

LIQUOR LAW PASSES

GIVES CHARLESTON RIGHT TO SELL LICENSES

UNDER CERTAIN RULES

Conditions in Charleston Are Reviewed, Which Shows That Present Law Has Never Been Enforced, and Points Out the Benefits Under Plan Proposed in Bill.

By a vote of 56 to 45, the House Thursday night passed its third reading Mr. Rittenberg's bill to provide a liquor license system for the city of Charleston. The measure was taken up Thursday morning and Mr. Rittenberg spoke earnestly in favor of his bill. He asserted that it was purely a local matter and that all other methods of dealing with the liquor question in Charleston had failed to accomplish the desired results.

Other members of the House took the opposite view and held that it was not a local question, and that the evil effects of the license system in Charleston would spread to other counties. Further debate on the question was postponed until Thursday night by the arrival of the hour to consider Mr. Rembert's bill.

When debate was resumed Thursday night on Mr. Rittenberg's bill, Mr. Barwell made the opening argument, which was clear-cut and effective. He asserted emphatically that the contemplated law will relieve conditions which have become intolerable. The situation demands relief, he said, and Charleston is trying to work out her own salvation.

Mr. Whaley discussed Charleston's unique position in the State, both as to its citizenship, which is cosmopolitan, and as to topographical and geographical location. It is impossible to stop shipping of illicit liquor into that city, he said. Mr. Whaley argued strongly that the lawbreakers of Charleston are getting richer under the present regime and that the dispensary is an absolute failure.

Taking up the question of lawlessness, Mr. Whaley said that if the law was enforced by the Governor or by the Mayor or by the juries of Charleston, they would not have blind tigers, but neither or these officials has done it and Charleston has suffered. He argued that if licenses at \$1,000 each were issued to fifty liquor dealers they would not act as detectives and would see that no one engaged in the sale of liquor without a license.

The blind tigers of Charleston are fighting the bill, was information which he had received, and members had been told that the tigers would not let the bill pass the House. This made him all the more eager to show that the Charleston tigers did not hurt things. He said the bill could not run no one and ought to pass.

The question was on Mr. Hiett's motion to strike out the enacting words of the Rittenberg bill, which, with amendments, had been accepted by the delegation. The result was 56 to 45 against killing the bill. This is a real, modern miracle, a majority voting to give Charleston a license system, or at least against killing the pending bill. Those who voted for the motion to strike out enacting words were as follows:

J. W. Ashley, Atkinson, Baskin, Belsor, Betha, Bowers, Boyd, Browning, Brice, W. E. Langer, Epps, Evans, Friday, Frapp, Gasque, Greer, Haynesworth, Hiett, Hunter, Hutchinson, Hutson, Irby, Jones, Kibler, McCreary, McDonald, McQueen, Malpass, Means, Mower, Nelson, Nicholson, Pegues, Ready, Riddle, Riley, W. M. Scott, W. W. Scott, Sherwood, Shirley, White, Whitehead, Wyche, Youmans and Speaker Smith. Total—45.

The nayes were as follows: Addy, Ashley, M. J. Barwell, Blackwell, Buebee, Clowney, Creech, Cross, Daniel, Dick, Fortner, Goodwin, Gray, Halle, Hall, Hardin, Harrelson, Harvey, Holley, James, W. A. James, W. E. Johnston, Kelley, Kirby, Kirk, Lee, Lumpkin, Lybrand, McMillan, Massoy, Melis, Miller, Mitchell, Mixson, Moore, Mosely, Murray, Odum, O'Quinn, Poynter, Rembert, Rittenberg, Robertson, Robinson, Rogers, L. M. Rogers, Sapp, Shroder, Senseney, Smiley, Stanley, Strickland, Sturkie, Thompson, Tindal, Vanderhorst, Walker, Warren, Warren, Walsh, Walker, Wilburn, Williams, Wyche. Total—66.

The full text of the bill was published in The News and Courier on the 13th, the chief amendments are to provide for a license for brewers and bottlers, at \$5,000 and graduated down, reducing the salary for the license commissioners from \$1,800 to \$1,000 each; the wholesale license is to be \$3,000 and retail license \$1,000 each. No liquor is to be shipped outside Charleston; no liquor can be sold by licensed dealers in less than half pints. There was a question about allowing the right to manufacture liquor or beer until it was shown that this right is not given. The amendment provides for publication of names of all applicants for licenses and no application can be granted until duly advertised.

