

The Watchman and Southerner.

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 SOUTHERN, Established June 1, 1866.

CONSOLIDATED AUG. 2, 1881.

Sumter, S. C., Saturday, March 11, 1922

VOL. LIII. NO. 8

THE SENATE INCREASES TAX LEVY

Finance Committee Reports Appropriation Bill With Increases Over House Bill

Columbia, March 6.—The finance committee reported the general appropriation bill to the senate tonight with an increase of \$70,546 over the amount as sent to it by the house two weeks ago. The house bill carried a levy of 5 mills and that of the finance committee shows a levy of about 7 1/2 mills. The house bill carried an aggregate of \$5,670,610.53 and the finance committee bill has a total of \$5,741,251.23.

In reporting the bill, however, the finance committee has eliminated several items provided by the house for the payment of loans totaling \$255,555 obtained from the sinking fund commission. These loans are allowed to float and interest is provided for the commission in lieu of the principal. These are \$27,500 due by Winthrop College; \$75,000 by the University of South Carolina; and \$124,053.24 by the State Hospital. This arrangement makes an apparent reduction in the appropriations for the university and for Winthrop when in fact they receive slight increases.

The finance committee placed the salaries of all chief clerks back to their former mark, the ways and means committee having reduced them 10 per cent. Practically all other reductions in salaries remain. However, the secretary of the State Board of Public Welfare will get \$3,000; the State Highway Engineer \$5,000 and the chairman of the State Tax Commission \$2,500 per annum.

There are increases all down the line for the adjunct generals' office. They were: Chief clerk \$110; porter \$30; travel \$250; telephone and telegraph \$74; office supplies \$106; office equipment \$209; salary disbursing officer \$300; salary auditor \$150; freight, express and deliveries \$590; travel disbursing officer \$150; repairs \$300; office supplies, armory \$100; insurance \$4,000; armory office equipment \$150; special service and travel \$1,000; National Guard \$900; National Guard \$100; guard supplies \$100; an increase in maintenance fund for 33 organizations from \$10,000 to \$27,000.

For the University of South Carolina there was an actual increase of \$200; for the Citadel an increase of \$3,040; and for personal contractual services in the upkeep of buildings and grounds and a decrease of \$19,000 to \$3,600 for permanent improvements. For Winthrop College there was a decrease of \$2,500 for contractual services under the supervision of the National Guard \$500; repairs for the National Guard \$100; guard supplies \$100; an increase in maintenance fund for 33 organizations from \$10,000 to \$27,000.

For the University of South Carolina there was an actual increase of \$200; for the Citadel an increase of \$3,040; and for personal contractual services in the upkeep of buildings and grounds and a decrease of \$19,000 to \$3,600 for permanent improvements. For Winthrop College there was a decrease of \$2,500 for contractual services under the supervision of the National Guard \$500; repairs for the National Guard \$100; guard supplies \$100; an increase in maintenance fund for 33 organizations from \$10,000 to \$27,000.

There was a large number of changes in the department of education. The money per diem of the members of the board was increased \$200 and the chief clerk's salary was put back to \$2,400. Aid for approved schools was increased \$40,000; the school community organizer's salary was increased \$150 and that of the supervisor of adult schools \$110. Items providing \$2,000 for inspection of rural schools, \$2,000 for inspection of city schools, \$3,200 for vocational training under the Smith-Rugles act and \$8,099 for maintenance and development of one and two-teacher schools depleted by consolidation were added.

There were increases all down the line in the State Hospital for the insane. For personal service from \$21,000 to \$23,520; contractual services from \$2,350 to \$3,462; care and treatment of inmates from \$52,217.40 to \$52,964.10; upkeep and buildings and grounds from \$46,100 to \$46,550; hospital dairy from \$13,775 to \$20,575; Columbia farm from \$5,425 to \$7,483; Moore farm from \$3,835 to \$5,771; and Pel farm from \$5,070 to \$7,301.42.

For the state penitentiary there were increases granted and treatment of inmates from \$61,566 to \$62,991; farm No. 1, from \$14,225 to \$15,234; and farm No. 2 from \$17,635 to \$19,625.

