

## When Billy Sunday Came to Town

By ALEXANDER CORKEY

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### CHAPTER XVI.

It was after 5 o'clock before Reginald Nelson arrived at the Courier office on the evening of the eventful July 4. He was surprised to see his own private office open when he entered and to hear some one manipulating his typewriter. He passed quickly inside and was amazed to see Ned Rowlands working diligently at the writing machine.

"What's the matter, Ned?" he exclaimed. "Is your own typewriter broken?"

"Have you not heard the news?" asked the other in response.

"What news?"

"The directors had a meeting this morning and gave me the position of editor of the Courier. I am sorry for you, Nelson, but that edition of yours today was a bad break, and I am afraid it has ruined your life."

"Ruined my life?" said Reginald Nelson in a dazed way. Then he aroused himself. "Get out of here, Rowland," he ordered. "I am the editor of the Courier." The Englishman's eyes were shining as he spoke.

"Sorry, old man," said the other familiarly, "but you have to take your medicine," and Ned Rowlands handed Reginald a sheet of typewriting. The Englishman glanced at the headline and saw that the article was entitled, "Greetings From the Courier's New Editor." He tore the sheet of paper into fragments and threw them on the floor.

"Get out of here!" he thundered to his former city reporter.

Ned Rowlands laughed sarcastically in his face and sneered: "You forget, Nelson, that you were not working for the public, but that you were working for the Courier Publishing company. They have no more use for you."

"And I have no more use for you!" exclaimed Reginald, seizing the other by the coat collar. "I have wanted to discharge you for a month, and I do it now. Your place is vacant."

As he was speaking these words Reginald marched Ned Rowlands to the door of his private office and pushed him into the outer room. The ousted city reporter made no resistance, being alarmed at the excitement of the voice of Mr. Graham saying: "You are discharged as editor of the Courier, Mr. Nelson. We have no further use for your service, and you will oblige us by leaving the office at once. We have appointed Ned Rowlands in your place."

"Come back with me, you coward," said the lawyer in a low tone. "After the expulsion of his city reporter Reginald had slammed the door and had just seated himself at his desk to collect his thoughts when he heard the voice of Mr. Graham saying: "You are discharged as editor of the Courier, Mr. Nelson. We have no further use for your service, and you will oblige us by leaving the office at once. We have appointed Ned Rowlands in your place."

"Come back with me, you coward," said the lawyer, sharply. "Get out of here."

"Who has discharged me?" asked Reginald, restraining himself with difficulty.

"The directors of the Courier Publishing company."

"Who are these directors?" asked Reginald. "I am a part owner of this paper, and I claim to have some voice in the management." Reginald Nelson had paid no attention to the business management of the newspaper, leaving that entirely to Mr. Graham.

"I control a majority of the stock of this concern," said Mr. Graham loftily, "and I have directed that such a standard in the commercial world. Reginald felt that his declining number of readers was due to the incompetency of his city reporter, and the consequent loss of confidence in the Courier by large numbers of the working people. He had been assured by the events of the day that his hold at the city administration and his exposure of the evils which were tolerated by the Bronson officials had re-established the credit of the paper as a genuine friend of reform. He had had an extra large edition of that day's paper printed, but after Allan Rutledge's speech at Bronson park the demand for the Courier was so great that the edition was soon exhausted and the young editor had been congratulated on every hand.

"I thought the Courier had deserted you, an enthusiastic advocate of reform had declared to him during the afternoon, 'but your issue of today will make the Courier the most popular paper in all Michigan.'"

Encouraged by the marks of popular approval on every hand, and deeming that his position as editor had been assured by his Independence day edition, Reginald Nelson had returned to the Courier office in high spirits. His interview with Ned Rowlands and the words of Mr. Graham had almost unmanned him. He could not as yet quite understand the situation.

"I will admit the circulation of the paper dropped a thousand or so in the past few weeks," said Reginald in a perplexed tone, "but that was the result of a lack of confidence in us as standard friends of reform. The general opinion of the Courier will represent the people, and I look for an immediate rise in the number of papers printed. I was going to order 1,000

extra copies struck off tomorrow."

Mr. Graham listened impatiently and Reginald had ceased and responded quickly: "We don't want you as our editor a day longer if the circulation increased at once 10,000 a day."

In a moment the whole situation became plain to Reginald. The Courier had been purchased by the enemies of reform. His position as editor had been given him in order to blind the people to the fact that henceforth the Courier was to be in the hands of these enemies.

