

NEARLY 100 KILLINGS IN THREE MONTHS IN S. C.

Sixty cases of homicide in 29 counties during the months of September, October and November of this year is the record of this state, according to a report of G. Croft Williams, secretary of the state board of public welfare. Calculating from the record of these 29 counties, Mr. Williams estimates that there must have been about 95 cases of homicide in the state during these three months. At this rate there would be about 380 homicides for the year.

Mr. Williams compiled this report from the reports of the coroners of the different counties of the state. He wrote letters to all of them, asking for this information, but has not heard from 17 of them.

According to the reports of the bureau of vital statistics, there were 183 homicides in this state in 1919, and this report covered all of the counties. Mr. Williams says that it may be easily seen that unless some of the citizens of the state use a little more self control this record will outdistance all former ones.

"There are many causes to which this high rate of homicide may be attributed," according to Mr. Williams, "such as economic instability,

reaction from war and a standard of luxury that has recently been established and that many find themselves unable to reach. But the main sources of homicide are the feeling among our people that to avenge with death is the only way to satisfy one's honor, and the prevalent habit of carrying pistols.

"A still more remote yet powerful cause of homicide is the lightness with which human life is regarded among us. If our people firmly determined to put down homicide, homicide would be banished from South Carolina. Several of our counties this year will doubtless show a larger number of slaying of human beings than the city of London has in a normal year. London's population is about four times larger than that of South Carolina.

"In the whole of England and Wales for 1918, 85 murders were committed and 59 people arrested in connection therewith were committed for trial. Fifty-three trials resulted during the year. Twelve of the accused were found insane on arraignment and were confined; 16 were found guilty, but were adjudged insane and confined; ten were acquitted, and 15 were sentenced to death."

CLAIM NEGROES ARE ILL TREATED

REPRESENTATIVE OF ADVANCEMENT SOCIETY TESTIFIES.

Denial of Stories.

Southern Members of Congress Declare They Are Tired of "Hearsay."

Washington, Dec. 20.—Representatives of the Society for the Advancement of Colored People asked congress today to cut down the representation from the south in the house on the alleged ground that southern election laws are so administered as to prevent negroes from voting. Appearing before the house committee considering congressional reapportionment, they declared the laws of the southern states were so worded as to comply with the federal constitution and the 14th and 15th amendments but in their administration negroes were kept from the ballot box.

Southern members of congress denied these statements and declared laws were made and administered in the south without regard to "race, color or previous condition of servitude." In those cases in which there were complaints they said, the negroes should take the alleged discriminations to the courts, and not to congress. A whole people should not be punished, they asserted, because perhaps, in one or two instances there were complaints.

Representative Bee, Democrat, Texas, declared he was "tired" of states being "insulted" on "hearsay" reports. Representative Aswell, Democrat, Louisiana, declared no discrimination was practiced in the south, and Representative Larsen, Democrat, Georgia, said 1,365 negroes were registered in his home town. There was no Republican state ticket in November in Georgia, he said.

One senator during the testimony of William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, insisted on getting into the discussion and was finally told by Representative Siegel, Republican, New York, (Continued on page 2, column 2.)

MADERO'S DEATH NOW EXPLAINED

SUICIDE OF CARDENAS CLEARS UP DEATHS.

In Charge of Guard.

Unusual Report Rendered to Authorities That Prisoners Had Tried to Escape.

Guatemala City, Dec. 13.—The suicide of the former Mexican general, Francisco Cardenas, in the central plaza if this city on November 27, is believed here to have ended all doubt as to who was the real slayer of the Mexican president, Francisco I. Madero. Cardenas had told the Associated Press correspondent that he commanded the guard by whom Madero was shot but did not explain why he ordered the shooting.

Madero, with the vice president, Pino Suarez, was shot to death on the night of February 22, 1913, while being conveyed under a guard of armed soldiers from his place of imprisonment in the national palace to the penitentiary in Mexico City. The usual report was rendered to the authorities that the prisoners had tried to make their escape and that the soldiers, in order to prevent them getting away, were obliged to shoot them.

