

FRAME-UP IS CHARGED

Witnesses Against Blind Senator Were Attacked

TESTIMONY IN FOR PLAINTIFF

Counsel for Senator Gore Made Efforts to Impugn Witnesses and Show Premeditated Action

(By Associated Press) Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 12.—Counsel for Mrs. Minnie Bond, who is suing Senator Thomas E. Gore for \$50,000 damages, as the result of an alleged assault in a Washington hotel, today rested their case. James R. Jacobs, who was examined to be one of the principle witnesses, will be used in rebuttal, it is announced.

Efforts were made today to impeach the testimony of Dr. J. H. Earp and T. E. Robertson, who testified yesterday. Earp was asked if he had not told Dr. D. M. Healy of this city, that they were going to "get Gore."

He denied making such a statement. He was asked if he had not told a man named Cole of El Reno, that the case was all a "frame up." This Earp also denied.

When Robertson was recalled to the witness stand he was asked if he, Jacobs and J. F. McMurray had not met in McMurray's room soon after the incident in Washington and discussed the best method of placing the affair before the public, if they had not planned to prosecute Gore, and failing in that, to place the matter before the ministerial alliance of Oklahoma.

"Nothing of the kind ever happened," replied Robertson. Counsel for Mr. Gore claimed ground for impeachment of Robertson was laid in these questions. In reply to questions Robertson said he had been paid \$150 by Jacobs, but that Jacobs owed him money and it had nothing to do with the Gore case.

Robertson was asked if Smith, Charles and not said to him, in the presence of Fitzpatrick and Jacobs, "what is it all about?" and if he did not reply, "we framed it up." The witness made no reply.

Argument over the question by counsel resulted in Judge Clark ruling the question was not competent.

OFFICERS FOR 1914

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Maj. T. H. Hyde of Charleston, president; J. E. Wannamaker of Orangeburg, vice president; Rev. D. D. Jones of Spartanburg, secretary; S. J. H. of Spartanburg, treasurer; Rev. W. H. K. Kendall of Spartanburg, representative to the International Convention; Maj. T. H. Hyde, alternate.

Department superintendents: Elementary, Mrs. S. N. Darts, Spartanburg; Secretary, H. A. Wiles, Columbia; Debut, Paul Quattlebaum, Conway; Teacher Training, Rev. P. W. Gregg, Rock Hill; Home Department, W. H. Harrison, Columbia; Home Visitation, missions and temperance, yet to be appointed.

Central committee: Rev. W. H. K. Kendall of Spartanburg, chairman; Maj. T. H. Hyde, ex officio; Rev. W. I. Herber, Spartanburg; Dr. F. M. E. L. Jones, Spartanburg; Hon. Horace L. Bomer, Spartanburg; Jno. W. Simpson, Spartanburg; Rev. D. D. Jones, Easley.

FOREST CONSERVATION

Mr. J. E. Wannamaker of Orangeburg, one of the trustees of Clemson College, and a member of the board of directors of the State Sunday School Association, is very much interested in a bill to prevent forest fires and otherwise to protect the timber lands of the country.

He declares that the forests of the State are being depopulated too rapidly through carelessness and other agencies, and he wishes to see a State forestry bill enacted.

"It will be a wise policy and a sound business for this State to protect its forests," said Mr. Wannamaker, "and in doing so it may secure the aid of the federal government. The value of these forests to the owners, to the wage earner, and to the State is enormous.

"Lumbering is the second most important industry in South Carolina. The value of its product is not less than \$15,000,000 annually. Of this sum, about \$3,000,000 represents the value of the timber before it is cut. The remainder, approximately \$12,000,000, is the cost of manufacture, which goes principally in wages to the community. This industry employs over 15,000 wage earners, many of whom are skilled laborers.

Forest is Productive. "It is not hard to see the fundamental importance of protecting the forests, for this means protecting the valuable timber which they yield, protecting the industries which require the timber, and protecting the thousands of wage earners who depend upon these industries for a livelihood.

"And along with protection should go proper management of the forest, to make it continuously productive. For if the forest is used as it should be, it will go on producing timber, and more and better timber, indefinitely.

