

# THE UNION DAILY TIMES

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY Established in 1880—Converted to The Union Daily Times October 1, 1917 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

**WEATHER**  
Fair tonight and Sat-  
urday; colder. Frost  
tonight.

Vol. LXXIII No. 1444

Union, S. C., Friday Afternoon, November 24, 1922

3c Per Copy

## GIPSY SMITH STIRS UNION

**SOWING AND REAPING.**  
Mr. Smith took his text last evening from Galatians 6:7. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

It is time that every man shall prepare to face facts and whether it be unpleasant knowledge or not, he ought to be prepared to know this one fact: that God sees and knows him through and through—the worst and the best about him, and there is nothing hid from the Father and Judge of the earth.

Do not delude. Do not live in a fool's paradise. As to your character, private and public life, motives, desires, as to what you have been, and what you are today, and as to what you propose to be, do not be deceived, God is not mocked. God is no fool. The text in itself is startling, for the very thought of mockery ought to make us shudder.

When we realize that God is infinite, eternal and unchangeable; that He is omnipresent, which means He is everywhere; and omniscient, which means that He is possessed of all knowledge, a man is a fool to mock God. If we realize the meaning of the word, our faces would whiten, and we would tremble. The word "mocked" means "to sneer at." It is as if one would say, "I regard the teachings of God as of no value. I consider that His warnings are entirely unnecessary and that his repeated declarations regarding the danger for the unrepentant are of no more worth than the telling of a fable. I wish I could lead you all forward in thought to that great day when time shall be no more, which is described in the 20th chapter of Revelation, the 11th and 12th verses: "And I saw a great white throne, and Him that sat on it from whose face the earth and the heaven fled away; and there was found no place for them. And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the book was opened, and the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works. I am sure no one will dare to mock Him."

God is no fool. You may fool one another, neighbor, members of your family, master, employees, but you cannot fool God. Lincoln once said, "You can fool all the people some of the time; you can fool some of the people all of the time; but you cannot fool all the people all the time"; but you cannot deceive God for a moment, God refuses to be bribed; God's eye cannot be closed; He knows. It may not be pleasant to think and know and to awaken to the fact that God knows me at my worst, but it is true. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked."

The text in its setting in the New Testament warns us against the squandering of our time and talent here. It gives us the picture of the sower scattering the seed broadcast and sowing from his own resources. We do the same thing in the same way. God has given us a mind, and with that mind we think of impure things instead of the pure. He has given us a heart, and in that heart we cherish that which is wrong instead of encouraging love. He has given us a will, and with that will we choose the sinful rather than the way which leads along the paths of righteousness. He has given us a body and we yield that body to the sowing of passion instead of placing it upon the altar of living sacrifice for Him. We are all the time sowing, and it is well for us to remember that God is saying His word, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," and the word "That" is as big as the word "Whatsoever" and a little bigger, if you have imagination, for harvests are generally more abundant than the seed.

Then if this text is to make any impression on your mind, you must remember that you will reap if you sow. Sow an act, reap a habit. Sow a habit, reap a character. Sow a character, and reap a destiny. God pity you if in the face of all His warnings you sow in the wrong way. Every man must bear the responsibility of his own sin.

Second, you will reap what you sow. You cannot expect figs from thistles, and you cannot expect a barley crop from rye. You look for the same kind of a crop that you scatter. You tell your boys to be studious and industrious and honest because it will pay them in after life. And if that is true in the natural world, then surely it is in the spiritual world. We sing sometimes, "What shall the harvest be?" So you want to know? Do you want to know what the reward will be when the judgment comes? Then look at what you are and what you are doing. Pause, and think, "What am I doing? For what am I living? How do I stand in relation to this book, this revealed book of God? What am I doing with God and the precious life He has given me?" You have to settle the question. You are not living to

(Continued on last page)

## ITALY MOURNS HER NOBLE SON

Rome, Nov. 24.—(By the Associated Press).—Italy today mourned the passing of Baron Sonnino, twice premier and foreign minister during the World war. He died last night after an apoplectic stroke earlier in the day.

