

# 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.

Sumter, S. C., Saturday, December 16, 1922

VOL. LIII. NO. 36

## DAUGHERTY IMPEACHMENT HEARING

### Opening Session of House Judiciary Committee Marred by Frequent Clashes

Washington, Dec. 12.—Frequent clashes between Chairman Volstead of the house judiciary committee and Jackson H. Ralston, counsel for Representative Keller, marred the opening of the committee hearing on Mr. Keller's impeachment proceedings against Attorney General Daugherty. Attorney Ralston told the committee he was not ready to proceed with the hearing in the order presented, because it was "absurd and precedent" and "absolutely without precedent." Mr. Volstead declared the committee had already been "stalled off and wanted to proceed in an orderly manner." After a lengthy argument Mr. Ralston announced that he was ready to proceed on a single specification, saying that other attorneys would present other specifications.

## GOING AFTER DAUGHERTY

### Counsel Ralston Serves Notice on Committee That Case Cannot be Smothered

Washington, Dec. 13.—Jackson H. Ralston, counsel for Representative Keller, Republican of Minnesota, in the impeachment proceedings against Attorney General Daugherty today served notice on the house judiciary committee that he would insist on his right before the committee even if he had to go to the house of representatives. George W. Wickham, former attorney general, and Samuel Gompers, the labor leader, were the chief witnesses summoned today. Gompers testified that the American Federation of Labor had authorized the employment of counsel to aid Representative Keller. He said he protested to Attorney General Daugherty against employing William J. Burns, as head of the investigating department.

## Morrow Remains in Asylum

### Lunatic Who Imagines He is Heir to Gould's Millions Fails to Obtain Release

Columbia, Dec. 12.—W. Gould Morrow, who appealed to the governor of Virginia for aid in getting him out of the State Hospital here, telling the governor of Virginia that he is the foster son of the late Jay Gould, of New York, failed to get his release by legal proceedings when his habeas corpus petition was argued before Judge Mauldin yesterday. The court dismissed the petition. Morrow claimed that he was held illegally, though he has been a patient at the hospital for eighteen years. Last week new commitment papers were issued against him, and he is held under these. The hospital authorities hold that Morrow is a dangerous man. He told Governor Harvey and a special committee of investigation, at the hospital last week, that he was the owner of the Jerome Hotel and one of the "skyscrapers" in Columbia. He labors under the impression that he is being sought by persons who would take his life to get his money. He was brought to the hospital from Washington, D. C.

## Fire in Spartanburg

### Two Department Stores Damaged \$75,000

Spartanburg, Dec. 12.—Fire originating in the cook stove of the Y. M. C. A. cafeteria, over the Hobbs-Henderson department store on east Main street, broke out at 12:45 a. m. today and before it was brought under control at 2:05 had done estimated damage of \$75,000 to goods in the Hobbs-Henderson company, the Efrid Department store, the Kress Five and Ten Cent store and the Woolworth Five and Ten Cent store. The damage was confined to water and smoke in the stores.

## MAY CONSOLIDATE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS

Washington, Dec. 13.—Consolidation of the war and navy departments into one department of national defense was definitely recommended to the president by a commission appointed to prepare a plan for government reorganization.

## STRENGTH OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

### The Farmers' Organization Has the Power to Combat and Defeat Price Manipulation by Manufacturers at Home and Abroad

The Atlanta Journal has been printing a series of articles on the theory and practice of the Georgia Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association and the co-operative marketing of cotton in general. These articles are being written by Edwin Camp, a member of the editorial staff of The Journal. Below is printed one of these articles:

(By Edwin Camp.)  
In Sunday's Journal was discussed the 130-point decline in seven days in the price of cotton, and it was shown that such temporary crashes in prices have little effect on farmers who are members of the co-operative selling organizations though they are disastrous to the so-called and mis-called "independent" producers.

Here is something in the nature of a great white light on the causes behind such temporary declines, the quotation being from the London Times of October 21: "The European cotton trade is faced with the question of whether it would not be wise to close down the spinning of American cotton altogether for a brief period, say a month. That would tend to bring down the price of American cotton. The rise in cotton this week, however, reassuring to those who have bought yarn, or to holders of stocks of yarn, is certainly not favorable to business in cloth at present."

