

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, 1868.

CONSOLIDATED AUG. 2, 1881.

Sumter, S. C., Wednesday, March 15, 1922

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A PARTY WITHOUT A PURPOSE

Former Governor Cox of Ohio Does Not Mince His Words in Criticising the Republican Administration

Columbia, March 10.—Characterizing the Republican administration as a government without a directing head, a party without a purpose and without an objective, a party whose battle song was a song of hate, a party that has oppressed the farmer, a government that has been a miserable failure, an administration that is directly to blame for all the financial and political troubles of the country today, former Governor "Jimmy" Cox of Ohio, delivered the most masterful address before the most distinguished gathering, Columbia has recorded in many a moon in the hall of the house of representatives last night. He also spoke to a theater jammed to the doors just preceding his address to the legislators and their friends. Governor Cox predicted victory for the Democratic party in the next election and paying glowing tribute to Woodrow Wilson he drew from the gathering of people from all parts of the state thunderous applause that almost shook the historic portraits that hang on the walls of the house of representatives.

Governor Cox opened his address with a brief discussion of the governmental and agricultural situation in South Carolina. He called attention to the fact that the per capita taxation in this state is the lowest of any state in the country. He also stated that South Carolina's great need now is for more live stock raising. The Ohio statesman is a farmer himself. He is at present a visitor in Aiken, where he is enjoying a vacation with his family.

In his condemnation of the policies and practices of the Republican administration, Governor Cox scored Senator Henry Cabot Lodge as the worst influence in American life today. On him he blamed the greater part of the evils of the day.

In listing the Republican failures he touched on the emergency tariff, and then on the proposed permanent tariff, characterizing both as failures and unpopular. He spoke of the deflation process instituted at the beginning of the reconstruction period and scored the administration for starting with agriculture in its campaign of reduction. "Readjustment was necessary," he said, "but it should have been a slow fever, and not a stroke of paralysis."

The presidential candidate spoke of the administration's stand on the League of Nations and riddled it with holes. In his declaration that the G. O. P. is running true to form in its world policies.

"If America had entered the League of Nations, Europe today would have established credit with America, and European nations would be consuming the surplus of American production, and thus sudden collapse of business would not have come about."

Governor Cox also scored the Republicans for their disarmament policies and declared that what the world needs is real disarmament, a laying down of arms that is complete.

In referring to the election of last year, the Democratic leader stated that he was as triumphant today as he was the day before the election. "We are in the midst of the greatest forward movement the nation has ever known," he declared; "America will eventually regain her place of prominence in the world association of nations. We will win." He predicted success for the Democratic party in the next election.

Following this address in the capitol, the former governor was guest of a number of legislators at a dinner.

COAL STRIKE SEEMS CERTAIN

Washington, March 13.—Government officials represented as being without hope of averting the threatened coal strike or that the proposed conference of miners and operators can be arranged. Government intervention, at least in the preliminaries of the situation is practically at an end. Officials are chiefly interested in seeing that a sufficient supply of coal is maintained for the country as a whole.

GEN. JULIAN CARR ILL

Durham, March 13.—The condition of General Julian S. Carr, commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans, who is seriously ill with pleurisy, showed no improvements today. His physicians state that he was very weak after a restless night.

Washington, March 13.—The treasury department issued call today for a report on the condition of national banks at the close of business, Friday March 10.

HELP FOR TEXTILE STRIKERS

Gompers Says the Federation Will Support Them to the Last Ditch—Speaks to Thousands

Providence, R. I., March 12.—The American Federation of Labor will stand firmly behind the textile strikers of New England in their fight against wage reductions and increased working hours, Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, declared here tonight, addressing a meeting of several thousand persons. Speaking to an audience of 3,000 in Pawtucket in the afternoon, Mr. Gompers, who is touring the textile areas of New England where strikers are in proposed greve, gave a similar pledge on behalf of his organization.

"Come what may," said Mr. Gompers, "the United Textile Workers of America can count on the American Federation of Labor to stand behind them to the fullest extent of its power, and the American Federation has a membership of 5,000,000. These members, with their wives and children represent 25 per cent of the population of the United States. The American Federation of Labor will exert every effort unflinchingly, cordially and enthusiastically to help the textile strikers to at least get bread during their struggle."

