

Turns Many Loose

Governor Blease Set Eleven Negroes Free

Pardons and Paroles

In Twenty-Four Hours the Governor Pardons and Pardons Eighteen Prisoners, Nearly Two-Thirds of Whom Are Negroes and the Rest of Them Are White.

During Monday and Tuesday Governor Blease pardoned and paroled eighteen prisoners, eleven of whom are negroes and seven are white. The following are the names of those turned loose by the Governor:

W. R. Goldsmith, colored, convicted at the January, 1911, term of Court for Greenville County, of forgery, and sentenced to three years on the public works and to pay a fine of \$1.

Sam Matthews, colored, convicted at the July, 1907, term of Court for Colleton County, of manslaughter, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary or upon the public works.

Ben Norman, white, convicted at the November, 1912, term of Court for Newberry County, of riot and assault and battery with intent to kill.

Manor Morris, white, convicted at the November, 1912 term of Court for Bamberg County, of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years imprisonment upon the public works.

Sim Mobley, colored, convicted at the July, 1909 term of Court for Saluda county of manslaughter and sentenced to five years imprisonment upon the public works.

Henry Allen, colored, convicted at the March, 1913, term of court for Barnwell County of assault and battery with intent to kill, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment upon the public works or pay a fine of \$150.

Sentence commuted to a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment upon the public works for six months at hard labor.

Benjamin Wylie, white, convicted at the April, 1913, term of Court for York county of assault and battery with intent to kill, and sentenced to five months upon the public works or pay a fine of \$75.

Sentence commuted to a fine of \$40 or imprisonment for five months upon public works.

Herman E. King, white, convicted at the April, 1906, term of Court for Greenwood County of murder, with recommendation to mercy, and sentenced to life imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. Paroled by Governor Ansel and now pardoned to restore citizenship.

Sam Spates, colored, convicted at the February, 1912, term of Court for Williamsburg County of grand larceny, and sentenced to seven years upon the public works. Board of pardons recommended parole during good behavior.

Luther Johnson, colored, convicted at the February, 1911, term of Court for Williamsburg County of assault and battery, and sentenced to eighteen months upon the public works. Board of pardons recommended parole during good behavior.

Henry Green, colored, convicted at the March, 1909, term of Court for Oconee County, of burglary and larceny (two cases and), and sentenced to thirteen months and five years, respectively, upon the public works. Board of pardons recommended parole during good behavior.

Joe Jackson, alias Joe Thomas, colored, convicted at the October, 1899, term of Court for Berkeley County of murder, with recommendation to mercy, and sentenced to life imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. Board of pardons recommended parole during good behavior.

Tom Perry, colored, convicted at the March, 1912, term of Court for Bamberg County, of housebreaking and larceny, and sentenced to two years and six months on the public works. Board of pardons recommended parole during good behavior.

Late Monday Governor Blease paroled, during good behavior, Alexander Patton, colored, who was convicted of arson in York County and sentenced to serve ten years' imprisonment. The negro has served eight years and nearly three months of his sentence.

The sentence of Rachael Goodwin, white, of Lexington County, convicted of violating the dispensary law and sentenced to pay a fine of \$90 or serve thirty days on the chain gang, was commuted to a fine of \$25 or thirty days on the chain gang.

Governor Blease late Tuesday issued one parole and one pardon. He pardoned Alex Ferguson, colored, of Richland County, sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for failure to pay commutation road tax.

Ernest Brewington, white, convicted in Richland County of non-support of wife and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, was pardoned on condition that he support his child.

Animals Burned to Death. Three hundred and fifty animals—three hundred hogs and fifty head of cattle—were cremated Monday when the big stock yards of Bolling & Powers at Nashville burned to the ground within thirty minutes after the alarm was turned in. The property loss is estimated at about \$25,000.

Kill Women and Children. A large band of Chinese recently surrounded the Tibetan town of Ssangchen. Before going into battle the Tibetans killed their women and children lest they should be captured by the Chinese. The Chinese ran short of ammunition and the Tibetans repulsed them.

