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DAWES PROVIDES REAL SENSATION

TESTIMONY BEFORE COMMITTEE SHAKES CAPITAL.

Rebukes Withering

Holds Up "Smelling" Investigators in True Light To Nation.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Congress, during the week just gone, sustained one real sensation, a parallel of which could only with greatest difficulty, be cited. That was when Gen. Charles Grosvenor Dawes, of Chicago, a real factor in the European war and a Republican in politics, told the members of the "smelling" committee of the house of representatives what he and the country really thought of them.

It required a great deal of courage to shake these partisan Republican members from the pedestal on which they had perched themselves. But so thoroughly was General Dawes fortified with facts and so stirring and trenchant was his method of attack, that he proceeded with his programme with scarcely a single interruption. At no interval did he encounter opposition. The members took their rebuke with that degree of temperance and meekness which should characterize men of greater purpose.

Of course, the "smelling" committee will continue its operation. But in its heart, it is ashamed of itself.

Search for Scandal.

It is recalled that some time following the conclusion of the war and preceding the national election, the strategists of the Republican party concluded that it would be fatal were the Democrats to make a campaign on the ground that they had conducted the greatest war of history not only with signal success, but without a single atrocious scandal. It became instantly their purpose to conduct investigations into expenditures of money. They knew in advance that the United States in preparing to meet the greatest emergency which had ever confronted it had expended enormous sums of money, and that much of it had been expended unscientifically. They bent themselves in an effort to lay bare such expenditures, and impress the public that the Democratic party was to blame; that it was incompetent to administer the government without imposing an unbearable burden of taxation.

As they dived into the situation, they found it advisable to intimate only extravagance and negligence, but actual graft. In the end, through a process of indirection, they impaled President Wilson, Secretary Baker, and even General Pershing. They proceeded with a strange forgetfulness that the United States has really achieved a meritorious thing in putting enough men in France to bring about the defeat of Germany and save the freedom of the world.

Democrats Invite Dawes.

Towards the end, they proceeded from a course of making public extravagance in preparing for war to a course of making public extravagance in disposing of surplus materials following the war. The Democratic members of the committee then did the strange thing of summoning General Dawes, a Republican so certain in his politics as to have been considered by President-elect Harding as a worthy member of his cabinet.

The selection of the witness was exceedingly happy. In the beginning, in language which could not have been as forceful without the free and indiscriminate use of epithets not expressed in more polite society, he declared that the Republican members were proceeding on a theory that the war was a Democratic and Republican war, rather than an American war. He urged them to recall the fact that despite the expenditure of a great sum of money, a remarkable result had been achieved, and brought to their attention the fact that long after they are dead and forgotten, the great men connected with the war will be glorified by a grateful world.

Wither Under Rebuke.

In giving his testimony, General Dawes paced up and down the floor of the chamber. Frequently, he turned his wrath against a single member, and made him curl up as a weed in the path of a fire. In the main, however, he excoriated the committee as a whole. And the committee proved itself no more able to resist

COLLISION CAUSES SHOOTING.

Negro Loses Life and White Man Wounded.

Hartsville, Feb. 6.—Grover Martin, negro, was shot and killed Friday evening near Hartsville by Thomas Woodman, a white man who was dangerously wounded by shots from the negro's pistol.

Friday evening after dark Mr. Woodman, of the Philadelphia section of Darlington county was on his way to Hartsville in his automobile. When about five miles from Hartsville, near Lee's cross roads, a collision occurred in a sand bed between Mr. Woodman's car and a truck driven by Martin. The truck was headed from Hartsville and reports are that it had no lights. There was another negro man in the truck with Martin. It appears that when the cars had come together Mr. Woodman alighted and walking up to the truck questioning Martin as to why he had his hand in his pocket. Thereupon Martin produced a revolver and commenced firing at Mr. Woodman. Mr. Woodman returned the fire, killing the negro. The coroner held an inquest yesterday and the finding was that Mr. Woodman was fully justified in committing the act, as the negro was holding Mr. Woodman's life in jeopardy. Woodman was shot at five times. He was rushed to an infirmary in Florence and is doing as well as could be expected.

