

STATE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS SINE DIE

FINAL CURTAIN OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RINGS DOWN ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

INCOME TAX LAW IS PASSED

Governor Cooper Approves Appropriation Bill Which Was Really Last Work of the Body.

Columbia. Ending perhaps its longest session, the South Carolina general assembly adjourned sine die Sunday afternoon, the senate at 3:45 o'clock and the house of representatives at 3:33 o'clock.

Just before adjournment the governor notified the two houses of his approval of the general appropriation bill carrying an aggregate of \$5,539,106.04 and a levy of seven mills. This is a decrease of \$28,029.25, or approximately 15 1/2 per cent, of the appropriations for 1921. The levy last year was 12 mills.

The general assembly had been in continuous session since early Saturday morning, and the officers, members and attaches of both bodies were thoroughly fatigued when final adjournment came Sunday afternoon. The spirit of levity which characterized the closing hours of former general assemblies was entirely lacking this year; there was too much work piled up to indulge in horseplay, except sporadically.

The engrossing department did an herculean job. The young women and the solicitors connected with that branch of legislative activity worked from 10 o'clock Saturday morning until the legislature adjourned. The work was so exacting and so thoroughly fatiguing that many efforts were made to adjourn both houses Saturday night, but without avail. The majority of the members were determined to stay until all the business was completed and they could go home for good.

Throughout the long vigil the clerks and attaches of both houses and a handful of members of both bodies were in constant attendance, keeping company with the half dozen newspaper correspondents who had continually to nurse the general assembly in its somnolent hours.

The conferees on the general appropriation bill worked incessantly until the final sheet of the measure was sent to the engrossing department. The act was completed just before the report of the committee was sent to the general assembly at 1:30 o'clock.

The senate adopted the report with very little debate, but it took the house of representatives just two hours to concur in the conference report. A spirited effort, led by Edgar A. Brown, of Barnwell, was made to adjourn debate, or reject the measure in the house, but this proved unavailing.

There has been resentment among the farmer members of the house because the house conferees on the general appropriations bill were all lawyers, and they blazed into open revolt on the floor of the house in the discussion of the amendment to the measure. The house conferees consisted of E. T. Hughes, of Marion, a lawyer; Claud N. Sapp, of Columbia, a lawyer; and Eugene S. Bleasde, of Newberry, a lawyer, and, on the part of the senate, Senator H. H. Gross, of Dorchester, planter and banker; Senator Thomas B. Pearce, of Richland, wholesale merchant; and W. S. Rogers, of Spartanburg, insurance man.

The claim was that the interest of the farmers, who have 54 representatives in the lower body, were not sufficiently safeguarded. It had been whispered that there was a movement among the farmer members to organize and reject the bill, but, after consideration debate, opposition melted away and the report of the conference committee was adopted.

Both the house and senate accepted the report of the conference committee fixing a state income tax law.

Under the agreement finally reached every person who pays a federal income tax must also make a return to

By a vote of 20 to 16 the senate killed the Wightman bill to abolish the state board of public welfare. Senator Wightman asked that a vote be taken without debate as he was willing for that and at his suggestion the bill was killed.

The measure by Senators Laney and Bethea to authorize the superintendent of the state penitentiary to sign the cotton co-operative marketing association was passed and sent to the house after a motion to strike out the enacting words had been lost by a vote of 31 to 2.

Governor Cooper signed the Miller railroad commission bill creating a new railroad commission of seven members and abolishing the existing railroad and public service commissions. All the powers of the two old commissions are vested in the new body and additional powers.

Under the terms of the act the present members of the old railroad commission will remain as members of the new body until their term expires and Frank Shealy will remain chairman until his term expires. No provision is made for the members of the public service commission.

By an overwhelming vote of 39 to 10 the senate at the day session killed the luxury tax bill on motion of Senator Hamilton of Chester to strike out the enacting words.

The bill was taken up soon after the morning session was begun and Senator Johnston's amendments which were offered were read, but action on them was deferred. These amendments struck out automobiles, perfumes, cologne and a number of other articles as well as reduced the tax on all other articles in the bill to one-half as originally provided. They were not acted upon, however.

the state and pay one-third of the amount paid the government of the United States to the state. Corporations are affected as well as individuals, with the exception of insurance companies, which are exempted. Other exemptions include federal enrollees and state employees.