Most persons know that the London Times is perhaps the greatest newspaper in the world; that it is exceptionally careful and conservative in what it prints, especially concerning financial and trade matters. You may be sure, then, that this quotation is an understatement rather than an exaggeration of the tempest and acts of the British spinners.

Has Happened Before  
The thing hinted by The Times newspaper has happened often before. When cotton has got higher than the British spinners care to have it they have ceased buying temporarily, if necessary throwing their mills on part time or shutting down completely for such periods as were necessary to break the price.

Unorganized farmers are unable to combat such tactics. They have not the trade information, at hand, they have not the credit necessary. Ninety per cent of them must sell the fruit of their year's labor as soon as it is ginned, regardless of the state of the market. The other ten per cent are like nothing so much as children in the dark. If, after holding, they sell at good prices, it is good luck; if they sell at poor prices, it is hard luck. Blind luck in either event. But the co-operatives, having the financial backing of the great banks, which see ideal security in loans to them, having further the financial backing of the United States government, which sees them as great agencies for the betterment of the farmer and, therefore, of the whole nation, and further having the guidance of the best minds in the cotton trade, are ideally able to meet such actions by the spinners.

The temporary cessation of spinning in order to break the price of cotton is nothing immoral. There is no use to rail against it, as unfair, even though it is an attempt to get cotton for less than it is worth by thwarting temporarily the justly-famous and little understood law of supply and demand, it is just business. True, in its workings it has many a time meant poverty for the farmers forced to sell when the price has been beaten down for the moment, only to soar again when the mills had got what they wanted at the bottom.

Individuals Helpless  
Unorganized farmers, I repeat, are helpless against such tactics. But the great co-operatives are not.

They have their agents in textile centers. They know the state of the trade. They know as much as anyone can know about the world demand for the year and the world supply for the year. They can carry their cotton indefinitely. So they can meet the spinner at his own game, and beat him. When mills are not running, they are losing money. Fixed expenses do not cease; depreciation keeps up its gnawing at the very heart of the enterprise; the capital invested, is yielding no return save the bitter fruit of loss.

When the spinners throw their mills on part time or shut them down for the sole purpose of breaking the price of the raw material, they are playing a desperate and costly game. They can win at it, as they have often won at it, when they have only the individual farmers to deal with.

But they cannot win against financially strong organizations controlling a considerable proportion of the world crop and know-

## FRANCE WILL USE FORCE IF NECESSARY

### Premier Poincare Will Tell Parliament That France Retains Right to Collect German Debt by Force

Paris, Dec. 13.—France retains the right to use free hand in seizing security for the German debt, Premier Poincare will announce when parliament resumes debate on the foreign policy. He will refrain, however, from giving details or specifying what the policy will be. He told interviewers that he never had said he thought of occupying the Ruhr district, declaring he did not know exactly what steps would be taken. He said the time for threats without acts had passed and France was fully resolved to act.

French cabinet today approved Premier Poincare's attitude at the London conference and also agreed with him regarding the declarations he will make Friday in parliament.

A man has lived in Philadelphia 51 years but we can't tell you why.

ing as much as they know about world supply and world requirements.

The American co-operatives in eight states this year control about one-ninth of the American crop. It is likely that they will control about one-third next fall, for the marvelous success they are achieving is recruiting their membership every day.

And when they do control, say, one-third of the American production, you will see no further effort by British spinners to break the price temporarily by curtailing consumption for a month or so.

The price will become more and more stabilized; more and more it will be a fairly steady expression of the reaction of demand on supply.

This is all the farmers have any right to ask, that they shall be assured a fair price, a price fair to themselves, to the spinners and the peoples of the world who depend on farmer and spinner for a necessity of life.

They have never got it in the past, not even when cotton was selling for 40 cents.

A Puzzled Reader  
A reader who was interested in the preceding articles in this series asks how the co-operative principle can be fair to all the farmers. "You say," he says, "The co-operatives sell gradually with the market. Won't that give some farmers more for their cotton than others will get? Won't there be some sort of favoritism in it?"

The reader doesn't understand the fundamental principle. It centers in the word "pooling." All the cotton handled by each of the state associations is gathered into pools. There are very many different grades of cotton, varying according to color, classification and staple length. Some spinners use one sort, others the other sorts. The difference in price when middling is quoted at 25 cents runs nearly 20 cents. That is, a poor grade of cotton barely spinnable will be worth only 7 or 8 cents, middling will be worth 25 cents and a higher grade will bring 27 cents or 28.

