

# 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, 1863.

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## PROFITABLE COTTON GROWING

### Experience of Numerous Farmers Prove That by Use of Calcium Arsenate Cotton Can Be Produced at a Profit

Editor Daily Item:

I noted the write-up in the papers Thursday of the cotton association meeting in Columbia and it appeared to me to give only a bare mention to what I consider the outstanding features of the meeting. The address by Mr. Coker giving his experience with the calcium arsenate poison in the molasses form, the report of the results of more than three hundred dusting experiments by representatives of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, and the address by Mr. Conrad of the Clemson College agricultural extension service to my mind were the outstanding features of the meeting. These addresses all showed conclusively that cotton can be made profitably under boll weevil conditions, and laid down clearly the conditions under which results were possible. And in these conclusions there were no material differences.

Mr. Coker showed that by using the molasses calcium arsenate mixture applied by a bottle method in the early stages of the cotton and in the spray form as the cotton got larger, he averaged nearly a bale to the acre on his entire farm and that none of his sharecroppers had made less than a half bale per acre. He cited a number of other well known farmers who had obtained similar results. Mr. Coker himself states that he used 600 pounds of an 8-3-3 equivalent fertilizer and 75 pounds of soda per acre. It was notable that in all results showing a good profit, 400 to 600 pounds of quick acting fertilizer, such as 8-3-3, 8-4-4, or equivalent had been used. This use of a heavy application of quick acting fertilizer under the cotton was a part of every successful production record. And failure to observe this requirement is largely responsible for our not success in this country this year.

Mr. A. E. Grant, representing the Southern Cotton Oil Company, showed by the results of more than 300 experiments conducted at stations scattered from Southern Arizona to Eastern North Carolina, that dusting with calcium arsenate paid in every case and that the increase of yields over adjoining plots, similarly fertilized and situated, ranged from 150 pounds to more than 1,000 pounds per acre. The report from the farm of Mr. Willie Shaw of Sumter of 3,600 pounds on the poisoned 5 acres and 2,500 pounds on the unpoisoned plot, was typical of a great many tests. These tests also showed that where land was well fertilized with 400 to 600 pounds of quick acting fertilizer, good yields were obtained and the profits much enhanced. These tests can leave no doubts that calcium arsenate poisoning is highly profitable and practically essential to successful cotton raising under boll weevil conditions.

Professor Conrad advocated unreservedly the calcium arsenate dusting method of application. But I did not construe what he said to pass an adverse judgment on the molasses poisoning method advocated by Mr. Coker, but on the contrary to advocate the dusting method of application as a tested and proven method. In the absence of a more thorough test by the government of this method, they certainly would not be in a position to pass officially on it.

Results obtained from both methods show clearly that calcium arsenate poisoning when properly applied is effective, and highly profitable. The method selected depends upon the inclination of the individual farmer. In both cases the object is to have the calcium arsenate as thoroughly covering the cotton foliage as possible. The spray method applied by Mr. Coker, in which he used a barrel spray on a wagon with five nozzles and covering forty acres, certainly appears an effective method of putting on the poison; and the fact that it avoids night work, it seems would recommend it to the large farmer.

Reports from all over the state showing that yields from 1,200 pounds to a bale of cotton per acre had been obtained by farmers planting early, manuring properly, and poisoning where adjoining farmers not using these methods made practically nothing. Whole situation can be summed up by saying that cotton can be made profitably under boll weevil conditions by planting early, properly fertilizing, cultivating rapidly, and applying quick maturing lands. And that unless these conditions prevail to plant cotton is simply to invite heavy financial loss. Planting cotton under boll weevil conditions is no job for the thriftless farmer.

R. B. BELSER.

## EUROPE IS CLOSE TO WAR ONCE MORE

### Financial, Economic and Reparations Problems Must Be Quickly Solved to Prevent Disaster

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 13.—Europe is closer to military conflict than at any period immediately preceding the world war, members of the international trade commission of the Southern Commercial congress declared today upon their return on the President Harding.

