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THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1, 1860.

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FRANCE CLAIMS ALL CREDIT

Policy and Effort of French Representatives in Near East Prevented Great War

Paris, Oct. 16. (By the Associated Press).—It was the policy of France combined with the sincere desire of Mustapha Kemal Pasha to avoid war, and not the British display of force which prevented war in the Near East, a war which would have soon assumed the proportions of the great world conflict. M. Franklin-Bouillon, the special French envoy at the recent Mudania conference told nearly a hundred newspaper men of 15 nations, who gathered at the foreign office to-night to hear the French delegate tell about his mission.

"It has been said in England that the British fleet and British troops alone halted the victorious Kemalists," said M. Franklin-Bouillon. "The truth is that every force was used and the British troops were reinforced negotiations with Mustapha Kemal Pasha became increasingly more difficult. The peaceful efforts of France always intervened just in time to prevent open warfare, and had it not been for France, peace would not have been realized. In this connection I wish to pay tribute to the consistent struggle the Turkish commander waged to maintain peaceful relations with the allies. He never had this in the face of a vigorous army, which was within 40 kilometers of their capital, Constantinople."

M. Franklin-Bouillon charged the British general staff at Constantinople had issued false communications telling of the breakdown of the Mudania conference because of the Turkish demand for immediate occupation of Thrace. "This was all the news that the world had of the Mudania conference for 48 hours and essentially was the only news that existed during that period," said the French envoy. "When General Harrington heard of this communication he was astonished and said he had authorized no such communication. It was such things as this we had to contend with in trying to make peace."

"The breakdown of all forms of communication, including the wireless, left the Mudania conference in suspense for nearly three days. Why this break occurred I do not know especially at a time when the danger was as great as it was not greater than in the fatal days of 1914. During that period 150,000 Turks, perfectly equipped and flushed with victory, were within a march of a day or two of Constantinople, while 150,000 more, equally ready, were in the second line of defense. The arrival of the British reinforcement only served to make them more restless."

"In the face of this situation, I succeeded in inducing Mustapha Kemal Pasha to withhold these troops until an armistice could be concluded. I hold General Harrington in great esteem, he was a courageous worker for peace, but the other officials would have acted more wisely if they knew more of the situation and of Turkish psychology. It is only by talking peace, and not war, that a definite settlement will be worked out in the Near East. If the forthcoming peace conference does not meet in a spirit of friendliness and conciliation all our good work will soon be destroyed."

"The conference must not be delayed much longer if peace is to be maintained because Kemal Pasha can not withhold indefinitely his victorious army and leaders, who naturally desire their capital. In regard to Thrace the Turkish commander's main point was that unless the allies gave rigid guarantees that the Greeks would not burn the towns in their retreat, the Turks would only find a shell with nothing in it when they actually occupied the country."

"The Turkish Nationalists were right because I have the actual proof that the Greeks, in retreating from Anatolia, burned and pillaged worse than the Germans ever conceived of doing. There was not a city or a town in the line of retreat in Anatolia that the Greek army did not burn more savagely and wantonly than the Germans ever did. The Greeks made a million Turkish men, women and children homeless by burning more than 100,000 homes. Referring to the burning of Smyrna, M. Franklin-Bouillon became heated and standing up, shouted to the newspaper men: "The burning of Smyrna was organized by the retreating Greek army. Explaining his entrance into the situation, the French envoy said that he spontaneously injected himself into it when he saw Europe faced with another general war. He declared that he sent a telegram to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, asking him to withhold any move against the British until he arrived. The Turkish commander agreed and asked him to hurry that he could not wait long. The French envoy said he later

CABINET CRISIS IN CHILE

Ministry Resigns When Senate Adopts Treaty With Reservations

Santiago, Oct. 15. (By the Associated Press).—The cabinet of which Antonio Huneeus was premier resigned today and the senate adopted the Tacna-Arica protocol with reservations by a vote of 19 to 12. It is understood that the resignation of the ministry was the outcome of the decision of the senate to adopt the reservations of the protocol. The attitude of the ministers was further influenced by the fact that the Chilean government had been officially advised that the United States would not recognize any reservations that might be added to the original Washington agreement.

Washington, Oct. 15. (By the Associated Press).—Word of the resignation of the Chilean cabinet and of the ratification of the Tacna-Arica protocol with reservations by the senate caused a mild sensation in Latin American circles here, although the development was not entirely unexpected. Chilean officials had received no official information of the senate vote nor would they comment upon the situation. Similarly Peruvian officials declined to discuss the matter beyond stating that the Peruvian position long ago was made known.