Governor Blease has written the "proper letter" as required by Secretary of War Garrison, and the boys will go to their encampment. It was a bitter pill for the Governor to give in, but he exhibited horse sense in withdrawing his foolish prattle about this being a Yankee nation.

AGAINST BOLL WEEVIL

SENATOR SMITH HAS PLAN TO BLOCK THE PESTS.

Will Ask Federal Government to Establish Dead Line for Protection of Atlantic Coast States.

Plans for the Federal government to raise a barrier against the boll weevil of the Southwestern States invading the Atlantic coast States are being drafted by Senator E. D. Smith, of South Carolina. Secretary Houston, of the department of agriculture, is said to have given the proposition his tentative approval.

Senator Smith's plan is for the Federal government, with State co-operation, to prohibit the growing of cotton in a belt which would separate the Atlantic Coast States from the Southwestern States. As the boll weevil migrates only from cotton field to cotton field, the Senator believes this belt would save the States to the east of it from the pest which has cost cotton raisers to the south-west millions of dollars annually.

According to investigation already made, the narrowest belt where a barrier might be raised would be in Alabama, between the mountains near the Tennessee line and the Gulf. This would be a distance of about 150 miles. The boll weevil already has swept over Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas and is said to be travelling eastward into Alabama.

Senator Smith is preparing to urge upon the Senate that this narrow belt will be a practical barrier if immediate action is taken to establish it. If effective, it would protect most of Alabama and all of Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina from the weevil. The barrier to be effective must be fifty miles wide, it is believed. The growing of cotton in that zone would be prohibited, but the farmers could raise any other crops.

Senator Smith's plan is to have the Federal Government compensate the farmers in this zone for not planting cotton. He is investigating the action of the Federal Government in stamping out yellow fever in Louisiana and in establishing forest reserves for the conservation of resources in order to have precedents for his plan.

Senator Smith Tuesday consulted Senator Kern, of Indiana, the Democratic leader, and won his approval to a feasible plan to accomplish the desired object.

HUNG GIRL UP BY CHAIN.

Then Georgia Father Beat Her With Butt End of a Whip.

Charges that he fastened a chain around the neck of his fifteen-year-old daughter, suspended her from a meat hook in his butcher shop and then beat her with the butt end of a whip until the blood flowed from her wounds, were made against J. J. Johnson in Court at Augusta, Ga.

Policeman R. M. Moore, who arrested Johnson, said that when he reached the Johnson meat market he found the daughter, Nellie, hanging from a meat hook, suspended by a chain which had been wrapped twice around her neck and locked. Moore said that the girl's arms and neck showed evidences of severe beating. She was exhausted when released. Johnson said he had to beat the girl to control her.

Trying to Discredit Wilson. Rudolph Spreckles, a very rich Republican who voted for President Wilson, says "the present appearance of unfavorable symptoms in the American business world are artificial. They are the result of the large interests putting out pessimistic rumors in an attempt to discredit President Wilson's administration with the people by a hard times bluff. I regard Secretary McAdoo's recent announcement as absolute assurance that no unfavorable business situation of any importance can possibly arise in the United States. The selfish large interests are desperately against Wilson. They are doing everything in their power, by no matter what means, to create a wide impression that the popular new administration will ruin business. Aside from the scars created by these artificial stimuli there is in the country no feeling worth mentioning that the new reform government threatens prosperity in any fashion. I am convinced that Bryan will make a record as the greatest secretary of state in the nation's history. Wilson's withdrawal of government support from the American bankers in the Chinese loan was a wise and just action, in no way endangering our diplomatic prestige or weakening the defence of our legitimate foreign property interests. It merely called a halt to government backing of bankers' extortions." We think Mr. Spreckles is right. But the big crops being made by the farmers will prevent any serious business or financial trouble this fall or winter. The Republican leaders will do all they can to discredit Wilson's Administration because the trusts and Wall Street want it done.

COTTON SEED MEN.

Of South Carolina Open Convention at Lake Toxaway.