"South Carolina has unique possibilities as a timber-producing State. Few other regions in the world are as favorable to tree growth as the one in which it lies. Climate and soil combine to produce the most valuable timber in the shortest time, provided fire and unwise cutting are kept in check. No where else are there so many hardwood species, while its coniferous forests are among the most valuable in the United States.

So great is the region's adaptability to forest growth that even worn-out lands, no longer capable of supporting crops, will in time re-clothe itself with trees, if only these can escape the ravages of fire.

Fire is the forest's greatest enemy. Since the first settlement of this country it has destroyed so much timber as lumbering has killed. Nor does it confine its damage to the forest growth—the old trees of the great stands and the young trees of the future.

It is a conservative estimate of the area burned over in South Carolina every year would be 5,000 acres, with a loss of nearly \$300,000. To this loss must be added that resulting from floods and low water, the extent of which is only too well known to every citizen of the State.

"One should not be misled," said Mr. Wannamaker, "in regard to the damage wrought by fire in the forests of South Carolina by the fact that it is noticeable chiefly in the case of small trees and young reproduction. Repeated fires scar and hollow the trunks of the older trees, leaving them open to decay and insect attack. Such damage may not strike the observer as seriously as the sight of an entire forest destroyed is a common occurrence in the north and west, but it takes longer to manifest itself in the South, it is the less certain. When it is recognized that every virgin or old growth stand of timber is a source of wealth to the State and a market for labor, the importance of protecting the forests that now exist can hardly be questioned.

"Timber shortage in the past, has been the result of a scarcity of the better grades of lumber, grades which old trees alone can produce. As a result, the price of the higher grades is steadily advancing, and the value of the trees from which they are obtained has advanced also. Thus we have a situation where the value of a natural resource—the virgin forest—increases as long as it can supply the kind of material demanded. Every principle of wise forethought and sound economy would therefore seem to indicate the necessity of protecting the growth and handling it properly.

Assets for the Future. "When fire destroys the young growth in the forest it takes away from the State an important source of future wealth, just as in the destruction of the older trees it removes a present asset. Upon the young growth depends the permanency of the timber industry in South Carolina. It is left to burn there will be no forest in the years to come to supply the needs of the many wood-using industries. Cut-over lands will remain valueless if the young reproduction which springs up after lumbering is not allowed to grow. In protection on the other hand, it means that the present crop of merchantable timber removed there will be another to take its place.

"As a result of forest fires and consequent deterioration of the soil and elimination of the most valuable tree species, South Carolina today contains vast areas of unproductive waste land, or else land on which such valuable trees as white oak and yellow poplar

have been supplanted by the black oaks and other inferior species. "The blight of fire on the water-sheds, which hares the slopes so that there is no impediment to run-off, is invariably reflected in the greater likelihood of floods and of low water. Very few States have as much at stake in the maintenance of an equitable streamflow as has South Carolina. Memory of the disastrous floods of 1903 is still fresh in your minds.

"So important does the federal government consider the relation of forest fires to streamflow that Congress enacted the so-called "Weeks Law", which appropriated \$200,000 for cooperative work with the various States in protecting forests on the watersheds of navigable streams. It also appropriated \$8,000,000 for the purchase of forest lands which are important in maintaining the navigability of water courses, and in purchasing such lands the government pays a higher price for those which have not been badly burned than for tracts which have undergone the ravages of fire.

Loss of Naval Stores. "If an example were sought of results which follow excessive destruction of timber and wasteful and wasteful methods of handling it, it would be hard to find a better one than that presented by the history of the naval stores industry in this State. From a sum reported to be nearly \$2,000,000 in 1879, the value of the naval stores products in South Carolina decreased to \$400,000 in 1909.

"The industry declined as the supply of longleaf pine steadily became scarcer. It can be rehabilitated only by protecting the remaining longleaf pine from fire and adopting proper methods of management. Starting in North Carolina, the industry moved to South Carolina, which at one time marked the center of production. With the depletion of the timber resources in these two States, it moved again to Georgia, and is now concentrated in the pineeries of Florida. Yet the permanency of the naval stores industry, which means so much to the prosperity of the Southern States and to the country at large, could have been maintained by the exercise of forethought and a little effort, especially on the part of the State.

