

THEY ARE PAROLED

GOV. BLEASE TURNS MORE CONVICTS ON THE PEOPLE.

TWELVE SLAYERS FREE

Among Released Are One Guilty of Criminal Assault, Two of Arson, Five of Larceny—One of Burglary, One of Highway Robbery, Several for Violating Dispensary Law.

According to papers filed with the secretary of state Monday the governor has granted fifteen paroles to prisoners serving terms in the State penitentiary and the county chain gangs. Eight manslaughter are included in the list of those released. The paroles were issued to the following prisoners:

Willis Perry, convicted in Greenwood in 1906 of carbrocking and larceny and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Arthur Byrd, convicted in Newberry in 1908 of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years.

Bud Ligon convicted in Oconee in 1913 of murder and sentenced to life in the penitentiary.

Glider P. Varn convicted in Charleston in 1904 of grand larceny and sentenced to six months on the chain gang.

Ely Freeman, convicted in Greenville county in 1913 of arson and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Amanda Truesdale convicted in Kershaw in 1914 of larceny and sentenced to six months on the chain gang.

Bud Simmons, convicted in Saluda of manslaughter and sentenced to two years.

MaJoe Smith, convicted in Abbeville in 1909 of murder and sentenced to life. On February 20 the governor reduced his sentence to twenty years on condition that he serve on the county gang. Now he is paroled.

Frank Williams, convicted in Horry in 1913 of manslaughter and sentenced to two years.

William Gantt, convicted in Edgefield in 1896 of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Stephen Turner, convicted in Marion in 1912, of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Ambrose Scruges, convicted in Cherokee in 1912 of manslaughter and sentenced to five years.

J. W. Sykes, convicted in Cherokee of practicing dentistry without a license and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or serve thirty days on the chain gang.

James Bull, convicted in Darlington in 1906 of criminal assault and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. On February 17 the governor reduced his sentence to nine years and eleven months on the condition that he serve "time" on the county chain gang. Now he is paroled.

Herbert Tarrant, convicted in Greenville in 1913 of arson and sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary.

On Thursday of last week the Governor paroled fourteen others. Three were sent up for manslaughter and one for murder. They were:

James Jeter, convicted in Cherokee in 1901, of murder and sentenced to life. Early this year his term was commuted to twenty years.

John Lawrence, convicted in Pickens in 1912 for assault and battery with intent to kill and carrying concealed weapons and sentenced to three years.

Otis James, convicted in Richland in 1909 of larceny and sentenced to ten years.

E. L. Pound, convicted in Lexington in 1913 of obtaining goods under false pretenses and sentenced to three months or a fine of \$450.

John Lindsay, convicted in Newberry in 1913 of violating the dispensary law and sentenced to six months.

Will Guyton, convicted in Anderson in 1908, of burglary and sentenced to 12 years.

Cato Williams, convicted in Marion in 1908 of highway robbery and sentenced to nine years.

Dennie Wilkes, convicted in York in 1913, of violating the dispensary law and sentenced to a fine of \$400 or serve 12 months.

John Smith, convicted in York in 1913, of housebreaking and larceny and sentenced to one year.

George Epps, convicted in Union in 1912 of manslaughter and sentenced to four years.

J. C. Judson, convicted in Williamsburg in 1912 of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature and carrying concealed weapons and sentenced to five years.

John Walker, convicted in York in 1912, of manslaughter and sentenced to two years.

Marmon Mansell, convicted in Pickens in 1913, of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature and carrying concealed weapons and sentenced to two years.

J. H. Haynes, convicted in Oconee in 1913 of violating the dispensary law and sentenced to a fine of \$100 or serve six months. Paroled on condition that a fine of \$25 be paid.

Tom Poston, convicted in Williamsburg of manslaughter in February of this year and sentenced to two years.

Men Overpower Watchman. Three men who entered the department store of Timothy Smith & Co. in Roxbury, Mass., Sunday night, overpowered the watchman and blew open the safe, escaped with several thousand dollars. The burglary was not discovered until early Monday when the watchman was found.

Killed Her for Visiting. Because his wife, a bride of seven months, persisted in visiting her parents, Altonzo Zuniga, of San Antonio, Texas, Saturday killed her; wounded his mother-in-law and then probably fatally shot himself.

