

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.

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HARDING PLEADS FOR SHIP SUBSIDY

Advances Claim That It Will Cut Down Present Losses Through the Operation of Government Ships

Washington, Nov. 21.—President Harding in an address today to a joint session of Congress urged speedy enactment of the administration shipping bill as a means of cutting down present losses through operation of government ships and putting America at the forefront "in the peace triumphs on the seas of the world."

At the very outset of the thirty minutes speech which was heard with the closest attention the President frankly declared that those standing with him might as well recognize that there was "divided opinion and determined opposition." It would be helpful in clearing the atmosphere to start with the recognition of this fact he said, adding that it was no new experience.

With great emphasis the President challenged "every insinuation" that the bill was framed for the benefit of "favored interests" or for the enrichment of the special few at the expense of the public treasury. He declared that first of all he was appealing to save the treasury.

Calling attention to the "hostility in the popular mind" to the word "subsidy," stressed, he said by the opposition, the President asserted that government aid would be a fairer term in defining what he was seeking to do for upbuilding of the American merchant marine.

Proposes to Cut Cost.
"But call it 'subsidy' since there are those who prefer to appeal to mistaken prejudice, rather than make frank and logical arguments," he said. "We might so call the annual loss of fifty million dollars which we are paying now without protest by those who most abhor, we might as well call that a 'subsidy.' If so, I am proposing to cut it in half, approximately."

Discussing the problem confronting Congress the President named three courses of action. The first, he said, was constructive, which embraced passage of the bill; second, obstructive,—continued government operation and attending government losses—and third—destructive, involving the sacrifice and scrapping of the merchant fleet.

"I have come to urge the constructive alternative, to reassert an American 'we will,'" he exclaimed, which brought the first applause. The next applause greeted the president's declaration that he rejoiced that higher standards for labor on American ships had been established and that mere justice suggested that "when Congress fixed these standards, it is fair to extend government aid in maintaining them—until our shipping lines are so firmly established that they can face world competition alone."

The farm bloc, including members of the Democratic side, applauded when the president said credit systems under government provision and control must be promptly and safely broadened to relieve the agricultural classes.

There was a variety of comment by members, but for the most part this followed party lines.

Representative Fordell Wyoming, Republican leader, said: "I consider the president's message an exceptionally strong and forceful one. I do not recall ever having heard a case more logically or convincingly presented. The president's arguments in favor of legislation along the lines proposed are unanswerable."

The views of opponents of the bill was expressed by Representative Garrett, Tennessee, Democratic leader, who said:

"From the standpoint of those who favor the bill the president placed the matter in what I suppose would be generally regarded as a strong light. Of course, from the standpoint of those of us who are opposed to the measure he did not answer the fundamental objections."

The shipping bill, over which the big fight of the season will begin Thursday, was filed with the house by Chairman Greene of the merchant marine committee a few minutes before the president reached the Capitol. It differed in some respects from the measure introduced weeks ago and was reported without a record vote. Tomorrow the rules committee is expected to give it right of way and the program calls for action "on the special resolution an hour later by the house."

Should the resolution be adopted as is expected, the bill will be taken up by the house Thursday. Then on November 29, at 4 o'clock, it will be put to a final vote.

Mixing business and pleasure gives you neither one of the two.

More college girls stay single because they are harder to fool.

AMERICA LEFT FRANCE IN THE LURCH

Clemenceau Outspoken in His Critical Condemnation of the Policy Forced Upon Country by Lodge Faction in Senate

New York, Nov. 22 (By the Associated Press)—Georges Clemenceau today laid at the door of the United States Senate for all the unrest in which Europe now seethes. Speaking before his second New York audience—an audience of business men—at the chamber of commerce of the state of New York, the aged French war premier declared that America had left France "in the lurch" after the war.

"It was a great mistake to leave without any proposal for an adjustment of matters," he declared. "It was the greatest mistake and the source of all the evil that is taking place now."