Press dispatches from Santiago to the effect that the Chilean government had been officially advised that the United States would not recognize reservations that might be added to the original Washington agreement were not understood here and no official confirmation could be obtained for any such statement. The Peruvian government has announced that it would accept no reservation to the Washington agreement but in this connection it was pointed out tonight that the vote of the Chilean senate is not final, as the house of deputies yet must pass upon the protocol where it was declared a majority favored unconditional ratification. If the house should reject the senate reservations, the latter would require a two-thirds majority to insist upon them whereas its vote today was 19 to 12.

Ambassador Mathieu conferred at length with Secretary Hughes today but the nature of the discussion was not revealed. The usual reserve concerning the ambassador's visit was maintained in Chilean circles.

Want More Money For High Schools

Parkinson Approves Recommendation to Ask Legislature for Large Amount

Columbia, Oct. 17.—As it takes a per capita of \$36 to the pupil to conduct the high schools of the state adequately, according to a statement of B. L. Parkinson, state high school inspector, he approves the recommendation made last summer at the High School Conference participated in by high school principals, that the 1923 general assembly appropriate this amount for their maintenance.

Handicaps under which high schools are working, he declares, are lack of funds and building facilities, improperly organized curriculum and trained teachers and insufficient time for supervision by the school principal.

Investigation of Dirigible Explosion

San Antonio, Oct. 18.—The board of inquiry began an inquiry to determine the cause of the explosion which destroyed army dirigible C-2, as it was starting on a flight over the city with eleven passengers yesterday.

CABINET CRISIS IN ENGLAND AND ITALY

London, Oct. 18.—Allied closely to the ministerial crisis here and that impending in Italy, is the question of a general Near Eastern peace conference, which it is feared must be postponed until the situation in London and Rome is settled.

made an agreement with Kemal at Smyrna, which was the same as that adopted at Mudania. Concluding the French Mudania delegate declared: "Through her policy in the Near East for the last two years France has made a great contribution to the peace of the world."

ENGLAND REJECTS NEW TREATY

Proposal to Extend Right of Search to Twelve Mile Limit Turned Down by British Government

Washington, Oct. 16.—British rejection of the American proposal for a treaty to extend the right of search of vessels up to 12 miles off shore was contained in a note handed to Secretary Hughes today by Ambassador Geddes. The communication was in reply to Mr. Hughes' note of June 26, setting out difficulties encountered by American prohibition enforcement officers in checking the illicit flow of intoxicants into the United States.

Secretary Hughes made public his correspondence with the ambassador without comment. There was nothing to indicate that any further step to extend the right of search for American prohibition officers beyond the three mile limit was in prospect. Action of the cabinet recently in approving the abandonment of such search presumably because of possible international difficulties, coupled with the British reply of today, appeared to indicate that operations would continue to be confined within recognized territorial waters.

The American note dealt particularly with smuggling operations from British possessions in waters adjacent to the American coast and suggested "methods by which the existing extremely unfortunate conditions might be remedied."

Among these was a proposal for careful supervision of registry and clearance papers granted to suspected vessels and "an international arrangement between the United States and Great Britain under which the authorities of each nation would be authorized to exercise beyond the three mile limit of territorial waters a measure of control over vessels belonging to the other."

There was appended an inquiry as to whether the British government was disposed to agree to the reciprocal right of search up to 15 miles from shore which, it was pointed out, would imply no inconvenience to the legitimate trade between Nassau and Halifax, passing at no point within four leagues of American shores.

In reply Ambassador Geddes pointed out that his government had already taken steps before Mr. Hughes' note was recorded to prevent the practices as to registry issuance and clearance papers to which attention had been drawn. These steps had been supplemented since then he added, and the British government, he said, that measure taken will prove successful in preventing any breaches in the local law. With relation to the proposed treaty, however, he said:

"His majesty's government have consistently opposed any extension of the limit of territorial waters such as that now suggested. They feel that the outbreak of smuggling which has led to the proposal can not be regarded as a permanent condition, but as one which will no doubt be suppressed by the United States authorities within the not distant future."

"While, therefore, they are desirous of assisting the United States government to the best of their ability in the suppression of the traffic and in the prevention of the abuse of the British flag by those engaged in it, they do not feel that they can properly acquiesce in order to meet a temporary emergency, in the abandonment of a principle to which they attach great importance."