Reginald Nelson felt his strength returning. He met the look of the lawyer fearlessly. "Let me show you something," then went on Mr. Graham sneeringly. He led the way out of the office into the printing room. Two or three men were already at work, and one of them was fixing one of the forms of the paper for the next day.

"Give Mr. Nelson a proof of that article I wrote," ordered Mr. Graham. The workman hastened to obey, the lawyer being recognized as the owner of the plant. In a few minutes a dampened "proof" was placed in Reginald's hands. "Read that," said the lawyer emphatically.

In astonishment the editor began to read a bitter attack on the veracity of his Independence day exposure.

"The owners of the Courier regret exceedingly," the article declared, "that Independence day in Bronson was marred with the publication of some vile slanders against the honor of our fair city. The youthful editor to whom we intrusted the paper has betrayed his trust, but he has been summarily removed from his place as editor and his past life is now being investigated, as there are some rumors of former breaches of trust before he came to Bronson. He owes the Courier Publishing company a large sum of money and action will be brought against him at once in our courts. The public is warned against him as a dangerous adventurer."

When Reginald Nelson had read these words he stopped and looked up at the lawyer with blazing eyes. "Are you going to publish these calumnies in the Courier?" he demanded fiercely.

"Yes, and a good deal more, sir. We'll drive you out of Bronson in a week," Mr. Graham was grinding his teeth in a rage.

Reginald Nelson looked at him for a moment astounded, and then his own anger overcame him. He seized the "form" in which the offensive article against himself was and swept it to the floor, scattering the type in every direction. "If you were a younger man," he shouted to Mr. Graham, "I would sweep this floor with you. Infamous rascal!"

Two burly policemen appeared at the scene, and the lawyer cried: "Take the madman out! Take him to jail for destruction of property! I will file a complaint!"

The two policemen dashed at Reginald, one seizing each arm. The powerful Englishman struggled with his captors. With terrific force he threw one of them against the wall and turned to attack the other, but the officer drew his baton and as Reginald reached for him he struck him a crushing blow on the head. The young man fell senseless on the floor.

"Take him to jail, take him to jail!" shouted Mr. Graham. The two policemen stood silent, gazing at the prostrate form of their antagonist. "He has the strength of an ox," said the one whom Reginald had flung against the wall, "sing his shoulder." "It is a good thing you hit him with the billy or he would have done us both."

The policeman telephoned for the police ambulance, and in a little while Reginald was lying on a cot in the Bronson jail.

"Jail," exclaimed Reginald. His memory began to return. He remembered his fight with the policemen in the printing room of the Courier. "Telephone to the Rev. Allan Rutledge to come to me at once," he requested.

In less than fifteen minutes Allan Rutledge was sitting on the edge of the cot speaking soothingly to the injured man.

"My God, what an outrage! And to think that this has been done in Bronson on Independence day!" exclaimed Allan Rutledge when Reginald had told him his story.

Allan Rutledge at once went to the office of the jail and arranged that Reginald should be immediately removed to the Cameron home. "I will be responsible for him," said the minister.

When Reginald Nelson staggered into the Cameron home, assisted by Allan Rutledge, the good Scotchman and his wife were greatly frightened.

"What's the matter with our boy?" asked Mr. Cameron anxiously.

"Not very much," replied Allan. "He will soon be all right. Let us take him upstairs to bed at once."

All that night the minister remained by the bedside of the ex-editor.

A doctor was called, and he examined the wound on his head and shook his head gravely. Reginald Nelson gradually sank into a stupor, and in the morning his condition was very serious.

The next day the issue of the Courier astounded the people of Bronson. Mr. Graham had a signed article in the paper denouncing Reginald Nelson and giving his version of the fight in the printing room. He characterized the Independence day edi-

tion as a mass of libel and promised the people that the owners of the paper would be more careful in the supervision of the newspaper. "The Courier has always borne the reputation of being a conservative and safe paper, and we regret very much that this adventurer, who wormed himself into the confidence of so many of our citizens, has brought such a disgrace upon us." These were the closing words of Mr. Graham's statement. The citizens were at once divided into two camps, some asserting that they always knew that Reginald Nelson was an impostor, and the others, at first greatly in the majority, protested that the ex-editor had been misunderstood.

In the issue of the day following notice was given of the suit against Reginald by the Courier Publishing company, and dark hints were made here and there in the paper in regard to stories which had become current regarding the immigrant's career in England.

It was even reported that he had deserted a wife in the old country, that he was a fugitive from justice and that he was an ex-criminal.

