

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 SOUTHERN, Established June 1, 1860.

VOL. LII. NO. 43

CONSOLIDATED AUG. 2, 1881.

Sumter, S. C., Wednesday, July 12, 1922

RAILROAD SIGNALMEN NOT TO STRIKE

Federal Railroad Labor Board Prevents Extension of Strike by Agreement With Union Leader

Chicago, July 6. (By the Associated Press).—A threatened extension of the strike of railway signalmen to include 12,000 signalmen was prevented today by members of the United States railroad labor board when D. W. Helte, head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, which has been taking a status vote, promised to maintain the strike vote pending further conferences.

It was the second time that intervention of board members has averted an extension of the walk-out, a threatened strike of maintenance of way men having been prevented Tuesday through the efforts of Chairman Ben W. Hooper and W. L. McMenimen, labor member of the board.

Meanwhile, railway circles expressed strong hopes of a quick settlement of the signalmen's strike. B. M. Jewell, head of the shopmen, today reiterated former statements that the shopmen were willing to consider a settlement proposition submitted by any authoritative body.

The situation is improving so far as the strike is concerned, Mr. Jewell said, asserting that he had received reports from several points that "what few men that did remain at work last Saturday and Monday joined the walkout Wednesday."

Mr. Jewell said he had received a telegram from J. F. Valentine of Cincinnati, head of the International Moulders' union, authorizing a walkout of moulders employed on railroads. He also exhibited telegrams from heads of the "ladies' auxiliaries" of the shopmen's organization in which it was stated that the women were doing picket duty.

Mr. Jewell did not reply today to the letter of Chairman Hooper, which was considered conciliatory in some quarters, but said he expected to make reply after studying it closely.

Mr. Hooper, in his letter, advised the shopmen to cooperate with the labor board.

The sixth day of the shopmen's strike was marked by little violence except for a few sporadic outbreaks in widely scattered sections.

At Albuquerque, N. M., where two men were beaten, one last night and one today, Mayor Walton appeared before the railway shop strikers today and urged them to conduct the strike peacefully. A warrant had been issued for the arrest of one shopman. The Santa Fe shops here are working full force and officials said 100 men had been turned away because no more helpers were needed.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway water pumping station at Madrid near Perry, Iowa, was broken into last night and put out of commission. According to railroad officials here, vital parts of the pumping engines were removed and stolen.

Montgomery, Ala., July 6.—Twenty-five special officers of the Louisville & Nashville railway were being held virtual prisoners inside the road's property at Albany by striking shopmen on picket duty tonight, according to reports to the Montgomery Advertiser. The shopmen were estimated at 1,500.

Railroad officials appealed to Governor Kirby who promised protection for the property. The governor was in Clanton tonight but it was said he will return here tomorrow and decide whether to send national guardsmen or special state officers.

According to the report received here the railroad special officers have been threatened with arrest for carrying concealed weapons if they leave the company's property, but so far as could be learned there has been no violence.

The sheriff of Morgan county is in Missouri and no one else in the county has the authority to deputize special officers, it was said.

The Louisville & Nashville shops at Albany employed approximately 1,800 shopmen before the present strike.

STRIKE DISORDERS INCREASING

Leader Jewell of Striking Shopmen Maintains Conciliatory Attitude But Outbreaks and Disorders More Numerous During Closing Hours of First Week of Strike

Chicago, July 7.—With B. M. Jewell, still maintaining the conciliatory attitude he assumed after the shopmen's strike got underway, but declining to make the first move toward negotiations for peace, an increasing number of outbreaks and disorders marked the closing hours of the first week since the shipment walked out. The picketing of shops continued in numerous parts of the country, while the roads continued to employ new men to take the place of strikers.

The ultimatum to return to work next week or lose all seniority and pension rights, stood effective in shops throughout the country.

Augusta, Ga., July 7.—The striking shopmen of the Charleston & Western Carolina railroad are given until next Monday to report back to work without prejudice or loss of seniority in an order issued today.