The labor leader declared that textile workers knew, if few other people did, that about a year ago wages in this industry were cut 22-1-2 per cent. They knew cost of living had not been reduced when that cut was put into effect. Today a further reduction of 20 per cent was offered, mill owners thinking that, because the first cut was accepted with little more than a murmur, the second would be accepted "in actual silence."

In addition to the new wage reduction mill owners proposed to extend the forty-eight hour week to fifty-four hours.

"Men and women of the laboring class who accept every kick that is given them are treated as yellow curs," he declared. Mr. Gompers. "I have read that the manage of one of the mills in Rhode Island said the state must protect its industries," he continued. "I was always under the impression that the paramount duty of the state was to protect its people. Mill owners say that under existing conditions it is impossible for them to compete with the mills of the south. Much has been said in reply to that claim. The fact that the textile industry in the south is largely owned and controlled by northern capital is incontrovertible. No attempt yet has been made to dispute that fact."

IRISH TREATY IS DEFENDED

Collins Interrupted by De Valera's Adherents

Cork, March 12.—Michael Collins, head of the provisional government, addressed a huge meeting here today in defense of the Anglo-Irish treaty. He was subjected to considerable interference from adherents of Eamon De Valera, who in large groups took up positions near the platform from which Mr. Collins and others spoke and interrupted the speeches by firing shots, seemingly in an endeavor to create excitement. A number of free fights occurred during the meeting.

J. Walsh and John J. McKeown were among the speakers, all of whom refused to be frightened by what was termed "Black and Tan" arguments. Mr. Collins charged Mr. De Valera was a campaign of incitement and declared that the tactics being pursued were those of a defeated and discredited faction.

There was a demonstration last night by the anti-treaty adherents against the reception to Mr. Collins. Thousands of persons congregated in the streets and dismantled the platforms that had been erected and threw them into the river. Anti-treaty literature was liberally distributed throughout the city today.

NO ATTENTION TO MELLON

Washington, March 13.—The Republican members of the house ways and means committee have decided to stand pat on their determination to report the bonus bill, despite Mellon-Crisinger objections to the provisions.

AUTOMOBILE MAKER ARRESTED FOR JOY RIDING

Kalamazoo, Mich., March 13.—John D. Dodge, a son of the late automobile manufacturer and Rex Earl were arrested today as a result of an automobile accident resulting in the serious injury of Miss Emmeline Kwakernack, a student. The arresting officers declared that liquor was found in the machine.

BONUS BILL GROSS ABUSE OF CREDIT

Secretary of Treasury Mellon Gives His Opinion in Plain Language of Proposed Raid on the Treasury

Washington, March 12.—The new soldiers' bonus bill as drawn by house Republicans was attacked tonight by Secretary Mellon as involving "a dangerous abuse of government credit."

Replying to a request for the treasury comment on the new bonus bill, Mr. Mellon in a letter to Chairman Fordney, made public tonight by the treasury, sharply criticized the features of the proposed measure providing for loans by banks upon adjusted service certificates, as indirect and "forced" borrowing by the government. He suggested that the "direct and regular way" to provide for a paid-up employment insurance feature would be to authorize insurance certificates with provisions for direct policy loans to be financed by the government. Mr. Mellon contended that "it is both dangerous and unwise" to attempt to avoid the cost of the bonus for the time being.

"There is no way," he said, "by which the American taxpayer can avoid the burden and if a bonus is to be imposed, it is better for all concerned that it be placed upon a direct and definite basis and paid for each year out of the current revenues. To do this at this time will necessarily mean the imposition of additional taxes for the purpose."

The secretary estimated the cost of the bonus under the bill, considering each of the possible choices offered to veterans, at more than \$1,200,000,000 by January, 1926. Whatever form the bonus measure might take, he asserted, would mean a cost to the government of from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 for the next three or four years and possibly continuing liabilities thereafter of more than \$200,000,000 a year until 1943.