Cardenas in Guatemala. Not long after the event, Francisco Cardenas appeared in Guatemala. Within a very short time he was arrested and imprisoned by orders of Estrada Cabrera, the president then of this country. It is not clear just on what ground Cabrera ordered the imprisonment of Cardenas. The government of Cabrera was not on particularly friendly relations with that of Carranza, who had succeeded General Huerta as president of Mexico. It is thought that the Guatemalan president was aware that Cardenas was wanted by the Carranza government and purposed turning him over to the Mexican authorities in exchange for certain Guatemalans in Mexico who might be conspiring against Cabrera's government. However this may be, no exchange was made and Cardenas was kept a prisoner for nearly seven years.

During the revolution of last April, when the dictator, Cabrera, was

TOM WATSON PLANS TO RAISE BIG NOISE

Atlanta, Jan. 1.—Thomas E. Watson, United States Senator-elect from Georgia, announces in a copyrighted statement to be published in the Atlanta Constitution Sunday that at the extra session of the Sixty-seventh congress he will introduce a bill to make Liberty and Victory bonds and other government war paper legal tender.

Mr. Watson has announced plans for introducing bills to force the federal reserve and farm loan banks to lend money directly to individuals and to require the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the unissued greenback authorized by a bill signed by President Lincoln. The total of these authorized but unissued greenbacks, according to the Senator-elect, is \$102,000,000.

Discussing the plan to make legal tender of Liberty and Victory bonds, credit certificates, with savings

stamps and all government obligation paper issued during and since the World War as a remedy for what he claims is an existing "domestic crisis," Mr. Watson declared such action would have an electrifying effect upon American business life.

On passage of such legislation, Mr. Watson declared, "all apprehension of a panic would as quickly disappear."

Regarding the nation's financial system, Mr. Watson said he would introduce bills to make it mandatory under penalty, for the regional banks to lend direct to farmers on approved securities at an interest rate not over 5 per cent., to repeal that section of the Farm Loan Bank Act requiring a group of ten signatories to a loan and insertion of a mandatory clause compelling such banks to lend to an individual applicant upon approved security without the requirement of additional obligators.

GET BEHIND THE ORCHARD.

Prune, Spray, Cultivate, and Plant, Says County Agent.

When planning the orchard, there is one thing that farmers should bear in mind. The orchard requires attention and should receive such, else all trees and vines put out will soon go like thousands of others have gone over the state, and all the farmers get from their labor and money put into the trees is a case of disappointment. We urge you to give the trees a fair trial and see the results. The methods of caring for an orchard are indeed simple and inexpensive and if any farmer in the state who is not thoroughly familiar with the methods will get in touch with the county agent or drop him a card and ask for this information it will be gladly given. The profits will greatly exceed the expense.

The work to be done this winter can be summed up as follows:

1. Select the site for an orchard, which should be on an elevated section, not a high hill; but simply as the farmers would speak of it, a little knoll. This gives good air and lessens the danger of frost.
2. Prepare the soil thoroughly before setting the trees. Break deep and follow with a cutaway in order to get the soil as fine as possible. It is better to do this from three to four weeks before the trees are set out.
3. When setting the trees, if the soil is not in a good state of fertility, it will be well to haul in a little woods earth to place about the roots. If this cannot be secured, get a little barnyard manure thoroughly incorporated with the soil, that is placed around the roots. This will enable the trees to grow faster the following spring.
4. Be sure to trim off all roots that were injured while removing from the nursery row. Cut trees off just back of the bruise, leaving a smooth cut. This enables them to heal quicker and also lessens the danger of diseases. Also trim off all small branches and in case of peaches cut them off 15 to 18 inches above the ground, apples should be cut off two feet above the ground.
5. Be sure to dig the holes in which the trees are placed deep enough to allow trees to be about two inches deeper in the soil than they were in the nursery row and wide enough to allow all roots to spread out full length.
6. Give the trees the proper distance. The following distances do well for home orchards: Peaches, 18 feet each way; apples, 30 feet each way; pears same as the apples; plums, and cherries, 20 feet each way; blackberries and dewberries, make rows five feet wide and set three feet in drills; dewberries are often planted 4 x 4, and grapes 8 x 8.
7. The following varieties are recommended for home orchards: Apples: Red June, horse, early, Harvest, Staymen, winesap, shockley, Ben Davis and Mrs. Bryan; pears: Keiffer, LeConte, Bartlett and Seckel; plums: Wild goose, climax and abundance; cherries: Earle Richmond; peach: Mayflower, Greensboro, red bird, Riley Belle, Carman, Elberta, Old Mixon Free, Crowther's Late; blackberries: Lucretia; grapes: Moore's early, Lutie, Delaware, Niagara, Concord and Brighton.