Jacksonville, July 7.—The striking shopmen of the Atlantic Coast Line who do not return to work by 7 o'clock July 10th will be considered permanently out of the service, according to bulletins posted in the local shops today.

Albany, Ala., July 7.—After declaring that "both sides have conducted themselves decently" Mayor Payne and Nelson, of the twin cities of Albany and Decatur said today that calling out troops in connection with the shopmen's strike in the Louisville & Nashville shops here has not been considered.

Topeka, Kans., July 7.—A warrant was issued today against T. Huntington, president, and Thos. Hilleary, secretary of the Federated Shop Crafters Union of Topeka, charging them with violation of the Kansas industrial court act in issuing strike orders which resulted in a walkout of shopmen in the Santa Fe shops July 1st.

HURT IN ACCIDENT

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Kennemore of Greenville Injured

Greenville, July 7.—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Kennemore of this city were badly hurt late this afternoon when an automobile in which they were riding collided with a street car on Augusta street, near University street.

Mr. Kennemore was driving the car, which he had had only a short time. The car was badly damaged by the impact. Mr. and Mrs. Kennemore were rushed to the hospital where they were unconscious for a time. The exact nature of their injuries had not been determined tonight.

Gov. Harding Flays Critics

Washington, July 8.—Gov. Harding, of the federal reserve board, in a letter to the senate today struck back at Senatorial critics who assume complete responsibility for recommending the circulation of the speech of Senator Glass, declaring the charges against the board were "misleading and untrue." Without mentioning names he said some of the senate charges "would be resented as libelous," but for constitutional immunity of senatorial in the debate.

Call En Blanc Session

Columbia, July 7.—An order was filed in the supreme court this afternoon calling an en blanc session of the court, September 1, for the purpose of hearing the motion of Assistant Attorney General Daniel for a reversal of the Lee case of 1907, under which the precedent was established that a circuit judge may grant a new trial on the ground of after-discovered evidence.

outbreak threatens as the result of the Washash shopmen's strike. Adjt. Gen. Carlos E. Black ordered two troops of cavalry and five companies of infantry to assemble at a moment's notice.

East St. Louis, July 6.—A temporary restraining order forbidding striking shopmen from interfering with the operation of Illinois Central trains, hindering employees of the road and from establishing "unlawful" picket lines, was issued by Federal Judge English here late today.

The order, returnable July 15, was issued after counsel for the Illinois Central presented affidavits that there had been violence at Mounds.

ROADS PLANNED TO REOPEN SHOPS MONDAY

Carriers Warn Striking Employees to Return to Duty or Forfeit All Right—Troops Are on Duty

Chicago, July 9.—With soldiers on active duty in Illinois and troops mobilized in five other states, the ninth day of the strike of railway shopmen passed quietly while many railroads prepared to resume active operations of their shops tomorrow, several carriers having warned striking employees to return by that date or forfeit seniority rights.

B. M. Jewell, head of the railway employes' department of the American Federation of Labor, had nothing to say at strike headquarters here and no news was forthcoming from either the carriers or the United States Railroad Labor Board.

While the Sunday holiday was uneventful, the rest of the week was fraught with possibilities. Tomorrow members of the board who averted a strike of 400,000 maintenance of way men and 14,000 signalmen through negotiations with union officials last week, are expected to confer with E. H. Fitzgerald, head of the clerks' union, in an effort to prevent the issuance of strike orders to this organization. Confidence was expressed here tonight in quarters close to the labor board that the clerks would follow the example set by the maintenance of way and signalmen employees.

With the carriers urging striking employees to return to work, preparations were complete on a score of lines to attempt to resume active shop work tomorrow. Vacancies in the ranks, according to the railroads, will be filled by the hiring of new men. Realizing the possibilities of trouble with such a program, some of the railroads have asked for soldiers to protect their shops, while others expected to afford private protection to those who worked.