Mr. Mellon called attention to the fact that the bill makes no provision for raising additional revenue to meet the cost of the bonus and recalled to Mr. Fordney, President Harding's letter of February 16, 1919, in which it was suggested that a special sales tax be enacted to provide the necessary funds or, that the bonus legislation be postponed. Secretary Mellons letter said in part:

"The bill makes no provision whatever for sinking fund, amortization or other reserves against either the liabilities that would be thrown upon the government in 1925, or against the liability on the certificates at the end of 20 years, nor does it make any provision for the payments which would accrue in ordinary course from year to year on account of the death of veterans."

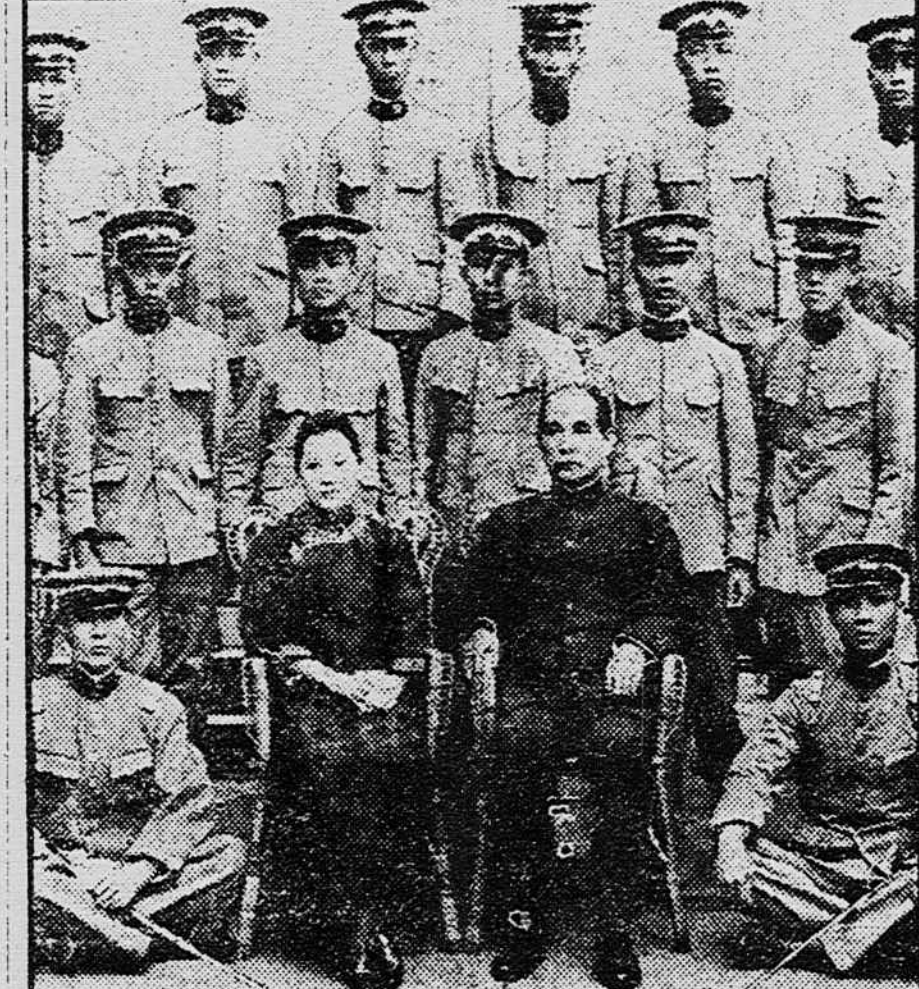
"The direct cost to the government of a bill carrying these provisions for about 4,500,000 ex-service men is almost impossible to estimate because of the uncertainty as to which of the plans will be chosen and in what proportions. But the government estimate cost on the assumption that 70 per cent will choose the certificate plan, 23 per cent the farm and home plan, 5 per cent the vocational training plan, and 2 per cent the land settlement plan."

"In the calculations as to the cost of the certificate plan, it is assumed that half of the veterans will borrow on their certificates from the banks and default on their loans, in view of the attractive provisions for cash redemption in case of default. . . . It appears from these tables that on the basis assumed by the actuary the total direct cost to the government in the fiscal year 1923 would be \$289,524,000; in the fiscal year 1924, \$216,440,000; in the fiscal year 1925, \$128,613,000, and in the fiscal year 1926, for the most part by October 15, 1925, when the adjusted certificates would have been redeemed \$813,822,000. This would mean total payments within about three and one-half years of over \$1,200,000,000. These estimates take no account of amortization or other reserves against certification to remain outstanding after the fiscal year 1926, which would add at least \$40,000,000 a year to the current charges, or of possible additional costs under the land settlement plan if the reclamation projects therein authorized should be carried through. It is estimated that about \$100,000,000 per annum would be required after 1923 if these reclamation projects should be pressed."