"People ask me, 'What do you want us to do?'" he continued. "I answer: I don't know what I want you to do. I want you to interfere in Europe because you left it too soon. I want you to come back, make a little new trip to Europe, saying: 'Well, now, gentlemen, what's the matter with you—something gone wrong? I will give you some help. Can I be of use?'"

The chamber speech was but one of the high spots in the most stirring day Clemenceau has had since he arrived here Saturday for a tour, the aim of which will be the winning of America to a closer relationship with France.

Guarded by a double force of motorcycle police, because some one signing himself "World War Veteran" had sent a threatening letter, the Tiger rode to the chamber building in the downtown financial district through a big cheering crowd. His Metropolitan opera house address last night apparently had heightened interest in the stormy, outspoken old statesman.

Brooklyn, where Borough President Reigelmann had proclaimed a half holiday to review the One Hundred and Sixth infantry regiment. Crossing Manhattan bridge, the Tiger's car plunged at once into a line of wildly cheering school children, many of them garbed in picturesque costumes, most of them waving French or American flags, and all of them cheering and crying "Vive le Tigre" and "Vive La France." The children whose number was estimated as high as 350,000, lined both sides of the street for nearly five miles—all the way to the army.

Clemenceau, visibly moved, kept waving his gray felt hat and bowing and exclaiming to his escorts, "Les petites gosses" (the little gossins), a French expression of affection.

The One Hundred and Sixth army which seats about 10,000, was packed and the Tiger was given a long ovation as he walked slowly in review before the massed troops.

After he had placed a wreath on the tablet commemorating the regiment's dead, Clemenceau faced the uniformed men and addressed them: "As a man of action to men of action."

Praising their work in France, which he said he had good cause to remember, the Tiger declared:

"All that remains for you now is to be as great in peace as you were in war. I will remain until my last breath a great admirer of the United States. And I will always remember that behind the citizens there are always the soldiers—magnificent soldiers."

Although it was his day of greatest ovations there came to the Tiger, too, evidences that his tour was not to be wholly over a path of roses. The threatening letter, sharp criticisms from Senator Borah and others in official Washington and adverse newspaper comment on his revival of the French plea for a triple alliance, seemed, however, merely to stir the 81 year old statesman to greater animation.

No specific comment on the criticisms was obtainable from him but he defended himself against them in the opening of his chamber of commerce address.

"Men have been too much criticized and may be overpraised, too," he said. "I think that is my case. Very often they ascribe to me too much ill, and sometimes too much good. I don't believe I have created a great deal of ill—certainly not to linger. A great deal of good, I don't say."

Throughout his address he sandwiched caustic comment on America and her post-war attitude with expressions of friendship and admiration for the country and her people. He told his auditors, for example, that they, with the rest of America, were "not as well informed as they ought to be." When they came to France, he said, they continued to talk shop, or to chat-

GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA ATTACKED

Parker Met Chilly Reception When He Asked Aid Against the Ku Klux Klan, Says Representative Aswell

Washington, Nov. 22.—Rising to a question of personal privilege, Representative Aswell, Democrat, Louisiana, declared in the house today that there was no foundation for a report carried by the Washington Post that his home state was under the domination of the Ku Klux Klan.

"The scurrilous story, which seriously reflects on the state of Louisiana is false," Representative Aswell said. "It is entirely proper for the attorney general of Louisiana to come here and seek the aid of the department of justice in law enforcement. But it is another question for the governor of Louisiana to inflict irreparable injury on the state."

"This whole thing to any fair minded man reveals two facts. First, that the Post story is entirely false, and second to the humiliation and regret of our people, the governor of Louisiana with his insatiable thirst for publicity is responsible for the great injury done to our state."

Mr. Aswell said that although Governor Parker denied responsibility for the sensational reports, "it was interesting" that they were released on the eve of Governor Parker's "dramatic" departure for Washington.