The commissioners stated that their study of conditions in all the European countries convinced them that immediate solution of the various financial, economic and reparation problems was necessary to avoid disaster.

Fourteen members of the commission, headed by Clarence J. Owens of Washington, D. C., returned of the President Harding. A report of the commission's investigations will be presented to the 15th commercial congress in Chicago November 29 to 22.

"Notwithstanding the treaty of Versailles and the low economic status of European nations," said a preliminary report of the commission, "Europe is more nearly on verge of military conflict than at any period immediately preceding the world war. The Belgian compromise is purely temporary and unless some solution of the problem is reached prior to the expiration of the six months' period the conditions in Europe will be infinitely worse.

"The fundamental problem is that of the settlement of the war debt and reparations. The settlement can not be handled piecemeal, but must include all the nations' parties to international financial obligations. America as a creditor nation to the amount of \$10,000,000,000 plus accrued interest must see that its interests are protected in contract of settlement. France and Belgium base their entire program of reconstruction and rehabilitation on the return of exchange to an approximate normal status upon German reparation payments. They say Germany must pay. Germany, with its gold and securities of value out of the country with apparent financial collapse but with an almost frenzied agricultural and industrial activity in production, boldly claims that the treaty of Versailles must be amended that Germany be freed to compete economically and commercially with other countries of the world and claims that Germany can not pay anything like the sum demanded, nor at all until she is free to export.

"Holland, as a neutral observer, agreed that Germany can not pay and plainly says that the economic future of Holland is bound up with the fate of Germany.

"Italy has more nearly balanced her budget and England has balanced its budget. These nations do not maintain that their economic future is dependent upon German reparations. However, both nations have their exterior debt and both expect Germany to pay an adequate amount. If a settlement is reached, and a settlement must be reached, if the peace of the world is to be restored and maintained, then two basic considerations must be understood and accepted, viz:—

"First, America can not cancel the debts of the nations, but all nations must ultimately pay their obligations with dignity and honor; second, the world war is ended and while hate and anger is still in the hearts of many, the settlement between nations formerly belligerent must be on a basis of mutual respect and consideration.

"Two words contain the solution of the world's problems in this hour of unhappy and chaotic uncertainty. They are 'amortization' and 'amortization.' Let no nation ask for its debt to be forgiven but only for time and patient consideration. The allies must pay America; Germany must pay reparations obligations, but amendment to the treaty of Versailles must be agreed upon, giving Germany the opportunity to free competition, economically, with all nations and France and Germany must have guarantees of freedom from molestation and military attacks.

"If there was adequate reason for six months' moratorium there will be a greater reason for a longer extension at the expiration of the period. A moratorium of a longer and absolutely definite period must be accepted. If America as a creditor nation attempts to force payments from the nations of Europe, the result would be disastrous. And if the former allies attempt to force the defeated nations beyond their ability to pay, it would inevitably lead to armed conflict. The nations must agree around the table to an amortization scheme of settlement. America must generously agree to reduce the interest rate lower than 4-1/2 per cent and permit 10 per cent of the interest agreed upon to go to amortize the loan of \$10,000,000,000 and thus with the payment of interest and amortization semi-annually the debt would be eventually paid. It is evident that 25 years is not long enough to amortize the debt."

## LLOYD GEORGE FIGHTING FOR OFFICIAL LIFE

### Climax of Political Drama Reached in Manchester Speech—Charges That the Government Has Been Misrepresented

Manchester, Oct. 14.—In beginning his address here, raising the curtain on a new act in the political drama which may mark the climax of the career of its striking central figure, Premier Lloyd George referred to the Near Eastern crisis, declaring that the people of this country must not believe the government had endeavored to rush Great Britain into war. The government, he declared, had been assailed with misrepresentations such as no government had ever been subjected to.