"If all the veterans should choose the certificate plan the total face value of the certificates would amount to over \$4,500,000,000 distributed over 20 years, and if all the veterans should choose the farm and home plan the total cost would amount to \$2,053,000,000 within the next two or three years."

"Apart from the direct cost of the bill, a most serious feature is the provision for bank loans upon adjusted service certificates during the period between its passage and September 30, 1925. The effect of this provision is to transfer the cost

A Well-Protected President



The most recent photo of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, president of the southern government of China, shows him with Mrs. Sun and some of his staff officers. These form only a small part of the command of the army now engaged in a northern campaign.

REVOLUTION BREAKS OUT IN SO. AFRICA

Miners at Johannesburg Attack Police—Outbreak Said to Be the Result of Bolshevik Plot

London, March 11.—The strike called at Johannesburg by the miners' leaders is really a revolutionary movement, according to the Cape town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. The Times correspondent ascribed the strike to a Bolshevik plot.

THIRTY-TWO KILLED AT JOHANNESBURG

Johannesburg, South Africa, March 11.—The casualties in the fighting between the miners and police had reached thirty-two killed and seven wounded at nine o'clock Friday night. Workers at Shell Bunker are reported to have been hit by an airplane bomb.

of policy loans from the government to the banks, and to place in the banks, to the extent that the ex-service men are able to obtain loans from them a mass of unliquid, non-negotiable paper upon which the banks will be unable to realize until 1925. The result would be frozen bank loans and inflation of currency and credit. To the extent that the banks are obligated to make loans on adjusted service certificates, their ability to take care of the demands of business and industry will be correspondingly reduced, and even though the paper accrued by the citizens may not be eligible for rediscount at the federal banks, the indirect result is certain to be increased borrowings by member from the federal reserve banks.

"From the point of view of the treasury the most serious aspect of these loans on adjusted service certificates is the fact that the loans would be floated at the banks on the credit of the United States. The plan in substance, therefore, involves a dangerous abuse of the government's credit for it contemplates the issue of a vast amount of government obligations which are non-negotiable and have no present realizable value unless pledged with banks, in which event the obligations become in effect two or three year notes, which the government would be obliged to pay off in 1925 upon default by the veterans."

"This practically means that cash payments on adjusted service certificates would be financed for the next three years through a forced loan from the banks. . . . From the point of view of the banking system and the general situation it would be better if a bonus is to be financed by borrowing, for the government to resort to direct borrowing and to provide for direct policy loans on adjusted service certificates from the outset."

"If congress concludes to adopt a soldiers' bonus, with paid up employment insurance, as chief feature, the direct or regular plan would be to authorize insurance certificates with provisions for direct policy loans and the amortization of other reserves that would be required as a matter of sound business policy. A certificate plan on this basis, if chosen by all ex-service men eligible to elect it, would, according to the best available estimates, mean an aggregate liability of about \$4,500,000,000 and on the basis of a 20 year maturity would involve the following current charges each year for the next 20 years:

(1) The payments necessary each year on account of the maturity of certificates by death,

FAIRFIELD JURY SAYS FOUL PLAY

Investigates Death of Strange White Man Found in Culvert

Columbia, March 10.—A Fairfield county jury decided yesterday that the man found in a culvert north of Littleton on the Southern railroad Wednesday morning came to his death by foul play at the hands of unknown parties, according to Coroner Gibson. The coroner examined the clothing on the body of the stranger and papers showing that his name was J. J. Davis and that he made a deposit in the National Bank of Virginia of Norton, Va. Other papers indicated that Davis had rented property from J. E. Burgess at Spartanburg, and information from that point verifies the fact.

Davis appeared to be about 55 years old and had been dead ten days or two weeks when his body was discovered Tuesday morning, according to Dr. A. C. Estes, who made the examination. The physician described the marks on the body and the coroner's jury decided that Davis was murdered and that his body was thrown in the culvert.