While the railroads predicted that many strikers would flock back to work when assured that protection would be afforded, union headquarters here have maintained that the strike is daily becoming more effective.

With the federal courts already intervening in a number of places to prevent picketing by the strikers, the week was also expected to reveal to a large extent the attitude of the department of justice toward the strike. From Washington came the announcement that the department was investigating reports that strike disorders were interfering with the mails and Charles Cline, United States district attorney, said yesterday he has received instructions from Attorney General Daugherty to use force if necessary to keep the mails and interstate commerce moving.

At Clinton, Ill., where the troops were sent after a boy had been killed and two men, one a striker, had been wounded in a clash between strike sympathizers and Illinois Central guards, all was reported quiet today. State cavalry and infantry were mobilized for duty in eight down-state towns, however.

The entire state guard of Missouri has been mobilized, while in Indiana, California and Kansas state troops have been ordered to be prepared for an emergency, and the Michigan state police at Lansing, Mich., received orders to be ready to move if the occasion arises.

Chicago, July 10.—The crucial stage of the railroad strike was reached today, the tenth since the shop men's nationwide walkout. Shop and roundhouse whistles shrieked the final note of the railroad ultimatum, cancelling seniority, and pension rights of the strikers who refused to return to work today. National guardsmen are on duty in Illinois and under arms in several states. United States marshals are in charge of law enforcement machinery at various points, while at other centers roads relied on Federal injunctions and local authorities for protection.

GOOD PICKINGS IN RUSSIA

Immense Land Grants Offered as Bonus For Railroad Building

Hague, July 10.—Russia is ready to grant concessions for new railroad lines and nine million, eight hundred thousand acres of land for agriculture, it was announced by the Russian delegation here today.

Remarkable Freak of Lightning

Child Killed While on Grandmother's Lap

Hartwell, Ga., July 10.—While seated on her grandmother's lap yesterday the seven year old daughter of L. T. Gilbert was killed by lightning. Her grandmother was not hurt seriously.

REPUBLICANS FAIL ON CLOTURE

Vote on Motion Results in Count of Forty-five to Thirty-five—Democrats Stand Solidly in Opposition

Washington, July 7.—Defeat of the Republican motion for cloture on the administration tariff bill and a dramatic attack on that measure by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, a Republican member of the committee that reported it, featured today's proceedings in the senate. The vote to invoke the existing cloture rule was 45 to 35, or nine less than the necessary two-thirds majority. The Democrats were a unit against the motion, which was opposed also by five Republicans.

The Democrats voted solidly against the motion and were joined by five Republicans. The roll call follows:

For the motion: Republicans—Ball, Bruns, Calder, Capper, Curtis, Dupont, Edge, Elkins, Ernst, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gooding, Hale, Harrell, Johnson, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Keyes, Ladd, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McCumber, McKinley, McLean, McNary, Nelson, Newberry, Nicholson, Norbeck, Oddie, Pepper, Phipps, Poindexter, Rawson, Shortridge, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren and Willis—45.

Against the motion: Republicans—Borah, Brandegee, La Follette, Moses and Norris—5. Democrats—Ashurst, Broussard, Caraway, Culberson, Dial, Fletcher, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Heflin, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick, King, Myers, Overman, Owen, Pittman, Pomeroy, Randall, Robinson, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, Stanley, Swanson, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh of Massachusetts and Walsh of Montana—30.

Total against, 55. Four senators, all Republicans, were present, but unable to vote because of pairs with absent Democratic senators. They were Cameron, Dillingham, New and Watson. Twelve senators, six Republicans and six Democrats, were absent.

Delivering the first of a promised series of attacks on the tariff, Senator La Follette declared the only way the Republican party could be saved from defeat in the congressional election in November and "from disaster" in the presidential election in 1924 was to recommit the bill for rewriting on the basis of "the old Republican principle" of merely equalizing the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. If that could not be done, he added, the legislation should be abandoned.