London, Oct. 14.—England's political crisis approached a climax with all attention centered on Manchester, awaiting Premier Lloyd George's announcement of his intentions. Austen Chamberlain's address yesterday and editorial comments thereon fill many columns of this morning's papers. The point most discussed is the probable effect of the speech upon the ranks of conservation party and the alleged inevitableness of some form of coalition in references to labor.

Manchester, Oct. 14.—Premier Lloyd George's speech to the Liberal club was expected to be an historic utterance, was a disappointment because the premier gave no intimation regarding his plans and program.

Spanish War Veterans

Columbia, Oct. 12.—The Spanish War Veterans of Columbia have organized a local camp—United Spanish War Veterans. They are desirous of perfecting a state organization, and at their last meeting it was decided to have a banquet Thursday evening of Fair Week, October 26th, hours 6:00 to 7:30 p. m., thus interfering in no way with the attractions of the day. This, it was thought, would be the best way to get a large number present and discuss methods for securing a state organization, as Spanish War Veterans from all over the State will be attending the fair on that date.

This banquet will not only bring the veterans together for social purposes but will afford an opportunity to assure veterans, their widows and orphans who are in need of it, assistance in any shape or form that could be rendered by such an organization. In the short time said organization has been at work in Columbia they have found disabled veterans, and veterans who have reached the age which automatically entitles them to compensation under federal pension laws. These, and widows and orphans of veterans, are having their claims attended to. Failure on the part of these veterans, their widows and orphans, to take advantage of their rights and privileges has not only kept them from receiving what they are entitled to, but has kept thousands of dollars from this source from getting into circulation in South Carolina, where organization has been delayed for twenty years. It does not make any difference what a veteran's financial condition is, if he is disabled or has reached the age of sixty-one he is entitled to compensation, even though his disability may have occurred since he was mustered out of service.

There will be a charge of \$1.50 per plate for the banquet, and any veteran wishing to bring his wife or a friend can do so by paying for an extra plate.

The committee appointed to arrange for this banquet is: Dr. F. M. Durham, Palmetto Building, Chairman. Gen. Willie Jones, Palmetto Building, Treasurer. Wm. Banks. J. L. Rainey. C. M. Wactor.

All tickets to banquet must be secured before October 21st, so that the committee may know how many to prepare for, and have ample time to mail each veteran his admission ticket. Send check along with ticket, and meet at the Y. W. C. A. Banquet Hall.

Bristow, Okla., Oct. 11.—Officials are trying to establish the motive for dynamiting the Illinois hotel last night, resulting in the death of Nick Redwin, oil field worker, and the injury of a dozen other persons.

Los Angeles, Oct. 14.—Captain Walk, master of the shipping board freighter West Farolan was asked to explain his conduct during the rescue of the passengers and crew of the burned steamer City of Honolulu, according to a dispatch received at the office of the board here from James Sheedy, vice president of the board, at Washington.

## NORWAY WINS CASE AGAINST UNITED STATES

### Hague Tribunal Awards \$12,000,000 For Requisitioning Ships During War

The Hague, Oct. 13 (By the Associated Press).—Norway has been awarded approximately \$12,000,000 by the arbitration tribunal, which for several months has been considering the controversy between the United States and Norway involving claims growing out of the requisitioning of Norwegian vessels by the United States during the war.

The award was made known today, and the American arbitrator, Chandler P. Anderson, who did not attend today's sitting, communicated to the secretary general of the tribunal and the agents of Norway and the United States his opinion that the terms of submission had been violated and that the tribunal had exceeded its jurisdiction as outlined by the special agreement. Notice was served by William C. Dennis, the American government's agent, that he reserves for his government all the rights arising out of the plain and manifest departure of the award from the terms of submission and from the essential error by which it is invalidated.

The grounds on which the American arbitrator and agent claimed the terms of submission had been violated were not presented to the tribunal, but it was said by those conversant with the case that one of the principal reasons was the alleged disregard of the provisions of the Hague convention of 1907, requiring arbitrators to state the reasons for their award made. From the beginning of the present trial, it was said, that both sides to the arbitration, as well as the tribunal itself, agreed to be bound by the Hague convention.

