

ONE KILLED AND FIVE WOUNDED

Pistol Battle Waged on Streets of Pageland Causes Death and Many Wounds.

Probably the most deplorable tragedy in the annals of Chesterfield county occurred here last Friday afternoon when a pistol battle raged for several minutes near the magistrate's office on McGregor street as a result of trouble growing out of a trial of minor importance which had just been dismissed in the Magistrate's court. J. Wesley Arant was instantly killed; J. D. Wallace and Jesse M. Arant were seriously wounded in the abdomen; Arthur West received four bullets in his limbs; Sheppard West was shot through the thigh, and John E. Robertson was shot in the arm.

All of the participants in the fight were citizens of the Five Forks section of the county and they had gathered here to attend a trial in the magistrate's court in which Frank West was accused of breaking a labor contract with Mrs. Wincey Threatt, sister of the Arant brothers. The trial had been dismissed a short while when a fisticuff arose near the office of the magistrate. A shot was fired and instantly half a dozen or more pistols were whipped out and the firing began in earnest. J. Wesley Arant fell dead with a bullet hole through the lungs and heart; J. D. Wallace dropped when he was shot through the abdomen; J. M. Arant received a flesh wound in the abdomen; Arthur West

gun about 8:30 o'clock and concluded about 4 o'clock Saturday morning. A number of witnesses were examined and Drs. Moore, Gantt and I. S. Funderburk made a post mortem examination of the body to determine the nature of the wound which caused his death. It was found that a ball had shattered the 9th rib on the right side, passed through the lungs and heart and out between the 4th and 5th ribs on the left side. A ball was found just under the skin between the 6th and 7th ribs on the left side and this gave rise to a diversity of opinions. The doctors decided, however, that two bullets were shot from the same gun and that they entered at the same place, but diverged near the middle of the body, one passing out and the other lodging just under the skin. The jury returned a verdict that he came to his death by a rifle shot wound in the hands of Sheppard West. West was arrested Saturday morning and lodged in the Chesterfield jail.

The body of J. W. Arant was carried home early Saturday morning and laid to rest in the Five Forks cemetery Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock, services being conducted by Rev. Mr. White, pastor at Five Forks. Mr. Arant was about 28 years old, and was the eldest son of Mrs. Charlotte Arant. He is survived by his wife and 4 children.

The preliminary hearing has been set for 10 o'clock today, when the evidence taken in the

Union County's Dog Law.

Monroe Enquirer.

Union county has a dog law—one with teeth, too—but the teeth have not been used. No, it was not passed by the Legislature which adjourned last Tuesday. It has been on the statute books for two years, it being passed by the Legislature of 1913. The Union county dog law will be found in chapter 646, Public Laws of North Carolina, session of 1913. The law provides for the annual levy and collection of one dollar tax for every male dog and two dollars for every female dog. It makes it the duty of every list taker to enquire about the number of dogs the tax payer owns and to ascertain the number and enter them for taxation, and to explain to the tax payer how much tax will have to be paid on each dog and that any person wishing to be relieved of the dog tax can be relieved of it by killing the dog within ten days after the sitting of the list taker. Failure to list a dog for taxation or killing it, as the law provides, is a misdemeanor and the punishment is at the discretion of the court. The sheriff is required to give receipts for dog tax. The clerk to the board of county commissioners is required to enter upon the tax book the amount of tax to be paid on dogs and there is to be on the tax book a separate column for the dog tax. The sheriff can collect the dog tax by distress, that is, he can sell every piece of property the dog owner possesses to collect it, just as he can sell property for the tax

Can't Afford to Buy Feed and Seven-cent Cotton.

The Farmer
The increase in acreage sown in cotton and wheat in the Cotton Belt last fall equalled about 10 per cent of last year's cotton acreage. Owing to the unfavorable conditions for growth last year, the lateness of seeding and the unfavorable or severe winter weather, a considerable part of the cotton sown were winter-killed. Some of this winter kill has been reseeded to cotton, but we fear a considerable loss in the acreage in cotton will exist, compared with what would have been in oats and wheat if the winter-killed cotton had been predicted that a large part of the cotton sown to oats last fall, and were winter-killed, will be planted to cotton this spring. This will be a serious mistake, especially if it leads to the growing of less feedstuff in 1915 than was contemplated last fall. The South cannot afford to waste a bushel of oats or corn, nor can it have, with the money now being taken from the 1915 cotton crop. This not only means that the Southern farmer should not waste the feeds needed for his own use, but that he should also have enough oats, corn and hay to feed his own stock. Every dollar sent out of the South next fall and winter for food and feedstuffs that would have been grown or produced on Southern farms will be sent to the South just that much less and reduce by just that much the ready cash available

More About Compulsory Education.

Mr. Editor—As to compulsory education in our school district we desire to say that the requirements are only 4 months in the year. Then there is provision in the law for all cases where children are really needed at home to help make support. Then, too, there are exceptions made as to the child who is not in a reasonable distance (a given distance) to the school building. The enforcement of this law is left with the trustees, men who know all the circumstances in each individual case, and in the exercise of their duty they will not be oppressive on any family. The law is for the parent who won't and not for one who simply does not send to school, for sometimes they possibly can't. If we do not put this law into effect by June an election will need to be held to have it voted in. Now is the best time. Even if it is thought we do not need it now, let's sign the petition, then if ever we need the law in effect we will have it. Remember patriotic citizens that the ones who need it will not work it up. We who don't need it must have enough interest in the child whose misfortune it is not to be sent to school to work for him. Let's everybody speak at once in the next issue, talk it up for the sake of the little boy who when grown will have to make his mark instead of signing his name unless we who don't need the law for ourselves take the initiative in this matter. Throughout Spartanburg county mass meetings are being held in the interest of compulsory education in all school districts already signed.

Common Sense.

Longfeller could take a worthless piece of paper and write a poem on it and make it worth \$65,000—that's genius. There are some men who could write a few words on a piece of paper and make it worth \$8,000,000—that's capital. The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and make it worth \$20—that's money. A mechanic can take material worth \$5 and make it into watch springs worth \$1,000—that's skill. There is a man in Chicago who can take a fifty cents piece of canvas, paint a picture on it, and make it worth \$1,000—that's art. A Greek can take an article worth 75c and sell it for \$1—that's business. A woman could purchase a hat for 75c but prefers one worth \$27—that's foolishness. A ditch digger handles several tons of earth for \$1.50 a day—that's labor. The author of this can write a check for \$9,000,000, but it wouldn't be worth a dime—that's rough. There are people who tell you that other papers are as good as this—that's nerve. Take \$1.00 and get a year's subscription to THE JOURNAL—that's common sense.

Try it Yourself.

In Missouri, where they raise more mules and children than in any other place in the world, a certain resident died possessed of seventeen mules and three sons. In his will he disposed of the mules as follows: One-half to the eldest son, one-third to the next, and one-fourth to the youngest. The administrator who