The American note was quite long and pointed out that British territories apparently "are made bases of operations in flagrant violation of the constitutionally and statutory provisions of the United States." In suggesting measures of prevention, it said:

"It is believed that effective measures for this purpose might be taken by a careful supervision of the issuance of registries to vessels suspected of being engaged in illicit traffic and of the issuance of clearance papers for such vessels, and by an international arrangement by the United States and British which the authorities of each nation would be authorized to exercise beyond the three mile limit of territorial waters a measure of control over vessels belonging to the other."

"It has been found that many of the ships engaged in the illegal smuggling of liquor into the United States are registered under the British flag and that large quantities of liquor are carried by such vessels from the Bahama Islands and from Bermuda. It appears that, in order to evade the customs officers and prohibition agents of the United States, the persons engaged in this illicit traffic of smuggling liquor into the United States from the Bahama Islands have adopted the practice of backing the liquor so that it can be easily taken ashore in the United States. Liquor is placed in triangular shaped packages consisting of six bottles carefully sewed in burlap, so

REDS THREATEN LARGE ARMY

Trouble at Portland Mayor Baker Causes Arrest of Advance Guard of Invading I. W. W. Trouble Makers

Portland, Oct. 19.—Declaring that Portland is threatened by the invasion of thousands of members of the Industrial Workers of the World, coming to participate in the waterfront strike, Mayor Baker has caused the arrest of 350 men for investigation.

PERSHING ARRIVES AT NEW ORLEANS

Successor to MacNeider Will Be Selected Tomorrow

New Orleans, Oct. 19.—The fourth day of the national convention of the American Legion was marked by the arrival of the commander of the American expeditionary forces, General John J. Pershing, who reached here from Washington after a day spent in Atlanta. Tomorrow the Legion will select a successor to Hamford MacNeider, the national commander. Alvin M. Owsley, of Texas, appeared to be the outstanding candidate.

Mrs. McNally Enjoys Humorous Proceedings

Waits For Introduction of Her Husband as Star Witness and Accuser

Hammond, Ind., Oct. 19.—Apparently enjoying the humorous aspects of proceedings as much as spectators, Mrs. Hazel McNally, waited for the prosecution to present its star witness, her husband and accuser who says the twins she disposed of last spring were her own flesh and blood and not the sawdust dolls she claims they were.

that it can very easily be unloaded, and even a small ship can carry a very large consignment in a comparatively small hold space. Liqueur is carried on both large and small ships; schooners carry cargoes out to sea from Nassau and unload them off the coast of the United States, and smaller boats carry their cargoes to Bimini and Gunkey, and from these places it is transported to West Palm Beach, Dayton and Fort Lauderdale. A list of vessels said to be plying between the United States and the Bahamas is herewith enclosed.

"This department's attention has been drawn to the case with which it seems each vessel of American registry are transferred to the British registry for the purpose of preventing the authorities of the United States from taking the necessary steps to thwart those smuggling operations. It is understood that the British laws require the vessels to be entitled to British registry must be owned by British subjects."

"Apparently reliable information indicates that American citizens of questionable reputation who are known to be engaged in the smuggling business have succeeded in obtaining British registry at the Bahama Islands for a large number of American vessels by means of the execution of paper transfers purporting to convey title to vessels to British subjects in the Bahamas, although the actual interest in the vessels continues to vest in American citizens."

"It would be of great assistance to this government in combating the illicit traffic in liquors if authorities at Bermuda and in the Bahama Islands should refuse the privilege of registry to American vessels unless a certificate from the United States shipping board is produced showing the vessel has first been tendered to it. It is understood that for some time the British laws have imposed restrictions necessitating some form of acquiescence of British authorities to the transfer of registry. It would seem that laws of this character can not well be effectively administered unless the authorities of one nation are disposed to take cognizance of the legislation of another nation."

"There is information before the department indicating that the authorities at the Bahama Islands have in many cases issued two sets of clearance papers to ships which have taken on board cargoes of liquor. It is said that persons engaged in this traffic have openly made the statement that they have no trouble in obtaining from the Bahama customs officials one set of clearance papers for a cargo of liquor declared to be destined for Halifax, Tampa or St. Pierre and other clearance papers issued in ballast for an American port. This procedure is adopted by liquor smugglers so that the ship may come within unloading distance of American shores, and if caught with a cargo of liquor on

LARGE ARMY NEEDED SAYS SEC. WEEKS

Secretary of War Submits New Army Estimates to President

Washington, Oct. 16. (By the Associated Press).—The unshakable opinion of Secretary Weeks and military advisers that the nation's military policy can not be adequately sustained with a regular army of less than 13,000 officers and 150,000 men was again laid before President Harding today by the war secretary, who was accompanied on a visit to the White House by General Pershing.

