

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear Not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1, 1866.

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## CLEMSON COLLEGE REPORT

### President Riggs Says the Session of 1920-21 Was the Best in Ten Years

Clemson College, Jan. 17.—"In all but its financial aspects, the session of 1920-21 stands out as one of the best, if not the best, during the ten years I have been in the president's office," says Dr. W. M. Riggs, president of Clemson College, in his annual report just made public. "I have never seen better conduct or better spirit, on the part of the corps of cadets than we have had this entire session. The same statement might be made with equal emphasis with regard to the faculty. Everybody and everything seems to have worked in harmony for the best interest of the college."

Following is a summary of the chief features of the year's work: The enrollment reached 847, the third largest figure in the history of the college. This total included 102 vocational students not in college classes. A striking feature was the persistence of attendance, the losses during the session being only one-half of the past eleven-year average. The summer school attendance of 294 was also the largest in the history of the college. The class work was very much above the average as shown by the following percentages of students, who at the end of the session were not promoted to the next higher class: Freshmen, 5.5 per cent; Sophomores, 5 per cent; Juniors, 2.2 per cent.

The 1921 graduates numbered 124. In respect to loyalty, earnestness, and other good qualities, it was one of the best classes in the history of the college. Under its wise and good president, Cadet-Captain G. G. Gilmer, this class had a full share in all of the good things which were brought about during the session of 1920-21.

The 1921 Summer School reached an attendance of 361 students, this being also the largest in our history.

The Discipline Record of the corps was as good as was its class record. During the entire session, only two students were dismissed and three suspended.

For the session the average number of men per team to receive no demerits was approximately 32.1 percent of the total corps, and the number who received 20 demerits or less, thereby earning eligibility for the honor roll, 64.2 percent. Eleven only exceeded the term and sessional limits of demerits and were required to withdraw.

During the session the discipline committee handled only ten cases. Six were found guilty and four were acquitted. Of the six found guilty, two were dismissed, three were suspended, and one was given a local punishment. During the third term the discipline committee did not try a single case.

Under these excellent conditions it is not surprising that the college had the honor of being one of the four colleges in the Fourth Corps Area rated by the war department as "distinguished college."

The \$50,000 for agricultural research included in the above list, actually saved the life of our experiment station, which was languishing on the small and inadequate federal appropriation of \$20,000 from the Hatch and Adams funds.

Among the improvements not visible to the eye were the inauguration of the new curriculums, whereby the college courses were greatly extended and enriched; greater co-operation on the part of the cadet officers in maintaining discipline; and a growing sentiment among student leaders that the inauguration of a thorough-going formal honor system is the most important thing that the student body can do for Clemson.

A record of the achievements of the past session would be incomplete without mention of the home coming last summer, and the reorganization of the Alumni Association, the election of Mr. Folger as its secretary, and the promise which this movement holds for the good of athletics, increased attendance, and the promotion of all other college movements in which an Alumni Association can properly assist.

In closing this epitome of last session I regret to report so small amount, \$67,595.16—the smallest income from this source in any year, but one (1914-15), during the past fifteen years. But for a reserve fund saved up to meet just such an emergency, and at the expense of many needed things, we would not have been able to complete the year without the use of borrowed money. As it was the college went through 1920-21 on the basis of an irreducible minimum of expenditure and had to give up many hoped-for items of equipment and improvement. If our resources for operating Clemson as a college only this past session are compared on a basis of attendance with those of any agricultural and mechanical college in the land, or any state college for men in South Carolina, the serious strain through which we have passed can be readily appreciated. Let us hope that the good work Clemson is doing may not be so hampered again by mere lack of money.

## RECOMMENDS RETENTION OF CAMPS

### Gen. Pershing Favors Using Camp Jackson Among Others as Training Centers For National Guard

Washington, Jan. 18.—General Pershing has recommended to the house committee the retention of the one in each corps area including McClellan, Alabama, and the retention of supplementary camps for the training of national guards, Lee, Virginia, and Jackson, South Carolina. The war department plans to consolidate at Camp Bragg, North Carolina, all field artillery schools east of the Mississippi river.