These stories were also circulated on the streets of Bronson, and the popular sentiment began to turn against the unfortunate Reginald.

(To Be Continued.)

### GENERAL NEWS NOTES

Items of Interest Gathered from All Around the World.

Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt are spending a few days in Mississippi.

By order of the Austrian government, telegraphic and telephone communication with Switzerland has been discontinued.

Seventeen persons, including three women, have been shot at Liege, according to a Rotterdam dispatch of Monday.

Capt. John J. Knapp has been appointed commandant of the League Island navy yard at Philadelphia, succeeding Rear Admiral Wm. S. Benson, now chief of naval operations.

The nine deputy sheriffs convicted at New Brunswick, N. J., of manslaughter, the result of strike riots at Roosevelt in January, have been sentenced to terms of two to ten years in prison.

A railroad train arrived at Atlantic City, N. J., from Philadelphia last Sunday night, having on board a dozen or more newly wedded couples. The train was dubbed the "Honey-moon Express."

Ex-Governor Hanley of Indiana, in an interview a few days ago, predicted that Pennsylvania would have a state-wide local option liquor law within two years and in a few years more would be dry.

Treasury department officials are looking for Knox's Book. The Arizona revenue agent for the Tennessee and Alabama district, who has disappeared. Booth is wanted for revenue funds estimated to total \$200,000.

The export trade of the United States for the ten months ending April 30, totaled \$2,225,823,986, as against \$2,045,774,255 for the same period of 1914, an increase of \$180,049,731. Most of the gain is in foodstuffs.

Independent oil dealers in the west are urging action against the Standard Oil company of Indiana, to require the alleged trust to raise the wholesale price of gasoline in western states above 8 1/2 cents a gallon wholesale.

The superdreadnaught Arizona, sister ship to the Pennsylvania, will be launched at the New York navy yard, Brooklyn, on June 1. The Arizona is the first of the modern battle-ships built by the government in its own yards.

A Philadelphia report is to the effect that a large shipbuilding company is negotiating for the lease for a long period of the Cramp Shipyards of that city. It is understood that Chas. M. Schwab is behind the movement.

The government's June 1st crop report estimates the 1915 wheat yield in the United States at 950,000,000 bushels, which is about 59,000,000 bushels greater than the crop of 1914.

Spanish newspapers have been requested by the government to refrain from discussions of military and naval affairs, as it was feared that controversies might arise which would interfere with the maintenance of neutrality.

The new Cummins law went into effect on June 2. This limits the value of baggage to be checked by railroads for free transportation at 100 pounds. Travelers will be required to pay 10 cents for each 100 in excess of the first 100 in value.

A Marietta, Pa., correspondent suggests that the Carranza, Villa, Zapata and Gerza factions of Mexico get together and invite Col. Roosevelt to act as dictator of that republic until order is restored and a president who is strong enough to keep things going.

One hundred tons of leaves used in the manufacture of absinthe, the famous intoxicating liquor of France, was publicly destroyed by the government at Potarville, France, Monday, in accordance with French legislation suppressing the manufacture of absinthe.

Because of the immense demand for cheese for export, many northern and western dairymen are turning their milk into cheese instead of butter, because they find the profits on cheese at present prices is two and a half times as great per gallon as it is when the milk is turned into butter. Exports last week booked 2,500,000 pounds of cheese for export.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has appointed a naval court of inquiry to investigate charges of irregularities in connection with examinations at the Annapolis academy just previous to the commencement exercises of last week. Practically every cadet in the academy got "doped" on the examination work and used his information in the final work before the close of the school year. Seven cadets are on trial charged with having secured advanced information. Three others have been dismissed.

The great armadillo possesses more teeth than any other animal, having 92.

## MR. BRYAN STEPS OUT.

Secretary of State Unable to Agree With President.

### SPLIT ON PRESERVATION OF PEACE.

Dramatic Development in Cabinet last Tuesday—Note to Germany the Cause of Disagreement—Both President and Secretary Seek Peace, but President Insists on Protection of American Rights.

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advantage of every great opportunity for service it offered has been an example to the rest of us; you have earned our affectionate admiration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object we seek, but only in the method by which we seek it. "It is for these reasons my feeling about your retirement from the secretaryship of state goes so much deeper than regret. I sincerely deplore it. Our objects are the same, and we ought to pursue them together. I yield to your desire only because I must and wish to bid you Godspeed in the parting. We shall continue to work for the same cause even when we do not work in the same way."