Before the vote on cloture, Senator Watson of Indiana delivered a vigorous address in support of the cloture motion, charging that the Democrats were conducting an "adroit" filibuster so as to prevent passage of the bill until just before the November election without time being given either for the effects of its operation to be felt or for the Republicans to explain it adequately to the country.

Senator Watson declared the question at issue was whether the senate was to function, whether the party which came into power with a majority of 7,000,000 voters was to keep its pledge to the people that the tariff would be revised. This question, he contended, was more important than the tariff, or the soldiers' bonus or the ship subsidy, which, he said, were only "mere incidents" in the life of the nation.

After the cloture question had been disposed of and before Senator La Follette began his three-hour attack on the bill the senate disposed of a number of committee amendments.

PROPOSAL FOR MINERS CONTINUE WORK

President Harding Submits Plan Calling For Original Wage Scale Until New One Has Been Made

Washington, July 10.—President Harding submitted today to bituminous and anthracite operators a miners' proposal that miners return to work at the wage scale existing when the men quit April 1st, and continue to work on that scale until August 19th, meanwhile the arbitration board is being appointed to negotiate a new scale.

The Railroad Strike

Attorney General Daugherty Confers With Railroad's Attorney

Washington, July 10.—Attorney General Daugherty, on his return to Washington this morning after a week's absence in Ohio, immediately took up the consideration of the railroad strike with Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the association of railroad executives.

TARIFF FATAL TO REPUBLICANS

Senator La Follette Warns Stand Pat Leaders That Tariff Bill Means Defeat For Party

Washington, July 7.—In an attack on the administration tariff bill, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, Republican member of the finance committee, declared today in the senate that passage of the measure would mean the defeat of the Republicans in the elections in November and in the presidential election in 1924.

"I do not understand," said Senator La Follette, "how men charged with the duty of upholding and preserving the principles of the Republican party, even if they feel no responsibility to the people who elected them, can deliberately force through legislation which they must know means the defeat, if not the utter ruin, of the party."

"If the elections of 1910 and 1914 and 1916 mean nothing to them, then let them look to the Republican primaries held in Indiana, in Iowa, in North Dakota and other states within the last few months. Powerful indeed must be the influences which can bludgeon through this legislation when the political leaders responsible for it know that it means the defeat of their party and the end of the political lives of most of the leadership responsible for this bill."

Reviewing the political upsets which followed passage of the Payne-Adrich law, Senator La Follette declared that had it not been for the resentment of the people against the Wilson administration growing out of the war and what followed, there is no doubt that the Republican party would never have returned to power unless it reformed its tariff policy and gave satisfactory guarantees that its reformations were permanent.

"It would seem that the men responsible for this Republican administration in the light of history would with the return of the Republican party to power frame a tariff bill with at least some show of a decent regard for meeting the schedules of it, and the desire of the vast majority of the people. But it seems that the same interests which fostered the Dingley and, the even worse Payne-Adrich tariff upon a long suffering public are strong enough to write into the statutes of this country the far worse tariff provisions contained in the pending bill."

"Do the gentlemen responsible for this bill imagine that the people have forgotten? Do you think that the people will calmly accept the burdens in 1922 which they so decisively refused to carry in 1910 and 1912? There is just one way, Mr. President, in which to save the Republican party from defeat in the congressional election of 1922 and from disaster in the presidential election of 1924, and that is to return this bill to the committee and rewrite it all the schedules of it so that they conform to the Republican principle of protection by merely equalizing the cost of production at home and abroad, and if they are unable to do so then to abandon general tariff legislation at this time."

Discussing specifically the cotton schedule in the pending bill, Senator La Follette declared the rates as reported to the senate averaged generally from 11 to 20 per cent higher than those in the "infamous" Payne-Adrich act and in a majority of instances from 100 to 200 per cent, than in the existing Underwood law.