The Goodwin resolution, which was passed by the senate last week, met with some little opposition in the house, a number of members contending that it was foolish to so attempt to fix any definite hour of adjournment when no one knows exactly when the annual appropriation bill will be finally agreed upon. Thomas S. McMillan of Charleston and John B. Greer of Greenville spoke in favor of the resolution. While J. K. Owens of Bennettsville opposed the measure on the floor. An amendment proposed by Representative F. G. Harris of Spartanburg, to strike out the provision in the resolution preventing the running back of the clock also furnished a minor contest and was killed after brief debate. Representative W. R. Bradford of York spoke against the amendment on the grounds that the general assembly should not work on Sunday. The resolution in its unamended form was then agreed to.

Governor Cooper signed a number of acts passed by the present general assembly, chief among them being the Bleasde law to prohibit carnivals or like tented shows from exhibiting in South Carolina except at state and county fairs, and then when no gambling devices or games of chance are allowed. This act does not effect changes, as they may be licensed for 48 hours at any one place in the state. Chautauques, "Billy Sundays," dog and pony shows are not affected, the entire object being to rid the state of carnivals.

The text of the carnival act, which became law with the signature of the governor, follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of South Carolina, That on and after the approval of this act, no carnivals and no traveling shows exhibiting and tents shall be allowed licenses or allowed to exhibit within this state; Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to circuses, which may be licensed for a time not exceeding 48 hours at one place in any one year; and provided, further, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to chautauques and carnivals at state and county fairs; Provided, That only carnivals to which no games of chance or gambling devices are attached shall be allowed to exhibit in this state, provided this shall not apply to dog and pony shows.

"Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned for not more than three months for each day said tent shows and carnivals are exhibited.

"Section 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

A general decrease of all telephone rates in the state to the charges in force January 1, 1921, is carried in the Foster telephone bill passed by the senate and agreed to in its amended form by the house and ordered enrolled for ratification. The measure therefore lacks the formal routine of ratification and the signature of the governor to become effective.

The bill as originally introduced by the house provided for a scale of minimum rates for the state, but the house judiciary committee to which the bill was referred substituted instead a measure to provide for a return to the rates in force throughout the state on January 1, 1921, prior to the last increase granted by the state railroad commission after several months of hearings and deliberations. The senate amended the bill in two important particulars, providing, first, for the reinstatement of the free interurban toll service, which the railroad commission had eliminated, and, secondly, that the telephone companies might, if they desired, appeal to the state railroad commission for any changes from the rate schedule as provided in the bill. These senate amendments were agreed to by the house without debate or opposition.

This measure in reinstating the January, 1921, rate schedule provides for decreases in practically every city and town in the state, with the exception of one, in which the commission in drawing up its new schedule reduced the charges to make them conform to the rates in other exchanges of the same size in the state.

The house of representatives, by a vote of 41 to 44, sustained the governor's veto of the bill to increase the number of the members of the board of trustees of the University of South Carolina. The bill was passed almost unanimously by the house last year and was supported over the governor's objections by practically every alumnus of the institution in the house.

The Leopard chiropractic bill was sent to its legislative grave by the house of representatives by the overwhelming vote of 39 to 19, after a lengthy and very heated debate.

The bill would have provided for the creation of a board of chiropractic examiners to examine and license chiropractors for the practice of their profession in the state. Dr. E. H. Barnwell of Charleston, Dr. S. T. D. Lancaster of Spartanburg, J. W. Hanahan of Winnsboro and A. G. Kennedy of Union bore the brunt of the fight against the measure, while Claud N. Sapp of Columbia made practically the only argument in favor of the bill. James DeTreville of Colleton spoke briefly in opposition to the bill, while J. R. O'Rourke of Charleston asked that the measure be passed.

Parole For Vaughn. Lewis Vaughn, convicted of stealing an automobile in Greenville in January of this year and sentenced to serve time in jail, was given a parole during his good behavior by the governor. Vaughn was convicted before Judge Frank B. Gary.

Bank Gets Charter. The Merchants Bank of Columbia was chartered by the secretary of state with a capital stock of \$200,000. The firm will do a general banking business.



1—Former Postmaster General Will Hays leaving his last cabinet meeting to become motion picture arbiter; he's talking to Vice President Coolidge; left to right are Secretaries Mellon, Wallace, Davis, Fall, Hoover and Denby. 2—Mrs. P. Radick, Fields, Minn., with Senators Ladd (N. D.) and Norris (Neb.) on left and right; she testified before Senate Agricultural committee. 3—Prince Faud Pasha, heir to Khedive of Egypt.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Warren G. Harding Completes His First Year as President of United States.