"He met a chilly reception," Mr. Aswell continued, "when he went to the capitol and asked for federal assistance in a southern state."

Mr. Aswell said he knew nothing of the Ku Klux Klan, except from reading Governor Parker's "bluster" in his campaign against the Klan. "But," Mr. Aswell continued, "I resent the attempt of the governor to surrender the sovereign power of my state to federal authority and his effort to play cheap politics for front page notoriety."

CLARENDON NEGRO SHOT

Rural Police Shoots Negro Who Attempted to Escape

Rural Policeman "Bill" Hardy arrested Abie DuRant, colored, near Davis Station this morning. Abie would not stand without hitching, so broke to run. Officer Hardy shot a couple of times to scare him, but Abie continued his route, so then Mr. Hardy took a good sight on him and brought him down. We understand the negro is in a critical condition.

KING ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT

Lloyd George Measures to Be Continued

London, Nov. 23.—Parliament will be asked to continue and extend the measures for aid of trade and employment prepared by Lloyd George ministry. King George said today in his speech from the throne. Parliament will also be asked to guarantee a loan for the restoration of Austria. King George expressed the hope that the Lausanne conference will restore peace in the Near East.

While the king spoke thousands of unemployed continued their meetings started yesterday asking for relief from present conditions.

Half of the men are white. As the work of rescue progressed reports brought to the surface grew less hopeful. One squad of workers reported seeing bodies "strewn all along the main passageway."

As darkness came women and children, white and black, crowded closer about the mine anxiously waiting in common sorrow word from the pit. The injured were being removed by rescuers, while undertakers' assistants were preparing for removal of the dead found in the entries nearest the roadway. No attempt at identification of the dead or seriously injured had been attempted, the work of emergency relief claiming first attention. All the doctors and nurses in the community had been marshalled to care for the wounded.

Then he robbed the remark of its sting by advising them to ask any American soldier who had met a French girl how easy and pleasant it was to learn French and the ways of France. The suggestion brought a burst of laughter and applause.

Immediately he had charged America with leaving France "in the lurch" he set the hall reverberating with applause when, with a great flashing of eyes, he declared: "We have to defend our frontier and we will defend it."

Closing his speech, he declared he already felt his self imposed mission to America was a success. "If I were to go home tomorrow," he said, "I would tell my friends: 'Be quiet, I don't know how they will do, but be sure the Yankees will do it once more.'"

When Clemenceau got home shortly before 6, to take a long rest before starting tomorrow for Boston, he told members of the party that the trip to Brooklyn would live in his mind as "the most inspiring occasion I have ever attended."

RESULTS OF MINE DISASTER

Eighty-three Dead and Sixty Injured. Bodies Recovered This Morning. Death Toll May Run to a Hundred

Birmingham, Nov. 2.—Eighty-four perished and sixty were injured in an explosion in the Dolomite No. 3 coal mine yesterday, according to a statement issued by the owners.

Birmingham, Nov. 23.—All bodies were removed shortly before noon from the Dolomite mine number 3 of the Woodward Iron Company in which 475 men were trapped yesterday by a dust explosion. Company officials estimated the death toll might run close to a hundred. They are now counting the bodies and checking up. Eighty-three dead had been recovered at daybreak. There are approximately sixty injured, some of whom may die. Thirty-five of the known dead are white, and others negroes. The explosion was caused by a train of skip cars breaking away from the underground workings, and snapping an electric cable. This caused a spark that ignited the dust. The concussion rocked the earth for miles around. Weary watchers, both white and black, still huddled about the mine mouth today despite the announcement that all the living were out. On occasion watchers were rewarded by seeing the reunion of miners who had escaped from exits miles away. Stories of heroism were frequent. One foreman saved thirty men by ordering them to build brattices and shut out the after-damp. Troops are now on guard at the mine.