Baron Sidney Sonnino, "the silent statesman of Italy," disliked to talk but could be fluent in five languages. He was Prime Minister of Italy in 1906 and again in 1910. From 1914 to 1919, he was Minister of Foreign Affairs. He also served as Minister of Finance, as Minister of the Interior and as a member of parliament. He brought to the Paris peace conference the reputation of "the first financier of Europe, the man who had probed the economic life of the world to the core."

"I do not shine, I do not glitter," he said on one occasion in the Chamber of Deputies. "I leave that sort of thing to my political opponents. I am satisfied if I can reveal an occasional gleam of common sense." At another time, addressing his indifferent colleagues, he said: "I propose to put a little knowledge of the state of the nation's revenue into your heads whether you feel interested or not."

While Minister of Finance he was credited with having laid the foundation for his country's stability from the revenue standpoint and for his establishment of budget surpluses. Baron Sonnino was one of the most abstemious of men in spite of his wealth. Even before the war, he practiced the most rugged economies. Italy could not borrow favorably in the London market by reason of her enormous public debt. Sonnino lowered it by vigorous taxation, by reducing public salaries and expenditures and dismissing needless employees. The politicians, therefore, hated him.

"I would not think of having a fire in my bedroom," he protested to the deputies on one occasion. "Our Italian winters are too beautiful to be soiled in that fashion. When a Sheffield deputy complained of the food supply in a crisis of the war, Sonnino grimly responded: 'I have a Jew by race, a Protestant by faith and a native of Egypt, the man who was one day destined to handle the Italian ship of state, was born of an Italian Jewish father a Scotch mother on March 11, 1847, on the banks of the Nile. He was educated partly in England and at the University of Pisa."

Sonnino's grandfather migrated from the ghetto of Leghorn, Italy, to Egypt where he built up an enormous fortune as a banker, a fortune which the future Premier of Italy enjoyed. Before entering politics he was editor of the magazine "Rassegna" which he founded and in which for years he aired his political and economic views. He also wrote and lectured on Dante and Petrarch of whose works he was a close student. Later he became one of the proprietors of the Giornale D'Italia. Baron Sonnino was always interested in the welfare of the Italian farmers. His book, "The Peasants in Sicily," was a notable contribution to public knowledge of agrarian conditions in that country. One of his aims, he said, was to revive southern Italy economically and morally. He also built local railways, put isolated regions in touch with great markets, strengthened the farm banks and assisted villages and towns in fighting illiteracy. He possessed a wonderful library. The Baron never married.

**Suit to Recover Money Spent on War Contaminations**  
Washington, Nov. 24.—The government plans a series of suits to recover money spent in the construction of war contaminations as the next step in the alleged war fraud campaign, it was indicated in a dozen or more involving over \$75,000,000, is soon to be filed. The first cases are expected to involve Camps Jackson, Columbia; Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.; Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, and Funston at Fort Riley, Kansas. The Camp Upton suit involves \$6,000,000; Camp Jackson, \$6,500,000; Camp Sherman, \$5,000,000, and Camp Funston \$4,000,000.

Complaints in contamination suits allege fraud, gross negligence, inefficiency and wastefulness on part of contractors and their agents.

**Devotes Time to Shipping Bill**  
Washington, Nov. 24.—The house convened early today to give more time for the general debate on the shipping bill, which ends Monday when the measure will be taken up for amendment, so Representative Edmonds announced. Provisions giving the shipping board jurisdiction over charges of the interstate water carriers be stricken out and the hearings are to be held on the coast wise rates question.

## FARIES' TRIAL BEGINS TODAY

York, Nov. 24.—The members of the jury to try William C. Faries on the charge of killing Newton Taylor last September at Clover, were selected before noon today. This is first of four charges of murder against Faries growing out of the shooting of members of the Taylor family.

The court room was crowded to its capacity, and an extra force of deputy sheriffs were on duty. Faries' kinsmen ranged themselves around him in the court room.

York, Nov. 23.—The trial of William C. Faries, 60 year old textile worker, for the murder of Newton Taylor, one of the four alleged four-victims of Faries' rampage at Clover September 6, will begin at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, Judge James E. Peurifoy this afternoon having refused two motions by Faries' counsel first for a change of venue and then for a continuance of the case to the April term of court.