COMPROMISE BONUS BILL INTRODUCED

New Measure Carries Bank Loan Provision in Place of Cash Payment Feature

Washington, March 7.—The compromise soldiers' bonus bill, carrying a bank loan provision in place of the cash installment payment plan originally proposed and once approved by the house, finally was agreed to today by Republican members of the ways and means committee. It was introduced later in the House by Chairman Fordney, who announced that it would not be called up until next Monday if then.

Passage of the bill was predicted by Mr. Fordney. His opinion appeared to be shared by members of the House generally, some of whom said that on the final vote party lines would disappear. There was some speculation in House lobbies and corridors as to President Harding's views of the compromise plan, and also as to whether he would find occasion to express those views before the House voted.

Chairman Fordney still declined to say whether he had discussed the compromise with the Executive. At the White House it was said that Mr. Harding had not studied, and consequently had not formed an opinion of the bank loan provision. He was represented, however, as maintaining the same position that he did when he wrote Mr. Fordney on February 16 that the bonus either should be paid by a sales tax or the legislation postponed.

Some of the majority members of the committee believe that since the new plan defers for three years any large drain on the federal treasury the President will not object to it. They say the compromise will enable needy veterans to obtain cash without the necessity of imposing additional taxes on the general public.

Mr. Fordney said the entire ways and means committee would meet on Saturday when the Democrats would have an opportunity to pass judgment on the bill.

Aside from the substitution of the bank loan provision for the cash payment plan, the bills as introduced is very similar to that previously passed by the House. The only immediate cash payment proposed is to veterans whose adjusted service pay would not exceed \$50. Other veterans could select one of these four options:

Adjusted service certificate, combining a loan and insurance plan. Vocational training. Farm and home aid. Land settlement. The ultimate cost of the bonus to the government, it was said, would depend upon the number of men selecting each of the options. It was estimated that the immediate cash payment to those entitled to not more than \$50 each would be around \$16,000,000. The final cost might range all the way from \$1,000,000,000 to \$4,750,000,000, the maximum figure being predicated upon all of the veterans selecting certificates and holding them until maturity or until their death.

The adjusted service certificate would be dated October 1, 1922; would mature in twenty years, or at the death of the veteran; and in either case, would have a face value equal to the sum of (1) the adjusted service credit of the veteran, increased by 25 per cent plus (2) interest thereon for twenty years at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent compounded annually. The total amount would be "approximately equal to 2.915 times the adjusted service credit of the veteran."

This credit would be figured on the basis of \$1.25 for each day of overseas service and \$1 for each day of home service, but in no event could the credit exceed \$500 in the case of a veteran who performed no overseas service and \$625 in the case of a veteran who served overseas.

Prior to September 30, 1925, any national bank, or any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of any state, territory, possession or the District of Columbia, would be authorized to loan to a veteran on the certificate any amount not in excess of 50 per cent of the adjusted service credit plus interest at 4 1/2 per cent from October 1, 1922. The loan would have to mature not later than September 30, 1925, and the rate of interest charged by the bank could not exceed by more than 2 per cent a year the rate charged at the date of the loan for the discount of ninety-day commercial paper by the federal reserve bank in which is located the bank making the advance to the veteran.

Mr. Mayo revealed that it was Mr. Ford's intention to bring work at Muscle Shoals this summer.

PLAN TO KILL MUSCLE SHOALS WILL SUCCEED

Chairman Kohn of the House Military Committee Asserts That Legal Difficulties Prevent Acceptance of Ford's Bid

Washington, March 7.—Chairman Kohn of the house military committee today told W. B. Mayo, chief of engineers for Henry Ford, that it would require years to thresh out existing legal entanglements and it was doubtful even then that the government would be able to accept the Detroit manufacturer's proposed contract for purchase and lease of the nitrate and power projects at Muscle Shoals.

After the committee adjourned other committee members said the legal barriers to acceptance of the Ford proposal appeared insuperable because of the contracts held by the Alabama Power company and the Air Nitrate corporation which, those concerns claim, give them exclusive rights to purchase the Warrior steam plant and nitrate plant No. 2, respectively. Both units would be delivered to Mr. Ford with free titles in the event of his proposal was accepted and could not be free from the contract conditions without prolonged litigation in the courts.