Coroner Gibson said yesterday that it was his opinion that Davis was killed by human hands. He said nothing of value was found on the dead man and that pockets in the clothing had been turned inside out. He said the man was shoeless when found. The coroner said rent receipts found on Davis showed that he had paid money to J. E. Burgess of Spartanburg. The last receipt was dated February 15, 1922. Coroner Gibson said no clue had been found that would point to the whereabouts of the relatives of the dead man and the conditions of the body necessitated immediate burial. He said the remains were interred near Littleton.

Coroner Scott was notified on Wednesday that the body of a white man had been found in a culvert on the Southern railway near Bookman and he journeyed to the station where he learned that the death had occurred in Fairfield county. Yesterday the Fairfield county coroner communicated with Coroner Scott and related the details of the investigation and findings. Efforts will be made to locate relatives of Davis.

THIRD TRIAL FOR FATTY ARBUCKLE

San Francisco, March 13.—Roscoe Arbuckle, the film comedian, today for the third time faced trial on the charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Virginia Rappe.

averaging about \$40,000,000 a year; (2) amortization payments computed at 4 per cent annually equated to provide within 20 years for the whole liability, averaging about \$123,000,000 a year; and (3) provision for direct policy loans from the government on about the same basis, as is customarily provided by life insurance companies, in an amount that would probably be not less than \$200,000,000 a year for the first two or three years of the operation of the plan. "On this basis an insurance plan, standing by itself, would cost at the minimum about \$400,000,000 a year for the next few years."

"It is clear from these estimates that whatever form the soldiers' bonus may take it will cost from \$200,000,000 to \$400,000,000 for the next three or four years, and may involve continuing liabilities thereafter of over \$200,000,000 a year until 1943."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS

Appropriation For State Purposes Totals \$5,839,106.04

Columbia, March 12.—Ending perhaps its longest session, the South Carolina general assembly adjourned sine die this afternoon, the senate at 3:34 o'clock and the house of Representatives at 3:38 o'clock.

Just before adjournment, the governor notified the two houses of his approval of the general appropriation bill carrying an aggregate of \$5,839,106.04 and a levy of seven mills. This is a decrease of \$28,029.28, or approximately 15-1-2 per cent of the appropriations for 1921. The levy last year was twelve mills.

The general assembly had been in continuous session since early yesterday morning and the officers, members and attaches of both bodies were thoroughly fatigued when a final adjournment came this afternoon. The spirit of levity which characterized the closing hours of former general assemblies was entirely lacking this year. There was too much work piled up to indulge in horse play, except sporadically.

The engrossing department did an Herculean job. The young women and the solicitors connected with that branch of legislative activity were at work from 10 o'clock yesterday morning until the legislature adjourned the work was so exacting and so thoroughly fatiguing that many efforts were made to adjourn both houses last night, but without avail. The majority of the members were determined to stay until all the business was completed and they could go home for good.

Throughout the long vigil the clerks and attaches of both houses and a handful of members of both bodies were in constant attendance, keeping company with the half-dozen newspaper correspondents who had to continually nurse the general assembly in its somnolent hours.

The conferees on the general appropriation bill worked incessantly until about 10 o'clock this morning when the final sheet of the measure was sent to the engrossing department. The act was completed just before the report of the committee was sent to the general assembly at 1:30 o'clock. The senate adopted the report with very little debate, but it took two hours to concur in the conference report. A spirited effort, led by Edgar A. Brown, of Barnwell, was made to adjourn debate, or reject the measure in the house, but this proved unavailing.

There has been resentment among the farmer members of the house because the house conferees on the general appropriations bill were all lawyers, and this blazed into open revolt on the floor of the house this afternoon in the discussion of the amendments to the measure. The house conferees consisted of E. T. Hughes, of Marion, a lawyer; Claude N. Sapp, of Columbia, a lawyer; and Eugene S. Bleasde, of Newberry, a lawyer, and on the part of the senate, Senator H. H. Gross, of Dorchester, planter and banker; Senator Thomas H. Pearce, of Richland, who is a merchant; and W. S. Rogers, of Spartanburg, insurance man.