Both motions were based on the ground that the inflamed state of public feeling in York county is incompatible with a fair and impartial trial for the accused. Defendant's counsel figured that the mind of the public was first inflamed by the nature of the crime committed by Faries and that this attitude was strengthened and deepened by abusive and incendiary newspaper stories that appeared in the daily and weekly press. Supporting the claim that Faries had been given inflammatory publicity was submitted a scrap book of clippings from daily newspapers of Columbia, Charlotte and the local semi-weekly. Faries had been denounced as an old Republican, a man who knocked out one of the eyes of his father, as "Fighting Bill" and charged with other undesirable roles in these newspaper stories, argued his counsel. Arguments for a change of venue or for a continuance were made by C. L. Blease of Columbia and Thomas F. McDow of York, while arguments against the measure were made by Solicitor J. Monroe Spears of Darlington and John R. Hart of York. The state submitted affidavits by nearly all the county officials and by a number of representative citizens, in which the opinion was expressed that there was no reason why Faries could not be given here a fair and impartial trial. Counsel for the defense submitted no affidavits to buttress their claim to the contrary.

In refusing the motion for a continuance or a change of venue, Judge Peurifoy called attention to this lack of affidavits to support the claim that Faries could not be given a fair trial. He also pointed out that he had granted a continuance at the September term of court, which was held only a few days after the homicide. He said it was a fact that great publicity had been given the case and that there was no question but what the public mind was influenced by what was read. He took the ground, however, that to remove the trial to a nearby county would not insure its being heard by jurors influenced by newspaper publicity, as the accounts of the tragedy had been published in detail in all the county newspapers. The only way to obtain a jury not susceptible to what had been written about the crime would be to get one composed of persons who could not read or write, said his honor. Further, Judge Peurifoy expressed the opinion that Faries could be given a fair trial here. He had observed no evidence of excitement or angry feeling toward Faries since the convening of court. In fact, the crowd in attendance on court was smaller than present at ordinary sessions in other counties, he declared. Counsel for Faries had already had the benefit of one continuance and if the financial condition of Faries was such that there had been no opportunity to have him studied by alienists, as it was claimed, Judge Peurifoy saw no help for it.

Impassioned arguments for a change of venue or a continuance were made by Mr. Blease and Mr. McDow. The people are so wrought up that nothing but the blood of Faries will satisfy them, declared Mr. McDow.

The trial of Faries will begin immediately upon the convening of court tomorrow morning. He will be tried only for the murder of Newton Taylor, 13 years old, the indictments against him for the murder of Fred Taylor, Miss Lela Taylor and Claude Johnson being held in abeyance for the time.

**TODAY'S COTTON MARKET**  
Open 2:40 p. m.  
December . . . . . 25.20 25.55  
January . . . . . 25.40 25.60  
March . . . . . 25.53 25.70  
May . . . . . 25.37 25.60  
July . . . . . 25.08 25.27  
Local market . . . . . 25c

Miss Bernice Smith of Adamsburg is visiting Mrs. Foster Bentley and attending the Gipsy Smith meetings.

## BURIAL TODAY OF MINE VICTIMS

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 24.—Birmingham district today is prepared to bury its 84 dead who perished in the first explosion at Dolomite mine No. 3 on Wednesday. Virtually every settlement is represented in the casualty list. Graves are being dug in nearly every cemetery between Birmingham, Ensley, Bessemer and the mine. Sixteen are still unidentified.

Birmingham, Nov. 24.—(By the Associated Press).—Eighty-four bodies, 20 those of white men and 64 those of negroes, lay tonight in undertaking establishments here and in Bessemer, the death toll of coal dust explosion yesterday in the Dolomite mine No. 3 of the Woodward Iron company, 16 miles west of Birmingham. Eighty-two bodies were taken from the mine early today, and of the 30 injured two succumbed. Reports received by officials of the Woodward company indicated that while several of those remaining in hospitals were seriously hurt, possibly all would recover.

The bodies of 11 white men and 64 negroes were in one undertaking establishment in Bessemer and while a large crew of undertakers worked feverishly all day preparing them for burial, hundreds of persons congregated in the street about the place, anxiously seeking news of relatives or friends. One white man and 15 negroes had not been positively identified early tonight and since all of the nameless ones were bare persons interested in them besieged the establishment. It was necessary to station police at the entrance and relatives of those known to have lost their lives were admitted.