These pools are made up of the different grades of cotton handled by the association. From Uncle Reuben Smith's farm in Pike county twelve bales of cotton of three different grades. Uncle Reuben's cotton at that moment loses all contact with itself and with him. He gets receipts for four bales of each of the three grades specified, draws \$60.00 a bale advance from the association and waits till the end of the cotton year for final statement. Each set of bales is put with other cotton of the same grade held by the association. Let us say four are good middling, four are middling and four are low middling.

Averages are Struck  
When the association finishes selling its year's cotton, the price obtained for every bale of cotton in every single grade is averaged. (Don't read this to mean that an average is struck of the prices for all grades; the average is struck for each grade.) And settlement is made for every bale in each grade on the basis of the average price obtained for that grade during the season.

## TURKS BLAME EUROPE FOR MASSACRES

### Interference With Internal Affairs of Turkey by Russia and Other Nations Caused All the Trouble Says Ismet

Lausanne, Dec. 12.—Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, dashed the hopes of the Near East conference for a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the protection of minorities in Turkey, when, in an address at this afternoon's session, he insisted upon an exchange of the Greek populations in Anatolia for the Turks in Macedonia. He demanded exclusion of all foreign interference in Turkey, which he said would protect the remaining minorities as the Turks had other nationals when they kept out of politics and were not stirred up by outside influences.

Ismet declared Turkey would not accept Lord Curzon's proposal to have the League of Nations administer the affairs of the minorities, as that would mean the foreign powers would continue their interference in Turkish affairs and encourage the minorities to appeal to the League of Nations. This plan, he asserted, would result in the exploitation of minorities for political ends under "the lying cloak of humanitarianism."

The Turkish chief delegate reviewed the entire history of Turkey from the time of the conquest of Constantinople. The Turks, he said, had lived peacefully with the Greeks and Armenians until a hundred years ago when the Russians began agitating against the Mohammedans under the pretense that Russia was the protector of orthodox Christians in Turkey.

He charged Russia with being responsible for the attack. Gladstone made on Turkey in behalf of the Armenians and maintained that the so-called Turkish atrocities against Armenians frequently had been in the nature of reprisals for pogroms perpetrated by the Armenians through encouragement from Russia, which wanted some excuse for invading Turkey.

"The Armenians brought the massacres on themselves," Ismet Pasha declared.  
Lord Curzon replied in a spirited manner to Ismet saying the conference was dealing with the affairs of peoples in the greatest distress and must find a solution for the problem of the miserable refugees, without regard for ancient history, and must form a treaty which will protect these unhappy people. He called the attention of the conference to the fact that Ismet Pasha had not mentioned the difficulties of the minorities in Turkey, which Curzon had presented at the opening of today's session, but had devoted himself to his story and an attack on the League of Nations, which might be useful to Turkey.

Lausanne, Dec. 13.—Turkey today refused to assign any special part of Turkey as an Armenian national home, at the session of the Near East peace conference. They declared this to be merely a new attempt to dismember Turkey. He also asserted that Turkey would not accept any regulation of the rights of minorities by an international commission.

Lord Curzon warned Ismet that Turkey would be without sympathy anywhere if the conference broke down over the question of rights of minorities.

Ismet asserted that the Greeks and Armenians were unhappy because they put themselves in an aggressive position and had been supported by other countries in resisting the authority of the Turkish government.

Rural photographer writes to say since hunting began he has made a fortune on six stuffed rabbits.

would have got if he had sold independently.

The reasons are three-fold:  
First: The cotton has been correctly graded by Uncle Reuben's agent instead of by the buyers' agent.

Second: Uncle Reuben gets the profits that would otherwise have gone to three or more middle-men, from which, of course, must be deducted the pro rate expense of the association in handling it.

Third: The association, avoiding selling during the dumping periods of very low prices, has by gradual selling obtained its average price which is several cents higher than the actual average price of the year.  
Uncle Reuben acting independently would have had to do one of two things:  
Either sell as soon as he had ginned, if he were unable or unwilling to hold;  
Or, if he were able and willing to hold, to guess when to sell.  
A little investigation will show you that farmers are poor guessers.