## Two Criminals in Death House

Columbia, Jan. 18.—Two electrocutions are scheduled to take place February 3, and one of the criminals, Curtis Franklin, of Aiken, was lodged in the prison Tuesday afternoon, to spend his remaining seventeen days in the death house. Franklin is to pay the penalty for a criminal attack on a young woman who lives near Aiken. The other criminal is Abraham Williams, an aged negro from Orangeburg county, who was convicted of attempted criminal assault on a young white girl under fifteen years of age. The old man's sentence has twice been postponed by the governor, acting on petition of Orangeburg county citizens. The old negro claims that he is merely playing with the girl, who it is said is not of sound mind. There is said to be some talk of the governor's postponing this execution again.

## Asks \$72,000 For Charleston Yard

### Denby Wants Authority to Proceed With Work

Washington, Jan. 17.—Secretary of the Navy Denby today sent a letter to Congress urging recommendation of the introduction and passage of a bill authorizing him to proceed with various public works at navy yards and stations among the items being two of \$36,000 each at the Charleston yard, one of them to continue dredging and the other to provide a magazine for war heads at the naval ammunition depot. The Secretary says that these items have been approved by the president and are included in the budget.

Cleveland, Jan. 18.—Unemployment may be eliminated and business booms and depressions controlled by the consolidation of management in industry, J. Parke Channing, of New York, told the association of general contractors in an address.

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## COLUMBIA LEGISLATIVE HAPPENINGS

### General Assembly Re-elects Seven Circuit Judges and Other Officers. Debate Inheritance Tax Bill

Special to The Daily Item. Columbia, Jan. 18.—E. T. Hughes, member of the house of representatives of Marion, and one of the floor leaders of the lower branch of the legislature, is being urged for congress to urge, as being the year against Congressman P. H. Stoll, of Kingstree. Mr. Hughes when asked about the matter today said that he had no statement to make, but that he would give the matter careful consideration. It is thought that he will be in the race.

The general assembly Wednesday re-elected seven circuit judges and numerous other officers, and for the first time in history elected a woman to an office heretofore held by men. Mrs. W. L. Daniel, of Sallada, was elected a trustee of Winthrop College, of which institution she is graduate. The other trustees elected were: J. A. McDonald and D. W. McLaurin.

A contest arose in connection with the election of a trustee of Clemson College. Robert M. Cooper, of Wisacky, was elected as trustee in the place of B. H. Rawl, of Lexington, who resigned recently. I. M. Mauldin, of Columbia, and J. J. Evans, of Bennettsville, were re-elected.

The circuit judges re-elected were: Judges Ernest Moore, of the First circuit; H. F. Rice, of the Second circuit; John E. Wilson, of the Third; Edward McVey, of the Fourth; Ernest Moore, of the Sixth; Frank E. Gary, of the Eighth; T. J. Mauldin, of the Thirteenth.

Senator J. H. Marion, of Chester, who was last week elected associate justice of the supreme court, to fill a term expiring this year, was elected for the term following the unexpired term. A term is ten years. J. J. McMahon, of Columbia, was re-elected state insurance commissioner.

J. C. Rivers, of Columbia, was re-elected warehouse commissioner. The senate today referred the inheritance tax bill, which passed the house last year and which is now on third reading on the senate to the judiciary committee of the senate to consider various amendments offered and to iron out legal technicalities in the measure. The senate spent more than three hours last night and another hour this morning in spirited debate. The discussion took a wide range, bringing in a general debate on the tax situation in general, the boll weevil, the business depression and various other angles. The vote to send the bill to the committee was unanimous. It will not lose its regular place on the calendar.

Representative McDavid, of Greenville, opened the debate against the bill. He took the position that to put the proceeds of the motor licenses in the hands of the county supervisor would be a step backward in highway progress.

Representative McMillan made a warm speech in opposition to the bill and in defense of the state highway department he argued that the licensing of cars by the counties would increase the cost of county government and he opposed any step which would hinder the work of the state highway department.

Representatives Hilliard, of Georgetown, Representative Wannamaker, of Chesterfield, and Representative F. G. Harris, of Spartanburg spoke against the bill and in defense of the state highway department.

Representative Brown, of Earnwell, said he thought the bill should be thoroughly digested and made the motion to continue debate to next Tuesday night.

