

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, 1866.

CONSOLIDATED AUG. 2, 1881.

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JAPANESE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR CITIZENSHIP

United States Supreme Court Decides Long Pending Case of Japanese Asking for Naturalization

Washington, Nov. 13.—Japanese can not be naturalized in the United States and can not become citizens of this country, the supreme court of the United States decided today in its first construction of federal statutes bearing on the subject. The decision was the first delivered by Justice Sutherland as a member of the court and was handed down in a case brought by Takao Ozawa, who in 1914 applied for citizenship in Hawaii.

The ruling is expected to attract wide attention not only in the United States but abroad, notwithstanding the failure of the court to make any reference to its diplomatic significance. The case has been long pending in the supreme court and last term when reached for argument during the conference on limitation of armament and Far Eastern questions its consideration was postponed at the request of the department of justice. No reference is to be found in the decision of the "gentlemen's agreement" under which Japanese immigration into the country has been regulated.

In the Ozawa case the court stated that "there is not implied either in the legislation or in our interpretation of it—any suggestion of individual unworthiness or racial inferiority. These considerations are in no manner involved."

"It also referred to the 'complimentary' terms used in describing in the papers presented to the court 'the culture and enlightenment of the Japanese people.'"

With such an estimate the court said it had "no reason to disagree." Such matters, however, Justice Sutherland stated, could not enter into the decision of the case. "We have no function in the matter," he said, "other than ascertain the will of congress and declare it."

The two questions decided by the court were whether the general naturalization act of June 29, 1906, was limited by the provisions of Section 2169 of the revised statutes authorizing the naturalization of free white persons and those of African birth and descent, and whether, if so limited, Japanese were eligible to naturalization. In an exhaustive analysis of the legislation the court held that Section 2169 was in full force, and that under it Japanese could not obtain citizenship in this country.

The court stated that "in all of the naturalization acts from 1790 to 1906 the privilege of naturalization was confined to white persons (with the addition in 1870 of those of African nativity and descent, although the exact wording of various statutes was not always the same).

"If congress in 1906," it added, "desired to alter a rule so well and so long established it may be assumed that its purpose would have been definitely disclosed and its legislation to that effect put in unmistakable terms."

Declaring that it is duty of the court "to give effect to the intent of congress," the opinion proceeded to determine the "intent" by giving the words their natural significance.

In passing on the long established policy of congress to restrict naturalization under Section 2169 the court found it "inconceivable that a rule in force from the beginning of the government a part of our history as well as our law, welded into the structure of our national policy by a century of legislative and administrative acts and judicial decisions, would have been deprived of its force in such a dubious and casual fashion."

Having sustained Section 2169 the court then proceeded to discuss whether Japanese are free white persons within the meaning of the statute. It was the meaning, the court held, "to confer the privilege of citizenship on that class of persons whom the fathers knew as white and to deny it to all who could not be so classified."

"It is not enough," it added, "to say that the framers (of the law) did not have in mind the brown or yellow races of Asia. It is necessary to go farther and he able to say that had these particular races been suggested the language of the act would have been so varied as to include them within its provisions. . . . If it be assumed that the opinion of the framers was that the only persons who would fall outside the designations 'white' were negroes and Indians this would go no farther than to demonstrate their lack of sufficient information to enable to foresee precisely who would be excluded by that term in the subsequent administration of the statute."

Having ascertained whom congress intended to include, "it follows," the court added, "as a necessary corollary 'that all others are to be excluded.'"

GERMAN CABINET RESIGNS

Chancellor Wirth Gives Up the Fight Against Unfavorable Conditions

Berlin, Nov. 14 (By the Associated Press).—The cabinet of Chancellor Wirth resigned tonight after the United Socialists had voted not to participate in a coalition ministry which included members of the German People's party.

Dr. Joseph Wirth has been chancellor of Germany since May 10, 1921, when he took the head of the government on the resignation of Konstantin Fehrenbach. The Wirth cabinet tendered its resignation October 22, 1921, but was reformed with a new personnel, headed by Wirth, two days later.