## LONDON CONFERENCE A FAILURE

### Premiers of Entente Powers So Far Apart on Reparation Question That Agreement Seems Impossible

London, Dec. 12 (By the Associated Press).—The collapse of the allied premiers negotiations here, it is becoming evident, was even more complete than at first supposed, since the one outstanding development, which had been seized upon by the optimists, namely the scrapping of the Balfour note by Great Britain, is now said to have been acclaimed prematurely.

Prime Minister Bonar Law admitted as much in the house of commons this afternoon, and from other sources it is learned that the haste on the part of the continental press to consider Lord Balfour's utterance as a thing of the past is unwarranted.

It is stated that Mr. Bonar Law, in talking with the other allied premiers, only indicated that Lord Balfour's principle (refusal to consider any remission of the war debts) could be superseded as Great Britain's contribution to a general European settlement of the war debts and reparations questions, but with a definite gain for Britain in view and not merely because she wished to be generous.

The British policy is said to be centered on reestablishment of trade and commerce, stabilization of exchange, and bringing to an end the almost continuous allied conferences and disputes over reparations and war debts.

The pessimists believe such stabilization of Europe's economic life would not be realized through Britain's cancellation of the debts due her if at the same time the French were permitted to carry out coercive measures to obtain their indemnity from Germany.

According to the official view, the British are willing to make great sacrifices, but the other allies must also sacrifice some of their interests.  
Unless Great Britain sees an ultimate gain through the policy of cancellation, it is stated, the government could not carry out such a program, for the British taxpayers would rebel at having to shoulder the debts without benefit.

Berlin, Dec. 12 (By the Associated Press).—Official German quarters were disinclined today to discuss the failure of the allied premiers to arrive at a decision on the reparations question, as authentic information regarding the nature of their deliberations was lacking here.

The comment as a discouraging symptom, but it is not generally syndicated as a misfortune for Germany, inasmuch as it is believed the present denouement may act as an effective deterrent to Premier Poincare's plans for the occupation of the Ruhr.

Washington, Dec. 12 (By the Associated Press).—The United States has not been approached, directly or indirectly, in regard either to cancellation of the French war debt or American participation with allied premiers in the discussion of German reparations, according to an officially authorized statement today at the state department.

Outside of this statement, no comment was forthcoming in official quarters on press advices from London telling of the British intention to sound out the Washington government with relation to French debt cancellation as a possible means for solving the conflict of views among the premiers which caused postponement of the council meeting over the year end.

Earlier in the day the statement was authorized at the White House that the reparations tangle was viewed by the Washington government as "one of the most acute European difficulties." It was added that the Washington administration had not lacked an intimate picture of the situation abroad nor been unconcerned or active with relation to problems pressing for solution in the interest of world stability. It was not indicated, however, that the activities referred to bore directly or indirectly upon the immediate situation in London.

Pending some further light as to the exact nature of proposals said to be coming to Washington from London in regard to cancellation of the French debt to Great Britain and the United States the most official expression of American views in that regard indicated that the Washington government looks upon the allied debt matter as now in the hands of congress and outside the field of diplomatic agreement. Creation of the debt re-funding commission is known to be viewed by high administration officials as having had that effect.

Proposal that women get a new husband every three years will not be popular because some would get lonely between husbands.

## PARLIAMENT OF IRISH IN SESSION

### Governor General Healy Outlines His Policy to Joint Session of Two Houses

Dublin, Dec. 12 (By the Associated Press).—The two houses of the Irish parliament met today in joint session, at which Governor General Healy outlined the legislative program prepared by the cabinet of the Irish Free State.

The governor general also read a message he had received from King George.

The legislative program was more extensive than had been anticipated. It covered the subject of the electoral franchise, reform of judicial system, regularizing the civil police and the national army, compensation for damage and the questions of land purchase, patent laws and copyright. Special interest attached to the promise of a bill in pursuance of the pledge given by Michael Collins granting amnesty to the members of the British forces engaged in military operations prior to the truce.

Professor Michael Hayes, speaker of the dail or chamber of deputies, presided over the joint meeting. Governor General Healy stood beside the speaker to deliver his address but before beginning the pronouncement he read in impressive tones the message he had received from the king.

