The price of wheat per bushel on July 1, was \$2.22 as against \$2.03 on the corresponding date of last year



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