The discussion of the legal difficulties in the committee in considering the Muscle Shoals situation developed after Mr. Mayo and Gray Silver, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau federation had presented three alterations which, they said, Mr. Ford had agreed to make in his original offer for the shoals projects. The first alteration provided for a fixed capitalization of not less than \$10,000,000 for the company. Mr. Ford would create to operate the Alabama enterprise. The amendment was suggested by Secretary Weeks when he submitted the bid to congress in order to safeguard the government's interests against failure of the operating company to carry out the contracts in good faith for the 100 years it would be effective.

Another amendment offered by Mr. Mayo was a guarantee to manufacture "commercial fertilizer" rather than nitrates and "other compounds," while the third proposed to give authority to the company's directing board to regulate the delivery of the fertilizers direct from factory to consumer, making it impossible for intermediary agents to handle the products and increase the price to the farmers above the 8 per cent profit charged by the manufacturing company.

These amendments were welcomed by the committee although some members expressed regret that Mr. Ford had refused to accept a 50 year lease and had insisted upon the 100 year clause. Representative Green (Republican) of Vermont declared he was strongly opposed to changing the public policy limiting the issuance of leases on public properties to 50 years and said it would be unwise to make an exception to it for Mr. Ford.

Chairman Kohn and Representative Miller (Republican) of Washington asked Mr. Mayo if Mr. Ford would further modify his offer, eliminating the provisions requiring the government to give him clear titles to the Warrior steam plant and nitrate plant No. 2, and whether Mr. Ford would agree himself to adjust the legal disputes over the rights claimed by the Alabama Power company and the Air Nitrate corporation, defraying the litigation expenses as well.

Mr. Mayo replied in each instance that the legal situation was the government's business and Mr. Ford would not be willing to pay the costs of court trials. He also insisted that the Warrior plant was essential to the plans for Muscle Shoals development if Mr. Ford had in mind.

Mr. Kohn said attorneys for the power company and the nitrate corporation had advised him they would insist that the government discharge the obligations it had assumed when contracts for the construction of the two units were executed with war department officials and options given their clients for exclusive purchase of the two plants in the event the government ever decided to sell them, under their separate warranties that they would refuse to submit to the disposition of the properties to Mr. Ford and would battle for their rights from the lowest to the highest courts. Mr. Kohn said he was unable to see how the government could enter into the agreement proposed by Mr. Ford to the extent of delivering the plants to him for immediate development or for future operation if the courts upheld the power company and nitrate corporation in the final decision.

Mr. Mayo revealed that it was Mr. Ford's intention to bring work at Muscle Shoals this summer.

London, March 9.—The occasion of the United States not to participate in the Geneva conference will not affect the date nor the plans for the conference, it is stated officially.

Morse and Sons Face Trial



Charles W. Morse and his three sons are among the 12 men charged with defrauding the government of millions in shipbuilding contracts. This photo, taken in the office of their attorneys, shows, left to right, two of the sons and their father, Harry F. Morse, Erwin A. Morse and Charles W. Morse.

TWO TOWNS WRECKED BY STORM

Langley and Warrenville, Aiken County, Reported Wiped Out This Morning—Loss of Life Feared

Augusta, Ga., March 7.—Langley and Warrenville, small South Carolina towns are reported to have been wiped out by a storm that swept this section today. Several are said to have been killed. Wire communication is cut off and details are lacking.

Warrenton, Ga., also reported to have suffered damage from the storm. A portion of the Augusta-Aiken railroad is reported damaged and Charles Banhart, the general manager is informed that a number of houses were blown down in the vicinity of Warrenville and Langley and several killed.

A linean sends in a report that nine were killed and many houses destroyed, and plans are being made to rush the injured to Aiken and Augusta hospitals. This report is unconfirmed.

Six are known to be dead and scores were injured as a result of the high winds and flooded streams in this section of Georgia and South Carolina. Langley, Stilton, Graniteville and Warrenville, S. C. were struck by a tornado at daybreak. Houses were swept away, trees uprooted and telegraph poles felled, leaving the towns in darkness without communication.

The brunt of the storm hit Warrenville and Stilton where six are dead. The year Fred Hoover, 12; Mrs. L. Monday, 40; Mrs. Belle Boyd, 35; Sam Wood, 14; Dorothy Wood, 8. The mother of the Wood children is expected to die.

The storm scattered parts of buildings and furniture over the fields. Eleven houses were razed at Warrenville, four at Stilton. Dirt roads and bridges are reported washed out. Train service to Milledgeville, Ga., is temporarily suspended.