For some time Dr. Wirth faced troublous times owing to his ministry's program with regard to reparations, the stabilization of the mark and the general economic and internal and external questions, to which the opposition parties in the reichstag objected.

A reorganization of the cabinet had been in contemplation for several weeks, but the stumbling block was encountered in obtaining a working arrangement between the Socialists and the People's party. President Ebert last Friday authorized the chancellor to enter into immediate negotiations with the leaders of the various parties in the reichstag with the purpose of inaugurating steps for the early reorganization of the cabinet. The action of the president was in accordance with Dr. Wirth's desire to extend the basis of his coalition ministry, with a view to increasing its parliamentary prestige. The authorization has been deferred until the reparations commission had concluded its inquiry into the German situation in Berlin last week.

Late in October the reichstag voted a recess of two weeks in order that the chancellor might adjust the differences between the members of the cabinet regarding the adoption of measures calculated to prevent a further slump in the mark and to straighten out other matters which presaged a crisis. The United Socialists had openly expressed their impatience with the other coalition parties in connection with their attitude relative to financial and economic problems, especially the grain requisition bill and the government's failure to adopt prompt measures to curb speculation in the dollar. Some of the liberal newspapers professed to see in the attitude of the radicals an unmistakable indication of a "tired feeling" on the part of the Socialists and an obvious desire to withdraw from the coalition with the purpose of reentering the reichstag arena as an opposition factor.

On Monday the Serial Democratic party addressed a letter to Chancellor Wirth declaring the stabilization of the mark was the most urgent question of German policy and that the party would participate in a new cabinet only if it energetically pursued such a policy. A dispatch from Berlin said the fate of the Wirth government seemed to depend on the chancellor's ability to effect an early reconciliation between the United Socialists and the German People's party by inducing the latter to make a specific declaration of its attitude on the stabilization program demanded by the radicals.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—President Ebert today faced the task of naming a new German cabinet. The Wirth cabinet resigned after the United Socialists refused to participate in a coalition ministry with the people's party members. Among the solutions of the difficult situation seemingly most favored was one for a cabinet of business men unaffiliated with any party.

Recognition of Jefferson Davis

Until Facts Are Generally Known, True History of South Cannot Be Written

Birmingham, Nov. 15.—Unless Jefferson Davis receives proper recognition the history of the south will never be correctly told, Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, president general, told the Daughters of the Confederacy, in her annual report to the convention here today. She said it is hoped his life and letters of Jefferson Davis, now being published, will establish him in his rightful place before the world. The statement was made in urging the completion of the monument at Fairview, Kentucky. Great progress has been made to establish the Jefferson Davis highway, she reported, calling it the greatest memorial any organization had ever built. She recommended that short and concise definition of the war between the states be adopted so that the term civil war will fall into disuse.

Only smoke nuisance now is how to make a smoke.

RAILROAD RATES NEED REVISION

Secretary Hoover Will Bring Matter to Attention of Congress With Request For Legislation

Washington, Nov. 14.—Need for a reconstruction of the railroad rate structure of the country—in some cases with upward readjustments—will be brought to the attention of congress by Secretary Hoover, it is understood, in his forthcoming annual report. Some relief both to the railways and to the farmers in the secretary's view, may be obtained through such a reorganization.

Mr. Hoover's report, according to drafts already completed, is planned to present a comprehensive discussion of the national transportation, car shortage, regulations, weaknesses in the transportation act, rates and labor legislation.

Losses through short transportation, Mr. Hoover finds, are a tax upon the community, stifling production, introducing speculation and disturbing price levels. Despite the lack of equipment, he maintains American railroad management is the most efficient in the world insofar as it is not limited by uncontrollable circumstances.

Regulation in some form is necessary, he contends, but constructive development of this regulation—to preserve the initiative of railway executives and at the same time to secure public protection and assure adequate service—are vital and not necessarily incompatible.