The conference had to do with estimates submitted by the war department for the coming year calling for total appropriations of \$329,287,559 as compared with current appropriations of \$240,884,112. The army budget, however, still must be approved by the director of the budget.

The war secretary made it plain that he had not changed in his belief that the present army of 12,000 officers and 125,000 men could not fulfill all of the missions prescribed by the national defense act. The new estimates do not provide for an increase in the regular above figures, but Mr. Weeks has officially expressed the judgment of the war department that only the most urgent reasons for national economy would warrant continuing the army at reduced size.

The principal item in the estimates submitted comes under "support of the regular army" at \$212,707,375, as compared with \$223,411,612 for the current year included in that item, however, is the pay, subsistence and clothing for all branches of the army, including the National Guard, organized reserves, reserve officers, training corps and other arms of the service, and the overhead expense of all posts, camps, schools, hospitals, and other portions of the military plant used jointly by regulars, guardsmen and reserves.

The estimates provided for maintenance of the National Guard, the various training corps at the expense of the regular establishment in order with in the budget figures for the guard, a total of \$22,910,023 is proposed against \$25,815,000 this year; for the organized reserves, \$2,828,169 with an exact comparable figure for the reserve officers' training corps, \$4,401,000 as compared to \$2,109,100 this year; for civilian military training camps, \$2,972,150 as compared with \$1,800,000.

These figures with the smaller items make up a military budget for next year of \$259,428,175 as compared to \$257,256,681 this year. This non-military items, including river and harbor work, reaches a total of \$65,890,375 as compared to \$79,726,406 in current appropriations.

The National Guard appropriation estimate is based on the computation that the guard will have an average strength of 238,901 during the next fiscal year. This would have required expenditure of \$47,582,990 and it was thus found necessary to cut the provision so that allowances were made for an average force of 215,000 men.

The estimates submitted for the organized reserves provides three months training for 150 officers and 15 days training for 15,000 officers with no provision for enlisted personnel of the reserves. For the reserve officers' training corps composed of 225 institutions with an enrollment of 26,000 students, increased funds were necessary owing to increased enrollment but no provision was made for additional educational institutions to be added to the list.

Civilian military training camps would receive funds sufficient to fund 38,000 men next summer, funds not being available to provide for the 50,000 men the department had planned to train next year.

Lord the master can exhibit the clearance to Mexico or Canada; if the ship has succeeded in unloading the cargo on shore without being captured, it proceeds into the American port with the second clearance papers.

"The situation with which the authorities of this government are confronted has become so serious that this government feels prompted to inquire whether your government would be disposed to enter into a treaty for the purpose of checking the illegal practices in question. Such a treaty might contain reciprocal provisions authorizing the authorities of each government to exercise a right of search of vessels of the other beyond the three mile limit of territorial waters to the extent of 12 miles from shore. It would appear that no inconvenience would be experienced as a result of the exercise of such a right by vessels engaged in legitimate trade between Nassau and Halifax.

"It is evidently a direct route for such vessels to take a circuit route to Hatteras and then a direct course to Diamond Shoals lighthouse and from thence to Halifax. Apparently this course brings vessels at no point within four leagues of the American shore."

ENGLAND DEFENDS HER RUM RUNNERS

British Government Protests Seizure of Ship Eight Miles Out

Washington, Oct. 18. (By the Associated Press).—Seizure by prohibition enforcement officials early this week of the Canadian schooner Emerald off the New Jersey coast has been made ground for formal protest by the British government, the contention being that the vessel was outside American jurisdiction. Pending detailed official advice from the officers who made the seizure, comment as to the probable attitude of the Washington government was not available today.

The only report received at prohibition enforcement headquarters said the Emerald had been taken for alleged liquor smuggling while in communication with shore from a point beyond the three mile limit. The message did not say specifically, it is understood, that the Emerald's own boats were plying between ships and shore. It was assumed at the prohibition enforcement bureau that such was the case, however, and that the ship therefore fell within the recent government ruling as to operations beyond American territorial waters.

The British protest, which was presented to the state department, is understood to assert that the Emerald's boats were not in touch with shore and that there was, therefore, no warrant under the unannounced policy of the American government itself for interference with the Canadian craft. There was nothing to indicate that the Emerald was seized eight miles off the coast, would be disputed and the diplomatic correspondence apparently turns upon the question as to whether the schooner was in touch with shore through her own boats.