The Wisconsin senator said that since he had made his study of the schedule the finance committee majority had cut down some of the rates and "slipped out one of the many jokers that were slipped into the cotton schedule," but that even with the reductions made, he understood that the committee majority intended to reduce the rates to the level in the Payne-Adrich schedule. He argued that these rates were entirely too high.

To support this part of his argument, Senator La Follette presented statistics showing the growing exports and decreasing imports in cotton goods and presented also reports prepared by a Boston brokerage firm to show that many cotton manufacturers of the country in recent years have been making high profits.

Senator La Follette declared there never was a fairer claim made by mortal man than that the tariff wall, which he said, will be proposed to erect for the benefit of the cotton manufacturers, will in any way benefit the laborer in the cotton mill.

"The cotton manufacturer," he said, "pays his labor just as little as possible without regard to tariff legislation or to his profits. The wage paid in the cotton mills of this country and in the manner in which women and children have been worked in those mills is a national disgrace."

Birmingham, July 10.—The funeral of Edward Ware Barrett, editor and publisher of the Age-Herald, who died suddenly last night, will be held at Elmwood cemetery tomorrow afternoon. His death occurred as he entered a swimming pool at Roebuck country club with Mrs. Barrett and a party of friends.

CANDIDATES INDULGE IN PERSONALITIES

State Campaign Begins to Liven Up as Candidates Go After Each Others Records

St. Mathews, July 7.—The spirit of attack and sarcasm of Samuel W. Wolfe, attorney general, against the rapid-fire tactics of the two young antagonists, Harold C. Eubanks and W. M. Winter of Columbia, the exchange of compliments between John F. Swearingen, state superintendent of education, and the exceptional exposition of his theories of government by Senator George K. Laney, of Chesterfield, in the race for governor, enlivened the meeting here today, which was attended by approximately 300 people in a large grove at the school building here.

John T. Duncan of Columbia, the first speaker for governor today, speech made to negro troops, and D. M. Winter of Columbia, in the race for attorney general, criticized the appropriation for the office to which he aspires as being excessive. Of the \$20,000 appropriated last year, \$9,000 of the item was for outside legal assistance, he said. He claimed that of the seven important cases handled by the attorney general the state was assisted by paid legal assistants. He charged that James P. Carey of Pickens was paid for a ten-minute speech in the Sandel case, in which the state was sued for the death of a girl from the typhoid vaccine supplied by the state laboratory, the vaccine being claimed to have been contaminated. He alleged that Wolfe's first appearance in public life was in a house of representatives and, on the first day of the session, he introduced 19 revolutionary measures, one of which was a divorce law for South Carolina.

In 1919, charged Mr. Winters, the attorney general in his report to the general assembly, recommended the enactment of a law abolishing capital punishment. "Suppose," said the speaker, "one of your women relatives or one of mine had been assaulted by a negro, and we knew that his conviction would mean life imprisonment, which would be the case if Mr. Wolfe's recommendation had been carried, what would you have done? What would I have done? What would any red-blooded South Carolinian have done? Taken a shotgun and have killed him."

Harold Eubanks of Columbia made charges similar to those voiced by Mr. Winter against the attorney general.

That he was not on the stump primarily to oppose his young opponents, said Samuel M. Wolfe, the attorney general, but to expose some of the "absurd" charges these boys were making against him. He claimed that his business at Columbia kept him in his office, but, on the solicitation of his friends, he thought he had better come into the campaign.

Mr. Wolfe said that he had only one assistant, probably the only state in the Union in which this condition was found, and the general assembly decided to appropriate \$4,000 for outside assistance when needed. An item of \$10,000 of the \$20,000 complained of, is for the Columbia Canal Commission, attorneys for which he inherited from the previous administration of Thos. H. Peoples. J. Frazer Lyon of Columbia is one of these attorneys.

Mr. Wolfe said that he was long opposed to capital punishment, but, as he was not the executioner and the general assembly had not adopted his recommendation, he could not see what that had to do with his race. Twelve states of the Union, he claimed, had abolished capital punishment.