"Nationalization would be a social and economic disaster," drafts of the report say. "Free operation would reconstruct the vicious practices of 30 years ago. The present transportation act possesses many constructive features and some weakness. It was the result of compromises in many particulars, and these very compromises are some of its weakest points."

Failure of the carriers to earn the amounts provided under the act as a fair return, Mr. Hoover asserts, disposes the "current fiction" while the recapture provision whereby earnings above 6 per cent would be turned over to the government to be loaned to those "anaemic carriers who are unable to give the government the color and vigor of repayment through their own ability to produce earnings." Consolidation, however, he suggests might solve the problem.

Rates according to the report are a "vivid question" in the transportation situation.

Wage control and strike prevention phases of the act are considered unsatisfactory by Mr. Hoover on the ground that failure of the local adjustment boards for direct contact between employers and employes has thrust all labor disputes upon the Railroad Labor Board, resulting in practically government fixing of all wages and conditions of labor.

"There can be no question," the report says, "that action in some direction is imperative, if industry and commerce are not to be further strangled by a shortage in transportation."

Negro Better Off In Days of Slavery

Chattanooga, Nov. 13.—That the negro slaves of the Southern planter in the days before the Confederacy were better fed and better clothed than the average white person of today and that the negro was better off physically in bondage than he is at present was the statement made by Dr. Seale E. Harris of Birmingham, Ala., president of the Southern Medical Association, in his address opening the 16th annual convention of the association here tonight. More than 2,000 delegates are already in attendance.

Dr. Harris, whose subject, "Facts About Food and Nutrition the Public Should Know," introduced his remarks regarding the diet of the southern slave by stating that, in his opinion there is existent a well developed process of physical degeneration among the American people. He stated that the American people are the most prosperous people on the globe and had, for that reason, "learned to favor their perverted appetites."

"Turnip greens and pot liquor," daily dishes of the slave, Dr. Harris stated, contain the food element a majority of American people need to build up their systems.

Besides Dr. Harris, addresses at the opening session included H. H. Martin of Savannah, Ga., who outlined a brief history of the association, and Dr. Hubert A. Royster of Raleigh, N. C., who lectured on surgery and "surgical sense."

In convention with the medical association are: The National Malaria committee; the Southern Hospital association; Southern Association of Anesthetists; Southern Gastro Enterological association and the Southern States Association of Railway Surgeons.

FORECAST OF EXTRA SESSION

Congress Called To Consider Ship Subsidy With President Determined to Press For Enactment

Washington, Nov. 14.—Possible addition of railroad legislation to the ship subsidy and other administration measures on the program for the coming winter in congress was indicated today by White House developments.

President Harding was said to have told White House callers that he intended to press the ship subsidy bill strongly in the house next week and also through the senate and this in the face of discouraging reports from Republican congressional leaders. The president also made an appointment with Chairman Cummins of the senate interstate commerce committee to take up in a few days the question of railroad legislation. Amendment of the Esch-Cummins law to strengthen the railway board, possibly by giving it powers to enforce orders upon railroad officials and employees, was reported under contemplation.

The president today made partial plans for the opening next Monday of the extra session of congress. His opening message, which probably will be in the form of a personal address at a joint session next Tuesday, will be very brief, it was said, and will be devoted principally to the ship subsidy bill. The opening address also is expected to urge speedy disposition of appropriation bills with a view to a clean up of all pressing business by March 3 next and avoidance of an extra session next spring of the newly elected congress.

The president, it was stated officially at the White House, intends the house to take up the ship subsidy bill immediately during the two weeks of the extra session preceding the regular December session and requests will be made of the rules committee next week for a special rule to hasten the house vote on the measure. It is believed the president will also in his message next Tuesday submit later recommendations on other subjects. He is required under the law to submit the annual budget to congress at the opening of the December session and this may be the vehicle for other legislation.