De Valera Stirring Up Trouble

### London Times Has Reports of Unrest in Southern Ireland

London, Jan. 18.—Unrest prevails in Southern Ireland, according to reports to the London Times, intimating that De Valera may be stimulating disturbances.

## INFATUATED YOUNG WOMAN TO BE DEPORTED

Philadelphia, Jan. 18.—Beatrice Herbert, a young Canadian stenographer, who has been three times deported because of infatuation for William Zinsler, the tourist agency manager, faces a fourth deportation for coming to Philadelphia to be near Zinsler.

Moscow, Jan. 18.—Leon Trotsky, Soviet war minister, says the Geneva conference will be a failure unless the United States enters it with a heavy hand. He said he hoped the United States would change its attitude towards Russia.

## CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO KEEP PRICES UP

### The Big Three Tobacco Manufacturers Said to Be in League With Jobbers' Associations

Washington, Jan. 18.—Three principal tobacco manufacturers, American Tobacco Company, P. Lorillard Company, and Liggett and Myers are charged with conspiring with jobbers' associations to keep up prices in a report sent to the Senate by the Federal Trade Commission.

## CANADA DE-PORTS NEGRO

Hamilton, Ontario, Jan. 18.—A negro here has been ordered deported.

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY SELLS BONDS

### Issue of Thirty Million Dollars Largely Over Subscribed

New York, Jan. 17.—J. P. Morgan & Co. today opened and immediately closed the subscription books for thirty million dollar development and general mortgage bonds issue of the Southern Railway, bearing six and one-half per cent interest, the issue being heavily oversubscribed.

## Coal Miners Make Demands

### International President Lewis Determined That No Reduction in Wages Shall Be Made

Shamokin, Pa., Jan. 17 (By the Associated Press).—John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers, today told the anthracite miners' wage convention that there must be no backward steps in their attitude toward the demand of coal companies to reduce wages. Delivering what the delegates in the convention regarded as a keynote speech for the organized miners of the country, Mr. Lewis declared:

"When I say that we will take no backward step, I say it with an appreciation of what that policy means, and it requires an industrial conflict to avoid taking a backward step then the industrial conflict must come."

Mr. Lewis is presiding at the hard coal miners' convention which will formulate wage and other demands to be presented to the coal operators before March 21 when the present contract expires. Wage agreements in the soft coal fields expire at the same time for the first time in many years. Predictions have been made by hard coal miners that instead of agreeing to a wage reduction the anthracite men will demand increases, among other things.

After the convention adjourned until tomorrow a representative of the general committee of anthracite operators gave out a statement that full time operations of the anthracite mines on the scale so far maintained will not be possible in the coming year without adjustments which will permit reducing the price to the consumer.

"The conclusion is unavoidable," the statement said, "that full time production can not be maintained unless wages are reduced."

After stating that there are more than 20,000 men in the bituminous mining industry who are entirely deprived of the opportunity of employment and that the great majority of the remaining industries are working broken time, President Lewis said the talk of reducing the wages of men in the industry who are now enduring the privations of poverty and destitution is idle.

"The minds of the business men and statesmen of America," he continued, "must devise some other method of curing the evils in the bituminous mining industry."

## Influenza Epidemic Now in Paris

Paris, Jan. 18.—Influenza is epidemic in Paris. There have been sixty-five deaths this month.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Search is being made for Rev. William F. Taylor, who has been missing since Saturday when he left the dinner table in his shirt sleeves.

## VIRGINIA CITIES COMPLETELY TIED UP

### Only a Few Cars Operated in Richmond and None in Portsmouth—Violence in Norfolk

Richmond, Va., Jan. 17.—Traction officials said that fourteen cars were operated today compared with six yesterday, as the result of the employees strike over the wage cut. Portsmouth reported that not one car had been operated up to noon. At Norfolk the first violence was reported when a conductor was injured by flying glass, when chunks of cement were thrown through the car windows. Cross ties were found on the tracks in the suburbs. It is reported that fewer cars were operated in Norfolk today than yesterday.

