

Koreans Killed by Japanese

Nearly Two Score Slain in Church. Facts are Admitted. Authorities Say They Deplore Outrage and Those Guilty Have Been Punished.

Tokyo, May 1.—Thirty-five Koreans were shot or killed with swords or bayonets by Japanese soldiers in a Christian church building at Cheam-ni, 40 miles from Seoul in connection with the Korean independence movement.

This has been confirmed by an investigation by British and American consular agents and by missionary leaders in Korea. The facts are admitted by the Japanese authorities at Seoul, including the Governor General Hasegawa. The authorities say that they deplore the outrage, that those guilty of it have been punished and that orders have been given to prevent a recurrence.

Investigators also have found that Soochung, another village near Cheam-ni, was burned by the Japanese and that several Koreans there were wounded in an attack by Japanese soldiers who shot them or used their swords and bayonets on them as they fled from their burning homes after the troops had set fire to the buildings.

Reports have been received of the burning of Christian churches in three other villages and Koreans told The Associated Press correspondent at Seoul that they could show him nine villages which had been burned by the Japanese.

Details of the massacre at Cheam-ni were obtained by The Associated Press correspondent who visited that place in company with Raymond S. Curtice, the American vice-consul at Seoul and Mr. Underwood, an American missionary. Subsequently the correspondent again visited the place with Mr. Royds, the British consul and several missionaries including the Rev. Heron Smith, who is in charge of the Methodist Church in Korea. Describing his visit to Cheam-ni the Seoul correspondent writes that when they asked residents of nearby villages why that hamlet had been burned they were told that it was because there was a Christian church and many native Christians in the village.

"When we got to the place which had been a village of about 40 houses we found only four or five standing, all the rest were smoking ruins," he continued. "We found a body frightfully burned and twisted lying in a compound and another, either of a young man or woman just outside the church compound. Several groups of people were huddled under little straw shelters on the hillside with a few of their pitiful belongings about them. They were mostly women, some old, others young mothers with babies but all sunk in the dull apathy of abject misery and despair. Mr. Underwood, an American missionary who talked to them in their own language, brought the story of what had happened.

"The day before we arrived soldiers came to the village and ordered all the male Christians to gather at the church. When about 30 were in the church the soldiers opened fire on them with rifles and then entered the church and finished them off with swords and bayonets. After this they set fire to the church and to houses which otherwise would not have been burned."

One Korean told the correspondent he was alive because he was not a Christian and was not in the church. Later when the correspondent made a second trip to Cheam-ni with Mr. Royds, the British consul and a party of seven including several missionaries, he said, "we photographed freely without interference but when we started to talk to the natives a policeman would saunter up and the Korean would 'freeze up.' They were in fear of what might happen later if they were seen talking to us."

The party however, divided up and obtained many interviews concerning the story as the correspondent learned it on his first visit. They were told that two of those killed in or near the church were women who went to that building to learn what was happening to their husbands.

The party headed by the British consul then visited Soochun and found the village had been burned. The Koreans told the visitors that they were awakened in the night by finding their houses on fire. When they ran out they were struck with swords and bayonets or shot. None were killed but several were wounded, and we saw one man whose arm had been laid open with a sword. A church and 30 houses had been burned here but no attempt had been made to clean up the others.

The Rev. Stacy L. Roberts, an American Presbyterian missionary stationed at Pyeng Yan, has issued a statement asserting that more than 100 Koreans were shot or beaten to death in Tyung-ju and a church there was burned by Japanese.

In another village eight miles away another Christian church and an academy for boys were burned by Japanese soldiers after the contents

ANNOUNCES POLICY OF HIGHWAY BODY

Road System Comprises Three Thousand Miles. To Build for Future.

Columbia, June 5.—After the meeting of the State highway commission in Columbia June 3, Maj. R. G. Thomas of Charleston, chairman of the commission, told of the policy adopted by the commission in constructing sections of the State highway system with federal aid.

Major Thomas said that the public was familiar with the State system of roads which the highway commission had agreed upon, and knew that this State highway system had as its purposes linking all the county seats in South Carolina, putting a good State road before the doors of as many citizens of the State as possible, and providing adequate outlets to centers of travel in other States. The State highway system, as approved by the commission, comprises approximately 3,000 miles of road. Of this total 458.57 miles, or 15.28 per cent, had been constructed or were under construction with federal aid, or were approved by this commission for construction with federal aid up to June 3, 1919. Out of the 46 counties in South Carolina 42 counties had availed themselves by this date of all or parts of their allotments of federal aid for constructing links in the State highway system.