It appears that Mr. Woodman is highly thought of in his community. He is a trustee of the Philadelphia high school and is a planter.

HELD FOR BIGAMY.

White Man Alleged to Have Married Another Woman in Graniteville.

Anderson, Feb. 4.—R. L. Sullivan, formerly of this county, was arrested and brought to jail Friday morning, charged with bigamy and assault and battery. The action was brought by D. P. Woodward, of Graniteville, who is the father of the girl Sullivan is said to have married while having a living wife at Gluck mills in this county. Sullivan was arrested on information from Aiken authorities and will likely be taken to that city. Sullivan claims that he left Anderson about six years ago and that having heard his wife was dead and having inquired of several parties who corroborated the rumor, he married again and has been living at Graniteville ever since.

Some Appreciated Words.

From Lakeland, Fla., a goodly distance from Bamberg, comes this word of cheer: "Enclosed you will find a money order for two dollars, for which please send me The Herald for one year. I feel like I can't miss one copy, as it seems like a letter from home. Best wishes for the new year.—Edward Walker."

This comment is from Livingston, S. C.: "Enclosed find \$2.00, for which you will please send me The Herald, as I find that I cannot do without it.—Robert T. Williams."

Here's an appreciated word from a friend of The Herald: "I am sending you check for \$2.00 to cover my subscription to The Herald for another year. If this does not reach you in time for this week's paper, I want you to send it anyway, as I don't want to miss a copy.—W. E. Copeland, Ehrhardt, S. C."

his attack than any individual member had been. It was all General Dawes.

The witness was especially bitter when asked regarding General Pershing. He characterized those who endeavored to detract from the fame of the great commander as "hounds."

"Why, even it is said by some gentlemen," said Dawes pointedly to the committee, "that on the night of the armistice, General Pershing was attending a theatre. Those who detract from him and others connected with the direction and fighting of the war, will be dead and forgotten when his achievements will still be the burden of song and story"

When asked if he had not disposed of American supplies, following the armistice, for a sum which represented no part of the real value, Dawes responded: "We got \$400,000,000," said he, "I have since grieved for the way we mistreated France in putting the junk off on her at such a figure."

It was all a distinct sensation, and it is still the talk of Washington. The result is an intensification of the odium under which the committee labors.

Democrats Plan to Challenge Republican Economy Claims

Washington, Jan. 30.—Democratic members of the house appropriations committee are preparing to challenge the claim of Chairman Good that \$1,250,000,000 or more has been "saved" by slashing the estimates of the executive departments.

It is the contention of the Democrats that this is largely a "paper saving;" that deficiency bills will follow appropriation bills cut below reasonable limits and that a mere reduction of departmental estimates means little on the final balance sheet. The departments always ask for more than they expect to get, and all estimates are cut, year after year, but the slashing process has never been so ruthlessly followed as in this congress.

Points to Weak Spots.

Representative James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, a minority member of the appropriations committee, pointed out today what he termed weak spots in the arguments of those who boast of saving \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000 in the appropriations this year. Mr. Byrnes said he soon would prepare a detailed statement showing that these reductions in estimates are not so important and economical as represented and that Republican boasts of rigid economy will not bear analysis.

"Off hand," said Mr. Byrnes today, "I can think of a number of items listed as a 'saving' which deserve no such name. In the sundry civil bill, for instance, the majority of the committee lopped off about \$400,000,000 in the estimates of the shipping board and this is represented as having been saved."

"The fact is the committee allowed some millions for the shipping board and directed it to get more money through the sale of ships and ship yards, from unexpended balances, ship contracts, and so on. Existing law, including the Jones Merchant Marine law, directs that money received from the sale of shipping board property, such as ships, shall be turned into the treasury."

Same as an Appropriation.

"Therefore, instead of turning this money into the treasury it will go to the shipping board, which amounts to the same thing as if the committee had appropriated outright for the board."

"Ten million dollars for the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals was also cut out of the sundry bill, after we have expended millions on the project. Congress has not yet determined its policy regarding a continuation of this plant, so it cannot be claimed that this sum of \$10,000,000 was eliminated from the estimates."