ALABAMA MINE DISASTER

Seventy Miners Reported Killed by Explosion

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 22.—Seventy miners were killed and 60 injured, some of them seriously, in a dust explosion in Dolomite mine, No. 3, of the Woodward Iron Company, nine miles from this city, this afternoon, which trapped 480 workers beneath the surface, according to an official statement issued here tonight by D. E. Wilson, treasurer of the company.

Daniel Harrington, United States mine rescue official stationed here, had previously sent a message to the Pittsburgh station estimating the dead at 50, with at least that number injured.

State militia is gradually assuming charge of policing the district surrounding the mouth of the pit tonight and it was stated that martial law might be called to avoid congestion about the mine owing to the influx of the curious.

According to Treasurer Wilson, many of the injured were already at their homes after receiving first aid treatment at the mouth of the mine, their hurts being only of a minor nature. Company physicians worked at top speed in emergency hospitals established on the ground at the mouth of the mine.

Mr. Wilson stated that the miners believed to be fatally injured had been removed to the Elizabeth Duncan hospital, Bessemer, near the scene of the accident.

Fire which followed the explosion hindered the work of rescue and was believed to have been responsible for many deaths. The injured among the first men rescued were removed to Bessemer hospitals.

Half of the men are white. As the work of rescue progressed reports brought to the surface grew less hopeful. One squad of workers reported seeing bodies "strewn all along the main passageway."

As darkness came women and children, white and black, crowded closer about the mine anxiously waiting in common sorrow word from the pit. The injured were being removed by rescuers, while undertakers' assistants were preparing for removal of the dead found in the entries nearest the roadway. No attempt at identification of the dead or seriously injured had been attempted, the work of emergency relief claiming first attention. All the doctors and nurses in the community had been marshalled to care for the wounded.

WILL ATTEND GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE

Columbia, Nov. 23.—Governor Harvey yesterday afternoon wired M. C. Riley, secretary of the conference of governors, his acceptance of an invitation to attend the conference to be held at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., December 14, 15 and 16, and deliver an address. The governor will speak on "The Undertow of the Crime Wave."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT LAUSANNE

All the Powers Stand Together Against Territorial Demands Made By the Turks

Lausanne, Nov. 22 (By the Associated Press)—Turkey found the great powers of Europe arrayed against her today on the question of Western Thrace, on which she demands a plebiscite, and Greece helpless and beaten by the armies of the Ottoman state, left a rather heated afternoon session of the Near Eastern conference with the feeling that she is not so abandoned as she feared.

The Turkish plenipotentiaries returned to their hotel looking dejected. One of them said: "They were all against us on the Thracian issue today but it is not yet decided; we shall probably have something more to say tomorrow."

The Bulgarian premier, Alexander Stamboulsky, explained Bulgaria's need for an outlet to the Aegean sea at Dedeagatch, already promised by treaty. Greece has admitted her obligation to grant Bulgaria port rights at Dedeagatch but has explained that her war with Turkey prevented realization until now. Stamboulsky was inclined to support the idea of making Western Thrace autonomous but the trend of the allied leaders' speeches was opposed to this.

While hostile to a plebiscite, the entente spokesmen favored demilitarization of a considerable zone on the right bank of the Maritza river, which divides Western from Eastern Thrace, so that danger of an armed conflict between the Greeks and the Turks in the future would be lessened.

The former Grecian premier, Eliphertis Venizelos, was at his best in defending the interests of his country. He frankly admitted that Greece had made mistakes, and added that she had suffered severely as a consequence of these mistakes.

The burden of the Turks' arguments was that possession of both Eastern and Western Thrace was necessary to make Constantinople safe for Turkey and prevent incursions into Turkish territory.

Lord Curzon, M. Barrere and Marquis Garroni spoke, respectively, for England, France and Italy. The American delegates did not participate in the discussions, as they deemed the question did not directly concern the United States.

The Thracian problem will be attacked again tomorrow by Ismet Pasha.