The present decision, covering 42 large printed pages, does not give the reasons for the award of each claimant, but recites the reasons for the justice of general award. The awards of each claimant are given in a flat sum, including interest at an unstated rate. The method whereby the sums were arrived at is not specified.

Chief among the points of controversy throughout the tribunal sitting was what was requisitioned and when. It was argued by the United States that the order issued by the United States shipping board August, 1917, which was the only requisition order ever issued, merely requisitioned ships then completed and materials for uncompleted vessels.

Norway, on the other hand, claimed that the United States requisitioned not only ships and materials, but also contracts, and claimed compensation for their marketable value. Moreover, Norway claimed that the requisition order did not become effective until October 6, 1917, at the conclusion of the negotiations between the United States and the special Norwegian commission headed by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen.

Even conceding that contracts were requisitioned, the United States claimed their value should be determined as of August 3, 1917, and not after prices were juggled upward by the alleged manipulations of Christopher Hannevig, a Norwegian subject, who, the American counsel claimed, speculated on ship contracts and created dummy corporations, even after the requisition order was issued, through which to sell and resell contracts, advancing prices perceptibly with each transaction and indulging in other alleged questionable trading. Some of the Hannevig corporations in America have become bankrupt since the war.

Although Hannevig does not figure in the list of claimants, the United States argued and Norway admitted that he is largely interested in virtually all the claims. The award makes allowance for the "dubious" nature of some acts of Hannevig, but does not mention to what extent.

The tribunal upheld Norway's contentions, both as regards contracts requisitioned and the date, October 6, 1917, on which the requisitioning became effective, although the only requisition order cited was that of August 3, 1917.

## RUSSIAN REDS HAVE BIG ARMY READY FOR WAR

### More Than Million Arms and a Half Under Contract on Frontier

Warsaw, Oct. 13 (By the Associated Press).—Russia has 1,500,000 men under arms, mainly concentrated along the western frontier from the Baltic to the Black sea, while the Baltic states have only 120,000 and Poland 250,000 according to figures compiled here.

These figures, it is stated, have been brought out in connection with the present conference of representatives of Baltic states and Poland in Reval in preparation for taking part in the Moscow disarmament congress proposed by foreign minister Tchitcherin.

The newspaper Kurjer Porany declares that Russia has agreed with the Krupps under which arms and munitions are being produced on a considerable scale in their Russian works, it being reported that the factory at Tula is turning out 20,000 rifles and 50,000,000 cartridges monthly, while the establishment at Putilov is producing several hundred pieces of heavy artillery yearly.

This newspaper also asserts the Soviet war office is drafting selected contingents of men between 20 and 40 years of age and devoting 24 per cent of the national revenue to army uses. There are also persistent reports in Warsaw, it adds, that Russia will turn over to German arms manufacturers all this year's surplus of the Ukrainian harvest in payment for military supplies largely produced in Russia from materials imported from Germany.

## BOOZE SHIPS TAKE LAW INTO COURT

### Judge Hand Issues Restraining Order Against Prohibition Enforcement Officers

Washington, Oct. 12 (By the Associated Press).—Issuance by Federal Judge Hand in New York of a temporary order restraining prohibition and customs agents from enforcing the liquor ruling was accepted today in government circles as effectively bringing before the courts the question of the authority of the government in this respect.

Failure of counsel for the British-owned Cunard and Anchor lines to obtain a similar order was expected to lead to renewal of their petition either in New York or some other judicial district with a more detailed showing of the damages which they allege would result from operation of Attorney General Daugherty's interpretation of the liquor statutes.

Promulgation of regulations by Secretary Mellon to carry out the terms of the liquor ruling was expected to be automatically postponed by Judge Hand's action. The initial drafts of these regulations were laid before Secretary Mellon today but it was indicated that several material changes were in his opinion desirable before they could be officially approved.