"If \$1,250,000,000 will be 'saved' this session, why does not the party in power go ahead and prepare to reduce taxes by a similar amount? Instead of that, committees are meeting to devise additional means of raising taxes."

"Going back to the estimates, the rivers and harbors will carry only \$15,000,000 instead of the \$57,000,000 asked for by the engineers. Is this amount 'saved' if these improvements are necessary? The needs of commerce must be met and it is fair to assume these improvements will be made some day, and some members question the economy of practically stopping river and harbor work and holding appropriations down to mere maintenance items."

"It is claimed there was a saving of \$19,000,000 in the agricultural bill, but this amount includes \$9,000,000 disallowed for the continued purchasing of forest lands under the Weeks

act. The department had to estimate for \$10,000,000 to carry out the Weeks law, this being the amount required, but the department did not know how much congress would allow at this time. The appropriations committee allowed only \$1,000,000 this year, and, meanwhile, another committee is holding hearings to decide upon a forest reserve policy. But the \$9,000,000 is not saved, simply because the estimate temporarily is cut.

Must Have Needed Funds.

"Another \$1,000,000 saved in the agricultural bill was the elimination of the funds for outbreaks of epidemics, such as foot and mouth disease among animals. But if such outbreaks come, the department must have the money. The fund for fighting forest fires was reduced by \$1,000,000 this year, but the fires must be put out if they burn—even if a deficiency is incurred. This is not a saving."

"There have been similar 'economies' in other bills and in the diplomatic budget small 'savings' were made by reducing the number of clerks in some of our diplomatic and consular offices abroad. Practically no salary increases have been carried in any of the appropriation bills reported to date."

"There will doubtless be a deep cut in estimates when the naval bill is reported, but some of the estimates are voluntarily withdrawn by Secretary Daniels. For instance, when he estimated for 153,000 men at the time the estimates were made up last August, it was because so many of the old men in the navy had to be used to train raw recruits, many of whom were not of the type sought and needed by the navy. Since that time wages have dropped in civil employment and a large number of old navy men are re-enlisting because they cannot get employment outside."

"It is figured that 100,000 more experienced men will be worth more to the navy than 143,000 inexperienced men—therefore, there can be a cut in the naval estimates as to this particular item."

Are Only Postponements.

"Before long I intend to go through all the appropriation bills and point out where economy has been practiced to the detriment of the public service, or not practiced at all, and to show that many of the alleged savings are but postponements of appropriations."

Representative Byrnes did not mention the army appropriation bill, but here the estimates were cut almost in half. The house committee has allowed for an army of only 150,000, although both the senate and house recently voted for an army of 175,000, while the army reorganization act of a year or so ago stipulated as a maximum an army of about 280,000. Secretary Baker has been criticised in congress for enlisting already approximately 208,000.

Before the session ends Republicans and Democrats inevitably will lock horns over the so-called economy record of the present congress, the latter insisting that the economies are fancied and not real, and will be followed by the customary crop of deficiency measures. Figures concerning the economies of the house committee, however, are premature, as the senate almost invariably increases the total of the house budget and when the appropriation laws are finally enacted they represent a somewhat costly compromise between the two branches of congress.—Baltimore Sun.

SON SLAYS FATHER.

Young Man Admits Firing Shot That Ends Father's Life.

Greenville, Feb. 4.—Broadus Barton, 20 years of age, was placed in the Greenville jail tonight, charged with killing his father, Early Barton, 42 years of age, at their home at Tigersville, 18 miles from Greenville. The young man admits firing the shot that killed his father, using a shotgun. He claims, it is said, that he had trouble previously with his father and fired after the older man had reached for a knife. It is said that the latest trouble, resulting in the fatal shooting, developed at the supper table. The coroner has gone to Tigersville to hold the inquest.

Galveston has the largest and deepest harbor on the Gulf coast.

KILLED WITH BAT.

Negro School Boy Kills Another Over Ball Game.

Laurens, Feb. 4.—A negro school house ground out on Duncan creek, ten miles east of Laurens, was the scene yesterday of a rather unusual homicide when George Davis was struck on the head with a baseball bat and instantly killed by John Henry Long, according to Sheriff S. C. Reid, who returned to the city last night after capturing Long, who was trying to make his escape from the community.