FALL AND WALLACE IN CLASH

American Government Declines to Participate in Genoa Conference—Lloyd George's Threatened Resignation—Fourteenth Canadian Parliament Opened—Fiume Fumes Again.

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN
WARREN G. HARDING at noon of March 4 completed his first year as President of the United States. He was asked for an expression regarding the accomplishments of his administration to date and authorized this statement:

"The record of the administration speaks for itself; it would be a poor administration that required the executive to speak for it."

At an entertainment by the National Press club in honor of the first official birthday the President said:

"The long step toward getting back toward normal ways of government would seem to me to have been the achievement of the year."

Representative Fess of Ohio, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, made in the house a speech setting forth in detail the accomplishments of the year from the Republican viewpoint. He dwelt on economics, actual and prospective. He said that the United States would be the only government in the world living within its revenues next year. If it could keep within the estimates outlined by the administration. Reviewing the work of the arms conference, he said: "I challenge the record to produce a greater achievement in the history of diplomacy."

Democratic members then proceeded to tear to pieces the Fess eulogy from their standpoint. Cordell Hull, chairman of the Democratic national committee, also took issue with the Fess statement. His general position is that while the Republican congress has enacted a multiplicity of unimportant laws and the arms conference provided for a limited program of naval reduction the Republican party has failed to carry out its major promises made in the campaign of 1920.

Now, in the house debate over the administration's statement of economics Fess talked exactly as if he believed everything he said and the Democrats talked back exactly as if they believed everything they said. And the taxpayer in the gallery knew that everybody couldn't be telling the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The upshot was that Representative Byrns of Tennessee, ranking Democratic member of the appropriations committee, secured the passage of a resolution calling upon the President to inform the house in what way the savings had been made, from what particular appropriations and in what specific amounts. Thereupon the President instructed General Daves of the budget bureau to prepare a complete statement covering the entire situation. One thing at least stands out clearly: Nobody doubts that "H—l and Maria" Daves will give the facts and figures as they are.

President and Mrs. Harding left Washington Wednesday evening by train for St. Augustine, Fla. The presidential party included Attorney General Daugherty, Speaker Gillett, Undersecretary of State Fletcher, Brigadier General Sawyer, his personal physician, and George B. Christian, his secretary. Mr. Christian said the President would occupy his time in "rest and recreation." In Florida for a week or so.

PITCHED battle between the Interior and Agricultural departments which has long been watched by official Washington with absorbing interest has now become "public" through a statement by Secretary Fall

INCREASE IN OIL PRODUCTION

United States and Mexico Now Producing Almost 90 Per Cent of Petroleum Consumed.

New York.—The world's production of petroleum last year is estimated in the summary of the American Petroleum Institute at 750,000,000 barrels. This compares with 694,854,000 barrels reported by the United States Geological survey for 1920.

that he had protested to President Harding against the circulation of "vicious propaganda emanating from the Department of Agriculture." The battle, in brief, is over legislation, pending and prospective, which would transfer the forest service from the Agriculture department to the Interior department and practically turn over the development of the natural resources of Alaska to the Interior department, with responsibility to the President. This battle is not a petty quarrel between two cabinet members. Some of the old-timers take it so seriously as to predict the resignation of one or the other of the secretaries. Moreover, the battle is significant as indicating the difficulties that lie in the way of the proposed reorganization of all the executive departments.

Until 1905 the Interior department controlled all the public lands. The national forests were then created for the application of scientific lumbering and grazing and the forest service was established to administer them. The Interior department retained control of the remaining public lands and the ten national parks, established for recreational purposes. In the national forests the Interior department is charged with the execution of all laws "relating to surveying, prospecting, locating, appropriating, entering, reconveying or patenting of public lands and to the granting of rights of way amounting to easements." The national forests now number 108 in 21 states and territories and contain about 242,200 square miles. The national parks now number 19 and contain 10,859 square miles.

The national park service was created in 1916 to administer the national parks under the secretary of the Interior. The Agricultural department then began a campaign in print, and from the platform, for the transfer of the national park service to the Agricultural department. It also set up the national forests as recreational rivals of the national parks.

Then came the proposed reorganization of the executive departments, approved by the President. Under this reorganization, the Interior department would become practically a public works department. One contemplated transfer is that of the forest service from the Agricultural department.