The explosion was declared by mining experts to have been a freak, and so far as local records show only the third of its kind ever to have occurred in this country. Dolomite No. 3 is a slope mine, opened in 1882 and operated until yesterday without a serious accident. The slope opens into the side of a hill and at an angle of about 40 degrees, runs 300 feet before reaching the level of the work

mine railroad yard where dump cars loaded with coal are assembled and drawn by cable to the surface and up the tippie. A string of these dump cars broke loose on the incline, literally dropped 800 feet to the yard, where great clouds of coal dust arose with the impact, and a high tension electric cable, severed with the crash ignited the dust.

Only 800 feet from the surface, the full force of the explosion and the accompanying flame went up the slope, the flash of flame projecting beyond the tippie several hundred feet and firing wooden construction at the top. The tippie itself is of concrete and only a wooden roof erected as a shelter was destroyed. The mine and slope were undamaged and it was expected repairs to the tracks and hoist would be made in time to resume operations Monday.

**Death of Mrs. Toy E. Wilburn**  
Mrs. Toy E. Wilburn died at her home in the Cross Keys community Wednesday night and was buried the following day at Padgett's Creek church. She was ill with an attack of flu about a year ago, and never regained her vigorous health, but grew gradually weaker, and shortly before her death was seized with desperate illness. She was, before her marriage, Miss Brattie Stewart.

The burial services were conducted by Rev. J. R. Moore, the pastor of Padgett's Creek, Rev. K. D. Smith and Rev. C. D. Boyd.

Mrs. Wilburn was a consistent member of Padgett's Creek church, and lived a life of rare Christian graces. Her death was a triumph of faith, revealed in the beautiful testimony of her lips as she faced the last earthly hours.

**Childers' Execution Surprises England**  
London, Nov. 24.—The announcement of the execution of Childers came as a surprise to England. It had been believed that the Free State authorities would hesitate to execute him in view of the possible aftermath. De Valera several days ago made a threat that if Childers was executed blood would flow. The question that is now asked here is whether the Republicans will attempt reprisals and the situation is regarded as having ugly possibilities.

**Grace Methodist Church**  
9:30 a. m.—Sunday school. There will be no other service in this church Sunday. The congregation will worship at the Tabernacle, both morning and evening. Notice the change of hour for the assembling of the Sunday school. Only a half hour's session will be conducted. Let all assemble promptly at the hour indicated.  
Jas. W. Kilgo,  
Pastor.

## ASKS PROBE OF POISON PRICES

By Hugh W. Roberts.  
Washington, Nov. 23.—Inquiry by the department of justice and the federal trade commission into the complaint from all Southern states that speculators for selfish purposes had acquired control of the supply of calcium arsenate, the only known insecticide for use against the boll weevil, was demanded today by Senator Wil-

Cotton producers, on the advice of the department of agriculture, had prepared to make extensive use of calcium arsenate when they found to their dismay, that the supply was limited and the price relatively exorbitant. Secretary Wallace of the department of agriculture, when apprised of the facts, replied to Senator Harris, in part, as follows:

"I do not see how I can take steps to increase the supply, or decrease the price. We have no information as to whether a combination exists among manufacturers whereby the prices of calcium arsenate are controlled, but if there is such a combination, it would be a matter for consideration by the department of justice, or in a proper case, by the federal trade commission.

"I am informed that there has been a recent and quite sharp increase in the price of white arsenic and a very large increase since last January. This, of course, means a corresponding rise in the price of calcium arsenate. The claim is made that this is due to a shortage of white arsenic in the United States market, to a certain extent, might be true, as a very short supply was produced in United States smelters last year. I am informed that the Canadian output has been contracted for by Australia. This further complicates the situation."

It was at the suggestion of Secretary Wallace that Senator Harris put the case of prospective users of the only insecticide recommended by the department of agriculture in the hands of the department of justice.

**Hendley-Crosby Wedding Solemnized**  
(Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla.)  
The wedding of Miss Gipsy Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Crosby, of Union, S. C., to Mr. C. W. Hendley, of Jacksonville, was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the home of the bride, 2050 Laura street, Springfield.