Drop Dead at Seeing Fight. Patrick Eagleton, 70 years old, and Mrs. Dennis Arsenault, 60 years old, of Spencer, Mass., dropped dead from fright in the street late Friday as they witnessed a fight between three men.

UNDERWOOD VICTORIOUS

ALABAMA SENDS HIM TO SENATE BY BIG MAJORITY.

Richmond P. Hobson is Snowed Under—Democratic House Leader Will Wear Senate Toga.

Oscar W. Underwood, for nearly twenty years representative of the ninth Alabama district in the lower house of congress, swept the state in his battle with Congressman Richmond Pearson Hobson for the nomination for United States senator, according to Tuesday night's returns from Monday's Democratic primaries. Mr. Underwood conceded the victory to his rival candidate before noon Tuesday, although returns still were incomplete.

Mr. Underwood's nomination terminated one of the most spectacular political contests in the history of the state. With the exception of a whirlwind speaking tour during the Christmas holidays, the successful candidate's campaign was conducted by his friends. One of the chief claims for recognition for his candidate advanced by Mr. Underwood's friends was the charge that Representative Hobson was neglecting his duties as a congressman to conduct the campaign.

Mr. Hobson entered the senatorial race nearly two years ago. He visited every county and town in the state. In stump speeches he charged his opponent with having been influenced by the liquor interests. He also charged that corporation influence was behind the campaign of Mr. Underwood for the presidential nomination in 1914. All of the charges were denied by Mr. Underwood.

The activities of the distinguished candidate attracted nationwide interest in the outcome of the primaries, when Mr. Hobson sent the following telegram to Mr. Underwood: "Accept my congratulations upon your nomination. As the Democratic nominee you can count on my support in the election."

THE CIGARETTE SMOKER

How They Are Rendered Unfit for Business. Mind Becomes Dull.

All narcotic poisons tend to benumb the nervous system, weaken the mental power and corrupt the moral nature.

The boy who begins to smoke cigarettes before the age of twelve will doubtless become a degenerate, and the first symptom of his degeneracy will be to lie about his being addicted to the habit.

Many a fond mother has been fooled by the heartless lies of her fiendish cigarette offspring, too far gone in depravity to care a rap whether he has any mother.

If such boys live to get out of their teens, they generally manage soon to get into prison cells.

A large percentage of heartless criminals are cigarette fiends.

Judge Gemmill, of Chicago, recently stated that of twenty-five thousand or more criminals that he has passed before him, many of them had the tell-tale yellow stains on their fingers.

Go to the cell of the newly arrested murderer, and you will see the cigarette in his teeth or hear him calling for it.

Cigarettes harden the heart for terrible deeds, and unfit the mind for any useful service.

"Smoking cigarettes," says an exploring mother, "has made a wreck of my son, once bright and full of brains and ambition. Now he can't think; he can't hold a subject in his mind. He was a stenographer, but now he is nothing."

Japan and China have prohibited cigarettes and opium, but we Americans who think ourselves superior to the yellow races are allowing our youth to practice a habit which will utterly ruin the nation in one generation unless checked and suppressed.

SPEAKS FOR BRYAN

Johnson Says Commoner Has Passed Through Criticism Unscathed.

The uniforms of state department footmen, their compensation, the Panama tolls fight, Secretary Bryan's salary and his chautauqua lectures, and half a dozen other subjects, occupied the house Saturday during consideration of legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills.

Estimates included provision for a coach and footmen for the Bryan carriage, which provokes comment. Representative Johnson of South Carolina, in charge of the bill, read from the Bible the story of the fiery furnace and declared Secretary Bryan had come through a furnace of "criticism, sarcasm and ridicule with his hair unscathed and his body unscathed."

SHOT THROUGH WINDOW.

Two Negroes of Grier Engage in Fatal Shooting Scrape.

After Homer Arnold's wife had locked him up in his home at Grier Monday to prevent his killing Gofar Paden, whom he had been chasing about the house with a pistol, Paden stepped around to the window of the window of the room in which Arnold was locked and fired two shots at him through the window pane, both taking effect and resulting in the death of Arnold several hours later.

Girdler Hits Five Men. A 20-ton steel girder broke loose from a derrick and crushed three floors of the frame work of a building on lower Broadway Saturday, carrying six workmen with it. Five of them were injured fatally.

Three Killed in Wreck. Three persons were killed and thirty-five injured at Attica, Ind., Sunday when a passenger train fell into the Wabash river. The trestle gave way.