On top of "this came the concern about the plight of Alaska, which is not prospering. "Too much bureaucratic government" was one cry that was raised. It is now proposed to take Alaska out of the hands of the many bureaus and hand it over to the Interior department for administration and development. The secretary is already building the government Alaskan railroad and controls the oil and mineral deposits in the national forests. The two big national forests in Alaska are the Tongass and Chugach, containing 220,000 acres. Secretary Fall approves this disposition of Alaska. It has been announced that President Harding will visit Alaska this summer to get first-hand information. It was planned that Secretary Fall should be in the presidential party.

Naturally the Department of Agriculture is not pleased with this program. The American Forestry association has sent out much "literature" protesting against it. Some of it is pretty strong. The gist of it is that the transfer of the national forests means their exploitation by "private interests." Anybody, Secretary Fall says, is being held up to "exaggeration, public abuse and private calumny."

THE United States has formally declined the invitation of the allied powers to participate in the European financial and economic conference which is now set for April 10 at Genoa. The declaration runs from Secretary of State Hughes to the Italian ambassador, Senator Ricci. The document is a gem of purest ray serene. The language is friendly, the statements are plain, the meaning unmistakable. In diplomatic terms he says that the conference is not primarily economic but is rather a conference of a political character in which the United States cannot helpfully participate. "Nothing doing. See you later, wishing you good luck, I remain, etc."

William Jennings Bryan, crusading against Darwinism, says nobody can make a monkey of him. Mr. Bryan is a self-made man.

that the absence of the United States will detract from the usefulness of the conference. But if Europe will not hold the kind of conference in which the United States can helpfully participate, it must not expect us unnecessarily to become involved in European questions. Better luck next time, maybe, when things get down to brass tacks.

LOYD GEORGE resigning the British premiership doesn't fit in with American notions of the little Welsh wizard. But either he had it seriously in mind—or he ran a gorgeous bluff. Anyway, he served an ultimatum on the Tory leaders of the coalition party that unless he could be assured of loyal support and co-operation he would resign. Whereupon all Britain buzzed like a disturbed beehive. Sir Arthur Balfour was named everywhere as the probable successor. But the coalition chiefs got busy at once. Sir George Younger, the unionist "die-hard" leader, was made to step back into the line; it was his speeches that had forced the issue. Other leaders publicly voiced their confidence in the premier. Balfour, as a conservative leader, put the finishing touch by declaring emphatically for a continuance of the coalition government and endorsing the leadership of Lloyd George, who he declared was incomparably the greatest figure of the greatest age in British history. So the crisis has apparently been passed—though possibly only for the present.

Sir Arthur, by the way, is very much in the British public eye just now. King George has bestowed upon him a knighthood of the Order of the Garter. His achievements at the Washington arms conference are universally acclaimed as regaining for Great Britain the world dominance lost during the World War. Anyhow, in declaring for Lloyd George he bowed himself out of the premiership.

CANADA'S fourteenth parliament was opened Wednesday by Governor-General Byng. W. L. Mackenzie King is the first liberal prime minister to hold the reins of government since Sir Wilfrid Laurier was defeated ten years ago on his policy of reciprocity with the United States. Premier King is a veteran of the Laurier ministry of 1911, in which he served as minister of labor. Rodolphe Lemieux of Montreal, selected by Premier King, is speaker. The government commands about one-half of the members of parliament. The official opposition group, numbering about fifty in a house of 235 members, is led by Arthur Meighen, the defeated premier. T. A. Cramer leads an unofficial progressive group of about 65, who are expected to support the government in most of its policies, especially on the tariff. Both liberals and progressives believe in customs duties "for revenue only," as against the conservative policy of protection. Who said "reciprocity?"

FIUME is on the map again and seems to be trying to rival Vesuvius. The Fascisti and their adherents have chased out President Zanella of the Free City government set up under the treaty of Rapallo between Italy and Jugoslavia. Gabriele d'Annunzio has sent word that he supports the "uprising." The Italian parties have chosen Giovanni Giolitti, former chief of the post-warrior cabinet, as head of another provisional government for the Free State. The Jugoslavs are rushing troops to the frontier, ostensibly to repel threatened raids by the Fascisti. They are insisting upon observance of the treaty of Rapallo. Italy apparently intends to restore order in Fiume and enforce the Rapallo treaty. She also has moved troops forward.

MAX says he isn't marrying Mathilde for her money. Mathilde began the romance at eleven by calling Max "Uncle." Max has taught Mathilde the "Swiss language." Let the wedding bells ring and the Swiss navy fire a salute!

"Politics makes strange bedfellows"—which is to say that the new treaty gives Yap prohibition, with Americans exempted.