With President C. R. Spott, of Manning, S. C., presiding, and about sixty members in attendance, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' association opened its annual session at Lake Toxaway Tuesday. Several excellent addresses featured the meeting and the members are making enthusiastic plans for the compiling of statistics of cotton seed marketed and cotton ginned each week in South Carolina.

The average estimate made by the members of the association regarding cotton crop prospects in South Carolina this year placed the figures at 1,363,000 bales. The association is said to have secured over \$10,000 annually to secure cotton statistics and advertise cotton seed products.

Pearls in Gravel Bed.

Some of the richest pearls ever discovered in America were found recently in Indiana by men working on pump boats. One workman, while leveling gravel, picked up a pearl estimated to be worth \$1,000.

PRIMARY NEEDS REFORM

DISCUSSION AS TO PROPER BASIS OF SUFFRAGE IN STATE.

John J. McMahan Tells of the Soundness of Constitutional Provisions of 1895—Some Requirements.

To the Editor of The Times and Democrat: "The primary needs reforming," Let us hammer at it. "Line upon line and precept upon precept."

We have seen that the voters should be all the white men of intelligence and character, and that most of these will be admitted by the test of reading and writing or by the alternative test of owning \$300 worth of property. We have also seen that the heroes of the '60s and '70s deserve to be permanent voters, and that all these (and likewise all other white men who were of age before January 1, 1895), have had ample opportunity to be registered for life under the special temporary "understanding" clause of the State constitution of 1895.

The resolution provides in section 1: "A separate record of all persons registered before January 1, 1895 sworn to by the registration officer, shall be filed, one copy with the clerk of court and one in the office of the secretary of state, on or before February 1, 1898, and such persons shall remain during life qualified electors unless disqualified by the other provisions of this article."

The few deserving men who may write in this era of free schools, important for the personal welfare of each man—as well as for his fitness in citizenship—that the illiterate ought to be given a propping now and then to prevent his contenting himself to grow through life a misfit in this world of reading, reading everywhere. If he really values the ballot, he can learn to read and obtain it; and unless he can read he can not truly use the ballot though it be excluded by these tests must be after emancipation. The rising generation, who are to furnish new voters, and can still learn to read and give to him, for he is dependent upon it. Many a negro learned as such each year hereafter, are being now encouraged to slothfulness and to lack of ambition except to excel the negro if they are assured the high privilege of manhood suffrage though growing up unable to read cheap newspapers, and unavoidable catalogues and other advertising literature of every kind. Reading is so important to prepare it for him, and he can never know that he is voting his own choice—may be the helpless tool of the ballot-fixer.

If a man can not read—thanks to his parents who denied him a white man's chance—he ought to be the more anxious to do better by his children, and not doom them to bear the handicap he labors under. He should therefore welcome any reasonable added stimulus to spur his boys to learn. But the prevalence of illiteracy indicates that many an illiterate is not concerned to save his children from a repetition of his own fate, and rather permits or forces them to abstain from the rudiments of schooling and to propagate and multiply their father's defects. If he himself were denied the ballot—shut out from a man's voice in the community affairs because of his illiteracy and until he overcomes that deficiency, he would probably have less contempt for schooling and more respect for his parents who denied him a white man's chance. He might be more reverent to his parents and more diligent in his school. Well for him if the law should thus wake him from his present indifference, make him realize that he and his are losing something real, bring home to him the error of the policy pursued by his parents and himself. It would be mercy to put this coal of fire on his back. Dental of the suffrage because of illiteracy would operate as an indirect compulsory education law, self-enforcing. It would afford also an education in civic duty. Let us stop a practice which teaches that the ballot is a cheap play thing handed out to all whether or not they can use it understandingly. Let us rather teach that the ballot is a prize to be striven for and when obtained to be reverently cherished, a sacred trust to be merited and never to be misused.