Bring Out Heavy Vote. Alabama Democrats yesterday cast ballots and ended long fight between Underwood and Hobson.

EXPLAINS ISSUES

CLINKSCALES GIVES OUT PLATFORM OF HIS CANDIDACY.

FOR LAW AND EDUCATION

Wofford Professor Outlines His Views on the Importance of People Uniting for the Sake of Progress—Doesn't Want the Office at Cost of Personal Bitterness and Hate.

Dr. John G. Clinkscales, professor of mathematics at Wofford college, Spartanburg, candidate for governor in the Democratic primary the coming summer, has given out the following platform in a statement to the people:

When any man presumes to offer himself for any office in the gift of the people he is expected to have reasons therefor and it is his duty frankly and sanely to state them. The people he would serve have a right to know even beforehand what he thinks about vital matters of common good. It has, therefore, become a custom for candidates for public office to announce a "platform" in which they are supposed to lay down the principles and policies they expect to advocate.

With such an announcement I now come before the people of my native State, whose history and traditions are dear to me, and whose future progress along right lines is of deep patriotic concern to us all. I do not like to describe what I have to say as "my" platform, preferring "our" platform in the thought that it expresses the sentiments, the views, the hopes, the aspirations of thousands of right thinking people in this great commonwealth, regardless of whether they shall vote for me or not.

Measures Not Men.

1. I believe the time has come for us to have in our political life less of abuse of persons and more of a sane discussion of policies and principles. We can not think clearly for the common good if we have in mind the defeating of men rather than the promoting of measures. Certainly for me no office is big enough to cause me to want it at the cost of personal bitterness and hate. If the campaign closes with my opponents not more friendly to me than when it began I shall be greatly disappointed.

2. I believe the time has also come when we should think of ourselves as one people with common interests and hopes, and that whatever contentions may have divided us in the past, we are at bottom united by too much that belongs to us all not to see that whoever would disrupt us into warring factions, poison our sentiments towards one another with suspicion and distrust, and keep stirring the unwholesome ferment of bitter class prejudices is an enemy to our peace, our prosperity, and our largest progress. I repeat, therefore, we are one people, and we must do our thinking in terms of the largest good to all the people of the commonwealth without regard to class conditions or previous alliance of any sort. And even should I fail of election, I shall count the service rendered by my fellow citizens in their great harmony of feeling and purpose than we have recently known for in South Carolina.

Harmony and Unity.

3. In this spirit, the spirit of harmony and unity, the time has come for a study of conditions in South Carolina as they really are with a view of applying the administrative and legislative powers of the State to the great end of promoting the material welfare and progress of all the people. We are engaged in varied tasks and labors, the tasks and labors by which we get a living and hope to get a little more than a living. Our problems are thus largely economic and industrial in character. They grow out of what we do in shop and store and office and on the farm, and concern the happiness and progress of our entire citizenship. The world about us, other states, is on the big job of developing its natural resources in the fullest and most profitable manner. Are we on this job in South Carolina? It seems to me that our duty has at last come when realizing our common needs and gathering all the knowledge we can of what others have successfully accomplished, we should set our political machinery to work, in the most efficient way, to advance every industrial interest. In saying this, I have in mind no special interest or pet scheme, but rather I am possessed with the conviction that we have reached a point in our history when we should begin in the spirit of perfect fairness to apply the most modern methods to conditions as they are—for example, to the great question of equitable taxation, to the efficient, economical administration of the functions of government, and to the betterment of both rural and urban life as far as this is a matter of legislation. To these ends I solemnly pledge what influence I have.

Must Look Ahead.

4. But while the time has come for the beginning of a thoroughly scientific effort to bring out legislative and administrative machinery up to their full standard of efficiency, and to develop our material resources for the good of all the people, we must remember that in the nature of things it is only a beginning we are making and a preparation for future realization. The achievement of the great ends we have in view depends absolutely on what we do with and for the human material in the State. This leads me to the subject that has been with me a lifelong passion—universal education. Democracy means, of course, the right to vote and equality before the law. But there is a conception of it that goes deeper than this, and that is, equality of opportunity, the giving of every child the same chance to realize his best self, to conquer his surroundings intelligently and therefore fruitfully, and to serve co-operatively the collective interests of his community and State. From my standpoint, the child as a future member of society can only attain these great ends by being exposed to the creative and developing process called education. The right

Escape From Jail.