## TOM WATSON'S INVESTIGATIONS UNCOMPLETED

### New Witnesses Contradict Testimony of Those Heretofore Heard

Washington, Jan. 17.—Former service men on duty with the American graves registration service in France denied before the senate that bodies of soldiers legally buried in France were buried with a piece of rope around their necks and a black cap as charged by a former witness, John R. Flynn, of Cambridge, Mass., testified that he was confident Benjamin King, of Wilmington, N. C., was killed in battle and not lynched, as charged, as they were comrades in France.

## Poincare Sends Friendly Messages

### French Premier Communicates With Premier Lloyd George and Secretary Hughes

London, Jan. 17 (By the Associated Press).—Raymond Poincare, the new French premier, has sent a message to Premier Lloyd George expressing the desire in behalf of the French government to repeat assurances already given privately that France is eager to resume "cordial examination of the various questions at issue between the two countries." He is convinced that the two people, "who have been so closely allied on the field of battle should be able, with common interest to maintain peace in Europe and to assure execution of the treaties signed and the reparations damages caused by the invasion."

The message, together with the reply of Mr. Lloyd George, was given out by the foreign office today.

"My colleagues and I received with great satisfaction your cordial reaffirmation in behalf of the new French government of the assurances we exchanged last Friday," says the prime minister.

Describing it as superfluous to repeat the British government view so recently published, Mr. Lloyd George concludes: "We desire only as we are so glad to note you also desire, so to settle the outstanding problems that nothing may intervene between your people and ours, and thus carry the comradeship of the war into the higher task of bringing the European peoples together in a just and abiding pact of peace."

Paris, Jan. 17 (By the Associated Press).—An official invitation to France to attend the coming Geneva conference was received today from Premier Bonomi of Italy, who was charged by the supreme council with the task of issuing the invitations. For the moment the invitation has been placed on the table to await the first appearance of the cabinet of M. Poincare before the chamber of deputies.

Men in political life close to the new government say that France will not reply until the United States government has informed Senator Bonomi whether the United States will be represented and the French will be guided by the action of America.

One thing has been settled—that Premier Poincare will not personally be present as a delegate. M. Viviani already has been prominently mentioned as a delegate in the event that France accepts the invitation.

Paris, Jan. 17.—Premier Poincare today sent a cable message to Secretary Hughes expressing his "sincere desire to cooperate in the work of peace being carried on by the Washington conference." The text of the message was not made public.

## WASHINGTON CONFERENCE KILLING TIME

### Preliminary "Agreement in Principle" Seems to Have Had No Substantial Meaning

Washington, Jan. 17 (By the Associated Press).—An American proposal to re-define the open door policy in China and create an international board to examine both existing and future concessions which appear to conflict with it was debated without decision today by the Far Eastern committee of the Washington conference.

The British and Italians accepted the plan in principle, but the French withheld assent to some of its provisions and the Japanese reserved judgment pending communication with Tokyo. The subject will be taken up again tomorrow, with all signs pointing to a long and interesting discussion.

In brief, the American resolution would bind the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, Belgium, Portugal and the Netherlands not to seek special spheres of influence in China nor secure concessions or monopolies which would abridge the principle of equal economic and commercial opportunity.

China, on her part, would agree to cooperate in maintaining that equality, and the nine powers collectively would authorize establishment of a board of reference to review present and future concessions to determine whether they conflict with the open door thus defined.

No Great Activity. Except for another inconclusive session of the Shantung negotiations and "informal" exchanges among the naval "big five" regarding the Pacific fortifications agreement, the meeting of the Far Eastern committee constituted the total of conference activities during the day. At the Shantung conversations, the question of mines was discussed with no apparent progress, and the fortifications problem remained unsolved tonight despite receipt by the Japanese of partial instructions from Tokyo.

It was around the proposal for an inquiry into concessions now established in China, as well as those proposed in the future, that most of the debate in the Far Eastern committee centered. By some of the delegates it was understood that such an inquiry might open up the whole question of Japanese holdings in Manchuria, while in other quarters it was suggested that the resolution might, by indirect lead to a review of the board of the famous "twenty-one demands" controversy.

In that connection it was pointed out that whereas the board's duties in connection with future concessions would be confined under the terms of the resolution to "investigation and report," it would be authorized to inquire into existing concessions "for the purpose of endeavoring to arrive at a satisfactory adjustment on equitable terms."