The clash was that the interest of the farmers, who have fifty-four representatives in the lower body, were not sufficiently safeguarded. It had been whispered since last night that there was a movement among the farmer members to organize and reject the bill, but after considerable debate, opposition melted away and the report of the conference committee was adopted.

However, J. B. Atkinson, of Spartanburg, Speaker of the House, addressed that body on a question of personal privilege and disclaimed any desire "to slap the farmer in the face," when, in fact, the conferees were chosen because of their peculiar fitness for the matters under dispute. He had no apology to offer for his appointments, he said.

When the report of the committee was received in the house at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon J. E. D. Anderson, of Florence, asked that debate might be adjourned until 10:20 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Eugene Buckingham, of Aiken, said that the appropriation bill had been thrown from one side to another, which statement Mr. Hughes, chairman of the ways and means committee, resented, claiming that there had been no twisting of appropriations, and he advised the members if they were not so cowardly but were men to vote concurrence in the senate amendments.

Edgar A. Brown, of Barnwell, opposed J. B. Anderson's resolution in a vigorous speech, proposing a continued debate on the appropriation bill. He said that the farmers were not represented directly or indirectly on the conferees committee and there were fifty-four of them in the house. He said that if debate was adjourned there would be time for all interests except those of the farmers, lobbying for the acceptance of the conference report. He then offered a substitute motion to table the

BORAH POURS HOT SHOT INTO HUGHES

Republican Senator Charges That Reservations Indicate That Hughes Did Not Write the Treaty

Washington, March 13.—Senator Borah, of Idaho, declared to the senate at the circumstances surrounding the reservation treaty by Secretary Hughes when he signed, presented most conclusive proof that somebody else wrote the treaty. His assertion came in the midst of a broadside against the treaty by Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, declaring that ratification would mean not only recession from American traditions, but the national surrender under treaty of foreign powers. Met by Lodge, both Borah and Johnson insisted they did not mean to reflect on the veracity of Mr. Hughes.

motion of Mr. Anderson. Eugene S. Bleasde, of Newberry, one of the conferees, said he was heartily in favor of the report of his committee and he was not afraid to go before the people with that issue. However, he said, that he was not now and probably would not be in his life time a candidate for state office.

Claud N. Sapp, of Richland, another of the conferees, said that the committee was not the representative of any class, but was for the whole people of the state. He said that there was only one question: the acceptance of the report or its rejection; if the latter, it would mean the death of the bill. W. D. Barnett, of Richland, said that some one claimed that the failure of the speaker to appoint a farmer was a slap in the face of that class.

George W. Bimicker, of Orangeburg, on a question of personal privilege, stated that he was the man who made the remark referring to a farmer and he did not intend to apologize to any one for that assertion. Later in the debate, however, he expressed his great admiration and love of the speaker. On a question of personal privilege, Mr. Atkinson, speaker of the house, analyzed the house conferees, in whom he placed the most explicit confidence, and denied that he was attempting a slap in the faces of the farmers. He would not appoint because of class, he said, and contended that not one time was the name of a farmer suggested to him as a conferee.

W. D. Barnett's resolution providing for the adoption of the report caused Mr. Brown to ask for the reading of the report, which was refused on the motion of F. G. Harris, of Spartanburg. C. J. Jackson, of Sumter, thought it would be foolish not to dispose of the bill today, even if it is Sunday, and he was concurred in this opinion by R. B. Belsler, of the same county. W. H. McElvey said that it was time to stop playing politics, but it was time for the general assembly to adjourn and get to work and make enough money to pay taxes.

The free conferees report was then adopted. Relative to the report on the bill the following statement printed in the house and senate journals: "The appropriation bill, as agreed to by the free conferees committee, carries a total appropriation of \$5,839,106.04, or in round numbers, a reduction of \$1,000,000 below the appropriation of 1921. This reduction represents a cut of approximately 15-1-2 per cent below the amount appropriated last year. The levy has also been reduced from twelve mills to seven mills, a net reduction in the levy of five mills."

The free conferees committee could and would have reduced the appropriation still further except for the fact that it was compelled to make an appropriation of \$20,000 for the payment of a judgment against the state of South Carolina in re the Sandel case (contingent upon the result of an appeal now before the supreme court and for the additional appropriations required for the tax commission to carry out the provisions of the revenue laws passed by this session of the general assembly.