HOLDING YOUNG MAN

Low Price Asked For Car Aroused Suspicion

Marion, March 8.—While attempting to sell a car here last night, Arch Bass, a young man of Lumberton, N. C., was apprehended by Deputy Sheriff Forman Edwards and held for investigation. After a telephone conversation with officers in Lumberton this morning the young man was lodged in the county jail awaiting commitment to the Robeson county jail.

Bass offered the car, which was comparatively new, to a garage man for \$75. This aroused his suspicions and he telephoned the sheriff's office. The number had been removed from the car and on this ground the sheriff placed the young man under arrest. He found papers on Bass which indicated that he was from Lumberton.

CAN BANKS CARRY THE BONUS LOAD?

Republican Plan to Meet Demands of Legion Would Impose Burden on the Banks

Washington, March 6.—House ways and means committee Republicans encountered some apparently unlooked for snags late today in their further consideration of the compromise soldiers' bonus bill with the result that the formal presentation of the measure to the house will be delayed for several days. It was understood that an unsuccessful effort was made to confine the bonus largely to the adjusted service certificate option. The other differences were said to have been unimportant.

After a forenoon session of the majority committee, Chairman Fordney announced that it was the plan to complete the bill in the afternoon, introduce it in the house immediately and formally present it tomorrow after a session of the entire committee.

It seems that the proposition to require the Democrats on the committee to cast their votes on the bill without having full opportunity to consider it met with some opposition from the majority side and it was indicated that when the measure was put in final form by the Republicans the minority members would be given time to study its provisions before final committee action. The bill will be taken up again tomorrow by the Republicans, it was said.

Changes made in the bill at the two sessions of the majority members today were said to have been largely of a technical character. Committee members declared that no important alterations had been made in the compromise plan eliminating the cash bonus except where the men were entitled to \$50 or less and substituting a bank loan section to the adjusted service certificate title authorizing national and state banks and trust companies organized under state laws to loan certificate holders up to 50 per cent of the adjusted service credit.

Representative Longworth of Ohio, a member of the committee, told newspaper correspondents he thought the former service men would have no difficulty in realizing on the certificates saying that the amount of each loan would be small and that the small banks would be asked to advance only a comparatively small total.

The certificates would not be redeemable by federal reserve banks, he continued, nor could the bank making the original loan have the certificates rediscounted by other banks. He added that the certificates could not get out of the hands of the banks except through transfer to the government.

NO EDUCATIONAL SURVEY OF STATE

Columbia, March 2.—The house of representatives Wednesday night killed the bill by Representative Moon, of Greenville, to provide an educational survey of the state. There was considerable debate on the measure, the chief opposition being based on the cost the survey would entail upon the state. This bill was sponsored by the newly organized South Carolina Educational Association.

BENEFIT POLO MATCH AT AIKEN

Aiken, S. C., March 2.—A polo match will be played here Saturday for the benefit of the storm sufferers at Warrenville, S. C.

LEGISLATURE CLEARING UP THE CALENDAR

Chiropractor Bill Killed, Telephone Rate Bill Passed by Senate, Gov. Vetoes University Trustee Bill, etc.

Columbia, March 8.—The House of Representatives Tuesday night killed the "chiropractor bill," a measure which would have provided a state board of chiropractic examiners, to examine and license persons to practice this profession in the state. The bill was introduced by Representative Leopold, of Pickens.

The bill was opposed by the medical profession of the state. The opposition took the position that the chiropractor should be required to stand the same examination doctors have to stand. Dr. Barnwell, of Charleston, who was the chief enemy of the bill in the House, fighting it last year and again this session, spoke against it Monday night. He argued that for precaution sake and for the public safety the chiropractors should be required to stand the medical examination. Representatives Kennedy, DeTreville, Hanahan and Dr. Lancaster, spoke against the bill. Representative O'Rourke, of Charleston, and Sapp, of Columbia, championed it. The bill was killed by a vote of 39 to 19.

The luxury tax bill was sent back to the Senate by the finance committee without recommendation. The Senate killed the last of the so-called "abolition bills" by Senator Wightman, of Saluda, to abolish the state board of public welfare.