The outline given above is all that is necessary to get the home orchard started. Let's have an orchard on every farm and raise our fruits as well as other things to eat.

YOUTH TAKES OWN LIFE.

Shortage in Accounts Cause of the Tragedy.

Greenwood, Jan. 3.—Bennie Wilson, 19 years of age and former clerk at the Oregon hotel, shot himself to death in room of H. J. Brinson, proprietor of the hotel, yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock following an interview relative to the ex-clerk's alleged shortage in his accounts. A verdict of suicide was returned by the coroner's jury at the inquest which was held immediately after the tragedy. According to evidence brought out at the inquest, Mr. Brinson had sent for Wilson to discuss a settlement of the alleged shortage. Wilson is said to have declared that he would not make the shortage good and wouldn't be arrested. He then rushed to the door and shot himself through the heart before he could be prevented. Mr. Brinson and his daughter, Miss Mary Frances Brinson, were the only persons in the room at the time the shooting occurred.

Until a few weeks ago Wilson had been clerk at the Oregon hotel for about three years. Recently he was discharged following exposures of alleged shortages in his accounts. He was apparently obsessed with the fear of arrest, witnesses testified.

MAN DRESSED AS WOMAN.

Miss Fox, Star Golf Player, Proves to Be William A. Donahue.

Pinehurst, Jan. 3.—A sensational and laughable denouement attended playing of a mixed scotch six—some match in which three well known golfers were respectively paired with women partners at Pinehurst today.

James C. Ward, of Kansas City, Mo., state champion, was paired with Miss Martha Thieme, of Fortwayne. O. C. Frost, of Auburndale, had Miss Claissa Metcalf, of Providence, as a partner. A Lucien Walker Jr., winner of last week's midwinter tournament played with Miss Eleanor Fox, a tall and dashing brunette whom nobody had seen here before and who started the excitement by driving about 200 yards from the first tee. When the unknown Miss Fox lifted an iron shot for another 200 yards on the second fairway the effort shook off her Tam O'Shanter, her luxurious tresses fell with it and Miss Fox stood revealed as William A. Donahue, winner of the midwinter qualifying medal.

Walker and his fair partner were promptly disqualified for conspiracy, misrepresentation, failure to properly register at the Country Club and on several other counts and the match broke up in disorder.

Slight Changes.

"Things are not what they used to be," said the returned soldier as he got up from his first meal in a New York restaurant.

"That's one way of putting it," said the waiter as he picked up the nickel tip. "Personally, I don't find much change."—Pulitzer's Pertinent Paragraphs.

WHEN POLITENESS COSTS.

Man Drops Bottle Getting Out of Woman's Way.

York, Jan. 1.—A York county man stepped out of a local garage with a half gallon bottle wrapped in paper under his arm.

A woman passed as he started out. In an effort to avoid running into her he dropped his package and a fluid of grayish color trickled on the cement paving.

"Whiskey," shrieked the woman as she started for the police station not a great distance away.

"Gasoline," explained the farmer when the cops asked about it.

The day was rainy; the air was cold and the cops couldn't determine.

Some Things Women Are Doing.

South Amboy, N. J., has a woman jailer.

Miss Annie M. Brown is Norfolk's first woman lawyer.

Minnesota has more than 4,000 women trade unionists.

Connecticut leads the nation with five women legislators.

The intuition of women is claimed to be greater than that of men.