Increasing difficulties for the ship subsidy bill are reported by returning Republicans. The president was said to have been told today by prominent Republican leaders that there was little, if any chance, of enactment of the measure by March 3. The executive, however, was said to feel that he was in duty bound, with his knowledge of the European and domestic shipping situation, to press the bill with all possible vigor.

The administration was said to hope that modifications might rally sufficient support to the bill in the senate to remove some of the objections. One of the modifications reported in contemplation is a limitation upon profits of ship operators receiving government aid, a provision similar to the railroad earning clause of the transportation act.

Reorganization of government departments is another subject of uncertain status in the legislative program for the winter. While the president has been planning to present recommendations of the legislative commission on departmental reorganization to the congress soon after it convenes there is a possibility of delay. In addition to the administration program for the winter there are prospective demands from the farm group in both senate and house for initiation of farmers' credit legislation to provide short term loans for agriculturalists. This, with many other group and industrial legislative demands, appears as factor in the possible development of a legislative jam which can not be cleared during the coming short session.

Armour Confers With Federal Officials

Announcement of a Merger of Packing Industries Expected Soon

Washington, Nov. 15.—J. Ogden Armour has conferred with federal officials about the packing industry. It was indicated that some announcement of a merger of the packing interests would be made soon.

Dinner for Mr. McLeod.

Columbia, Nov. 14.—Plans for a dinner in honor of Thomas G. McLeod, to be given the night after his inauguration as governor of South Carolina, to which every Wofford alumnus and ex-student in the state will be invited, were made at a meeting of Wofford alumni here tonight. The governor-elect is a graduate of Wofford.

The pessimist is never surprised when he is disappointed.

CRIME WAVES FOLLOW THE EARTHQUAKE

Banditry and Disorders in Earthquake Wrecked Regions of Chile May Necessitate Martial Law

Santiago, Nov. 14.—Reports of banditry and disorder in the earthquake district today caused the Chilean government to consider the advisability of sending troops to the stricken provinces. The indications are that the calamity has reached appalling proportions. Banditry has broken out in Valparaiso, the chief sufferer from the earthquake, where estimates say one thousand perished. Reports of robberies and holdups came from other places. Arrival of warships in northern ports brought dispatches from places previously unreported. The total of deaths is now estimated at between 1,500 and 2,000.

MORE QUAKES IN CHILE

Santiago, Nov. 14.—Lasereña, one of the cities severely stricken by last Saturday's earthquake, was again shaken last night, according to telegrams received here. Consternation was also shaken. The town of Carrizal is reported to have disappeared, although no mention was made of deaths. The extent of the casualties by earthquakes and tidal waves of three days ago is still uncertain. Six hundred bodies have been recovered from the ruins of Valparaiso. After being identified all were buried.

TOWN OF FERIRINA RUINED BY QUAKE

Valparaiso, Nov. 14.—Feririna is virtually ruined with scores of dead as the result of Saturday's earthquake, according to a wireless message from a warship.

D. A. R. MEETING AT SPARTANBURG

President General of National Body Speaks

Spartanburg, Nov. 14.—The twenty-sixth annual conference of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution opened here this evening with the formal meeting in the chapel of Converse College, followed by a reception in honor of the visiting officers and delegates largely attended. The interesting program of the initial meeting of the conference opened with entrance of costumed pages bearing the flags of the nation and the state in advance of the officers and guests to the platform. Following the invocation by Rev. W. H. K. Pender, rector of the Church of the Advent, an "Apostrophe to the Flag of the Nation" by Mrs. George Buis of Greenville and a reading, "Carolina," by Miss McBreyer, of Greenville, preceded the formal addresses of welcome and responses.

The delegates were welcomed to Spartanburg by Mrs. E. F. Bell, regent of Cowpens Chapter, who presented Dr. H. N. Snyder, president of Wofford College, whose address was responded to by Mr. W. G. Peterkin of Fort Motte, Mrs. George Maynard Minor of Washington, president general of the national society of the D. A. R. and Mrs. L. Hunter of Washington, treasurer general.