Rev. Dr. W. L. C. Mahon, pastor of the Main Street Baptist church, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed only by relatives and intimate friends of the popular young couple.

The rooms of the residence were simply, but artistically decorated with a profusion of roses and chrysanthemums, a yellow and white color motif being effectively carried out. Wild smilax was festooned over the doors and windows, and plumosa, palms and ferns formed an improvised altar before which the couple stood during the ceremony.

Miss Ruth Harrell presided at the piano, rendering the Bridal Chorus from Lohengrin, as a professional. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Annie Crosby, maid of honor, and Mr. Hendley had as his best man, the bride's brother, Mr. J. Ellis Crosby.

The bride was lovely in a traveling suit of navy blue French velour, with gray hat and accessories, and wore a corsage bouquet of orchids and valley lilies.

The maid of honor was charming in a gown of brown Canton crepe, with which she wore a brown and gold picture hat, and carried an arm bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums.

Following the ceremony an informal reception was held, during which an ice course, in yellow and white, was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendley left immediately afterward for Miami, Key West and other points, where they will spend their honeymoon, and on their return will reside at 1429 Park street, Riverside. Both young people have a host of friends, who will extend best wishes.

**Clemenceau Hits Back At His Senate Critics**  
Boston, Nov. 24.—Clemenceau today lashed back at the senate critics in his first America interview given to The Associated Press answering Hitchcock's demands that he explain why France uses black troops in Germany. He said the senator had been misled by German propaganda. All the black troops had been removed. "Senator Hitchcock calls militarist," said Clemenceau. "Well, I'm glad to tell Mr. Hitchcock he is in the senate for only a few more days. When he is free I dare him to go to France and learn the facts."

**Services at Mt. Vernon**  
Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., preaching at 3 o'clock p. m.  
You are invited to attend.  
J. F. Matheson,  
Pastor.

## CONFERENCE TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

Washington, Nov. 23 (By the Associated Press).—The government's policy with regard to all phases of the cotton industry was outlined tonight by members of the department of agriculture's cotton council to the cotton conference held in connection with the annual convention of the Association of Land Grants Colleges.

Presidents, extension directors, and deans of colleges of the various cotton growing states, who have long been active in promoting the cotton industry, and experts in every line of cotton growing and cotton marketing were brought together to discuss a definite policy with regard to every phase of the cotton industry. The conference was preliminary to the cotton states conference to be held in Memphis early in December and which Secretary Wallace of the department of agriculture will attend with several government cotton experts.

Recommendations made by the cotton council of the department of agriculture, after many conferences in which experts in every branch of cotton growing or marketing participated, were laid before tonight's conference, which was developed from the ideas of Dr. H. A. Morgan, president of the University of Tennessee and who has made several tours of the cotton belts on investigation for the department of agriculture.

One of the principal subjects covered in the recommendations is the fight against the boll weevil. To overcome its ravages it was said to be of first necessity to mature the largest possible crop in the shortest possible time. To accomplish that end the cotton council's recommendations include:

Selection of well-drained, fertile soils; if possible only land capable of producing, with reasonable fertilization, at least half a bale per acre.

Preparation of a good seed bed liberally fertilized.

Planting of good seed of improved, early maturing variety, recommended for the locality by the state experiment station and the department of agriculture.

Securing and maintaining a full stand through proper planting and liberal use of seed, and early and frequent thorough cultivation.

Destruction of all possible adult weevils, either by hand picking or poisoning, if weevils are numerous at the time cotton is just beginning to square.

Picking and destruction of all punctured squares every week or ten days for a month, if not equipped to poison by dusting.

Then, if weevils are still numerous apply calcium arsenate dry dust poison following directions of department of agriculture or state college of agriculture.

Picking of cotton in the fall as rapidly as possible and immediately killing all cotton stalks, thereby destroying the food supply and breeding places of the weevil before hibernation period.

Burning over, or cleaning up, during winter of woodland, trash or rubbish in which weevils successfully hibernate, especially in terraces, fence rows, ditch banks and ravines.

**From Gipsy Tent to Pulpit**  
Tonight at 7:30 o'clock Gipsy Smith will speak on the subject, "From Gipsy Tent to Pulpit." There will be enormous crowds to hear him. A number of automobile parties are coming from nearby cities, as the weather is ideal for motor traveling.