With reference to the policy adopted by the State highway commission, Major Thomas said:

"In building the State highway system with federal aid the State highway commission has determined upon the following policy, which has been applied to sections of roads now building or to be built in the system:

"The commission will see that the roads in the State highway system have the best possible location with reference to their terminal points, sufficient width (not less than 30 feet) to carry present and prospective traffic, the lowest possible grade (in no case more than 5 per cent) and that the drainage structures are built for permanence. After giving it the best location, sufficient width, a minimum grade and permanent drainage structures, the State highway commission will not attempt to decide arbitrarily whether a road is to be hard surfaced or surfaced with some local material, as this is a factor which must be controlled by the amount of money available for use on any particular stretch of road."

Major Thomas pointed out the close analogy between a railroad and a highway. He said that in this State there are railroads located three-quarters of a century ago, the roadbeds of which occupied the same locations determined by the first engineers who worked on them. These engineers made the grades low and the locations the best obtainable, although they did not provide many permanent drainage structures. When the railroads were first laid flimsy cross ties and light weight rails, some of timber, topped by iron strips, were put on the roadbeds. With the increase of traffic and heavier trains the flimsy cross ties and light weight rails were replaced from time to time until now on all standard railroads there are 90 pound rails and heavy cross ties ballasted by crushed stone.

"The surface of a State highway built of some local material can be compared point for point with the small cross ties and light weight rails laid on railroad roadbeds three-quarters of a century ago," continued Major Thomas. "The highway surface of local material can be removed when it wears out, and if money is available a hard surface made of imported material can be laid, which will then bring the highway up to the best standards. No other group of highway enthusiasts is more anxious than the State highway commission to see every road in the State hard surfaced, but such surfacing is a matter of money, while the State's need for roads which will be dry in wet weather and afford means for hauling at low cost between sections of the State now isolated in bad weather, is a pressing and present one which we can not relegate to some indefinite future date when South Carolina or the counties of which the State is composed, has money enough to put hard surfaces on all its roads."

"The roads in the State highway system being built under the supervision of the State highway commission with federal aid will compare favorably as to permanence of location, width, grade and drainage structures with a standard stretch of railroad. The commission does not consider that money spent on surfaces of local materials for sections of these roads is wasted, although it would afford great pleasure to the commission to have all of these roads hard surfaced now. On an average the cost of hauling, spreading and compacting a road surface made of local material is only 30 per cent of the total cost, the remaining 70 per cent

such as benches, stoves and mats, were carried away and put to use in the government school at Tyung-ju.

being made up of the cost of relocation, grading, grubbing and permanent drainage structures. A road should be properly located, graded, given sufficient width and permanent drainage structures before any sort of surface is put on it. The cost of this work is the primary charge against any good road. After this work is done and this first charge met, the type of surface can be determined by amount of money available and made a second charge against the road. Maintenance of the surface of the road will constitute a third and continuous charge regardless of the type of surface laid."

SOCIETY.

On Wednesday afternoon Miss Agnes Henry entertained at a delightful rook party in honor of Miss Corinne McNeil, of Lynchburg. The home was beautifully decorated in daisies and the score cards carried out the same flower scheme. Miss Mary Henry served

a refreshing fruit punch throughout the afternoon and later Mrs. Edward Henry and Miss Elise Henry served cream and cake to the following guests: Misses Sarah Hunter, Mary Owens, Colette Griffin, Helen Bailey, Frances O'Daniel, Julia Owens, Corinne McNeil, Jette Dillard, Mary Carrigan, Mell Burges, Maude Ellis Thelma Cauffman, Emmie Young and Elizabeth Young.

On Tuesday afternoon Miss Agatha Davis entertained the members of the U. D. C. This was the last meeting for the summer and was quite well attended. The same officers were elected for the next year. Miss Davis served to her guests delicious block cream and Nabiscos.

GOVERNMENT MAKES REPORT ON SALARIES

House Adopts Blanton Resolution After Stevenson Apparently Embarrasses Author.

Washington, June 5.—Resolutions by Representative Blanton (Demo-

crat) of Texas calling on government departments and agencies to report wages earned by government employees in addition to their salary said by the government, were adopted today by the house after long debate. The information, Mr. Blanton said, would be useful in the contemplated reclassification of government salaries.

After the author of the resolution had charged that many government employees did outside work on government time, and that several members of a family were on the government payroll, Representative Stevenson (Democrat) of South Carolina developed by question that two sons of Mr. Blanton had been on the government payroll since he entered congress.

Mr. Blanton explained that having several office employees he spent more for office help than the amount drawn in the name of one son, and that the other son was a congressional page in the last congress because no one in his district would suggest another appointee for the place.

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One Belgian Blue Taffeta Dress, \$25.00 value—sale price	\$18.75
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