The arrival of M. Vorovsky, the Russian commissary in Rome indicated that Bolshevik Russia has accepted the invitation to come to Lausanne and discuss the problem of the Dardanelles.

Constantinople, Nov. 22 (By the Associated Press).—Lieutenant General Harrington, commander of the allied forces, has issued a stern warning to the Kemalists that any further encroachments upon Constantinople would be at their peril. Addressing a large gathering assembled to witness boxing matches between British soldiers and sailors at the auditorium of the British headquarters, he declared that the allied forces in Constantinople were a rock marked dangerous, upon which the Turks would wreck themselves if they persisted in trying the patience of the allies.

"The allies are very conciliatory," he said, "they have exercised great forbearance and restraint. Our ministers have gone to Lausanne with the same spirit of conciliation, justice and fairness. They are, however, human, and there is a limit to human nature. Those who try to exceed that limit play with fire; they would be well advised by the reference to break away."

Lausanne, Nov. 22 (By the Associated Press).—Italian support of the French position on reparations at the forthcoming Brussels conference will depend on whether Italy receives absolute equality of treatment in the Near East with France and England it was made clear by Italian spokesmen today.

Premier Mussolini plans to return to Rome tonight, convinced that his mission of demanding recognition of Italy's prestige and rights has good prospects of success and that his vigorous insistence has won over M. Poincare and Lord Curzon.

The Italians explain that the question of Italy receiving treatment on the same footing with France and England is a matter for negotiations between the entente powers rather than a subject concerning all the nations now represented at Lausanne, but Italy's prestige and legitimate economic aspirations must be recognized at the present conference by the entente countries.

WRECK ON THE SEABOARD AIR LINE

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 23.—Several persons were slightly injured when the New York-Florida Seaboard passenger train collided with an extra engine on the main line near Hagood, North Carolina, today.

GERMANY PREPARING FOR WAR

Clemenceau, Speaking For French People, Criticises the Past War Policies of the United States

New York, Nov. 21 (By the Associated Press).—The militarists in Germany already are preparing another war, Georges Clemenceau, war premier of France, declared tonight in the first address of his American tour.

"Don't you read the newspapers?" he demanded. "Don't you know what that means?"

The Tiger of France, speaking fervently before a packed house at the Metropolitan opera house, reviewed the situation in Europe, pointing to a rapprochement of the Turks and Soviet Russia as ominous war clouds.

In the meantime, he declared, Ludendorff and other German militarists were planning a coup against the democratic government.

Describing the present as a time of "greatest crisis" he urged that the United States should renew conversations with France and England which, without definitely committing this country to any set program, would present to German eyes a picture of the three unpleasant folks who faced her in the war.

He said sooner or later America would have to interest herself in the post-war affairs of Europe, because she could not continue to be comfortable and wealthy if Europe was covered with blood.

He expressed hope that the United States might establish a plan as to what was to be done in carrying out the terms of the peace treaty and join with England and France in imposing it on Germany.

He was frank in his criticism of America's post-war attitude declaring America had had a large share in imposing the peace terms and had a duty to see that they were enforced.

Challenging the worth of Germany's signature to a treaty, the Tiger declared that if France had known in 1918 that reparations would have been unpaid four years later, she would have gone on to Berlin.

The Tiger received a great burst of applause for the assertion.

M. Clemenceau, who protested that he came to America on no official mission but as a private citizen to present the truth as he saw it, declared that reparations was an American idea, because President Wilson had come forward with his famous 14 points and the armistice represented essentially the American point of view. At mention of Woodrow Wilson there was another great burst of applause. Expressing the hope that America could find some way of renewing conversations with France and England looking toward enforcement of the peace treaty, Clemenceau said:

"I don't want to speak of the league of nations. But I might, I might."

The Tiger said he did not believe in the league as a means of preventing war, but he believed in it as a means of arranging matters, deferring war and giving people time to think.