"With affectionate regard,  
"Sincerely yours,  
"Woodrow Wilson."  
Mr. Bryan Makes Statement.  
Mr. Bryan on Wednesday gave out

the following statement to the public: "My reason for resigning is clearly stated in my letter of resignation, namely, that I may employ as a private citizen, the means which the president does not feel at liberty to employ. I honor him for doing what he believes to be right and I am sure that he desires, as I do, to find a peaceful solution of the problem which has been created by the action of the submarines."

"Two of the points on which we differ, each conscientiously in conviction, arise, first as to the suggestion of investigation by an international commission, and second, as to warning Americans against traveling on belligerent vessels or with cargoes of ammunition. I believe that this nation should frankly state to Germany that we are willing to apply in this case the principle which we are bound by treaty to apply to disputes between the United States and the thirty countries with which we have made treaties providing for investigation of all disputes of every character and nature. These treaties, negotiated under this administration, make war practically impossible between this country and these thirty governments representing nearly three-fourths of all the people of the world."

"Among the nations with which we have these treaties, are Great Britain, France and Russia. No matter what disputes may arise between us and these treaty nations, we agree that there shall be no declaration of war, and no commencement of hostilities until the matter in dispute has been investigated by an international commission and a year's time is allowed for investigation and report."

"This plan was offered to all the nations without any exceptions whatever, and Germany was one of the nations that accepted the principle, before the treaty, I think, to accept. No treaty was actually entered into with Germany, but I cannot see that that should stand in the way when both nations know the principle. I do not know whether Germany would accept the offer, but our country should, in my judgment, make the offer."

"Such an offer, if accepted, would at once relieve the tension and silence all the jingoes who are demanding war. Germany has always been a friendly nation and a great many of our people are of German ancestry. Why should we not deal with Germany according to the plan to which the nation has pledged its support?"

"The second point of difference is as to the course which should be pursued in regard to Americans traveling on belligerent ships or with cargoes of ammunition."

"Why should an American citizen be permitted to involve his country in war by traveling upon a belligerent ship when he knows that the ship will pass through a danger zone? The question is not whether an American citizen has a right, under international law, to travel on a belligerent ship; the question is whether he ought not, out of consideration for his country, to refrain from avoidance is possible."

"It is a very one-sided citizenship that compels a government to go to war over a citizen's rights and yet relieve the citizen of all obligations to consider his nation's welfare. I do not know just how far the president can legally go in actually preventing Americans from traveling on belligerent ships, but I believe the government should go as far as it can and that in case of doubt it should give the benefit of the doubt to the government."

"But even if the government could not legally prevent citizens from traveling on belligerent ships, it could, and in my judgment should, earnestly advise American citizens not to risk themselves or the peace of their country, and I have no doubt that these warnings should be heeded."

"President Taft advised Americans to leave Mexico when insurrection broke out there, and President Wilson has repeated the advice. This advice, in my judgment, the same course should be followed in regard to warning Americans to keep off vessels subject to attack."

"I think, too, that American passenger ships should be prohibited from carrying ammunition. The lives of passengers ought not to be endangered by cargoes of ammunition whether that danger comes from possible explosions or from possible attacks from without. Passengers and ammunition should not travel together. The attempt to prevent American citizens from entering these risks is entirely consistent with the effort which our government is making to prevent attacks from submarines."

"The use of one remedy does not exclude the use of the other. The most familiar illustration is to be found in the action taken by municipal authorities during a riot. It is the duty of the mayor to suppress the mob and to prevent violence, but he does not hesitate to warn citizens to keep off the streets during the riots. He does not question their right to use the streets, but for their own protection and in the interest of order, he warns them not to incur the risks involved in going upon the streets when men are shooting at each other."

"The president does not feel justified in taking the action above suggested. That is, he does not feel justified, first, in suggesting the submission of the controversy to investigation or second, in warning the people not to incur the extra hazards in traveling on belligerent ships or on ships carrying ammunition. And he may be right in the position he has taken, but as a private citizen, I am free to use both of these propositions and to call public attention to these remedies in the hope of securing such an expression of public sentiment as will support the president in employing these remedies if, in the future, he finds it consistent with his sense of duty to favor them."

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"Two of the points on which we differ, each conscientiously in conviction, arise, first as to the suggestion of investigation by an international commission, and second, as to warning Americans against traveling on belligerent vessels or with cargoes of ammunition. I believe that this nation should frankly state to Germany that we are willing to apply in this case the principle which we are bound by treaty to apply to disputes between the United States and the thirty countries with which we have made treaties providing for investigation of all disputes of every character and nature. These treaties, negotiated under this administration, make war practically impossible between this country and these thirty governments representing nearly three-fourths of all the people of the world."