"France is one of the largest producers of naval stores, and this result has been brought about, not through a gift of nature, but by the efforts of the French people. Something over a million acres of shifting sands have been transformed by the French Forest Service into a flourishing forest region which supplies all the naval stores of that country.

must be by these same owners of foreign land. For this reason the State should endeavor to make the practice of forestry by private owners as easy as possible by removing such a serious obstacle as lack of protection from fire.

"At the same time it should educate the owners of timberland, through actual co-operation, with them, to the need of adopting practical forestry on their holdings. This should be South Carolina's chief aim in forestry. It can be accomplished by (1) the organization of a non-partisan forest department, (2) the appointment of a technically trained man as State forester, (3) the establishment of a fire protective system, and (4) an adequate appropriation of funds."

Atlanta Letter

Atlanta, Feb. 13.—Atlanta and other Georgia cities as well will be given an opportunity from March 1 to March 8 to hear some of the most famous Bible lecturers and preachers of the world, as the result of the affiliation of the Atlanta Bible Conference with the National Midwinter Bible Conference Association.

The Sixteenth annual Atlanta Bible Conference will take place here in the Baptist Tabernacle on the dates above named, and at that time a number of the most eminent religious speakers in the world will be brought to Georgia. The gathering is absolutely interdenominational and is a Protestant Christian church, including Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Lutherans and the rest.

The Midwinter Bible Conference Association, is an organization which arranges for the appearance of the great speakers of the world in the great cities. Many of the speakers who are coming to Atlanta are now engaged in the big conference at Washington, D. C.

The gathering will be of state-wide interest; to Georgia in two ways. First, thousands of people from all parts of the state will come to the conference in Atlanta; and second, some of the famous speakers will be sent from day to day, when their local speaking engagements do not conflict with other towns and cities of Georgia to speak.

In previous years, Dr. L. S. Broughton has presided over the conference, but this year he has called that he will not be able to come. The conference however, has secured the co-operation of Rev. Sol C. Ricker, D. D., as director of the conference, and it is expected that the gathering will be the most successful in the organization's history.

Rev. Richard Orms Finn, of Atlanta, is the president of the conference and chairman of the board of directors of the Atlanta conference.

Mr. J. E. Wannamaker, of Orangeburg, S. C., is the secretary of the conference and chairman of the board of directors of the Atlanta conference.

Atlanta, Feb. 13.—James McAdoo, a son of the late Senator McAdoo, who has been preaching because of his father's death, the belief of the Washington office, is coming to Atlanta this week to attend the regional bank hearing. Miss McAdoo will be the guest of honor at a Valentine ball at the Driving Club and will be elaborately entertained.

All arrangements have been completed for the hearing Friday. It will take place in the United States court room and the reserve bank organization committee will be on duty for the first time since it began its proceedings. The committee consists of the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of agriculture and the comptroller of the currency. But so far Secretaries McAdoo and Houston have conducted all the hearings. Comptroller John Skelton Williams has been unable to get away from Washington. He will join the committee here.

The Atlanta Clearing House and Atlanta Chamber of Commerce committees have completed the arrangements for the facts and figures which they will advance, and are confident that Atlanta will win on the merits of the case. In fact the leading financial journals in other parts of the country are all predicting the certainty of that outcome.

Georgia Pensioners. Atlanta, Feb. 13.—Gov. Slaton this morning signed an act providing about \$300,000 to pay about half of the Confederate pensions in Georgia for this year.

It is announced at the same time that the payment of the remainder of the money may be expected between now and the first of May. The governor has expressed the intention of paying first this year those who had to wait longest last year.

Every reasonable expedition will be used however, to pay all the pensioners at the earliest possible date.

Wants a Divorce. Atlanta, Feb. 13.—James Hopfield filed today a suit for divorce in which he alleges that his wife is the prime mover of creation since Knattip's time. He says she nagged him day and night, that she took his pay checks away from him each week, and only gave him 25 cents for spending money. He says she abused him if he came home to supper and abused him if he stayed away. He says that though she took all the money he made, she didn't give him enough to take his life miserable when he complained about it.