"You have seen one of the greatest dramas in the world," he said. "We are now in the greatest crisis. Nobody knows when it will end and what effect European misery may have on American prosperity."

He asked what America had made war for and what she had gained. He said America had come to the last point where she was granted time to think. No sacrifice was demanded of her except the will to assert herself as the people she had vanquished were unable to do anything just at the present moment.

M. Clemenceau, showing little sign of fatigue, spoke for nearly an hour and a half.

MRS. FELTON WAITS ON SENATE

Georgia's Woman Senator Pressing Her Claim to Seat in Senate

Washington, Nov. 20.—Georgia's "grand old lady" Mrs. W. H. Felton, first woman senator, was the star member of the cast in the opening scene today of the convening of congress. Her effort to be sworn in and sit for a day was forced over until tomorrow but in all other respects she enjoyed a thrilling debate as the congressional curtain was raised. And there was good prospect tonight that success would crown her hope of taking the oath tomorrow and becoming the first woman senator in fact as well as name, if only for a day.

The eighty-seven-year-old woman, a breath of "lavender and lace from the old South," today was all but an actual senator, occupying a seat on the senate floor for hours where she was cheered by gallery crowds and was the object of congratulatory by senators, representatives and officials who thronged about her in informal receptions. She was feted also by crowds about the senate and was photographed and filmed.

Accompanied by former Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and wearing a black bonnet, fur coat and white gloves she arrived more than an hour before the noon convening hour. Soon she was "at home" hanging up her bonnet and coat in the Democratic cloak room. She was given a chair alongside Senator Harris, Democrat, Georgia, and was the cynosure of all eyes.

Gallery crowds largely composed of women overflowing into the halls cheered and applauded the white haired woman as shortly before the senate convened, she was escorted to an ante-room to receive a huge bouquet of eighty-seven red roses.

Clasped in her lap rolled in brown paper she held her commission as senator, received two months ago by appointment upon the death of Senator Thomas E. Watson.

All in the senate paid tribute to the first woman member. She was received by Vice President Coolidge and met nearly all senators, Republicans and Democrats, as well as officials and pages. The senate had to be officially notified of the death of a senator before his successor could be received. And in accordance with unbroken precedent the senate adjourned immediately out of respect when informed of the death of Senator Watson, putting over the reception of all new senators until tomorrow.

Besides Mrs. Felton, awaiting to be sworn in was her successor, Walter F. George, elected November 7, last, and several others.

Mr. George tonight reiterated that he would adhere to his program giving Mrs. Felton an opportunity to be sworn in and sit for a day.

Senate leaders said that no objection to this program would be offered, it appeared that Mrs. Felton would be allowed to take the oath tomorrow and retire on Wednesday when Mr. George would appear officially.

A few senators, however, were said to be disposed to object to the program because of the precedent it might set. It was reported that objection from a single senator would bar Mrs. Felton and probably cause reference of her commission to the senate privileges and elections committee, or a ruling by the Vice President which would deny her the senate oath.

MONUMENT AT COWPENS

Stevenson Introduces Bill for \$30,000

Washington, Nov. 21.—Representative F. W. Stevenson today reintroduced a bill previously offered by him for the erection of a monument at Cowpens battle ground in Cherokee county, South Carolina in memory of Gen. Daniel Morgan and those who participated with him in the famous engagement, January 17, 1781. The bill sets aside \$20,000 to be used for the purpose, under the direction of the Secretary of War on condition that not more than ten acres of the battle ground to the United States on which to erect monument.

WORKING FOR CHARLESTON

Representative Logan Appears Before Navy Yard Board

Washington, Nov. 22.—Representative Logan, of South Carolina, appeared before the navy department's navy yard board today to urge the retention of the Charleston Navy Yard. Last October Acting Secretary Roosevelt ordered the yard closed, but later extended the closing order on account of labor conditions. He was later overruled by Secretary Denby.