Greeting from the American Legion Auxiliary of South Carolina were brought to the convention by Mrs. James A. Cathcart of Columbia, president of that organization. The annual report of the state regent, Mrs. Franklin Clark Cain, of St. Matthews, reviewed the work of the organization during the year and stressed the interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the movement to secure federal recognition of the Cowpens battleground by the erection of a suitable memorial.

The regular sessions of the convention will be held in the parish house of the Church of the Advent, continuing through tomorrow and Thursday. A feature of tomorrow's program will be a visit to Cowpens battleground fifteen miles northeast of Spartanburg, where historical addresses will be delivered.

Turkish Demands Not Satisfactory To British

French and Italian Governments Are So Notified

London, Nov. 15.—The British foreign office has notified the French and Italian governments that the main Turkish demands to come before the Lausanne conference are regarded as unfavorable by British, according to a statement in authoritative quarters.

Constantinople, Nov. 15.—The Turkish Nationalists have given the allies formal assurance that the stipulations of the Mudania armistice agreement will be respected.

IRISH WOMAN ARRESTED IN WASHINGTON

Widow of Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork Leader of Band of Picketers at British Embassy

Washington, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney, widow of Terence MacSwiney, the lord mayor of Cork, who died in prison on a hunger strike and two others of nine women arrested for picketing the British embassy today elected to remain in the House of Detention overnight and refused bond for their appearance at a hearing before a United States commissioner tomorrow. The other six accepted bond furnished by Thomas W. Lyons, national secretary of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, of which the women are members. Remaining with Mrs. MacSwiney were Mrs. Mary Ann Nolan of Jacksonville, Fla., who is over 80 years of age, and Miss Minnie Kearney.

The arrests were made soon after the women started their demonstration in protest at the detention of Miss Mary MacSwiney, sister of Terence, who is a prisoner of the Irish Free State. The police in taking them into custody acted under a federal statute by order of United States District Attorney Gordon after they had been issued a warning against picketing the embassy. The women refused to heed the warning, however, and armed with banners protesting the imprisonment of Miss Mary MacSwiney, marched to the embassy on Connecticut avenue, where they were arrested and taken to headquarters where bail was fixed at \$500 each.

The arrests were made without commotion, the women laughing and chatting with the police who seized the banners while a number of newspaper men who had been informed in advance of the proposed demonstrations, looked on as practically the only witnesses. Just before entering police headquarters, Mrs. MacSwiney succeeded in calling a halt and being photographed with the banners waving overhead.

Mrs. MacSwiney was garbed in black and bore a banner which read: "England murdered my husband, Terence MacSwiney. Will Americans permit the English Free State to murder his sister, Mary MacSwiney?"

Other banners read: "English efficiency, Terence MacSwiney killed in 74 days. Mary MacSwiney ?? days."

"The Free State is England's smoke screen."

"Will America permit England to murder another MacSwiney?"

All the women arrested with the exception of Mrs. MacSwiney and Mrs. Nolan gave their addresses as Washington. They were Miss Kearney, Mrs. Bessie Quinlan, Mrs. Sarah M. Ruhlin, Mrs. Claudia Geary, Miss Louise Manning, Mrs. Mary E. Ballou and Miss Nora Hennigan. Mrs. Nolan was arrested in a suffrage demonstration here several years ago and, refusing bail, was held in jail several days.

Naval Measure Moving Along

No Effort to Cut Enlisted Personnel Below 86,000

Washington, Nov. 14.—Judged by the headway made today by the house subcommittee on appropriations which will frame it next year's navy budget will sail through untroubled seas.

There was no indication at the close of the first hearing behind closed doors of another fight like that which marked the passage of the bill last spring. The navy department, the budget bureau and Chairman Kelly, of the subcommittee, conducting the hearing, were in full accord on the enlisted personnel 86,000 and the same number of ships as are now in commission. The construction program will continue and the question of scrapping holds over until all the powers have ratified the naval treaty.