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Mims, aged 15, were drowned in a mill pond on the outskirts of Saluda Tuesday afternoon, when a boat in which they were rowing capsized. The youth had already saved one girl who was in the boat with his sister and himself, and it was while swimming back for his sister that his strength became exhausted and he sank together with his sister. The accident occurred at a mill pond in about ten feet of water.

The following young men, graduates of the law school of the University of South Carolina, were admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state on Tuesday: G. A. Alderman, E. C. Barnard, L. C. Braddy, Jr., D. A. Brockinton, W. L. Cary, W. K. Charles, H. R. Darby, J. G. Dinkins, O. H. Doyle, J. B. Duffie, R. W. Fant, J. D. Griffith, W. G. Hartz, W. H. Johnson, P. F. LaBorde, T. E. LaGrone, M. M. Levy, M. C. Lumpkin, M. R. McCown, J. S. McInness, R. R. McCleod, J. D. E. Myer, Jr., S. N. Nicholson, E. P. Passalacqua, M. R. Reese, R. Schwartz, W. E. Shuler, John E. Steadman, Jr., T. M. Stevenson, A. B. Stoney, W. R. Symmes, L. C. Wannamaker, G. W. Waring, C. M. Webster, D. B. Wood.

The duke and duchess of Litta, says a Vienna dispatch of Monday, have been arrested on a charge of espionage. They were well known in America where the duke often lectured. The duchess was Miss Perry, of Charleston, S. C. On the night of one of the aerial bombardments of Venice the duke and duchess had retired. It is a strict rule in Venice that one must not burn lights with the windows or shutters open and either the duke or duchess or a servant forgot to close the shutters. The light was taken by the police as a signal to the Austrians. Up went half a dozen policemen to arrest the duchess and duke. The policemen would not help the maid in the room but helped the ducal pair to put on their clothes. They were carried off to the central police station, where they had to spend the rest of the night. The duchess complained she had been taken away without her hair. A policeman was sent to fetch it and it was used as evidence against her as a proof that she was an Austrian spy in disguise. When the ducal pair had seen for influential Venetians, who swore to their identity, they were allowed to go on bail.

"Could the National Guard be called by the Federal government for foreign service in the event of war?" This question has been asked many times by citizens since the beginning of the strained relations between the United States and Germany, says a Columbia dispatch. Military experts have figured that in the event President Wilson called for a voluntary army of 400,000 men, South Carolina's allotment would be approximately 6,000. The military strength of the state is now about 2,000 men and officers of all ranks. J. S. Caldwell, assistant adjutant general, has been studying the question of the right of the president to call the National Guard for service in a foreign country. Maj. Caldwell says that the president's authority over the National Guard was derived from the constitution and from the legislation of congress in the furtherance of its provisions. Congress has the power under the constitution of the United States "to provide for the calling forth of the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and rebel invasions." A former attorney general of the United States and the judge advocate general of the United States army have already decided that under the constitution the militia cannot be sent out of the territorial limits of the United States.

Former women students at the University of South Carolina have organized an alumnae association, with Mrs. Lucre Gunter of Columbia, as president.

Thirty-eight young men have received certificates certifying that they have successfully completed the one-year agricultural course at Clemson college during the year 1914-15.

Negro ministers of Columbia have issued a call to negro ministers all over the state to meet in Columbia next Tuesday, when a movement in the interest of prohibition will be launched.

The 110th year of the University of South Carolina came to a close Wednesday with commencement exercises, including an address by Governor Manning. Many visitors attended the commencement.

A coroner's jury in Spartanburg Tuesday, held George Lawter of Chesnee, responsible for the death of E. C. Malone, a young farmer, who died from the effects of a blow on the head, administered by Lawter on the previous Saturday.

At an election held in Gaffney Tuesday to consider the matter of amendment of the law so as to put the board of public works under the control of the town council, the proposed amendment was defeated by a vote of 42 to 52. T. W. Little was re-elected a member of the board of public works.

C. K. Christberg of Rock Hill, has been appointed fiscal agent for the state board of charities and corrections. The duties of the fiscal agent will be to examine the financial status of patients who are undergoing treatment in the state hospital for the insane and to require patients who are able to do so, to pay for their treatment at the hospital.

There were no bidders when the property of the Enoree Manufacturing company was offered for sale in Spartanburg Monday under the control of the town council. The bids were \$100 and \$200. No bid for less than \$350,000 will be considered and each bidder must first deposit