MINE OWNERS RESPONSIBLE

Barnesboro, Penn., Nov. 22.—The coroner's jury today held the management of the Reilly Collieries company's mine number one responsible for the gas explosion that killed 77 men on November 6th, in that they failed to employ enough fire bosses and have proper ventilation.

MRS. FELTON TAKES OATH OF SENATOR

Senator-Elect George is Expected to Claim the Seat Today

Washington, Nov. 21.—Mrs. W. H. Felton, of Georgia, took the oath of office today as the first woman United States senator. Her term probably will be only for a day but the ceremony crowned with success the efforts of the 87-year-old woman to "blaze the path for American womanhood" in the senate and it was indicated that she would be content to step aside tomorrow in favor of Walter F. George, who was elected November 7 as her successor to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Watson to which vacancy Mrs. Felton was appointed last September.

The seating of Mrs. Felton attracted a crowd to the senate. She was showered with congratulations. When she was directed to proceed to the rostrum to take the oath of office, her face broke into a smile. On the arm of Senator Harris, of Georgia, and lifting her gown daintily, she walked down the center aisle and up to the Vice President's desk, where Senator Cummins, of Iowa, President pro tempore was presiding in the absence from the city of Vice President Coolidge.

As Senator Cummins motioned her to raise her right hand, she exhibited her only sign of unfamiliarity with the proceedings, waving her hand to Mr. Cummins and smiling if receiving a similar salute. Senator Harris nudged her arm, hazing her, and she then raised it, gazing intently at Senator Cummins as the oath was delivered and giving her response in a low voice.

The seating of Mrs. Felton had been expected in view of the tacit agreement of the senate leaders to interpose no objection in the face of possible technical precedents as to her status after the election on November 7 of her successor.

The principal delay was due to an address of Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, Montana, in support of her claim. This address went into the precedents involved and at first gave the impression that the Montana Senator was opposing Mrs. Felton's claims. But later Mr. Walsh swung into strong support of her position, declaring that her title was clear and that it should not be considered a favor or a chivalrous act.

At no time did Mrs. Felton exhibit any nervousness, sitting with hands folded in her lap and with eyes on the Montana senator. She ate covered and took the seat of the late Senator Watson after giving her wraps to a senate page and seeing that they were hung in the Democratic cloak room.

The address of Senator Walsh was broken by the joint session in the house chamber for the president's message and Mrs. Felton attended. She then returned to the senate where Senator Walsh concluded his address and she was sworn in. After receiving the oath she returned to her seat on the floor and watched the routine proceedings with a keen eye.

Before going to the capitol today Mrs. Felton went to the White House and paid her respects to President Harding.

It is understood that Senator-elect George will present his claim to the seat tomorrow after Mrs. Felton has answered one roll call and perhaps delivered a brief address.

ARM TORN OFF

Harold Lumley Loses Arm in Corn Shredder

Greenwood, Nov. 21.—Harold Lumley, former student at the Citadel and Erskine College, and a noted baseball player during his college course, had his left arm torn off at the elbow today while feeding a corn shredder at the farm of Henderson Stewart, near Cornacopa. He was carried to a local hospital, where his arm was amputated immediately after the accident.

During the past season Mr. Lumley was one of the catchers on the Greenwood team in the Carolina League.

While feeding corn stalks into the shredder which he operated his arm was caught in the machinery and mangled before the shredder could be stopped. Since the World War, when he served as a first lieutenant, Mr. Lumley has farmed near Cornacopa, being one of the most prominent farmers of this county.

ARM IS LACERATED IN PEANUT HULLER

Alken Nov. 21.—While removing the trash from a peanut huller Monday afternoon the right hand and arm of the overseer on the Daniel Crossland place, James Lybrand, was so badly lacerated that physicians deemed it necessary to amputate the forearm and hand at Aiken Hospital last night.

Mr. Lybrand had repeatedly placed his hand in the choke box previously, and believed he could act quick enough to avert injury.