After forcing their jailer into their cell with a pistol two youths held for burglary Monday escaped from the Tulsa, Okla., county jail. A waiting automobile whisked them to safety.

Killed Trying to Escape.

Three convicts were shot and killed and two others injured probably fatally in an attempted break from the incommunicable ward of a Sacramento prison Saturday.

Department Store Robbed.

Three men entered a department store of Boston Sunday night, bound and gagged two watchmen and robbed the safe of \$2,000.

Fired in Three Places.

A pyromaniac fired a building in Augusta Tuesday in three places, and failing to burn it, later fired it the second time.

AMERICA COMPLAINS

DELINEATIONS MADE TO CARRANZA FOR SPAIN.

Villa's Recent Order of Deportation Issued Against All Spaniards of Torreon Causes Diplomatic Action.

Vigorous representation went from the American government Tuesday to Gen. Carranza, the Constitutionalist chief, urging him to modify the order of Gen. Villa expelling Spaniards from Torreon. The situation is giving grave concern to authorities at Washington. The United States had undertaken to extend to Spaniards in Mexico the same protection it affords Americans resident there, and Ambassador Riano has been assured that nothing will be left undone to assure for the unfortunate Spaniards every right to which they are entitled under international law and usage.

Spain proposes to exhaust every resource to protect her people, it was made plain Tuesday, when Rear Admiral Mayor, at Tampico, called the navy department that the commanding officer of the British cruiser Heronimo had been instructed to care for Spaniards at that port.

The State department, as well as the Spanish embassy at Washington, is embarrassed in dealing with the Torreon situation by a lack of exact information as to the extent of the expulsion decree and how far it has been executed. It is understood Villa, in a public speech, told the Spaniards of Torreon they were to be deported en masse; that a commission would be appointed to examine into each individual case and that such of them as could establish the fact that they have rendered no aid to Huerta would be permitted to return to Torreon.

The gravity of the problem has been increased by unofficial, but credible information, that this policy of expulsion of the Spaniards is to be of general application; that as rapidly as the Constitutionalist extend their control they intend to drive out the Spaniards and seize their property.

Foreseeing the gravest international complications if the Constitutionalist should undertake to apply this doctrine of wholesale expulsion of aliens to other than Spaniards, the state department is expected to lay this subject before Gen. Carranza so plainly that he will exercise his full power to prevent further interference with all foreigners.

To this opportunity I, in my view, the most fundamental right in a democracy. For we get nowhere wisely in anything except through a trained and enlightened citizenship. The closest liability of this progress to our well-being is that we do to banish it forever from us. The reform of our laws, the improvement in the efficiency of our legislative and administrative machinery, the proper regulation of our industrial interests, the development of our material resources, the all round welfare of the people—all these things will be done and how to do it. And this is the task of the school, the college, the university. I, therefore, have fixed in my mind the vision of a vast army of children in a school system administered liberally and efficiently, an ever increasing body of young men and young women in our colleges and school and college consciously moved by the high ideal of service in the upbuilding of the State. The common schools, the high schools, the university, Clemson, the Citadel, Winthrop, shall receive my most cordial support, and I shall ask every denominational and private institution to join in friendly co-operation in helping a great commonwealth realize its best life, social, moral, political and industrial, by properly training all the youth of the State. This is our biggest job and all else is but a baffling dream till we have done this.

Observe the Law.

5. In the last place, I believe it is time for us to come to a realization of the use and meaning of the law. Nothing we have is safe—life, liberty, property—unless it is protected by the law. A lawless people with justice perverted or laxly administered are a people who are relapsing into barbaric conditions. But, however easy and frequent seems the violation of law in this State, we simply must not remain a lawless people. What we need is to be called back to our best selves and to be reminded that to persist in our dangerous habit of lawlessness is to forget what is fine in our history and traditions and to be faithless to a noble future whose guardians we are. If I am elected to the position of chief executive of the State, I pledge myself to try the most effect of enforcing the laws without regard to section or class. I believe the results of such a course will be a stiffening of our moral atmosphere and a cleansing of the moral atmosphere to such a degree as to make South Carolina a better place to live in and their citizenship. We dare not go on as we are, and if I should imagine for a moment that as governor I should have to make a truce with lawlessness of any sort, I should continue teaching boys in the hope that they one day would be able to accomplish the reforms impossible to this generation.