It was understood the total appropriation asked for would be in excess of \$398,000,000 shown on the face of the last bill, principally because there was an expended balance on hand of \$46,000,000 July 1, due to the cessation of construction at the time of the arms conference. This \$46,000,000 was not shown in the appropriation bill as having been made available for the present fiscal year. Whatever new construction funds are provided in the bill for the next year will be an actual outlay of the cash.

London, Nov. 15.—British voters swarmed to the polls today to elect the fourth parliament of the reign of the present King George. Forecasters still regard the results as uncertain, although Premier Lloyd George asserted in his closing speech that he expected his party to gain a working majority.

AUTOMATIC AIRSHIP DESIGNED

"Mechanical Pilot" Takes Place of Man in Airplane

Washington, Nov. 14.—Development of an automatically controlled airplane, which has been flown successfully in flights of more than ninety miles without a living person aboard, was announced here today by the army air service, following a long series of experiments.

Declaring the invention constituted "the most important post-war development of the many novel ideas of new engines of war," the statement added that the experiments conducted had shown it to be possible "to shoot" bomb-laden planes, without pilots, as targets on or off the ground with astounding accuracy.

Tests of this automatic pilot, according to the statement, hundreds of take-offs have been successfully accomplished, and numerous flights of ninety miles and more have been made, from which results it has been determined that the mechanical pilot will operate under any kind of weather conditions and will hold the plane on an absolutely true course, regardless of fog or other adverse conditions, keeping it steadier than could a human hand.

A small machine has been used in the tests, one having a wing span of twenty-feet, a sixty-horse power motor, and capable of carrying a useful load of 250 pounds. The "pilot," however, it was announced, can be mounted in any type of plane made. With the limited gasoline supply of the test plane, sufficient for two and one-half hours, in the experiments the control machinery held fast to its course until the fuel was exhausted, except for the natural deviations, due to shifting air currents, it was declared.

A wide field of usefulness for the pilotless airplane in military operations was predicted by air service officers.

Slow Election Returns

County Election Commissioners Have Not Forwarded Reports to Board of Canvassers

Columbia, Nov. 15.—Whether South Carolina went Democratic in the election of last week is as yet a matter of legal uncertainty, though it is taken by all South Carolinians that it did. However, the results of the election have never been declared—in fact, they have never been reported. The law requires that the board of election canvassers meet within two weeks after the election and declare the result, and while the board will meet next Tuesday, the last day on which it can meet, there will hardly be full returns by that time. As yet only a half dozen counties have reported.

The board of canvassers is composed of the secretary of state, the attorney general, the state treasurer, the comptroller general, and the chairman of the state senate committee on elections. This committee will meet next Tuesday. This committee's returns are not all in from the counties, it will adjourn to meet later at the call of the secretary of state, who is the chairman.

The most important item of the election, so far as the election decisions go, are the proposed constitutional amendments to the state constitution. There were thirteen voted on. It is presumed that they all carried, but it will be several days before the result is certain. Most of these amendments were to raise the bond debt limit in school districts, though one was to empower the town of Greer, in Greenville county, to assess abutting property for street improvements, and another would empower the county of Beaufort to assess property for road improvements. The title of the act, providing for the vote on the Beaufort amendment, did not specify that the act was for the one county alone, and there was some fear that voters might think it a state-wide measure and vote on it according to their own feelings, whereas it affected only free-holders in the one county.

The verdict of the jury of inquest in the case of Henry Smith, colored, who died Monday morning after having been knocked down on the street Sunday night by an automobile, was that Smith came to his death from heart disease, superinduced by alcoholism and shock. The autopsy performed by Dr. S. W. Burgess disclosed the fact that Smith had a serious organic heart trouble—the heart being tremendously enlarged. Smith was very drunk when the accident occurred and when taken to the hospital was in a stupor. Dr. Burgess found a large bruise on the thigh, and a small bruise on the forehead, but no bones were broken. There were no indications of internal injury, and superficial bruises could not have caused death.