An important phase of enforcement still under discussion whether foreign vessels convicted of violation of the "transportation section" of the Volstead act, would be amenable to the forfeiture penalty imposed by that section. Attorney General Daugherty ruled formally that in such cases the ship, whether coastal liner or coastal tramp, would be liable to seizure and sale by the government. Secretary Mellon, however, indicated that such drastic measures would not be required effectively to achieve the purpose of the law and gave the impression that the penalties imposed for the time at least, would be confined to seizure of the illicit cargoes and imposture of fines.

Reports from Paris that French and British shipping interests would initiate other suits to test the validity of the ruling were welcomed at the department of justice as offering additional hope of a speedy determination of the issue in case the Cunard line's suit should prove defective in some technical element. Officials here were under the impression that the "real court fight" would be made upon the question of whether the Volstead act infringes upon the rights of friendly nations and, if so, whether an act of congress which had such effect was constitutional.

In order to remove as far as possible the discrimination operating against American ships as a result of the extension to October 14 of the ban against entrance into American waters of foreign liquor carriers, Secretary Mellon issued instructions today that ships which have voluntarily surrendered their liquor stocks, but which are scheduled to sail on or before Saturday, would be allowed to regain such stores. No sales will be permitted, however, on American vessels within American territorial waters subsequent to the reporting of the last ships which cleared on October 14. American ships now in foreign waters which gave up their liquor stocks, will be allowed to recover and take them to foreign ports," Mr. Mellon announced.

## CHESTERFIELD FARMERS TURN TO LIVESTOCK

### One Crop System Followed by Weevil Forces Farmers to Give Attention to Possibilities of Cattle Raising

(By C. G. Cushman, Extension Dairy Husbandman).

Chesterfield, Oct. 11.—One of the outstanding factors in live stock development of the present day is community enterprise, having to do with the cooperative development of one particular breed of live stock, and it is through this united effort that we are looking to some county, community or sectional name for the trade mark of excellence and progress in pushing some breed of live stock to the foreground through the maze of individual breeds—a thing which would be prohibitive or take years in the making with individual breeders.

In the Guernsey breed such units are making themselves felt and the bull association is becoming the foundation for these community enterprises. In this connection it is a pleasure to announce the recent formation of a county organization for the particular purpose of promoting the Guernsey breed. Founded on a bull association, Chesterfield county has entered the list under the caption of the "Chesterfield County Guernsey Bull Association," and it is safe to say that few such organizations have been launched with equal determination and enthusiasm to take a place among these organizations as breeders of the best in Guernsey blood.

Chesterfield county is typical of the whole state of South Carolina—a state abounding in resource possibilities adaptable to the dairy industry. Farmers of Chesterfield county were this year face to face with a serious condition. For years and years cotton has been the basis of a one crop system which has depleted the natural fertility of the land to such an extent that the state has been using one-sixth of all the fertilizer used in the United States. Then the cotton boll weevil arrived and with its arrival it became apparent that a change must be made. The people investigated the possibilities of dairying and found that they were all that could be desired if followed intelligently. It was then that the bull association idea was introduced.

After careful study the temporary organization was perfected and nine directors elected representing eight blocks. At a meeting of the directors May 29 it became apparent that this association was to be formed on bed rock and that only the most progressive provisions would be written into the constitution as far as the spokesmen of the organization were concerned.

The constitution in final form is a most businesslike and progressive one. It permits only bulls of live blood lines and from dams with a two year old A. R. record of at least 400 pounds of butter fat or the equivalent. Strict tuberculosis testing is provided for. Strict breeding rules are included and a circuit arrangement within the association provides for an excellent system of live breeding on exchange of the animals to best utilize their breeding value. Advertising the association, showing at fairs and many other progressive features all combine to confirm the prediction that the Chesterfield association will take its proper place in building Guernsey history. An extract from an official report on file at the Clemson college extension department headquarters is found following statement.