The Senate is in the midst of the debate on the appropriation bill, and it now appears that adjournment sine die will come the last of this week. Considerable interest centered on the Senate's action on the University appropriations. There were no changes, though the item of \$2,000 for plans for the proposed woman's building at the University "preliminary" considerable debate, especially from the so-called "abolitionists" in the Senate.

Governor Cooper signed the Miller railroad commission bill creating a new railroad commission of seven members and abolishing the existing railroad and public service commissions. All the powers of the two old commissions are vested in the new body and additional powers.

Under the terms of the act the present members of the old railroad commission will remain as members of the new body until their term expires and Frank Shealy will remain as chairman until his term expires. No provision is made for the members of the public service commission.

One of the provisions of the bill gives the new commission power to regulate rates and services of all public utilities in the state. This provision was the Barnett amendment that caused such a fight in the senate after it had been "discovered" after the bill was on the governor's desk.

During the fights in the senate and the house the old railroad commission came in for some severe attacks and numerous members of the senate and the house declared that the old commission had no influence and that the people had lost confidence in it.

By a vote of 21 to 18 the senate adopted the amendment of Senator Miller to the Foster telephone bill restoring the exchange radius to its condition as of January 1, 1921, and then, following the adoption of an amendment providing for appeals from the decision of the railroad commission to courts of competent jurisdiction, passed the Foster bill by a roll call vote of 21 to 13 and returned it to the house as amended.

As finally passed the telephone bill restores the rates charged by telephone companies in South Carolina to their same status as of January 1, 1921, prior to the time the increase was allowed by the now defunct railroad commission. An amendment was adopted to the original bill not to make it affect companies operating in one or two counties, this allowing for local companies. Under the bill telephone companies can go before the railroad commission and ask for changes in rates.

The last amendment to be adopted, that restoring the exchange radius to the same status as of January 1, 1921, caused a bitter fight, being debated all during the Friday night session and again yesterday. Several attempts to patch a vote Friday night were not carried and it was only after persistent fights that a vote was reached yesterday.

This amendment restores the adjusted "service bill" service between towns of from two to as high as above 20 miles apart, this being in effect prior to the railroad commission after a year ago.

BONUS PLAN DENOUNCED BY CRISSINGER

Comptroller of Currency Says Bonus Certificates Are the Worst Sort of Frozen Credit and Advises Banks Not to Accept Them

Washington, March 9.—Comptroller of the Currency Crissinger announced today that in the event of the enactment of the soldiers' bonus, providing for payments by adjusted service certificates, he would advise national banks to decline to accept them, as security for loans. He declares this would be the worst kind of frozen credit.

STRIKE TROUBLE IN RHODE ISLAND

Arctic Mill Subjected to More Picketing Today

Providence, R. I., March 9.—Arctic Mills, at Arctic, one of the several plants in the Pawtucket Valley, owned by E. B. Andre Knight, Inc., was the scene of mass picketing today. Rumors that the plant would reopen did not materialize.

SECRETARY FOR INDIA RESIGNS

London, March 9.—Edwin Samuel Montague, secretary for India, resigned today.

or not the house will concur in these amendments.

The foreign corporation license bill was passed and returned to the house as amended in the senate. Several amendments were adopted, one providing for a penalty where the law is violated and another offered by Senator Young to provide that foreign corporations already domesticated shall not have to pay this fee again. This bill will give the secretary of state more power in controlling the foreign corporations and also will raise the fees upon such corporations to a sliding scale according to the capital stock rather than a \$15 flat fee as at present. Under its terms the fees will increase from around \$15,000 to \$70,000. It was stated on the floor of the senate.

The ways and means three mill constitutional levy bill was advanced to third reading without objection. Senator Hart gave notice that he would withdraw his series of banking bills, but due to uncontested matters at the time they were not withdrawn.

Gov. Cooper last night returned to the house of representatives with his veto to the bill to provide for the enlargement of the board of trustees of the University of South Carolina. The house was practically unanimous in its approval of the measure and a strong fight is expected to be made to pass the bill, the governor's disapproval notwithstanding.

Governor Cooper's objections to the bill, as expressed in his message to the house, were:

"That the increase in the number of members from seven to 21 will give us an unwieldy board, and must necessarily be less effective and efficient."