It is humiliating that we have ignored all these considerations in the practices of the Democratic party primary. But our State constitution of 1895 has provided just these standards for suffrage in the general election. It took care of all white men becoming of age by 1895, and gave to the younger fellows two or more years of warning that they must learn to read and write if they would become voters independently of the property qualification. It provided especially for their education by raising the age of school attendance to 21 years, and increasing the school fund in several ways and with particular reference to the ensuing three years—1896-7-8 before the requirements should become rigid. There was thus every precaution of fairness in giving notice and affording opportunity to get ready for the new requirements before they went into effect.

We should adopt for the primary the same legal requirements that now apply to the general election. We must do so if we are not to perpetuate illiteracy and the rule of illiteracy, cursing our people with a lame and backward government. We must do so if we are to justify the oath now prescribed by the Democratic party constitution, to "support the nominees" of the primary. Think of the absurdity of such an oath taken by men unable to vote in the general election. The real voters of the State pledge themselves to elect in November the choice of a primary election conducted not by themselves but by themselves and a large number of non-voters. The latter may be the balance of power in nominating those who the majority of the real voters would consider unfit. The nomination would amount to nothing but for the votes of the real voters in November. They go to the polls and elect the men they don't want because they have participated in a primary with non-voters and have voluntarily abdicated their own power and rights as voters. They use their real ballots in November to make effective the choice of the non-voters in a pre-

DEMOCRATS UNITED

SENATORS HOLD PARTY CAUCUS AND PLEDGE SUPPORT TO TARIFF REFORM BILL

The Two Senators From Louisiana Refuse to Pledge Their Support Because of Free Sugar Provision, But Enough Are Left to Insure the Passage of the Measure.

Forty-seven Democratic senators stood up in the party caucus one by one late Monday and declared their intention to vote for the Underwood-Simmons tariff revision bill as finally approved by the caucus a few minutes previously. Two senators—Randall and Thornton of Louisiana—stated that they would not make such promises because of the proposal to place sugar on the free list in 1916. Senators Hitchcock of Nebraska and Culberson of Texas were absent, but both are known to be in favor of the bill. This gives the Democrats forty-nine votes for the bill, or a slender majority of one, with the vote of the vice-president to fall back on in an emergency.

An absolute binding resolution was not adopted, the poll by individuals being substituted, and that poll was put only on the ground of personal promise and was not made binding. A resolution was adopted, however, declaring the Underwood-Simmons bill a party measure, and urging its undivided support without amendment unless such should be submitted to the committee. The only Nevada's of Nevada cast the vote against this resolution but Senators Shafroth of Colorado, Randall and Thornton did not vote.

The resolution was as follows: "Resolved, That the tariff bill agreed to by this conference, in its amended form, is declared to be a party measure and we urge its undivided support as a duty by Democratic senators without amendment. Provided, however, that the conference or the finance committee may, after reference or otherwise, propose amendments to the bill."

Senator Kern, chairman of the caucus, Chairman Simmons, of the finance committee, who have fought hard for the measure, and other administration leaders, expressed entire satisfaction over the outcome and declared their confidence that enough votes were personally pledged to assure the passage of the measure, with free wool and free sugar included.

It came at once apparent when the caucus convened, that a resolution which would bind members absolutely to the bill without amendment was distasteful to many senators. The resolution, therefore, was modified and presented in the form of a party declaration. Before this was put to a vote, the motion was made that senators be asked flatly as to their intention regarding the measure and this was agreed to.

The roll was then called and the Louisiana senators stated that it was not their intention to support the bill without amendment. Senator Newlands said that he had not definitely made up his mind as to certain amendments he might urge, but in the end it was his intention to stand by the party measure.

Senator Shafroth explained that he did not want to be bound to support the bill but that it was his present intention to vote for it. All the others present—forty-five—voted "ayes" on the roll call. These senators Hitchcock and Culberson absent but accounted for, constitute the Democratic membership of the senate, fifty-one.

Lever Praises Clean Press.

Breathing a spirit of loyalty to Newberry college and pleading for an organization that will render altruistic service for the common good, the speech of Asbury F. Lever, congressman from the Seventh South Carolina Congressional district, before the club of Newberry college recently at the Jefferson Hotel was significant in its utterances.