Miss Sarah P. Clark has been organist for 66 years in a Essex, England, church.

Women voters in the new republic of Czechoslovakia outnumbered the men by liberal margin.

More than 40,000 women are employed in industry on the Island of Madeira.

The membership of the Young Women's Christian Association is now well past the 500,000 mark.

Lady Auckland Geddes, wife of the British ambassador in Washington, is passionately fond of children.

In Turkestan wives can be purchased for a box of matches and each man can have as many wives as he chooses.

A bill before the German Reichstag provides that women be made eligible to serve as judges and State attorneys.

Application for domestic work in New York city has increased 600 per cent. over those of two months ago.

Mrs. A. B. Stevenson, the woman chess champion of Great Britain, began to play chess when she was 2 years of age.

Infirmitates of age and increasing deafness has caused Dowager Queen Alexandra, of Great Britain, to forsake society.

The leading divorce center of the United States is now in Seattle, Wash., where during the last year more than 2,500 divorces were granted.

At a recent convention of the Democrats in Germany a resolution was passed which favors a woman's section of the Foreign office.

More than 77 per cent. of the 562 firms questioned by the National Industrial Board report satisfactory results from the experiment in the employment of female labor.

A special ship will be chartered during the first week in June to carry American war mothers to view the battlefields and cemeteries of France and Belgium.

CONGRESS AGAIN PASSES BILL FOR WAR FINANCE

Washington, Jan. 3.—Veto by President Wilson today of the farmers' relief bill to revive the war finance corporation was followed almost immediately by a vote of 53 to 5 in the senate to make the bill law despite executive disapproval. The house will take up the measure tomorrow, and predictions were general that it would duplicate the senate's action and thus place the bill on the statute books.

President Wilson in a lengthy veto message declared he withheld his approval of the bill because the war finance corporation was a war credit agency, not desirable or needed in peace times. He said that it "would exert no beneficial influence on the situation . . . would raise false hopes among the very people who would expect most, and would be hurtful to the natural and orderly processes of business and finance."

The legislation, the president also said, would result in additional credit burdens, and the government, he continued, should not "be called upon further to finance private business at public expense." Referring to widespread demand for abolishment of war agencies and removal of governmental influence from business, the president said he had "sympathy with the view," and added that "the nation should resume its usual methods."

Upon reading the veto message in the senate, Senator Underwood, Alabama, Democratic leader, urged its immediate consideration, for which unanimous consent was secured by Chairman Gronna of the agriculture committee, which reported the bill. Senator Underwood followed with the only address made, declaring that financial distress now was greater than during the war and that he felt confident of wise administration of the proposed law that would cause "no undue strain on the treasury."

On the senate roll call 29 Democrats were joined by 24 Republicans in overriding the veto.

Supporting the president's opposition were two Democrats, Senator Gerry, Rhode Island, and Thomas, Colorado, and three Republicans, Elkins and Sutherland, West Virginia, and Keyes, of New Hampshire. Senators Glass, Democrat, Virginia, and Edge, Republican, New Jersey, voted against overriding the veto, but withdrew their votes on account of having pairs. Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, Republican, was paired, but announced that he would have voted to sustain the veto.

The president's message also was read in the house. Representatives Mondell, Wyoming, Republican leader, announced later that it would be taken up tomorrow at the opening of the house, but without any definite arrangement for a veto. Advocates of the bill, however, expressed confidence that the house also would vote to enact the bill despite the veto. The house passed the bill by a vote of 212 to 81, or much more than the necessary two-thirds majority. Many of the negative votes were cast by Republicans.

Before the president's message reached the senate today, Senator Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi, a leading advocate of the legislation, criticised Secretary Houston, declaring that the treasury head, according to newspaper reports, had advised presidential disapproval of the bill without indicating such opposition when Mr. Houston was before congressional committees.

Senator Edge issued a statement tonight, declaring that the president's arguments against the bill were "absolutely unanswerable." By issuing bonds the finance corporation, Senator Edge said, would "adversely affect the present financial and eco-

(Continued on page 6, column 5.)