The case is the first of its kind to arise under the administration policy, recently announced of continuing prohibition enforcement operations strictly to the three mile limit of territorial waters except in the one circumstance of a vessel beyond that limit but sending contraband shipments ashore in her own boats. The American position in that regard is held to rest on international precedent.

That the British authorities are convinced the Emerald case does not fall within the rule was made plain by the promptness with which a protest was lodged with the state department.

Fruiting of the American reply necessarily awaits an official report from the treasury setting out the facts of the seizure. Should that report sustain the belief here that the ship was using her own boats to shore when seized, presumably the diplomatic phase of the incident would then be closed and the case would be allowed by the British to go to legal determination.

In view of the British refusal to consider the working out of a treaty to permit search of suspects of liquor smuggling craft up to 12 miles off shore, it appeared unlikely that the Washington government would attempt to defend diplomatically the more drastic action of seizure beyond the conditions met the rule laid down. The attempt to reach an agreement for search such as that proposed by Secretary Hughes has been officially described at the state department as a closed incident. The Emerald case apparently rests wholly, therefore, on determination of the facts.

Killingsworth Loses Supreme Court Refuses to Uphold His Protest

Columbia, Oct. 18.—The petition of Dr. R. G. Killingsworth, of McCormick, to require the state democratic executive committee to throw out the votes cast in the Willington precinct box in the first primary election held August 29 and declare him the nominee for the legislature of representatives from McCormick county, was dismissed by the state supreme court this afternoon in an unanimous per curiam order.

T. M. Ross was declared the nominee by a majority of three votes and Dr. Killingsworth contested the election on the ground of irregular voting in the Willington box, and his appeal to the county and state democratic committees were dismissed.

Announcement Drops With a Bang

London, Oct. 19.—The announcement that the National Farmers' Association had issued a summons for an emergency conference, which dropped with a bang into the troubled political arena and made everybody jump. None seems to have been more startled than government ministers, who gathered at Downing street to discuss the sensational development.

TEST OF LIQUOR RULING

Legal Fight to Determine Right of Foreign Ships to Enter Ports With Liquor Opened

New York, Oct. 16.—The legal battle to determine the right of foreign owned ships to enter ports in the United States with liquor aboard was opened tonight with the issuing by United States District Attorney Hayward of a reply to the bills in equity brought by five foreign steamship companies to restrain enforcement of the recent ruling preventing the carrying of liquor on vessels entering American ports.

The reply makes in the main four contentions that the district court, before which many cases are to be heard tomorrow, has no jurisdiction in the matter, that suits are really against the United States government; that they do not show that the government has consented to be sued and that they do not disclose any basis for an action in equity.

Upon these grounds the defense of Secretary Mellon, Henry C. Stuart, acting collector of the customs for the port of New York, and Ralph A. Day, federal prohibition director for the state of New York, who are made defendants in the suits brought by the companies, will be heard in court tomorrow.

Mr. Hayward, who is acting for Secretary Mellon in the reply, answers specifically the ground upon which the requests for injunctions are based.

As to the difficulty which the foreign steamship companies state they would suffer by reason of laws compelling them to furnish wines to members of the crew, District Attorney Hayward says the payment of higher wages would recompense crews for the lack of such stimulants.

Regarding the loss of the profit made by the foreign ships in the sale of liquor, Mr. Hayward claims that this loss is the only one which the companies will suffer under a strict adherence to the new ruling.

To the charge of the complaining steamship companies that the attorney general's ruling is a misinterpretation of the Volstead act, the reply states:

"If the complainants are correct in their constitution of the national prohibition act, the implications involved are exceedingly serious and the claim of the complainants if allowed, would carry with it as a necessary corollary, the right of any ship to transport liquor within the territorial waters of the United States."

Answering the plea of the carriers to permit the possession on board ships of liquors, which would be kept under lock and key during "in port" periods, the defendants claimed that such permission would make the enforcement of prohibition against the importation of liquors, "already difficult," practically impossible.

The enforcement of the ruling of the attorney general as to foreign ships is necessary to the protection of American owned tonnage, the reply said, holding "on information and belief," that the sale of intoxicating liquors on the high seas by vessels carrying the American flag ceased with the issuance of the attorney general's ruling, while the sale of liquor on other vessels has continued.