The entire assembly applauded at the conclusion of the governmental address.  
It said: "It is my earnest hope that by faithful observance by all sides of the pact so concluded, peace and prosperity in Ireland may be secured. In the spirit of that settlement I have chosen you to be the first representative of the crown in the Irish Free State."

"With all my heart I pray that the blessing of God may rest upon you and the ministers of the Irish Free State in the difficult task committed to your charge."

It was noted as a remarkable fact that a member of the labor party in either house attended the joint session. Later when the senate and the governor general had retired, the labor members appeared.

Tom Johnson, the labor leader explained the absence of the labor members as being due to a desire to avoid anything in the nature of a scene. The labor members thought something might arise to provoke a protest and believed it would be more tactful to stay away.

Governor General Healy's reply to the message from the king was as follows:  
"I have the honor to acknowledge the gracious message by which your majesty has inaugurated the self-governing dominion of the Irish Free State."

"The terms of the message will touch all hearts, while the thought which inspired it must everywhere evoke the admiration of men of good will. May I, too, humbly join your majesty in beseeching the Almighty that the reign of freedom now established in Ireland will bring early peace and assured prosperity, as well as lasting reconciliation between the British and Irish nations."

Thanks for the governor general's address and approval of the measures were moved by the members who took occasion to assure the government that the rank and file of the membership would support all the government's measures for repression of the Irregular's campaign.

## NO TRACE OF AVIATORS

### American Machines Fly Over Portion of Mexico

Nogales, Ariz., Dec. 17.—No trace of the missing aviators was reported here tonight by Capt. R. G. Ervin, who returned with four planes from the interior of Mexico, where they scouted today in their search for Col. Francis Marshall and Lieut. C. L. Webber.  
No attempts were made to land in Mexico, he announced. The squadron flew low and "skimmed" a wide area, eighty miles across the border. The planes crossed the border not far from Nogales, Capt. Ervin stated, and then turned south to Magdalena, then turned west for a distance of sixty miles, and returning, reentered the United States near Ruby, west of Nogales, late this afternoon.

## RURAL CREDITS STRONGER THAN SHIP SUBSIDY

### Friends of Farmers in Congress Surprise Proponents of Administration Bill to Subsidize Shipping Trust

Washington, Dec. 12.—The administration bill to extend government aid to the merchant marine was drawn into a serious tangle with rural credits and bonus legislation today in the senate.

After the advocates of early action for relief of the farmer had counted noses and announced they had a majority in favor of enacting such legislation ahead of the ship bill, the Republican leaders conceded on the senate floor that the ship measure sponsored by President Harding would have to be laid aside whenever a rural credits bill was ready.

Earlier in the day two senate committees had held hearings concurrently, receiving many suggestions for agricultural relief and hearing the authors of several credits proposals which already are pending in congress.

On the senate floor both Senators Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi, and Simmons, Democrat, North Carolina, offered rural credits bills, the former attempting without success to attach the Lenoir-Anderson bill to the annual treasury appropriation bill and Senator Simmons offering an agricultural measure of his own as an amendment to the shipping bill.

Senator Simmons also presented again the soldiers' bonus bill vetoed by President Harding, and told the senate he wanted to see whether the country would vote a bonus to shipping interests before it helped the farmer and the former service man.

Senator Simmons called the Lenoir-Anderson measure "a little pop-gun bill."  
"This is no time for pop-gun legislation," said Senator Simmons, picturing the plight of the farmer. "The conditions should be met adequately. I serve notice that if it is proposed to bring forth a mere temporary expedient I shall not support it."

The shipping bill, which had been laid aside in favor of the treasury appropriation measure, was taken up late in the day and Chairman Jones of the commerce committee proceeded with the opening statement in behalf of the legislation.  
Senator Jones urged the senate "to pass on the measure on its merits" and declared election results "afforded no more argument for laying the bill aside for abandonment of the whole administration program."

## CITY COUNCIL MEETING

### Auction Sales by Merchants Discussed. Routine Business Transacted

The regular meeting of council was held in the council chamber Tuesday night, there being present Councilmen Raffield and McLeod for the first part of the meeting. Mayor Jennings coming in later in the evening. The minutes of the special meeting of December 6th were read and approved. The clerk read reports from the city physician, Civic League nurse and police department for the month of November which were received as information.