Mr. Kibler said there were so many amendments that they should be printed and studied before a final vote was taken. Mr. Whaley took charge of the parliamentary situation and insisted on finishing with the amendments. In his remarks (Mr. Whaley's reference to the non-enforcement of the dispensary law referred to no particular. Governor nor mayor, the non-enforcement was general, he said, and he restricted the people would back up a restricted license system. The House refused to adjourn on Mr. Kibler's motion and

KILLED BY A SINGLE VOTE

SENATE REJECTS LEVER AGRICULTURAL BILL

The Measure Will be Brought Up in the Next Congress When it Will Pass Both Houses.

The vote of Senator Obadiah Gardner, of Maine, who is generally believed to be slated for Secretary of Agriculture in the Wilson Cabinet, defeated the Lever agricultural extension bill in the Senate Wednesday. Thirty-one Senators voted to substitute the Page vocational bill for the Lever bill, and thirty Senators voted against the substitute.

Four Democrats, Senators Chilton, of West Virginia; Gardner and Johnson of Maine, and Martine, of New Jersey, supported the Page substitute, while six Republicans, Senators Bourne, of Oregon; Bristow of Kansas; Burnham, of New Hampshire; Burnett, of Ohio; Cummins, of Iowa, and LaFollette, of Wisconsin, voted in favor of the Lever bill. Otherwise, the division was strictly on party lines, the Republicans as a body standing by their Vermont colleague.

When seen after the vote, Representative Lever said: "I am not discouraged by the situation because the Page bill was passed by one vote and included the substantial features of my bill, as the latter was unanimously adopted by the House. I have not determined whether to have the matter referred back to the House committee on agriculture or to ask for a conference. I do not know what the attitude of the House will be, as the Page bill has never been considered on that side."

The Lever bill is confined to agricultural extension and is a continuation and development of an established policy, while the Page bill also includes vocational and industrial features and means the beginning of an absolutely new line of activity by the Federal Government. Again, under the Lever bill, South Carolina would have to spend only \$70,000 to secure the benefit, while the state would have to put up about \$350,000 under the Page bill before getting a cent.

If the Lever and Page bills are referred back to the House committee on agriculture, there will probably be no further action on them at this session. If they go to conference there is a bare chance that some agreement may be reached. The general view is that the subject is at a standstill for this Congress.

SENATOR TILLMAN RE-ELECTED

Gets the Entire Vote of the Members of the Legislature.

Senator Tillman's re-election was Wednesday officially confirmed. It now remains for the governor to certify the result of the vote to the President of the Senate of the United States, with the "O. K." of Secretary of State McQueen. First, the Senate cast its 37 votes for Senator Tillman, then the House cast its 114 votes. Wednesday the clerk of each branch read the result and Lieutenant Governor Smith announced that as a result of the unanimous vote of both legislative branches having been cast for the re-election of Senator Tillman, he was re-elected United States Senator for the full term of six years, beginning March 4 next. Senator Tillman was in Columbia Wednesday, attending to work in connection with Clemson college and to attend the Corn Exposition.

SENT BABY BY POST

The Postage on it Was Fifteen Cents and it Went Safe.

The newly created parcel post now has the record of having accepted and delivered a live baby. The honor for this goes to Vernon, O. Lytle, carrier on a rural free delivery route out of Batavia, O. The "package" a baby boy, weighing ten and three-quarter pounds, just within the 11-pound limit, is the child of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Beagle. The "package" was well wrapped and ready for "mailing" when the carrier got it. Measurements reached 71 inches, so just within the law, which makes 72 inches the limit. Lytle delivered the "parcel" safely to the address attached, that of his grandmother, Mrs. Louise Beagle, who lives about a mile from the little one's home. The postage was 15c and the "parcel" was insured for \$50.

ELECTION OF OFFICIALS

By the General Assembly at Columbia on Wednesday.