HARTWELL MAN SHOT. Each is the Raiser That Reached Anderson. Right that a prominent citizen of Hartwell, Ga., has been shot and that an Anderson surgeon had been summoned. The report was received so late that it could not be confirmed. The telephone office at Hartwell being closed.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

Washington, Feb. 13.—An outline of the tremendous task entrusted by Congress to the Interstate Commerce Commission—the valuation of the property of all common carriers subject to the commission's jurisdiction—was given here tonight by Commissioner C. A. Prouty before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in annual convention. The commissioner cleared up a popular misconception as to the nature of the undertaking, resulting from the use of the term "physical valuation" while the matter was pending before Congress and since. He explained that the commission is to determine just what each carrier is worth, taking into consideration what it costs to produce the property and to build up the service what it could cost to reproduce it today and what the line or company would sell for with its enhanced or depreciated valuation, its acquired privileges and its patronage.

That part of the work relating to railroads alone was dealt with at length by Mr. Prouty. He said that the task had not sufficiently progressed so that its details could be either in preliminary surveys are being made in the country being divided for the purpose into five districts by states, each containing approximately 50,000 miles of railroad.

"Each of these districts," said Mr. Prouty, "will have an organization of its own which will conduct the surveys within those particular limits. Subsequently these surveys will be worked out partly in the district and partly at the head office in Washington. Surveys began in all the districts except one about February 11 and will begin in that district about February 15.

"It has seemed to the commission the part of wisdom to proceed with caution until sure of its ground. In this view a railroad has been selected in each district upon which the surveys will proceed with deliberate care and in such manner as to afford a kind of instruction school to all employees. This preliminary work will occupy three or four months, which means that we shall not be in position to rapidly develop our organization until about July 1. Beginning then, or slightly before, our force can be rapidly increased.

"While it is somewhat hazardous to make an estimate of the time required without more experience than we have had, it is my opinion that the field surveys ought to be concluded in from four to six years from July 1st next. It is hoped that the accounting and other work will keep pace with our field surveys. The actual valuation will necessarily lag somewhat behind the obtaining of the facts themselves. The commission will in the near future have the facts with respect to some of the railroads, a valuation will be at once announced, and the same must depend upon the method which the commission selects for determining the various questions which will arise and to which reference has been made.

"Any estimate of the expense must be even more unreliable than that of the time. Railroads have been valued both by public authority and by private parties, and the cost of these valuations has run all the way from two to seventy-five dollars per mile. Knowing what must be done, the method which must be followed, the rate of accomplishment which has been attainable in other places, I should say, basing my estimate upon the experience of state commissions, that fifteen dollars per mile would be part of the work and ten dollars per mile the accounting and other features. This would aggregate for the entire 250,000 miles between six and seven million dollars.

"Evidently before it can be determined what it would cost to build a particular railroad as it today exists, we must know exactly where and what that railroad is. This means that as a preliminary to the work of valuation every railroad must furnish the commission with maps and plans which will identify its property. When this work is completed, there will be found in the office of the commission at Washington an accurate map and inventory of the property of every railroad engaged in interstate commerce as of June 30, 1914, together with other maps and plans showing all subsequent additions to the property. This of itself is a work of great magnitude which must be done by the carriers as a part of the general undertaking.

"When the commission has been furnished with this complete inventory of a railroad it must proceed to verify it; that is, it must ascertain whether the facts stated in the inventory are true. It must determine the number of yards of earthwork, the number of yards of rock, the culverts, the tunnels, the bridges, together with the character and cost of construction. It has been decided that this information cannot properly be obtained without sending a surveying party over every mile of the railroad.

"This work is often referred to as a 'physical valuation' of railroads, and most people probably understand that this cost of reproduction, with or without depreciation, determines the value of the railway so that having ascertained and reported these facts, the duty of the commission has been discharged. But this is by no means the case. At the present time the holdings of the Supreme Court of the United States is that cost of reproduction is the cost of a reproduction (less depreciation) of only factors called into the final question, this is the question which must be answered by the students of this railway problem at every stage. This is the question which must be answered for the problem can be intelligently discussed. For this reason, above all others, it is important that this work should be pressed to a completion in the shortest possible time and the most trustworthy manner possible.



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Condensed statement of the financial condition of the BANK OF ANDERSON, Anderson, S. C., at the close of business January 13, 1914, as shown by the regular report made to the State Bank Examiner.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and Discounts, Overdrafts, Bonds and Stocks, Real Estate, Cash and due from Banks. Liabilities include Capital Stock, Surplus, Undivided Profits, Dividends Unpaid, Deposits, Bank Deposits, Bills Payable.

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