Secretary of the Navy Will Not Allow Any Wines in U. S. Navy.

Absolute prohibition will prevail in the United States navy after July 1 next. Secretary Daniels Sunday night made public a sweeping order, which not only will abolish the traditional "wine mess" of the officers, but will bar all alcoholic liquors from every ship and shore station of the navy. This order, constituting one of the most notable victories ever won by prohibition forces, was issued at the recommendation of Surgeon General Brast. It was brief and to the point.

NINE WORKMEN KILLED.

Fatal Explosion in Caisson of Bridge Being Constructed.

A dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., says between four and eleven workmen were killed and as many injured in an explosion of gas Monday in Caisson No. 5 of the new J. T. Harahan bridge being constructed across the Mississippi river there. The dead and injured are being removed slowly from the caisson because of the gases.

Car Falls and Kills Woman.

A woman was killed and two men seriously injured when their auto swerved off a bridge at Winfield, L. I., Saturday.

PENSION CHECKS READY

AMOUNTS FORWARDED TO THE VARIOUS COUNTIES.

The Comptroller-General Distributes Money to Counties—Loss of Pensioners During Year Was 283.

The State pension report was announced Monday from the office of the comptroller-general. The total fund to be paid this year for State pensions is \$256,488. The total number of pensioners is 8,780. The roll in 1913 was 9,102. During the past year 849 pensioners died. During the year there were 566 pensioners added to the rolls. The applications for pensions were considered at a recent meeting of the State pension board.

Following amounts will be sent to each county in the State:

Abbeville	4,992
Aiken	9,912
Anderson	15,384
Barnberg	2,688
Barnwell	4,220
Beaufort	720
Barkeley	3,096
Calhoun	984
Charleston	7,584
Cherokee	6,824
Chester	4,248
Chesterfield	6,360
Clerendon	3,928
Colleton	9,024
Darlington	5,376
Dillon	3,408
Dorchester	3,600
Edgefield	4,104
Fairfield	3,504
Florence	6,504
Georgetown	2,136
Greenville	14,712
Greenwood	3,984
Hampton	3,600
Horry	6,744
Jasper	1,320
Kershaw	4,392
Laurens	5,976
Lee	8,280
Lexington	2,352
Marion	4,056
Marlboro	3,238
Newberry	4,560
Oconee	7,464
Orangeburg	6,216
Pickens	6,744
Richland	11,976
Saluda	3,736
Spartanburg	17,928
Sumter	4,488
Union	6,824
Williamsburg	4,440
York	8,400
Total	\$256,488

FIGHT HOG CHOLERA.

Annual Drain on Animal Industry a Serious Menace.

Experts of the department of agriculture estimate that the annual loss from hog cholera in the United States is \$75,000,000. They regard the eradication of this disease as one of the most serious problems that face the bureau of animal industry, for the loss caused by it is approximately as great as that from all other animal diseases combined.

The loss from hogs killed outright by cholera in 1912 was estimated at \$60,000,000. The loss to the hog industry indirectly resulting from the disease was about \$15,000,000 more. The cholera is most common in the corn states of the West and South. The two other chief animal diseases are cattle tuberculosis and Texas fever.

Statistics upon the annual losses from these two diseases never have been gathered by the department of agriculture. Texas fever and cattle tuberculosis do not cause anything like the number of deaths as does cholera, but the loss to the cattle industry through illness, interference with reproduction and making cattle unfit for marketing is heavy. The losses run into many millions of dollars a year.

PROHIBITS DRINK.

Secretary of the Navy Will Not Allow Any Wines in U. S. Navy.

Absolute prohibition will prevail in the United States navy after July 1 next. Secretary Daniels Sunday night made public a sweeping order, which not only will abolish the traditional "wine mess" of the officers, but will bar all alcoholic liquors from every ship and shore station of the navy. This order, constituting one of the most notable victories ever won by prohibition forces, was issued at the recommendation of Surgeon General Brast. It was brief and to the point.

"The use or introduction for drinking purposes of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel, or within any navy yard or station, is strictly prohibited, and commanding officers will be held directly responsible for the enforcement of this order."

HOMICIDE NEAR LEXINGTON.

School Closing Exercise Results in Fatal Duel Between Men.