The following are the result of Wednesday's election by the General Assembly in joint session: Superintendent of Penitentiary—Capt. D. J. Griffith, of Columbia, who was elected to succeed himself. Directors of State Penitentiary—John G. Mobley, of Winnsboro, A. K. Sanders, of Camden, and Jasper M. Smith, of Colleton, who were re-elected to succeed themselves. Trustees University of South Carolina—W. M. Hamer of Dillon and A. P. Willcox of Florence, in place of Julius H. Walker of Columbia, resigned, and W. P. Hamer of Dillon, deceased.

Mr. James, of Bishopville, wanted twenty-five per cent of the license fees to go into the State treasury; this Dr. Wyche asked for an eye and nay vote, and this resulted 91 to 28 against the amendment. The bill was then ordered to its third reading without even a division vote.

GEN. ROBT. E. LEE

HE IS OUR HERO AND IDOL, BUT HE IS OUR IDEAL

IS HIS LIFE OUR GUIDE

An Eloquent Sermon on the Life and Character of the Great Southern Soldier and Ideal Christian Gentleman by Rev. M. Ashby Jones, D. D., at Augusta, Ga.

The Herald says one of the most eloquent sermons ever preached in Augusta was delivered by Dr. M. Ashby Jones at the First Baptist Church on Gen. Lee's birthday on the topic: "Is Robt. E. Lee the Southern Ideal?" There was a large number present. Dr. Jones is pecuniarily well qualified to speak on the life of the great leader of the Confederacy, not only because of his own brilliant attainments as a thinker and an orator, but also because his father, Dr. J. William Jones, was chaplain in General Lee's army. The eloquent Augustan minister knew General Lee personally as a boy, and had heard his father often talk of the great leader of the armies of the "Lost Cause." Here is the sermon, and we hope it will be read by our young men specially:

"My friends, the name in which this service is held is its own justification. It is fitting that in this house, on this day, there should be emphasized a life that so exemplified the teachings of Jesus Christ. "I measure my words and speak without excitement or exaggeration when I say that I believe in the South, at least, the name of Robert E. Lee instantly suggests that of Jesus Christ. And divesting myself of all prejudice my judgment is that in all these centuries of the Christian Era there has been found no name and no life that so fully expresses the beauty, life and truth of the Lord and Master as that of the beloved captain of northern Virginia. "It would seem to be throwing away an occasion and an opportunity when the birthday of Lee and the resurrection of the Master were united in the beauty of the winter sunshine. "We should strive to measure ourselves by Robert E. Lee and to test our civilization by his. Let us ask with you is Robert E. Lee the Southern Ideal? I grant you he is our hero—I grant you he is our idol—I grant you he is the sweetest sentiment ever cherished in the hearts of the people—that we shall swear by him—that we shall reverence his memory—but I am not asking this—I am asking if his life is the dominant element of the spirit of the South of to-day? and if his character is the model by which we rear our boys? Oh, tragedy of history, men have garished the tombs of the prophets, yet stoned their descendants! Men have shouted in praise of the dead, yet crucified those who foretold their coming! So I am asking you to consider three epochs in his life. If we are to search for the real Lee we will find it in his three decisions. When a man decides upon a course of action we can find the man if we can discover why he made the decision. It does not matter what decision a man makes, but why he makes it. I am not interested to-night in the question of the judgment of Lee, but of the moral purpose of the man of Lee. Why did he choose the Southern side? We can arrive at an intelligent answer to that by the process of elimination. We will answer in the negative first—he did not fight for slavery, he did not believe in slavery. No ardent Boston abolitionist ever believed in slavery less than Robert E. Lee. Lee on Freeing the Slaves. "He wrote to General Scott, saying, 'I free million slaves were mine I would free them in a moment to preserve the Union.' I love to read a private letter to an abolitionist friend of his in which he says: 'I am as anxious for the freedom of the slaves as any of you but am trusting to the sunshine of love to melt the bonds of slavery—he is no friend of slaves who makes an enemy for them of a white master.' "Neither did Lee cast his fortunes with the South because of sectional hatred to the North. He loved the army of the North with a passionate loyalty—his old comrades were officers in the army and when they met in war time would clasp hands with a love that made the ensuing battle seem the irony of the fate of men. Not even after four years of carnage, not after all the horrors of reconstruction, not even when he was refused the general amnesty offered by that brave soldier, U. S. Grant, not even when threatened with an indictment for treason—did no person hear him utter a word of unjust criticism or abuse either of the brave foe that met him on the field of battle, or of the cowardly politician that fought him in secret. Not because of Personal Ambition. "Lee did not make his choice because of personal ambition. He and Lincoln both seem to have had prophetic vision, and he predicted that the war would last four years, and that the South would fall. He said to Gordon after the surrender: 'I never expected any other result.' And yet when Lincoln of the supreme command of the United States army—loving that army as he did, not even approving of the war between states (writing in a letter to his son he said: 'Secession is madness; revolution—and I would give all to do away with the coming horror of such a war) with all this yet this man left the war office that