The continuance of such an arrangement will result, the reply charged, in "damage to the merchant marine, which will be great and irreparable."

New York, Oct. 16.—Another steamship company, the British owned International Navigation company, Ltd., of Liverpool, owning four passenger ships of 65,000 gross tons, late today was added to the list of passenger carrying steamship companies that have brought bills in equity to restrain government officials from enforcing the liquor ban in and out of ports.

The case of the International Navigation company, which names Secretary Mellon, Collector Stuart, Ralph A. Day and John D. Appleby of the local enforcement forces as defendants, is similar to that filed by four other foreign owned companies and three American companies. Federal Judge Learned Hand tomorrow will hear arguments by counsel for the Emerald, Anchor, French, White Star, Holland-American and International Navigation lines in their fight to obtain a permanent injunction restraining government officials from putting into effect the Daugherty liquor ruling forbidding foreign ships from taking liquor under seal into or out of American ports. He will also hear argument to obtain a permanent injunction by counsel for the North American Red Star and United American Lines. The Holland-American Line, announced earlier in the day that it would join the ranks of foreign ship lines, which will be represented before Judge Hand. It was rumored in shipping circles that several other foreign lines also would be represented in court tomorrow.

DEMOCRATS SHOULD MAKE STIFF FIGHT

William G. McAdoo Criticizes Republican Administration and Urges Democrats to Elect Congress

Denver, Oct. 16.—In an address in the Denver Municipal auditorium this afternoon William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury and war time director of the railroad administration, assailed the Harding policy of debauchery and the Republican tariff bill and concluded with an appeal for the election of a Democratic congress and for the election of the Democratic tickets in all states.

"The Republicans have passed the most deplorable and undesirable tariff bill ever enacted in our history," Mr. McAdoo said. "The Payne-Aldrich bill which destroyed Mr. Taft politically and brought the Republican party of defeat in 1912, is outclassed by the Fordney-Cumber bill."

"It is estimated the cost of being in the American ports will be increased by the Fordney-Cumber bill \$4,000,000 per annum, of which only \$100,000 will go into the American treasury. The remaining \$3,900,000 will be collected by monopolies, trusts and greedy combinations for the special profit of these favored interests."

In closing the Harding policy of debauchery, Mr. McAdoo declared "no more fatuous policy was ever pursued in American history than this attack by one great political party upon its own prosperity."

"It was treated as though it was a national evil instead of a national blessing," he said.

"At the same time property was being destroyed, taxation, which is bearing down with crushing force on the people has not been reduced as solemnly promised in the Republican platform. The new international revenue bill gave no relief to taxpayers except to less than 2,000 persons and those persons enjoyed the largest incomes in America."

When asked if he is a candidate for the presidency, Mr. McAdoo said:

"Nothing appeals to me less than a presidential suit or a presidential suit."

During his speech Mr. McAdoo was asked by some one in the audience about the soldiers' bonus.

"Mr. McAdoo replied that he would suggest that the earnings of the covered trusts and monopolies and corporations under the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill be ascertained for a three or five year period preceding the passage of that law, and that the earnings of these trusts, monopolies and corporations after the passage of the Fordney-McCumber bill be ascertained for the same period, and that the difference between the two periods should be paid to the soldiers' bonus."

He declared that half of these earnings should be used to pay the just claims of those who saved liberty for America and who died and in this way no national burdens would be put on the people.

EXPERIMENT ON CONVICTS

Texas Doctor Thinks He Can Make Criminals Tell the Truth

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 18.—Criminals can be forced to tell the truth regarding their offenses while under the influence of "white sleep," according to Dr. E. E. House, of Ferris, Texas, who has asked the endorsement of the Southwest Medical Association for a proposed experiment on a thousand prisoners in Leavenworth prison to determine the truth of the theory.

Queer Accident Near Greenville

Prominent Baker Probably Fatally Injured

Spartanburg, Oct. 17.—H. L. Eaton, prominent baker of Greenville, S. C., suffered a serious injury which may prove fatal late this afternoon, when while returning to the city from the Spartanburg Gun Club traps in an automobile, an unattended horse hitched to a wagon suddenly reared as the car was passing at close quarters and the shaft of the wagon struck Mr. Eaton on the breast, crushing through to his lungs. He was taken to a local hospital. Physicians as yet have not been able to predict his chances for recovery. W. W. Lancaster of Spartanburg was driving the automobile. Mr. Tarver of Greenville was also in the car.

Every man thinks he has too much cheek when he shaves.