Levi Rish, a farmer and trustee of the district school, 20 miles from Lexington, known as Smith's branch school house, was killed in a gun fight between himself and James Clark and Elliott Gant on Saturday night. The three cornered duel followed a quarrel which was supposed to have arisen at a school celebration. Rish and the other men met later and shots were fired. Rish fell with several bullet wounds in his body and expired immediately.

Double Killing.

Because his sweetheart, a housekeeper, quarreled with him, George LeFauve of Peabody, Mass., Saturday shot her and her employer.

Limits Man's Liquor Supply.

According to a law enacted by the legislature of Mississippi, one gallon of whiskey and one case of beer is the maximum quantity of intoxicants that one person can legally order each 29 days.

Car Falls and Kills Woman.

A woman was killed and two men seriously injured when their auto swerved off a bridge at Winfield, L. I., Saturday.

GIVEN HIGH PRAISE

CARRANZA SPEAKS HIGH OF WILSON AND BRYAN.

HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM

Constitutionalist Leader in Carefully Worded Paper Explains the Attitude of His Party Towards American Statesmen and Their Adopted Policies.

A carefully worded communication from Gen. Carranza dealing with the rebel foreign policy was made public Monday by Dr. Henry Allen Tupper of the International Peace Forum at El Paso, Texas. Doctor Tupper interviewed Gen. Carranza at the request of Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas. The letter says in part:

"I possess a deep admiration for the American people and hold in great personal esteem President Woodrow Wilson and Secretary of State William J. Bryan. I know they are men of the very highest mental and moral qualities and political aims and for that reason I think that their friendship toward me, and the sympathy evinced for the principles of the Mexican Constitutionals, are not only sincere but entirely disinterested, and as a result of the existing harmony between the aims of the cause which I have the honor to represent and the ideals of the American democracy.

"As long as I am at the head of the Constitutionalist army, or in any other office my policy will be to strive in such way as to have our international obligations with foreign governments become more and more cordial, and especially with such countries as have their destiny linked with the political and economic and personal interests of Mexico.

"I sincerely regret that incidents of an international character should have given rise to an interpretation not entirely in accord with my real attitude as the chief of the Constitutionals. I have striven to place myself in the legitimate light deserved by the high aims of our party, without overlooking the cordial suggestions which were offered me within the attitude just expressed, neither evading responsibility nor ignoring diplomatic customs and usage.

"In pursuance of this attitude all representations and matters called to our attention by the United States in an unofficial way have, in the past, received our prompt attention and I assure you that hereafter the same attention will be given to all representations and matters presented to us through the United States in behalf of other nations, in conformity with international diplomatic usage and custom notwithstanding the fact that we always have deemed it preferable to avoid responsibility being thrust upon the United States by other powers as a result of its attitude toward the political conditions now existing in the republic of Mexico.

"I can conceive no better evidence of the spirit of cordiality and friendship which we bear towards the United States than our willingness to receive unofficial representations and claims made by the United States government in regard to all matters concerning its citizens within the republic of Mexico. I must, however, call your attention to the fact that we could not, without sacrificing our hard-fought prestige, consider representations made through the good offices of the United States in behalf of foreigners, unless we be previously informed that such mediation has been requested of the United States by the interested nation."

QUIET IN RACE.

Senator Smith Has Nothing to Say Concerning Opponent.

United States Senator E. D. Smith did not discuss his race for re-election while in Columbia Monday en route to Washington from the Pee Dee section of the State, where he has been speaking. The junior senator was in conference with several of his political lieutenants while in the city and appeared confident. He gave out no statement relative to the candidacy of his opponent, Gov. Blease. Senator Smith's friends are encouraged over the good news he has been receiving on his present trip through the Pee Dee, they say. They state they are confident that he will defeat Gov. Blease by a good majority. The senator himself, however, while smilingly confident, will not discuss his opponent's chances, but is leaving that to the joint debate this summer.

HAS GOOD RULE.

Wilson Tells How He Decides Upon His Public Servants.

President Wilson recently enunciated the principle by which he chooses public servants, declaring the first requisite was a spirit of justice and fairness. He said he believed the best result came from choosing those who would consider questions fairly rather than those who would decide questions in a certain way. The president remarked to him that it seemed that justice was the thing in the world to obtain and required more courage and conscience than any other one thing.

Asked to Be Jailed for Murder.

Henry Goldsby approached a Danville, Va.,