GIRL TRAVELS AS HOBO

SHE PASSED HERSELF OFF AS A MAN ON THE ROAD.

Her Sex Was Only Disclosed When She Objected to Take a Bath at a Rest Home.

Masquerading as a hobo in order to reach the bedside of her sick mother, Miss Edith Pogue, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Henry Pogue, of Maysville, Ky., was taken into custody by the police at night when her sex was discovered upon her refusal to take a bath after she had applied at the Wayfarers' Rest for shelter at Louisville, Ky. Miss Pogue traveled from Cairo, Ill., to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to Louisville over the Louisville and Nashville railroad, a 500 mile trip that it took four days to make. All of the last day she held to the rods, standing on the bumpers, with the rain beating mercilessly down upon her until the water literally ran in streams from her clothing. Frank O'Brien, 21, accompanied the girl from Evansville to Louisville, but thought she was a man. O'Brien was astounded when he heard that "Willie Anderson," as he knew Miss Pogue, was a girl.

"Don't think hard of me," the young woman said to a reporter, "I was working in Cairo when I heard that my mother was dangerously ill at home in Maysville, Ky. I felt I ought to go home. I had no money. Then I decided to go home at any cost. "I rigged up in an old suit belonging to the man in whose home I had been working as a nurse girl, and had my hair cut off. I left Cairo and went to St. Louis. I took the Louisville and Nashville train out for Louisville. It was cold, and most of the time it has been raining. "Mr. O'Brien? He got on the same train with me at Evansville, and knew so much about the road that we decided to travel together. He didn't know that I am a girl. Before I got to Evansville I rode part of the way in an engine cab. The fireman asked me to help shovel coal, but I couldn't. He may have guessed my secret. He was nice to me and didn't put me off. I had a hard time getting anything to eat on my travels. I had little money and I wouldn't beg. "The identity of Miss Pogue was discovered, as stated, at the Wayfarers' Rest when, as is customary with new-comers, the young woman was asked to take a bath. A half dozen homeless men were engaged in scouring themselves in the bathrooms, and the attendant met with an absolute refusal from "Willie Anderson." At the same time he noticed the crimson color mounting the "tramp's" cheeks. Coupling the refusal, blush and the soft musical voice of the supposed young man together, the attendant guessed the stranger's sex. From appearance with her face covered with grime for four days riding on freight trains, the wayfarer is a man. But the instant she removes her cap or speaks suspicion is aroused. After the girl had washed her face all doubt was removed.

MOURNED AS A SUICIDE

John McGowan Jumped From East River Ferry Boat.

Mourned at a suicide, John McGowan, who leaped from an East River ferry boat at New York on Wednesday evening, turned up at his tenement home late Friday night while his young wife with her baby, was searching the river front for his body. A vision of his little family left to starve or accept charity turned McGowan's intended self-destruction to eagerness to live. A photograph of the wife and baby was found on the ferry boat after he had leaped overboard. Reporters were waiting at his home Friday night to learn further of the suicide when, during Mrs. McGowan's absence, a tall muscular chap, walked in. "I simply couldn't stand being out of work," he said. "I went on the ferry boat and waited until it was in the middle of the river. Then I took off my coat and dived into the water. I must have been pretty close to the bottom of the river when I realized what a coward I was. Then I got on my back and took deep breaths and struck out for shore. Men at the electric light station put me in the boiler room and gave me hot drinks and when I left them Thursday they fitted me out in a coat and hat."