Many questions regarding the meaning of the resolution were asked of Secretary Hughes and answered by him during the committee meeting, but there still was apparent among the delegates tonight a divergence of views as to the exact powers which might be assumed by the new board.

In the Chinese delegation the American plan was hailed as a long step in the direction of restoring Chinese integrity. By American spokesmen a similar view was expressed, but most of the other delegations withheld comment. The proposal had taken them by surprise, and when they realized its possible extent they all indicated that a minute study of details would be necessary before action could be taken. So completely unexpected was the proposal in fact that when Secretary Hughes had completed his reading at the concluding meeting there was an intermission of silence which delegates said became embarrassing before it was broken. After the several delegations had waited for some time without any volunteering to open discussion, Senator Schanzler, head of the Italians, rose and asked a question about the meaning of some of the provisions. Secretary Hughes' reply opened a general discussion which continued with some animation for three hours.

## Tribute To Italian Heroes

Rome, Jan. 18.—America paid tribute to an Italian unknown soldier, with American soldiers participating at the ceremony at the tomb, where Ambassador Child delivered an oration.

## More Testimony For Senate Committee

Washington, Jan. 18.—The American government has intervened in the controversy between Chile and Peru involving the execution of the Taena-Arica treaty by inviting those countries to send delegates to Washington for a conference. Chile has accepted the invitation.

## RESPECT FOR TREATIES DEMANDED

### Premier Poincare Submits Platform to Chamber of Deputies Propaganda Denounced

Paris, Jan. 19.—Respect for the treaties that fixed the peace terms, is Premier Poincare's platform, as presented to the chamber of deputies. He declares shameful propaganda is responsible for the opinion abroad that France is tainted with imperialistic madness.

## Bank of Nations Is Now Suggested

### United States to Be Majority Stockholder—Dollar Substitute For Gold

New York, Jan. 18.—A bank of nations, with the United States as majority stockholder, an international trade "dollar" as a substitute for gold and conduct of world business on a credit instead of a cash basis, were advocated by United States Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, in an address today before the American Manufacturers' Export Association here.

Senator Hitchcock discussed a bill which he has introduced in the Senate providing for establishing such a bank of nations, with \$2,400,000,000 capital. The United States, he said, would hold \$1,300,000,000 of the stock and bankers, importers and exporters of this country another \$2,000,000,000 leaving the remaining \$900,000,000 to be purchased by the leading nations of the world through the president.

The United States by virtue of its stockholders, would choose thirteen of the bank's twenty-four directors. Headquarters would be at New York. The directors would have power to issue currency to be known as the international dollar, which would eliminate the continual shipment of gold between countries, according to Senator Hitchcock's plan.

Asserting that "credit represents the difference between the vast business enterprises of civilized man and the insignificant operations of primitive man," Senator Hitchcock told the association that the practical collapse of national commerce is due to the fact that nations are "trying to do business for cash."

Nations, within their own boundaries, conduct nine-tenths of their business on credit, the Senator said, adding that if the United States or any other nation suddenly was compelled to do business for cash there would be an enormous shrinkage of business. Business between this country and Europe has been slashed in half in a single year he asserted because America demands cash on delivery and Europe can not pay.

Speaking of the enormous amount of gold now in United States banks, Senator Hitchcock said:

"We ought to use it as a basis for currency and seize this opportunity to make the international dollar the money of the world, the medium of exchange between countries. If we do not do this our gathering of all the gold here in the United States is worse than folly. Would be almost an international crime. We are playing dog in the manger with it. We have drawn in here and we have very much more than we are using."

## Women and Girls Bring in Money

### Demonstration Club Members Add Nearly Four Millions to State's Wealth

Rock Hill, Jan. 18.—The total value of material produced by home demonstration girls and women in South Carolina during 1921 is \$2,967,818.51. The federal Smith-Lever appropriation for this work is \$304,123.22; \$20,267.74 is the amount of the state Smith-Lever appropriation for the past year amounting to \$44,270, making a total of \$2,923,794.99 earned by the state home demonstration department.