Approximately 8,000 government employees, holding their positions by presidential order, are held to be not entitled to the benefits of the retirement act in an opinion rendered by Attorney General Daugherty and transmitted to the interior department, which administers the act.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES

WHAT HAS OCCURRED DURING WEEK THROUGHOUT COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE

Gathered From All Parts Of The Globe And Told In Short Paragraphs

Foreign—

A strike of ship officers has been declared at Vera Cruz, Mex., against vessels owned by the Mexican Steamship company, which is controlled by the Mexican government.

Arrival of Dr. William J. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., at Mexico City, Mex., revived rumors that President Obregon must submit to an operation on his right arm.

Overthrow of the cabinet of Premier Takahashi, the governmental crisis growing out of disagreement on the new budget, seemed averted temporarily.

Sir Robert Horne, chancellor of the British exchequer, and Colonel Jasper Theunys, Belgian premier and minister of finance, enlivened the first conference of finance ministers of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and France, according to newspaper reports.

The house of commons will probably adjourn to debate the situation created by unprecedented public recommendations on the part of the government of India, relating to Turkey and revision of the Sevres treaty.

When Luis Freg, leading matador, was seriously gored during a benefit corrida recently, Dr. William J. Mayo, American surgeon, who is visiting Mexico City, was requested by President Obregon to examine Freg.

The government has definitely decided to arrest Mohandas K. Gandhi, the non-co-operationist leader. He is now in the Ajmere district, about 220 miles southwest of Delhi, India.

Removal of Lord Reading as viceroy of India, it is believed in some quarters, will be the denouement to the publication of the Indian government's note. There is nothing tangible on which to base this belief, but it is not improbable as a sequel to the virtual dismissal of Edwin S. Montagu as secretary for India.

Little princes and princesses by the score are available in Russia for adoption by wealthy foreigners. The parents, where there are any, are willing, and even anxious, to let their children go because of their own poverty and inability properly to care for and educate them.

Fifteen of the crew of the Bolshevik transport Gorki were killed and many wounded when the ship's cargo of hand grenades exploded at Trebizond on the Black sea. The explosion did some damage to the town, where great quantities of munitions have been received lately from Russia.

A number of American shoe companies and tanneries are establishing a common sales agency in Hamburg for dealing with Germany.

The decision of the United States not to participate in the Genoa conference will not affect the date of nor the place for the conference as far as Great Britain is concerned, it is officially stated.

Since the first of the year the Mexican government has repatriated several hundred Mexicans from the United States. Most of them are from Toluca and Detroit.

Washington—

Hearings by the house military committee on the various proposals it has received for private development of the government properties at Muscle Shoals, Ala., will be continued indefinitely, Chairman Kahn announced.

The bureau of insular affairs announces the need for sixty teachers in the Philippine school; salaries will range from \$1,500 to \$1,800.

An import duty of seven cents a pound on long staple cotton—the figure in the emergency tariff law—is understood to have been agreed upon by Republican members of the senate finance committee who are rewriting the Fordney tariff bill.

Investigation by the house military committee of the various offers from private interests for purchase, lease, completion and operation of the government's power and nitrate projects at Muscle Shoals, Ala., is moving rapidly nearer a conclusion, committee members report to the press.

Prison employees of the Atlanta federal penitentiary have earned approximately \$45,000 under a bonus system installed by Attorney General Daugherty, according to a report on federal prison conditions submitted to President Harding.

The prohibition "navy" will be ready for action in Atlantic coastal waters in search of liquor smugglers some time this month, it is declared at enforcement headquarters.

Charging that the four-power Pacific treaty resulted from a Japanese-British plan to offset the embarrassing effect of the Anglo-Japanese alliance; opponents of the pact sought without success in the senate to learn exactly by whom the original draft of the document was prepared.

Comptroller of the Currency Crissinger announced that in event of the enactment of soldiers' bonus legislation providing for payment by adjusted service certificates he would advise national banks to decline to accept the certificates as security for loans.

Approximately 8,000 government employees, holding their positions by presidential order, are held to be not entitled to the benefits of the retirement act in an opinion rendered by Attorney General Daugherty and transmitted to the interior department, which administers the act.

The government in making a final effort to avert the bituminous coal strike threatened for April 1, has issued a warning that "it has a duty to safeguard the interests of the people." This was considered an indication that the government would intervene should the strike materialize and menace public safety. The declaration was contained in a final appeal from Secretary of Labor Davis to the miners and operators to meet in conference in an effort to settle their differences.