"In its final form the association includes eight blocks, covering the county thoroughly. Twenty-five scrub bulls were eliminated, approximately 130 non-members will give the animals. There are approximately 70 pure bred cows owned by members and 30 owned by non-members approximately 400 cows are located in the immediate territory where the bulls will be kept. Of this total number of cows 30 are extra well bred and close up in the blood of the individuals that are making Guernsey history."

With a membership of 40, the association is large enough to be influential yet not so large as to be unwieldy. Members owning the best of the pure bred animals are making preparations to start advanced testing within the year and a plan is on foot to order a carload of well bred heifers to be added to the list, thus forming the nucleus on which to build a name synonymous with the best in Guernsey blood.

The officers are: Gus Sherrill, Chester, vice president; W. L. McCorr, secretary and treasurer; J. C. Terrell, secretary and treasurer.

The organization was directed by W. E. Wintermeyer, assistant dairy husbandman of the Washington department of agriculture; C. G. Cushman, district dairy husbandman of Clemson college, and W. J. Tiller, county farm demonstration agent. The work was ably assisted by several of the members, Mr. Terrell giving much of his time to the work.

## POLICEMAN ROUGHLY TREATED

### Two Negroes Beat Richland County Officer

Columbia, Oct. 13.—Rural Policeman Arthur Price was badly beaten up by two negroes near Wilson's store yesterday afternoon while he was on his way to the county chancery to turn over a negro prisoner to serve time. Price was stopped by the negroes, who are thought to be strangers in the county, and his gun taken away from him, according to reports reaching Sheriff Heise late in the afternoon. After they had taken the officer's gun they beat him, the sheriff was advised.

The negroes made their escape and when last seen were headed toward the river swamps in the direction of Frost, Sheriff Heise said. The negro prisoner did not escape.

Officer Price, while badly beaten, is not seriously hurt. He was said last night. He was alone with the negro prisoner, but defended himself to the best of his ability.

After the negroes had beaten the officer and started away he gave chase and they fired five times at him, but none of the shots took effect.

## CHIROPRACTOR ON WAY TO PEN

### Dr. Love, of Charleston, Fails to Obtain Pardon from Gov. Harvey

Columbia, Oct. 13.—The fact that Dr. Love is in sympathy with the intent of a law has nothing to do with my duty to enforce it, said Governor Harvey, known as the "law enforcement governor" in announcing to Dr. R. Lyman Love, of Charleston, chiropractor, that he could not extend him executive clemency to relieve him of serving the sentence imposed by the circuit court at Charleston for practicing chiropractic without a state medical license.

Governor Harvey has been a patient of Dr. Love. He is a believer in the profession. He was not in favor of enacting the law which practically took the law when it was before the general assembly. "But it is a law now, and it is my duty to enforce it, and I can't let you out," the governor told Dr. Love.

Dr. Love reached Columbia Thursday afternoon, in company with Sheriff Pinpoint, of Charleston, but he has not yet commenced the service of the ninety-day sentence imposed by the circuit court, and which Dr. Love accepted in preference to the alternative of paying a \$300 fine and desisting from practicing his profession. After conferring with the governor, he left the executive office, but it was with the authority of the governor to remain in Columbia for a few days and to make his case known to the public. Dr. Love is stopping at his own expense at a hotel here, and his own sort of "prisoner-guest" of the governor. The governor told him to stay here a few days and reach a final decision as to what he preferred to do.

Dr. Love can either pay the fine and go home, and desist from practicing his profession, or he can go to the pen for ninety days. He announced when sentenced, that he would take the days, as a protest against the law, which he considered unjust and which chiropractors and friends of the profession have opposed for several years. Now however he is thinking of going to prison, or whether he would pay the fine and stop practicing in South Carolina. Should he resume practice, he would be subject to arrest again.

Governor Harvey is in receipt of scores of telegraphic and mail petitions for clemency for Dr. Love. "He saved my life," one telegram reads, and others urge that he pardon the chiropractor. Many are from prominent citizens.