As to the divorce law, several men in Anderson county who wanted to get rid of their wives asked him to do that, he said, but when the bill came up in the legislature, many of the members feared their wives would get rid of them, so it was defeated.

Mr. Wolfe showed the endorsement of his candidacy from the 14 solicitors of the state and Chief Justice Gary, reading the one from Solicitor A. F. Spigner of Columbia to show that the charge of Mr. Winter yesterday that he got them when he was contemplating running for congress was unfounded on fact. Mr. Spigner said that he was supporting Mr. Wolfe for attorney general, according to the letter.

"I wish I had the ability these two young men think they have, intellectually, physically and morally," said the Attorney General, "and I would make my fortune." Continuing, Mr. Wolfe remarked jokingly that these young men wanted capital punishment. "If I am elected governor of South Carolina and either of them are convicted of a capital crime I will take great pleasure in signing his death warrant."

The Attorney General said that the only reason he consented to enter the race was to finish the Columbia canal litigation. Both his opponents, he stated, claimed

RUSSIANS CAUSE STRIFE AT THE HAGUE

Delegates of Other Nations Shocked by Bolshevik Proposals As to Property

The Hague, July 7.—The Hague conference, following the dramatic pathway of Genoa's famed convulsion, came very near a rupture today, the issue on which the conference threatened to split being the treatment of confiscated property in Russia.

What Russia proposed to do in the way of restitution, as explained officially by Maxim Litvinoff, the Russia spokesman, fell like a cold shower on the expectant delegates. Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, of the British delegation, arose and declared it was perfectly absurd to continue the discussion unless more satisfactory assurances were forthcoming. Only M. Krassin—"Krassin, the conciliator," as he is beginning to be called—saved the day by suggesting mildly that controversial matters be left aside for the moment and a real effort be made to find a common ground based on mutual advantage.

Who Owned Properties? The difficulty started at the afternoon session of the conference when M. Litvinoff read a long list of oil and other concessions which Russia was ready to give to foreigners. M. Catiere, Belgium, suggested it would be "nice" if M. Litvinoff would explain which of the properties listed were under foreign ownership previous to their confiscation, and what foreign properties were excluded from the list.

M. Litvinoff replied that he could not say whether the properties belonged previously to foreigners or Russians. It was difficult for Russia to identify foreign properties; all that could be done was to publish the list and let foreign owners identify their property if they could.

The Russian spokesman made the statement: "We do not go back on what we said at Genoa, namely, that the first option on concessions would be offered to former owners."

A long, exciting discussion followed, with frequent murmurs of astonishment or disapproval.

Crisis in Berlin For Government

Fall of Administration May Be Near

Washington, July 7.—The fall of the German government is threatened and stringent measures have been enacted for the protection of the republican regime, the commerce department was advised today in a cablegram from Commercial Attache Herring at Berlin.

The political crisis resulting from the assassination of Foreign Minister Rathenau, Mr. Herring reported, has aggravated the period of currency depression inaugurated by the failure of the foreign loan negotiations and the feeling is now general that Germany faces grave political complications with the fall in exchange, which dropped to the lowest level in history today.

"The consideration by the reichstag of important legislation," he said, "including the forced loan bill and grain subsidy measures, was interrupted by the Rathenau incident and by the consequent consideration and enactment of stringent measures for protecting the republican regime. These measures provide the death penalty or life imprisonment for conspiracy against the republic."

"Bavaria, where the anti-republican feeling is believed to be most prevalent, refuses enforcement of these protective measures, alleging that no necessity for them exists."

"Intense party feeling prevails in Germany, being manifested in numerous assemblies under police supervision. An anti-republican agitation is being suppressed. A strike among Berlin printers has resulted in the suspension of nearly all newspapers."

"The passage by the reichstag of a grain subsidy measure providing for the assessment of large quantities of bread grain from farmers at prices appreciably under the market level has aroused bitter opposition from the agrarians and the national party which threatens the fall of the government."