The sale of meat products by the club women brought in the largest amount, this being \$2,955,188.93. The girls of the various demonstration clubs had the best success with the sale of their vegetables and fruit products, this amounting to \$26,597.53.

These figures are according to the report of Miss Christine X. South, state home demonstration agent.

## THE LEVIATHAN TO BE MADE READY FOR SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 18.—A contract reconditioning the Leviathan has been promised the Newport News Ship Building Company, according to Representative Dalling, of Massachusetts.

## House Kills Bill to Regulate Parol Leases

Columbia, Jan. 19.—The House of Representatives voted in favor of the tenant Wednesday night, when it killed a bill, introduced by Representative McMillan, of Charleston, which was described as a measure to benefit the landlord. It was a bill to amend section 3501 and section 3502 of the code of 1912, relating to parol leases, so as to define the termination of such leases, the aim being to recognize renewal month by month of such leases. A lengthy debate was waged over the measure, and an effort to make amendments was defeated. The bill was finally killed.

The house also killed a bill, introduced last year by Representatives Bradford, of York, and Dickson, of Anderson, to reduce the license fees charged against motor trucks. Opponents of the bill stated that they believed such licenses should be increased instead of reduced, as the heavy trucks are injuring the roads.

## BONUS BILL TO BE PUSHED BY MAJORITY

### Allied Debt Refunding Measure Only Thing Ahead of Soldier Relief

Washington, Jan. 18.—Senate Republicans voted today in party conference to press the allied debt refunding bill and a soldier bonus bill, in that order. There was a disagreement as to details of the two measures and the conference adjourned until tomorrow to continue that discussion.

The vote to press the refunding bill was unanimous, but the conference divided on the bonus measure, unofficial reports giving the result as 31 for and 2 against, with some opponents either absent or withholding their votes. Republican leaders said, however, that the size of the majority insured passage of a bonus bill at this session.

While there was no division on the allied debt bill, it developed that the measure as reported by the finance committee met with some objection, inquiry being made especially as to the reason for the elimination of the provision requiring semi-annual payment of interest on the refunded bonds of the debtor nations. It was understood that Senator Borah, of Idaho, and some other Republicans were ready to join with the Democratic senators in demanding that this provision be retained in the measure.

Official spokesmen for the conference took pains to make it clear that the majority senators had declared for a bonus bill and not the particular bill which was referred back to the senate finance committee last July on the recommendation of President Harding. Some leaders said, however, that the measure to be reported to the senate undoubtedly would be similar to that one in so far as the five ways for payment of adjusted compensation were concerned.

Most of the discussion of the bonus centered around the means of providing the necessary funds. Some senators favored a measure carrying merely an obligation against the government with payments to be made out of current receipts as money was available for the purpose but it was said that the preponderance of sentiment was for a specific provision that the financing be done with funds derived from the sale of refunded British bonds in the United States.

This brought up the question of a sales tax or some other special form of taxation, proponents of a sales tax arguing that some such plan would be necessary to bridge the gap between the time of the passage of the bonus legislation and the time that funds from the sale of the refunded British bonds would be made available. The vote was understood to have argued that the money from the bonds might not be available for several months or a year after the bonus bill was passed as the refunding negotiations might consume considerable time and some time might be necessary for the sale of the bonds.

A general speeding up of the work of the senate also was said to have been brought up with suggestions for day and night sessions of the finance committee.

Aside from the allied debt refunding bill and the bonus measure, the senate will have before it the four-power treaty, the tariff bill and all of the annual supply measures as well as other important matters. With a congressional election next November and a warm campaign in prospect from the beginning of early summer, many members of congress wish to get away from Washington around June 1. To get through the work before it by that time, the senate, senators declared, must drive ahead with full steam from this time on.

## Renters Have Friends

### House Kills Bill to Regulate Parol Leases

Columbia, Jan. 19.—The House of Representatives voted in favor of the tenant Wednesday night, when it killed a bill, introduced by Representative McMillan, of Charleston, which was described as a measure to benefit the landlord. It was a bill to amend section 3501 and section 3502 of the code of 1912, relating to parol leases, so as to define the termination of such leases, the aim being to recognize renewal month by month of such leases. A lengthy debate was waged over the measure, and an effort to make amendments was defeated. The bill was finally killed.

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