MEN WASHED INTO SEA

From the Deck of a United States Submarine Boat.

The News and Courier says the names of the two men washed overboard from Submarine D-2, off the Florida coast Tuesday morning, mention of which was made in The News and Courier of Wednesday, were J. Campbell, electrician, first class, and L. Hurst, machinist's mate, second class. Submarine D-2 was one of a flotilla of submarines which left Charleston last Friday en route to Jacksonville and Key West under convoy of the tenders Vestine and Tonaph. No particulars of the accident were obtainable at the Navy Yard Wednesday, the officials of the yard having received through the wireless station only the bare statement that the men mentioned above were overboard from D-2.

Choose Suicide to Theft.

Ivan Arlovsk, aged nine years, committed suicide in St. Petersburg, Russia, recently, because his parents ordered him to go into the streets and steal for a living.

SENATE IS DEMOCRATIC

HAVE TWO MAJORITY NOW IN THAT AUGUST BODY.

Can Carry Out Their Measures Without the Aid of Any of the Progressive Republicans.

With the election Wednesday of Willard Saulsbury as United States senator from Delaware, the Democratic strength in the next senate swung from the precarious figure of 47 or exactly one-half senate to the safer total of 49, a majority of two. Mr. Saulsbury's election, added to the victory recently secured in Tennessee, assures the Democratic party absolute control of the senate after March 4. The vote of Vice President Marshall would have been the deciding factor in any event, but the addition of another Democratic vote to the column gives the party leaders what they believe to be a safe margin for tariff and legislative action. Contests still exist in the legislatures of New Hampshire, West Virginia and Illinois with a total of four senators to be elected about whose political affiliations doubt now exists. A victory in any one of these States would so materially strengthen the Democratic party that the senate would be completely removed from the element of uncertainty. The attitude of the Progressives and the progressive Republicans upon tariff matters is as yet unknown, but the margin of strength promised to the Democrats makes it unnecessary, it is believed, to count upon any combinations with the Progressives. Of the entire membership of 96 senators, 65 will hold over beyond March 4. Of these 32 are Republicans and 31 Democrats. The terms of 32 senators expire in March, and there is, in addition, one vacancy in Illinois. Thus far 17 Democratic senators have been elected and the election of Senator Bacon in Georgia is certain, making 18 Democrats to take the oath of office March 4. The opposition forces, including both the Republicans and the Progressives, have elected 11 new senators. The senate, after March 4, will stand as follows, if the deadlocks are not broken in Illinois, New Hampshire and West Virginia: Democrats, 49; Republicans and Progressives, 47; vacancies, 4.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN FLORIDA

Two Children Die From Snakebites and a Third Drowns.

A horrible tragedy occurred in the Rousseau family on the banks of the Suwanee River, in Lafayette County, Fla., Wednesday afternoon, when three children met death, two from snake bite, the third from drowning. Mrs. Rousseau sent her little boy to deliver a message, but before the child had gone very far his screams attracted the mother, who, busy with her baby, sent a younger child to ascertain the trouble. Presently the screams of the second child attracted the mother, who put her baby on the floor and ran to her assistance. As she approached she saw a monster rattlesnake sinking its fangs into the smaller child. After beating away the snake Mrs. Rousseau started for home. Here she both died within a few minutes. In the meantime, the baby, left at home alone, fell into a tub of water and was drowned.

TILLMAN IN COLUMBIA

Senator in Fine Shape, Physically and Mentally.

Senator Tillman was in Columbia Wednesday and Thursday. He looks far better than he has in years. Much of his ruddy color has returned to his face and he gets about pretty well. He says he feels that he is better than he has been in years, but he can think as he used to, and is in the frame of mind that conceals questions to fire at senators. He says that he is very much in hopes that the legislature will get down to work and quit trying to foment strife. He is ready for fighting if it has to be done, but does not think it for the good of the State. He thinks the Federal Congress will do very little before the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson, because the Republicans are trying to leave as much over as possible to handicap the Democrats and make them act by defer action on the tariff.