Mayor Jennings stated that he had received a report that some merchants of the city were conducting auction sales at this season of the year and possibly shipping into the city merchandise to be disposed of under such auction in connection with their own stocks; that this practice had a bad influence upon the trade, and worked a hardship upon other merchants. He stated that as there is no provision made in the license ordinance for merchants disposing of merchandise at auction, nor is there any provision for any one but a merchant, disposing of merchandise at auction in the city of Sumter, he was in favor of fixing a license of \$10 per day on all merchants selling their stocks at auction sales, this to apply to individual or firm selling merchandise of any description at auction in the city of Sumter.

Councilman McLeod was not in favor of charging a merchant of Sumter an additional license for auction sales where a regular yearly license had been paid by such merchant.  
Councilman Raffield agreed with Councilman McLeod, and no change was made in the present license ordinance.  
After a general discussion of routine matters, council adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The annual naval bill was reported to the house today and contains a request that the president seek to bring small war craft and air craft within the scope of the naval limitation agreement. The bill carries two hundred and ninety-three million dollars.

## MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR ACQUITTED

### His Former Stenographer Loses Damage Suit For Breach of Promise and Seduction

Oxford, Miss., Dec. 11.—A verdict for the defendant was returned by a jury in United States district court here early tonight in the trial of the suit of Miss Frances Cleveland Birkhead, stenographer against Lee M. Russell, governor of Mississippi, for damages based on charges of seduction and other serious allegations.

The verdict—the climax of one of the most sensational lawsuits ever filed in a Mississippi court—was returned at 6:08 o'clock, just 26 minutes after the arguments were concluded, instructions given and the case submitted.

Neither of the principals was in the court room when the jury presented its verdict. Governor Russell with Mrs. Russell went to the home of his brother—immediately after the jury retired. Members of his counsel also had left the court room. Miss Birkhead and her attorneys left at the same time for their hotel. And the crowd which for a week had packed the court room to its capacity had passed from the building, evidently in the belief that no immediate verdict was in prospect. Several newspaper men, court attaches and a handful of the more determined of those who had followed the trial during its week of sensational factuality, remained more than a score of men—remained when the jury filed in with its verdict.

It contained, only the seven words: "We, the jury, find for the defendant."

## New Building For University

### Legislature to Be Asked For Additional Appropriations

Columbia, Dec. 14.—Money with which to erect the woman's dormitory at the University, and to establish schools of journalism and traffic management is to be asked of the legislature, which meets in January, by the trustees of the University, according to decisions reached by the board at the regular December meeting here yesterday. The board went thoroughly into the University budget for 1923.

President Melton was instructed to prepare a tentative course of study for the two proposed new schools. This school of traffic management will cover railroad and steamboat rate making and other subjects connected with transportation and commerce. For each school there would be one professor. It is pointed out that there is great need for instruction in journalism and also that there is a great demand for traffic experts.

There are 125 women students at the University this year, and the dormitory equipment for them is wholly inadequate. It was pointed out at the trustee meeting yesterday, the 1922 legislature made a small appropriation for the drawing of plans for the women's dormitory, and the trustees hope the general assembly will this year provide the funds for the erection of the building.

Reports made by President W. D. Melton to the trustees yesterday showed that the enrollment this year is the greatest in the history of the University. There are already 836 students on the rolls, and President Melton stated that indications are it will reach 750 with the opening of the second semester after Christmas. Of the total enrollment 137 are law students.

Attending the trustee meeting were Governor Harvey, State Superintendent of Education John E. Swearingin, August Kohr and W. J. Carrickall, Columbia; B. A. Wood, Charleston; J. Gordon Hughes, Union; Dr. R. O. McCutcheon, of Bishopville, and James H. Sullivan, of Laurens.

## NO MORE LIQUOR PERMITS

### State Health Officer Haynes Will Obey State Law

Columbia, Dec. 13.—Dr. James A. Haynes, state health officer, announced today that hereafter he will discontinue the issuance of endorsements of requests for whiskey to be used for medicinal purposes. There is a conflict between state and federal laws, as to the issuance of permits, and the state law being the stricter, prohibiting druggists to honor whiskey prescriptions. Dr. Haynes states that he will observe the stricter law, under a recent ruling of the United States supreme court, to the effect that where two laws conflict the stricter is to be observed.

King Boris of Bulgaria was robbed of \$135, all he had. The king business has been slack lately.