"The greatest struggle in public life since the establishment of America independence is now going on," he said. "Secret forces are arraying themselves in such a manner that the greatest battle that has been fought for more than a century is now being waged. When the press of the country boldly prints names of men high in public life men who are accused of political corruption, it is a sign that we are reaching a crisis."

"All honor," he continued, "to the press of the country that exposes corruption in high places and at the same time treats men fairly. The public conscience is undergoing a bath, and it is for you who have had some little opportunity to do the rubbing. Not only the nation, but the State needs the service from your Group ability, team work, is what is needed."

"The secret forces are at work all times but we are sure to win under the leadership of men like Woodrow Wilson, who does not go about his business with rubber boots on, but takes the people into his confidence. Our appeal here to-night is that you support the men battling for integrity in public life. Stand behind us, and we will make this a government by the people and for the people in name and in fact also."

Aeronauts Have Close Call.

Flying at the rate of fifty miles an hour near Chicago on Monday, Glenn Martin's hydro-aeroplane dipped too close to Lake Michigan and was overturned. Martin and his assistant, Charles H. Day, were rescued by the life saving crew, which also recovered the machine.

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BOY KILLS HIS FATHER

PICKENS COUNTY FARMER KILLED IN FAMILY ROW

Brother of Slayor Perhaps Fatally Injured by Bullet From Victim's Pistol—Boy Has Surrendered.

John Dobson, a white farmer living on the Pelzer plantation, near Pendleton in Pickens county, was shot and killed late Monday night by his 16-year-old son, Will Dobson. A younger son was desperately wounded by a bullet from the pistol of the elder Dobson, who returned the fire of Will Dobson. The younger Dobson is in the hospital and is in a critical condition following an operation. Will Dobson has been lodged in jail at Pickens.

The tragedy occurred at the home of John Dobson. He had been overbearing in his manner toward his wife and there had been a family quarrel Sunday. Dobson went to Pendleton Monday and on his return resumed quarrelling with his wife. She went to the field for her elder son, and when he came to the house the attitude of the father and son became belligerent. Some say that the first shot was fired by John Dobson, who was in the yard at the time.

There was an exchange of shots, each of the principals being armed with a .38 calibre pistol, and John Dobson was struck by four of the five shots fired by the son. The younger son, Roy Barton Dobson, aged 13 years, was in the house with his mother when he was wounded by a shot from his father's pistol. The father fell desperately wounded and several physicians who were quickly summoned saw that there was no chance to save his life. He died at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning.

There was some chance for the boy's life and he was hurried to the Anderson hospital. The operation developed that the ball had broken a rib on the left side and had plowed its way through the child's body, puncturing the colon in three places, and otherwise causing a dangerous wound before leaving the body. The little fellow was cut almost in two in the efforts of the surgeon to perform an operation that would save his life. The perforation of the intestines would cause death in an older and less healthy person, but there is said to be a fighting chance for recovery as he is in his health.

SMITH WILL BE IN RACE.

Statement That He Would Not Run for Senator False.

The Washington correspondent of The News and Courier says Senator E. D. Smith's attention was called to the statement which Governor Blease is quoted as having made at Dallas, N. C., to the effect that President Wilson was going to give Senator Smith a good job, and that former Governor Heyward would be the man whom Governor Blease would have to beat for the Senate.

Senator Smith said: "I have a job given me by a greater power than President Wilson. That same power recognizes what I have done, and am still doing, and I propose to seek no other job than the one the people have given me."

The junior Senator was in the best of humor, and seemed to be amazed at the suggestion that he would not be in the campaign.

Push Along the Tariff Bill.

President Wilson was right when he called attention to the lobby that was at work trying to defeat tariff revision. The result of the investigation set on foot at his request has vindicated his action in asking that the bill be pushed along.

President Wilson was clearly doing the right thing in telling the people about the lobbyists who were at work in Washington to defeat the tariff bill. The people had a right to know who they were fighting and how much it was costing them. They also had a right to know what methods were being used. Any man who is opposing tariff revision could object to this.