WAS IN TWENTY HO'D-U'S

Randit Confesses and Then Dies From Shot Wounds.

Peter Boore, a young Chicago bandit who was shot by Clarence McSweeney, a police telephone operator Thursday night, admitted having participated with his brother Albert in more than twenty hold-ups on the South side during the last six weeks. Shortly after making the confession he died. The brothers stopped McSweeney as he was returning to his home late at night. McSweeney began shooting. Three bullets struck Peter Boore who returned the fire, one bullet striking McSweeney in the hip but not seriously wounding him. Albert Boore escaped but later was captured.

Jeweller Drinks Poison

Despondent over the loss of a \$100,000 fortune in speculation, Samuel Newberger, once a prosperous jeweler, ended his life in the balcony of an uptown theatre in New York during the performance Friday night. He drank poison and the end came so silently that few persons around him knew he was dead.

BILL WAS KILLED

HOUSE REFUSED TO PASS IT TO THIRD READING

AFTER HEATED DEBATE

The Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Bill is Probably Killed by Refusal of the House, on Close Vote, to Pass the Measure to Third Reading.

The joint resolution in the house providing for a commission to investigate the question of employers' liability and workmen's compensation, when taken up Wednesday on the Calendar, provided the continuation of the interrupted speech of Tuesday of Mr. Miller of Richmond. Mr. Miller eulogized the lawyer members of the general assembly as being very competent. Mr. Miller claimed that the passage of the liability would do away with the "pettifoggery" lawyer who receives the major portion of all moneys received from a successful suit. He claimed that a negro would get justice before the commission, just as in a court of law. The speaker claimed that the commission would do good at little cost. Mr. Miller said that the commission will consist of two capitalists and two laboring men who will be appointed by the governor; two members of the senate appointed by the president of the senate and three or five members of the house appointed by the speaker of the house. On question, Mr. Miller said he was willing to limit the cost of the commission to \$1,000. Mr. Welch of Richmond then gained the floor of the house and presented a vigorous argument in favor of the passage of the resolution. Mr. Welch said that at first he thought that he would have nothing to do with such a resolution, as it took away a lucrative source of revenue from the lawyer, but, later thinking of the whole matter, he rose above petty selfishness and would help in the passage of resolution on the high grounds of humanity. Mr. Welch said that a liability bill will help the laboring man, and will not rebound to the benefit of the corporations, as had been charged. The speaker stated that only two reasons could be advanced in opposition to the resolution—ignorance and selfishness. Mr. Welch, in his argument, read extracts from an article in Collier's, telling of a test case brought by the Buffalo Railway company. The speaker, reading an excerpt from a work by Woodrow Wilson in favor of employers' liability and workmen's compensation, spoke these words: "I do not suppose the gentleman from Cherokee will say that Woodrow Wilson champions the cause of railway companies and other corporations." Mr. Welch vehemently asserted that the question under consideration is a big question; that only by a spirit of "get together" could an equitable bill be drafted. Mr. Welch then took up the question of industrial arbitration, characterizing it as the largest question now looming on the political horizon of the State. He deprecated the enormous loss of money and time during a strike, asserting that arbitration could stop this waste. Mr. Welch, in his argument, quoted statistics from a report of five fatal court cases settled out of court. The report showed that the complainants received \$9,000 after lawyer's fees had been paid, under liability and compensation act they would have received \$12,975; the average amounts received, less the lawyer's fees, were \$1,800, under the compensation act it would have been \$2,595; the average time for recovery was 22 1-2 months, under a liability commission the claimants would have received compensation at once.

Mr. Irby of Laurens said that he was in favor of some of the features of the resolution; but opposed it because the resolution favors corporations. He claimed that the corporations are being forced to pay out much money annually on account of the court's continually failing to recognize contributory negligence; and they want some measure to overcome this judicial tendency; that an industrial regulation as proposed in the resolution is just what the corporations want.

Another assertion by Mr. Irby is that a fixed amount for injuries and death will be specified in a liability act; that the corporation will take out insurance on the life of their employees—something that they cannot do now, because of the uncertainty of jury verdicts—and if one is killed the corporations will pay absolutely nothing. Mr. Irby caustically criticized all commissions as doing nothing except for themselves—going on trucking trips, etc.