Seven naval subchasers now are cruising South Atlantic waters in search of rum smugglers, it was learned at the treasury.

Major General Peter C. Harris, adjutant general of the army since September 1, 1918, plans to leave the active service about April 1, it was learned.

Refusal of the United States to participate in the Genoa conference may be viewed as the first step in a campaign of "tactical pressure" to promote economic rehabilitation of Europe, it was said by a high official of the American government. It should not be regarded, this official said, as an indication of the United States' desire to hold aloof from the grave problems.

Domestic—

Members of the United Mine Workers of America, in the Alabama field, known as district No. 20, have voted overwhelmingly to strike on April 1, it became known here.

That the "pay-as-you-leave" plan adopted at Bend, Ore., by two motion picture theaters is resulting in bigger houses and at least as large revenue as formerly was the declaration of the manager of the theaters.

The national office of the Socialist party began sending out an appeal from Eugene V. Debs to all its members and affiliated organization urging to work for amnesty for all so-called political prisoners.

William Kolfeinstein, fifty, of Cincinnati, has started on a twenty-day, self-imposed sentence in the Binghamton jail. Sentenced for ten days for intoxication, Kolfeinstein found his nerves so improved by his rest cure that he begged for permission to stay a month. His request was granted.

Funeral arrangements were being made at Bartow, Fla., for Dr. C. M. Law, prominent physician of Arcadia, Fla., who was accidentally electrocuted. Dr. Law was shocked to death while taking an x-ray picture of a child's fractured arm.

One hundred pounds of narcotic and one alleged drug vender were in the hands of the police at New York as a result of a raid on the headquarters of a drug peddling gang believed to have engaged in the wholesale smuggling of the habit-forming poisons.

Jacksonville is to entertain its population with a spring meet of some of the best horses in the country. It was learned, when announcement was received from Havana that some of the best horses now racing in the Cuban metropolis will come to Jacksonville, Fla., for a nine-day spring meet.

Damages amounting to \$21,621.63 from the man whom she charges killed her husband are expected to reach Mrs. Parish McCranie, Pavo, Ga., in the next few days.

The first arrest in the Arlington bank robbery murder case occurred at Brownwood, near Dawson, Ga., when Chief Hill, of the police, and Sheriff Wood arrested a man named "Lanier," alias "Barron."

Dr. H. P. Brown fell dead in the county treasurer's office at Davenport, Ia., after being told the amount of his taxes. He was 75 years old.

Ralph A. Day, prohibition enforcement director for New York, has gone to Washington to confer with authorities in regard to preventing establishment of a "floating booze palace" outside the three-mile limit with a ferry service to New York.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Theodore Bear, said to be the inventor of the "teddy bear," a woman's garment. His financial difficulties were caused by competition and changes in the styles, it was claimed.

Residents of Porterville, Los Angeles, and Fresno, Cal., were awakened recently by an earthquake, which rattled windows, moved doors off their hinges and threw furniture around. People rushed into the streets, but no damage was done.

Seven persons are known to have been killed and scores were injured in the wind and rain storm which flooded streams and caused heavy property damage in eastern Georgia and western South Carolina in the section around Augusta, Ga.

Joseph B. Sugarman, head of the brokerage firm of J. B. Sugarman & Co., surrendered himself to District Attorney Banton in New York and pleaded not guilty to a charge of grand larceny in the first degree.

Four men were killed and nine injured when a compressed air tank at the Kansas City Railway company's brick yard exploded, tearing out 20 feet of brick wall of the plant and derailling many street cars standing on nearby tracks.

A man riding a bicycle pulled up alongside a man and woman in an automobile in the northern part of Detroit, Mich., flourished a pistol, demanded and obtained the motorists' money, then pedaled himself to a hiding place.

Governor Russ-all of Mississippi, recently signed the Stone bill abating the billion dollar anti-trust suit recently filed in the chancery court of Covington county by District Attorney A. J. Browning against the life, casualty and indemnity insurance companies doing business in the state.

The Arctic Mills, in Arctic, R. I., one of the several plants in the Pawtuxet valley owned by B. B. and R. Knight, Inc., were the scene of mass picketing. Rumors that the plant was to reopen had been circulated throughout the valley, but no attempt was made to resume operations.

New Orleans is to have a bathing beach and board walk modeled after Coney Island. Nine members of the Louisiana board of levee called upon Borough President Riegelmann, of Brooklyn, and inspected Coney's famous board walk.