There was a good deal of criticism when Secretary Redfield announced his intention to make a government inquiry into the situation if any corporations reduced the wages of their employees and blamed it on the new tariff. In such an event we think the country would have a right to know whether the corporations were reaping themselves for losses due to the new tariff or for losses due to the payments they are now making to defeat the tariff bill. The chief harm to business caused by the tariff bill will be due, not to the provisions of that bill, but to any unnecessary delay in its passage. For this the Republican Senators will be responsible.

While the uncertainty lasts merchants are not going to lay in large stocks of goods; until the tariff bill passes they will live on the hand-to-mouth principle, and that, of course, is not good for business. It is to the interest, therefore, of every honest merchant and of the whole commercial world that the bill be passed as soon as possible. No one doubts that when the bill finally reaches the president it will be in the main as it is now. The only end that delay can serve is that some corporations or some class of corporations most influential than the others hope to secure changes in certain schedules favorable to them. And for this they ask the whole body of business to pay the price that extended delay will cost.

If the fact that disgrace does not consist in the punishment but in the crime were more fully recognized it would be a great gain for humanity. But the corrupt politician and lobbyist and the unscrupulous trust have no qualms of conscience concerning their misdeeds. With them the disgrace is in being found out and punished, something which they are experiencing more frequently in these days of a more enlightened public conscience.

The Republican leaders in the Senate threaten that if the tariff revision bill becomes a law as it has been passed upon by the Senate, Democratic caucus many of its provisions will be tied up in the courts indefinitely. The Republican agents of the trusts in the Senate die hard, but they will have to die.

President Wilson says that in hot weather he feels like loafing. That sounds natural, and shows that the President is very much like the balance of us in one respect at least.

A new case of spiro-meningitis is reported near Lexington. The victim is the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lindley, about four miles from Lexington.

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HELD FOR MURDER

YOUNG MAN ACCUSED OF DROWNING HIS SWEETHEART.

Body of Girl is Found in Lake—Had Been Together Night Before—Declares He is Innocent.

Every effort is being made by the Pennsylvania state authorities to clear the mystery surrounding the death of Alice Crispell, the eighteen-year-old girl whose body was found in Harvey's lake near Wilkesbarre, Pa., on last Monday. Nearly a hundred witnesses were summoned to appear at the inquest held in the hotel near where the body was recovered. Search is still being conducted for possible rival suitors, who may have attacked the girl after her sweetheart, Herbert Johns, left her on the night of July 4.

Johns, who was taken into custody shortly after the body was discovered, continues to protest his innocence. Many widely varying theories are being advanced to account for the girl's death. Those who believe Johns innocent, assert that another man may have killed the girl or that she was seized with a fainting spell and fell into the lake accidentally.

The detectives are trying to get possession of a letter which a girl companion of Miss Crispell wrote to her two weeks ago, and which, it is said, may contain some valuable information. Although the Crispell family contradict the statement that their daughter was subject to fainting spells, Johns himself says that the girl had a fainting spell while walking on the streets of that city with him some months ago.

Regarding the theory that Miss Crispell was seized with one of these spells when she left her lover on Friday night, and while unconscious fell into the lake, a well known physician, who has given the subject some attention, says this would not necessarily have caused death, as the fall into the water would have revived the victim and, as the water on the shore was quite shallow, she could have waded out.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

Interesting Communication About General Meeting.

The general missionary meeting at the Southern Assembly grounds near Waynesville, Ga., was a memorable occasion. Several articles in the Southern Christian Advocate of this week tell of the speakers, the speeches and the notable things done at this meeting. About thirty-five South Carolina preachers, and a number of laymen were in attendance, and Rev. J. K. Holman, of Rowesville writes that it was the greatest meeting he ever attended.

All sides of both Home and Foreign Missions were considered, and inspiring speeches were made by preachers, laymen and women. Dr. E. O. Watson, who is at the head of the Industrial School, to be opened in Holly in the fall, spoke on the needs of the Southern Lowlanders. An offering was made for missions amount to \$151,000.

ACARICE KILLS MANY.