Mr. Thompson of Charleston said that the resolution for a commission is a compromise on several bills; that no agreement could be reached on several bills, and by the formation of such a commission all interests could be heard, and from the mass of information received a good bill could be drafted. Mr. Thompson said that 15 states of the union have compensation acts and South Carolina needs such legislation. The speaker, on behalf of organized labor, vehemently spoke in favor of the passage of the resolution.

Mr. O'Quinn then moved for the previous question, which is a motion to recommit. By a vote of 54 to 52 the house refused to recommit. On roll call the house refused to pass the bill through its third reading by a vote of 56 for and 59 against, and it was therefore, killed. The vote

THEY GO TO AUGUSTA

CONVICTS ARE RELEASED AFTER LEGAL DETENTION.

It is Charged that the South Carolina Authorities are Negligent in Sending For Them.

The Augusta Chronicle says Police Lieut. E. B. Hatcher is responsible for the statement that Augusta is overrun with criminals from South Carolina, and that in the greater number of instances, the city authorities are powerless to act. In the first place, he says, there are any number of pardoned criminals, who have found their way into the city from "across the river," and in the second place, the authorities are lax in sending for escaped convicts when they are apprehended and held in the city. Whether the recent excessive number of burglaries are attributable to any of the escaped or pardoned convicts, Mr. Hatcher would not say, for if there were any evidence against any of them the situation would take on a different aspect.

Mr. Hatcher referred particularly to a recent case wherein two convicts escaped from the South Carolina chain gang. The customary notice was sent the Augusta police department, and the two men were arrested. The South Carolina authorities were formally notified, but the men were never sent for. One is said to have been a more or less prominent burglar, and the other was held for robbery. They were detained at the Augusta headquarters as long as the law allowed, or a longer period, and were finally released. South Carolina has not sent for them yet, and unless they have left the city within the last twenty-four hours, they are still walking the streets "within the law."

GANG OF THIEVES AT WORK

Said to be Operating in This Section of the State.

The Herald says on Wednesday night of last week the store of the Bamberg Furniture and Hardware Company in Bamberg was broken into and robbed of about \$100 worth of goods, among the articles taken being a fine shot gun, knives, razors, and a like. The thieves made their entrance through a rear window but went out the back door.

The next afternoon a telephone message was received from Aiken saying one of the robbers had been captured there, he being arrested by Mr. H. W. Kearsey, a game warden, who found the negro, John Green, who carried the shot gun taken from the store there.

Green has been brought to Bamberg and lodged in jail. His story is that he did not assist in the robbery, but came to Bamberg with other two negroes Wednesday night. That they walked to Denmark and took the early Coast Line train to Augusta, where they pawned a watch taken from the store, and were back in Aiken county when arrested by Mr. Kearsey.

He says the other two negroes are the ones who did the stealing. No doubt all are guilty, and Mr. John Cooner, secretary and treasurer of the hardware company, has offered a reward of \$25 each for the capture of the other two negroes. Green says there is a regular gang of negroes organized for robbing in that section, and that the two negroes wanted to belong to it.

Were as follows: Yeas—Speaker Smith, Barnwell, Baskin, Belsor, Betha, Bowers, Boyd, Brice, Charles, Clowney, Courtney, Daniel, Dick, Evans, Frapp, Goodwin, Greer, Harper, Haynsworth, W. A. James, W. E. James, Johnston, Kirk, Lee, Lumpkin, McDonald, McMillan, Malpass, Massey, Means, Miley, Miller, Mitchell, Mower, Nicholson, Odum, O'Quinn, Pegues, Pratt, Rittenberg, Robinson, L. M. Rogers, Senseney, Shirley, Stevenson, Thompson, Tindal, Vander Horst, Walker, Warren, Welch, Whaley, C. C. Wyche, C. T. Wyche, Youmans, Zelger—56.