Scotsburg, Ind., July 10.—Three persons were killed and two injured when an interurban car demolished an automobile at a grade crossing here today.

that they would employ no legal assistance and neither of them could practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Incidentally, he remarked, in handling the Sandel case, if they should win the general appropriation bill next year would have to carry an item of \$60,000.

All the other candidates for State offices today made exceptional speeches.

The meeting tomorrow will be held at Orangeburg.

TRAPPED IN DARK SUBWAY

Nearly 500 Men, Women and Children Caught in Tunnel Are Turned into Frenzied Mob

New York, July 6.—(By the Associated Press).—Trapped in a dark subway seventy-five feet below the street and reeking with gas fumes and smoke, nearly 500 men, women and children passengers on an East Side train of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company today were converted into a frenzied, shrieking mob, almost a third of whose members were overcome before they could fight their way to safety.

Three probably will die. Police officials said it was a miracle many were not trapped to death.

A worse spot for such an accident scarcely could have been found than Lexington avenue at Sixtieth street, where the train came to its sudden halt. There is no express station between Grand Central Terminal, at Forty-second street and Eighty-sixth street. The express tracks are three tiers down beneath the local tube of the Interborough Rapid Transit, and the cross-town tunnel of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and the only exits are narrow little spiral stairways at Fifty-third, Fifty-eighth and Sixty-second streets. These were jammed with fugitives from the scene below.

A little fire extinguisher, whose contents were turned on a grimy blaze in a woman's control box was held responsible by police and fire officials for clouds of poisonous fumes and smoke sent swirling through the tunnel.

More than three-score of those overcome required hospital treatment, while about 100 were treated on the streets and in emergency hospitals.

DEVELOPMENT BOARD PLANS

Directorate Reduced and Organization Put on New Basis

Charleston, July 7.—Reducing its directorate from sixty to nine members in order to make expedite and facilitate the transaction of business, and reorganizing with a view of entering upon a period of renewed effort and activities, a special meeting of the South Carolina Development Board, held this week in Charleston, decided upon plans for the coming year, and elected the following officers: President, Niels Christensen, of Beaufort; executive vice president, and Chairman of the board of directors, W. L. Montague of Charleston, and Secretary, H. E. Horton.

The following directors were elected: E. W. Durant, Charleston; C. S. Ucker, Baltimore; J. Swinton Whaley, Little Edisto; Joseph Schneck, Georgetown; H. F. Barkester, Charleston; W. E. Richardson, Beaufort, and J. L. Coker, Hartselle.

Enthusiastic over the prospects for the future, and over the possibilities offered by the coastal area of this state, the board is prepared now to proceed energetically on an ambitious program undertaking specific objects in view. The business depression which set in when the board was first organized necessitated a curtailment of plans, but reorganized and revitalized, the board means to go ahead vigorously.

Here are the aims of the organization as set forth in the corporate charter:

(a) To promote the livestock industry and other profitable agricultural industries in the State of South Carolina by means of educational publicity and through cooperation among its members and with other organizations, associations or individuals having similar aims.

(b) By similar methods, to obtain the best possible laws and administration in the matter of good schools, good roads, drainage, sanitation, control of animal diseases, best possible land laws, and administration in the matter of land titles.

(c) To promote the establishment of experiment and demonstration farms for the purpose of determining the best and cheapest forage crops and the benefit of up-breeding.

(d) To ascertain and encourage the best methods of banking best adapted to the rapid and profitable upbuilding of the livestock industry.

(e) To induce the settlement in this state of experienced livestock farmers from other sections and the investment of capital in livestock enterprises.

(f) To the intent of bringing about the highest and speediest possible development, the agricultural resources of the State of South Carolina.

Hoover Wins Diamond Sculls

Henley-on-Thames, July 8.—Walter M. Hoover, the American champion oarsman, won the diamond sculls here today.