**Notice to Choir**  
The Gipsy Smith choir (every one of them) is urged to make a special effort and be in their places before 7 o'clock this evening as large crowds are expected at the tabernacle and they like to hear the choir sing as the crowd gathers.

## LOCKHART MILLS PLANS EXPANSION

Chester, Nov. 23.—The second announcement of a large textile expansion in this section within a few weeks' time is that the Monarch-Lockhart mill at Lockhart, 19 miles west of Chester, is to increase the present working force in the day time and make it possible to operate all of the plant at night instead of only a small part of it as heretofore, by erecting 100 new residences. This will bring 150 additional operatives to these mills and increase the population of Lockhart to 2,000.

The other textile development is the \$1,500,000, 1,000 loom plant, No. 3 mill of the Republic Cotton mills at Great Falls, on which construction will commence at once.

Since the completion of the power plant at Lockhart it has made hydroelectric power plentiful and motors have been installed in all parts of the Monarch-Lockhart mills and the entire plant is now driven by electricity, which gives more satisfaction in every way. The use of water power at the mills is now discontinued. The new power plant has maximum capacity of 15,000 horsepower.

The Monarch-Lockhart mills under the splendid management of J. Roy Fant, who is secretary and assistant treasurer, in recent years has made remarkable strides.

Lockhart mills was built 27 years ago, the first being one mill. Ten years later the second mill was built. Its capital stock prior to the recent merger with Monarch mills of Union, was \$1,300,000. In January 1918, the Lockhart and Monarch mills were merged, and the name now is Monarch-Lockhart mills. The older mill has an equipment of 32,000 spindles and 900 looms, and the second mill 25,000 spindles and 800 looms. One plant manufactures print cloths and the other sheetings. Annually the two mills at Lockhart consume 10,000 bales of cotton, and the total annual output of cloth in yards is 1,900,000. The Lockhart mill employs 600 persons, and the average weekly payroll is \$6,500.

The officers of the company are: W. E. Winchester of New York, president; J. Roy Fant, secretary and assistant treasurer. Superintendent, F. D. Lockman; overseer of carding, L. H. Holliday; overseer of spinning, John S. Lockman; overseer of weaving, John P. Hallman; overseer of cloth room W. A. Ross; master mechanic, I. M. Burdette; outside overseer, Walter M. Hix.

**DeValera's Lieutenant Executed**  
Dublin, Nov. 24.—Erskine Childers, chief lieutenant of Eamonn DeValera, was executed here today for having an automatic pistol in his possession when he was arrested at Wicklow on November 10, according to an official bulletin issued by the national army. He was convicted by a military court on November 17th.

**Government Wins First Division**  
London, Nov. 24.—The government won the first division in the new house of commons today by a majority of 103 over the laborites.

Miss Kathrin Layton is improving from a recent illness and her friends rejoice that she will soon be able to resume her duties at the high school. Miss Anne Bolton has been confined to her home for over a week but today is much improved.

Mrs. Jack Young, of Greenville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gault on South street.

Miss Helen Linder of Glenn Springs is the guest of Mrs. Herbert Smoak.

C. S. Moore of Columbia State is in Union today.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cedric, Misses Jane and Martha Cedric, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Jones, Messrs. Alex. Barden, Jacob Furtz, Ralph Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Thomas, and Miss Mignon Miller, of Washington, Ga., formed a party which will arrive tomorrow to attend the Gipsy Smith meeting Saturday night and Sunday.

Mrs. W. T. Beaty has returned from a few days' visit to Greenville.

Judge J. M. Greer has been confined to his home for several days with a slight illness. His friends hope to see him at his accustomed post in a few days.

Miss Estelle Baylis of Greenville is visiting friends in Union.

**Says S. C. Chain Gangs Are Brutal**  
Greensboro, N. C., Nov. 24.—Conditions in South Carolina chain gangs are "brutal and expensive," G. C. Williams, of Columbia, former secretary of the South Carolina state board of public welfare, today told the citizens committee of 100 of North Carolina social service conference. He said the prisoners placed in chains, were beaten unmercifully. He laid the blame to politics.