Ship Forced by Owners to Leave Harbor in Dangerous Condition.

Foreknowledge of the fate of his ship, the Mount Oswald, which with her crew of twenty-four men, was never heard of after her departure from Baltimore for Hamburg on February 17, 1912, was shown in a letter from Captain Stannard to the board of trade inquiry into the loss of the vessel. In this letter, sent ashore at Baltimore by the pilot, Captain Stannard said:

"We have twelve feet of water in the fore peak and are not yet out of harbor. God knows whether we shall ever reach home. The sailors are now working at the pumps. I wanted the ship to be drydocked at New York, but the owners would not allow it."

Employs Business Manager.

The Greenville News says following the example of Sumter, South Carolina, Henderson, North Carolina, has employed a business manager to conduct the city's affairs. In Sumter the plan has worked well, just as all expected for the inauguration of business-like methods never worked any other way. So Henderson may expect a good administration of its business, provided a good man has been secured for the business management.

This trend of municipal government, as evidenced in the two cases cited, and in the cases of the two hundred or more cities which have adopted the commission form of government, unquestionably presages municipal government in the United States of a much higher standard than has been in the past. Foreign economists have remarked that our municipal governments were the sorriest phases of the country's governmental affairs, and certainly the statement is not founded entirely in ignorance or fiction.

But the day of transition is at hand, and progressive cities are transforming. The News says within two years Greenville will vote on the question of transformation of the commission form of government. If the city is true to its spirit of development this election will result in a change from the old to the new and better. This new form of city government seems to have come to stay.

Foul Tip Kills Baseball Scorer.

A foul tip from the bat of a player in a game between fraternal order baseball teams at Jersey City, N. J., struck the scorer, Harry C. Harved, on the head, causing his death.

Meningitis in Lexington.

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ROYAL Baking Powder is the greatest of modern-time helps to perfect cake and biscuit making. Makes home baking pleasant and profitable. It renders the food more digestible and guarantees it safe from alum and all adulterants.

MUST ACT QUICKLY PANIC PREVENTED

TO APPEAL FROM MAJOR HOWELL'S ADVERSE REPORT.

Orangeburg Must be Represented by a Delegation and Only Two Days Left in Which Steps Can be Taken.

Do the people of Orangeburg County, merchants, planters, professional men, everybody, want the Edisto River opened for navigation? If they do, there remains only a few days before the hearing on the appeal from Major Howell's adverse report is to be made before the Board of Engineers at Washington. July 15, the hearing is set for and whether there are delegations there or not, the hearing comes off.

A week ago to-day Congressman Lever addressed a large audience of business men and farmers in the Court House, and he outlined the only hope there was for the project. That was the absolutely essential necessity of convincing the board that there was commerce that would be developed upon the line if it was opened. To do this he urged the sending of as large a delegation as possible to Washington appear with him before the board.

Representatives from Branchville were present, and they were also pledged to secure a delegation. They have done their part. Six men are ready to leave for Washington to push the project with the representatives sent by Orangeburg. These six men are Messrs. L. H. Fairry, W. F. Trombly, C. F. Smoak, J. W. Black, J. B. Williams Jr., and W. C. Martin. In a letter from one of the gentlemen who are pushing the project at Branchville to another gentleman in Orangeburg occurs the following sentence: "We have our people pretty well aroused over the Edisto project. We do not propose to let Orangeburg send a larger delegation to Washington than we do, hence we have arranged to send six," and they are going to send six.

In the meantime what has Orangeburg been doing towards sending its delegation? Each one who goes will be required to pay half of his expenses, and efforts were to be made to collect enough from the citizens of the town and country to pay half the expenses of the delegates. A committee was appointed at Saturday's meeting, but up to this time there has been no provisions made to secure a representation from Orangeburg at the hearing on Tuesday. It will cost over \$100 to have Orangeburg's representation equal to that of her sister city of Branchville and that \$100 is needed immediately. The delegates who go are compelled to leave the city Sunday afternoon in order to be on hand for the hearing, and there remains only to-day in which the question must be decided.