Governor Harvey was allowed Dr. Love two or three days parole in Columbia, at the end of which time the executive will order the chiropractor to enter the penitentiary or else pay the \$300 fine.

## AUTO WRECK IN DARLINGTON

### One Man's Leg Broken When Car Turns Over

Darlington, Oct. 12.—Ester Rowden, Harry King and Muddrow King were injured in an automobile wreck on the edge of town this afternoon. Mr. King, who is a local contractor, was returning to town from town with his son, Harry and Esten Rowden as passengers. In order to avoid hitting another car that was passing between Mr. King's car and a buggy, Mr. King ran towards a ditch and before he could right the car it turned over into the ditch. Mr. King was only slightly hurt. In jumping, Harry King fell on his face and his face was badly bruised, while Mr. Bowden suffered a broken leg. The body of the car was completely torn up.

## War Veterans in New Orleans

New Orleans, Oct. 14.—Delegates from seven European nations to the United States opened the convention of the Inter-Allied Veterans' Federation here. Presiding over the gathering which included representatives of the countries from Balkans to America, was Charles Bertrand, of France, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, war hero of the American distinguished service cross, and the French Legion of Honor, who is president of the federation.

## Jones Returned To Reformatory

Columbia, Oct. 13.—J. Willis Jones, Sumter county youth, who escaped from the Florence reformatory and joined the army, has been returned to the reformatory to serve his sentence of three years for manslaughter. Governor Harvey was advised yesterday by J. H. Martin, superintendent of the reformatory.

Jones escaped and joined the army after serving a short time and when he returned to Sumter on a furlough he was seen and efforts begun to bring him back to complete his time. When the army officials were advised of the fact that Jones was an escaped convict they released him to officers and ordered him returned, the governor was advised.

## RADIO SAVED SHIP'S COMPANY

San Francisco, Oct. 13.—The radio, coupled with the fellowship of those who go down to the sea in ships, stands responsible for the safety of 217 persons of the ship's company of the steamer City of Honolulu, which was burned yesterday. The readiness with which the mariners of a half dozen craft offered themselves for the rescue of the distressed tourists afloat, was but the echo of the story first told so long ago that men have forgotten the time of its telling. The freighter West Farolan was the first of several ships responding to the distress calls to reach the scene and picked up all the passengers and members of the crew.

Passengers were transferred to the United States army transport Thomas, from the West Farolan at dawn, according to an official message. The Thomas is expected here Sunday.

## THE DIOCESEAN CONVENTION

Columbia, Oct. 13.—The first convention of the new Diocese of Upper South Carolina came to a close yesterday at 1 o'clock. The second session of the new diocese will be held in Christ church, Greenville.

At a meeting of the executive council, Mrs. William P. Cornell was reappointed diocesan secretary and will continue her duties at the diocesan headquarters on Sumter street.

The institute was begun at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and continued until 1 o'clock. This institute was led by the Rev. E. T. Kemmerer, field secretary of the national council. Yesterday's session was a continuation of the outline of plans of the diocesan program.

Many matters of importance in the organization of the new diocese have been settled at this convention of Episcopal clergy.

## COTTON MARKETING ASSOCIATION

### Members Are Receiving An Average of \$100,000 a Day on Cotton Delivered

Columbia, Oct. 14.—Over three million dollars have been paid to members of the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-operative Association in advances, it was announced by officials of the association today. An average of over \$100,000 is being paid out daily, it was said. Heavy deliveries are being made in every section of the state and all railroads report heavy shipments to concentration points. Many of the association's warehouses have reported that they are filled to capacity.

Many contracts have come in during the week from large planters and the membership of the association is steadily increasing. From every section come reports of increasing enthusiasm for the association.

Constantinople, Oct. 14.—The formal acceptance by Greece of the Mudania armistice agreement was transmitted to all the signatories by the Greek high commissioner at Constantinople.

Leipzig, Germany, Oct. 14.—Sentences up to fifteen years of penal servitude were imposed upon men convicted of complicity in the murder of Walter Rathenau, late foreign minister.