The appropriation bill of \$5,839,106.04 will be financed as follows:

Corporation taxes department and fees	\$470,000.00
Department inspection	220,000.00
etc.	220,000.00
Institutional operations	170,000.00
Casoline tax	250,000.00
Additional Corporation taxes	125,000.00
Moving pictures taxes	15,000.00
Income taxes	1,000,000.00
Property tax (seven mills)	3,284,000.00
Total revenue, 1922	\$5,844,000.00

The following are the total amounts appropriated for each department, institution and activity and appearing in the recapitulation of the general appropriation bill: Legislative department \$122,088.00 Judicial department 157,628.66 Governor's office 19,569.24

ANTI-CARNIVAL LAW AROUSES GREAT INTEREST

Sumter and Greenville Both Have Carnivals in Operation This Week—Attorney General's Opinion

Columbia, March 13.—The anti-carnival law is being felt already. Attorney General Wolfe has received inquiries regarding the effectiveness of it, and two points in the state are specially interested, Sumter and Greenville, where carnivals have already made arrangements to show. In Sumter the American Legion is already having a gala week with a carnival as one of its attractions. The governor last week signed the act prohibiting carnivals from exhibiting anywhere in the state except at agricultural fairs. The Attorney General has declined to render any opinion stating that this is a matter for the courts to decide, that the points involved are too important for anything less than a court decision. The Attorney General has rendered the opinion however that the law is effective now with the governor's signing it.

PACKERS LOST MANY MILLIONS

Chicago, March 13.—The annual statement of Wilson and Company, shows a deficit of nearly nine million dollars last year, bringing the aggregate deficit of the five big packers up to seventy seven million.

Secretary State's office	10,040.00
Comptroller General's office	723,356.34
Attorney General's office	14,231.35
State Treasurer's office	258,063.82
Adjutant General's office	47,396.50
University of South Carolina	206,209.70
The Citadel	150,053.96
Clemson College (public service)	242,862.85
Winthrop College	373,130.96
State Medical College	85,455.00
State Colored College	70,450.00
John De La Howe Industrial School	56,702.04
School for the Deaf and Blind	104,820.00
Superintendent of Education's office	1,231,540.00
Historical commission	4,283.30
State library	4,229.60
Confederate Museum	100.00
State Reel Room	1,120.40
Confederate Home College	4,900.00
South Carolina State Hospital	631,559.40
State penitentiary	100,690.00
Board of public welfare	29,574.50
Board of pardons	400.00
Training School for Feeble-minded	47,242.00
Industrial School for Boys	70,788.23
Industrial School for Girls	15,275.50
Reformatory for negro boys	28,532.00
Catawba Indians	7,700.00
Committee on deaf and blind children	200.00
Law enforcement department	28,400.00
Board of health	117,265.00
Tax commission	59,600.00
Tax board of review	550.00
Insurance Commissioner's office	22,826.25
Bank examiner's office	24,025.50
Railroad commission	29,447.20
Chief game warden's office	11,125.00
Budget commission	6,600.00
Board of medical examiners	3,000.00
Board of law examiners	450.00
Board of fisheries	10,500.00
Board of conciliation	500.00
Joint committee on printing	76,851.00
Commissioner of Agriculture's office	83,570.70
Warehouse Commissioner's office	58,705.60
Board of pharmaceutical examiners	2,000.00
Electrician's and engineer's office	34,245.00
Highway department	103,315.75
Sinking fund commission	9,262.50
Confederate Infirmary	31,002.81
Confederate Veterans' Association	1,500.00
Commission on State House and grounds	5,835.00
State contingent fund committee	98,000.00
State Fair Society	5,000.00
Committee on appropriations of claims	19,421.00
Miscellaneous	15,252.66
Grand total	\$5,839,106.04

Just before adjournment, both houses adopted resolutions thanking their presiding officers, clerks, sergeants-at-arms and other attaches for the efficient service, the engrossing department for its attendance on duty, and the newspaper correspondents for their daily reports.

R. M. Cooper, of Lee, today, on behalf of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives, presented Chairman E. T. Hughes with a handsome gold watch and pendant.