Many a man who hasn't time to vote has time to cuss congress.

A cook tells us the most misunderstood thing is a prune.

WORRY OVER DEBTS CAUSE OF SUICIDE

Charles H. Barron Left Note Saying Insurance Was Only Way to Pay What He Owed

Columbia, Nov. 14.—Leaving a note beside him, saying that "my life insurance is the only way I can pay those I owe," and that "I have done my best," Charles H. Barron, Columbia lawyer, and financier, about 1 o'clock this afternoon sent a bullet crashing through his brain which snuffed out a life brilliant with achievement during its short forty-two years.

The deceased selected as his death couch a pine carpeted thick with fringing the placid waters of a sylvan pond owned by him four miles north of the city where he and his friends were wont to be sport themselves with fishing, bathing and dancing in the days that are gone.

J. H. Lee, caretaker of the pond and surrounding preserve, saw Mr. Barron in his death throes immediately following the crack of the revolver that sped its deadly missile.

Shortly before noon, according to the time estimate of Mr. Lee, Mr. Barron passed the Lee residence alone in his automobile, and waved his hand to J. W. Lee, son of the caretaker, and went down toward the pond. Mr. Lee said that, when he came to his house for dinner, his children told him that Mr. Barron had gone to the pond. He had about an hour, he thinks, after Mr. Barron appeared, Mr. Lee went to the pond to have a talk with him. He said that as he approached the club house he saw Mr. Barron to the right, just beyond a small green outhouse sitting in his shirt-sleeves beneath a small pine tree. He did not know if Mr. Barron saw him. Just as the green outhouse obscured the range of his vision, he said, he heard the sharp report of a revolver. He hurried around the house, and saw Mr. Barron "letting his arms quaver, and the blood gushing from his ear. He immediately hurried for help.

When viewed shortly afterwards, the body was lying on the back, with the legs stretched out and the arms thrown to the side. To the left of the body, midway between the hip and the knee and near the left hand, was a .32 calibre revolver, loaded with new cartridges and one empty shell. The bullet which caused death entered the left ear. Mr. Barron said his friends was ambidextrous.

About three feet from the body was the coat of the deceased with his hat resting on it. In the hat was the note and over the hat was spread a handkerchief. This note, in reality three separate notes, was written on the back of a used letter-sheet and the handwriting and signature have been identified by associates as that of Mr. Barron.

The note read as follows: "11-14-22. My life insurance is the only way I have to pay those I owe. I have done my best. (Signed) 'Charles H. Barron.' Be sure and get return premiums on policies less than a year old. (Signed) 'C. H. B.' Please ask my good friend J. E. Belsler to have my loyal friend and partner, J. Nelson Frierson, appointed administrator. My estate is solely liable for the firm debts, as all others were on a salary basis and know nothing of my trouble of the condition of finances. (Signed) 'Charles H. Barron.' According to the best available information to be obtained tonight, Mr. Barron has approximately \$150,000 in life insurance. Judging from the note left by him some of the policies are of recent date and contain the anti-suicide clause stopping payment. No estimate could be made of Mr. Barron's indebtedness.

The note was given out tonight by one of Mr. Barron's law partners, J. Nelson Frierson, whom it requests to be appointed as administrator to wind up the estate.

VALLENAR VALLEY A TOTAL WRECK

Santiago, Nov. 15.—Scarcely a single house remains standing in Vallenar valley, northern Chile, as a result of the earthquake and tidal waves of Saturday. Fifteen hundred are reported dead in Atacama and Coquimbo provinces, and this death toll is expected to be increased. Martial law has been declared.

Soldiers are patrolling the stricken towns. The latest reports from Vallenar say thirteen were killed or injured there and many villages near Copiapo were destroyed. A newspaper correspondent reaching Copiapo said that shocks were felt there from Friday to Monday. Friday night a light like flames illuminated the eastern sky.

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