That the most important duty of the board is the supervision of the university's executive officers and faculty and that larger the board the nearer this selection would approximate election by popular vote and, he argued, "I doubt if any one would advocate the election of a university president by popular vote or even by the general assembly."

That if the large board were to leave the major portion of its work to an executive committee, as the proponents of the measure contend, there would be no need for the other board members since the executive committee would do practically all the work.

That the bill does not contain in it a provision to secure a more general representation of the various sections of the state on the board, which, proponents of the bill state, is one of the purposes of the measure.

RAID ON TREASURY DEFEATED

Attempt to Donate Million Dollars to Farmers of Northwest Blocked by a Few Votes

Washington, March 6.—By a close vote the house refused today to suspend its rules and pass a bill authorizing an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the purchase of seed grain to be used in the drought stricken areas of the Northwest.

With five members voting "present" the vote was 191 to 99 or six votes short of the two-thirds needed for passage.

Sharp debate preceded the vote. Proponents of the bill declared the situation in the Northwest was critical and contended the government should lend assistance. Opponents of the measure, most of whom were Democrats, held, however, that it had not been shown that the farmers affected were destitute or had exhausted their credit resources.

Representative Mondell of Wyoming, Republican leader, urging passage of the bill, said that settlers in North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington, the four states chiefly affected by the legislation, were carrying on great "experiment" to determine whether crops could be grown on their lands or whether the soil was good only for grazing purposes.

"The question is, are they to abandon their homes and their struggle or are they to be given the opportunity to pursue the experiment which means more to the country as a whole than to them individually or collectively?" Mr. Mondell stated.

Speaking in opposition to the measure, Representative Garrett of Tennessee, Democratic leader, declared it was time for the Republican majority congress that is "making a pretense at economy to use more discretion in advocating bills that call for government expenditures." He said that no evidence had been presented to the agriculture committee that farmers in the Northwest were in destitute circumstances.

The agricultural appropriation bill last year carried \$2,000,000 for the purchase of seed grain to be loaned farmers in the Northwest. Representative Buchanan of Texas, a Democratic member of the appropriation committee, told the house that at hearings before the subcommittee preparing this year's agricultural bill it was brought out that only \$600,000 of the \$2,000,000 loaned farmers last spring had been repaid.

THE SENATE SPENDS DAY ON LUXURY TAX

Columbia, March 8.—The South Carolina senate spent today debating the bill already passed by the house to tax so-called luxuries, as a means of raising revenue in lieu of property taxes, with taxes on soft drinks, moving picture tickets, tobacco and other articles classed as luxuries. Strong opposition to the bill has developed on the ground that it takes the poor man's tobacco and the every-day man's pleasures. Senator Hamilton of Chester moved to strike out the enacting words and this motion is being debated today. During his remarks Senator Hamilton attacked the efficiency experts who made a study of the state's government on the ground that they received high salaries from the state.

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS

Columbia, March 9.—The general assembly is, Thursday afternoon, beginning at 4, in the midst of an election of University trustees and members of the new railroad commission. Members of the railroad commission from the first, second, third and sixth congressional districts are to be elected. Trustees of the University to succeed Solicitor T. C. Callison, of Lexington, and Representative J. S. McInnes, of Darlington, who resigned because they already held offices, and a trustee to succeed the late P. A. Wilcox, of Florence, are also to be elected.

PACIFIC TREATY IS AN ALLIANCE

Washington, March 2.—Pro-nouncing the four power Pacific treaty an alliance Senator Robinson, Democrat, of Arkansas, declared in the senate the pact would not promote peace, but invite the formation of rival alliances and lead to great harm.

SALOME WAS A CIRCUS GIRL

London, March 9.—Salome was an acrobatic tumbler, not a dancer of the modern ballet type, according to evidence presented before the Royal Archaeological Institute by George Ruce, of Oxford.

JERSEY COW BREAKS RECORD

STILES, Conn., March 9.—A new record for milk production by a Jersey cow has been made by "Services Star," owned by A. V. Barnes. She produced 26,916 pounds in one year.

COTTON AND SEED BURNS

Olanta Farmer Suffers Loss of About \$2,500

Olanta, March 8, S. E. E. Floyd, who lives about one mile from town, had twenty-three bales of cotton and two tons of cotton seed burned Saturday evening. The fire originated from a cigarette, it is said.

No insurance was carried. The loss was about \$2,500.