Nays—Addy, J. W. Ashley, M. J. Ashley, Atkinson, Blackwell, Browning, Creech, Cross, Daniel, Dantzer, Epps, Fortner, Friland, Gasque, Gray, Hall, Hardin, Harrelson, Harvel, Holley, Hunter, Hutson, Irby, Jones, Kellehan, Kelly, Kennedy, King, Kirby, Lybrand, McCreary, Moore, Mosely, Murray, Nelson, Ready, Rembert, Riddle, Riley, Robertson, W. S. Rogers Jr., Sapp, Sanders, Walter M. Scott, W. W. Scott, Sherwood, Smiley, Stanley, Strickland, Sturkie, Warren, White, Whitehead, Wilburn, Williams—59.

Plant a Garden.

You don't need to be an expert to make your spare land a source of revenue. Neither do you have to know anything about botany to begin raising flowers. Your land is good for something, no matter how unpromising. If you can't do anything better, put a nickel's worth of Sunflower seed or wild cucumber between the ash barrel and the back fence. Then watch results. If you once begin gardening, even in this modest way, you aren't likely ever to stop. From things needing no care you will go to others needing a little you will get, getting the fresh fragrance of the morning air, watching the little green shoots come up and develop, seeing the brilliant colors take the place of the dirty browns and grays of winter, will be more fun than anything you have done since you were a boy.

FOUND IN A SWAMP

FOUL MURDER INDICATED BY THE BODY OF A MAN

WITH HIS NECK HACKED

Stiff and Cold, His Neck Literally Cut to Pieces, Isaac DuBose, Middle-Aged White Man, Was Found Dead Wednesday Morning About One Half Mile From Bath.

What seems to be a foul murder has been discovered over in Aiken County. Stiff and cold, his neck literally cut to pieces, Isaac DuBose, a respectable, middle-aged white man, was found dead at Bath Wednesday morning, the body having been discovered just after daybreak in a swamp, or branch, about a half mile from the mill village, where it had lain apparently for many hours. The dead man is survived by a wife and small son.

Without any clue to the affair, it is believed that the man was foully done to death some time Tuesday night, and one of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of Aiken County is indicated. The whole affair is enveloped in mystery.

Sheriff Henry H. Howard, Rural Policeman S. E. Holley and a physician hastened to Bath when the news was received at Aiken at noon Wednesday. There they were joined by Coroner A. C. T. Spradley, who started an inquest, but this was adjourned until Saturday. The coroner's inquest, as far as it has gone, served to reveal only one possible clue that may ultimately reveal the identity of the dead man's assailant or assailants.

One witness, a Bath preacher, testified to having seen four men late Wednesday evening travel leisurely toward the swamp where DuBose was found dead; that DuBose was one of the four, and the only one whom he, the witness, knew. Later three men emerged from the swamp and went away.

This is all that the authorities have, as yet, connected with the crime. However, they will continue to investigate and the resumption Saturday of the coroner's hearing may develop something of interest.

GIRL WAS SOLD TO GYPSY

For Whom She Says She Worked For Eight Long Years.

Startling charges that she was sold when seven years of age by an orphanage superintendent to a gypsy for \$800 and that for eight years she has served him as a slave were made to the police and humane officers at Los Angeles, Cal., by Alice Mitchell, fifteen years old.

She declares she has since been compelled to pose as a fortune teller and dancing and singing girl, giving her earnings to the man and suffering frequent beatings.

The girl for some weeks had been telling fortunes in a little booth on Main street, between First and Second streets. The other day, she says, she earned \$21, which she took to her alleged master, but the latter was not satisfied with this, she declares, and she was compelled to go to some place, the location of which she does not know, and dance and sing before men until a late hour.

The arresting officer was told of the case by a girl in whom the child had confided. The Humane Society was called in, the child turned over to the Juvenile Court and an investigation begun. The police are seeking the gypsy.

LOVED TO MAKE MONEY.

But Did Not Care Much About Spending What He Made.

David H. Wilson, a farmer who lived for sixty years in Oregon Mills, Ill., working his ground unceasingly almost until the time of his death, was worth more than \$1,000,000, it has been learned. He left no will, and efforts are now being made to find who is entitled to the estate.

During the years he toiled in overalls on his farm he had valuable securities in a vault in a Chicago bank to which he apparently paid no attention, aside from paying rent on the box. Among the securities are old stocks that since their purchase have risen in value 500 points, stock in