Once for South.

Fossil remains have shown the likelihood of the early existence of Eskimos as far south as New Jersey.

MRS. BLANCHE HUTTO.

Wife of Former Bamberg County Man Died Recently.

Blackville, Feb. 3.—Mrs. Blanche Justice Hutto died in a hospital at Hickory, N. C., this morning. The funeral and interment will take place in Hendersonville, her native home, tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Hutto was the wife of David A. Hutto, native of Bamberg county, and his many friends in this part of the state feel deeply for him in this bereavement. Mrs. Hutto has made her home in South Carolina for several years, and endeared herself to all with whom she met, for she was a lovable and refined woman. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Justice, prominent citizens of Hendersonville, who preceded her to the grave only a short while.

She is survived by her husband and six children, Mildred, Mary, Blanche, Helen, David, A., Jr., and Thomas Rudolph, a seven weeks old infant. The following brothers and sisters also survive her: The Rev. J. M. Justice, formerly a missionary to Argentina, but now pastor of the Black Mountain church at Black Mountain, S. C., George W. Justice, of Hendersonville, Emory Justice, now in the navy, Mrs. A. W. Penland, of Columbia, Mrs. T. C. Young, of Spartanburg, Mrs. H. T. Justice, near Hendersonville, and S. S. Bozier, of Flat Rock, N. C. Before her last illness Mrs. Hutto had been living in Marion, N. C., where her husband held a position with the railroad company. She was a member of the Baptist church in Hendersonville before her marriage, taking an active part in all good work. After her marriage she joined the Methodist church with her husband, and was regarded with the respect and honor accorded to women of piety.

Blackville Social Items.

Blackville, Feb. 5.—The Wednesday Afternoon Book club was entertained on the 26th of last month by Miss Rosa Rich. The afternoon's study was "The Taming of the Shrew," with Mrs. L. R. Free giving an interesting paper which she had prepared on the subject, and the hostess leading in an interesting discussion of the play. Miss Eva Rich assisted in serving a dainty sweet course.

Mrs. R. B. Still was hostess to the Priscilla club Friday at a delightful meeting. An elegant salad course was served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. L. C. Still. Those present aside from the club members were: Mesdames C. Rizer, T. O. Boland, S. H. Still, E. H. Weissinger, T. R. Chisolm, A. H. Ninestein, C. S. Buist, and H. F. Buist.

Mrs. H. F. Buist was a charming hostess Thursday to the Sewing club. After an hour spent in needle work, accompanied by merry conversation, the hostess assisted by Mrs. S. H. Rush, served delicious ice cream and cake, followed by sandwiches and cake. Club visitors were Mesdames J. C. Johnston, R. B. Still, L. C. Still, H. A. Rich and Misses Rosa and Eva Rich.

Little Miss Marjorie Fickling entertained about 50 little friends at a delightful birthday party recently.

A Love Tip.

A Glendale young man, whenever out of the city, instead of writing to his best girl, sends her every few days a box of candy. She is delighted with his plan and boasts of it to her girl friends, who straightway hint to their admirers to do the same.

One of the admirers went to the first named young man on his return from one of these trips and made complaint of this habit of his. "The other girls are expecting us fellows to do it, too," he said. "We can't see why you do it. It's expensive and—" "Yes," admitted the candy sender, "it is expensive, but it is mighty safe. Candy could never tell tales in a breach of promise suit."

Spoon at Old Age.

New York.—George Elias Berger, 76, and Mrs. Katherine Spencer Russell, 72, took out a marriage license and sat like two young high school lovers in the lobby of the Park Avenue hotel. They resented the interruption to their "tete-a-tete." Mrs. Russell expressed her belief there should be no marriage license required to "put prying people after you." They will be married January 31.

PRISONER HOLDS RECORD OF CRIME

SAID TO HAVE KILLED SEVERAL MEN.

Will be Taken Back

W. H. Griffith in Newberry Jail Escaped West Virginian—Arrested in Greenwood.

Newberry, Feb. 4.—E. W. Athey, captain of the guard of the West Virginia penitentiary at Moundsville, came to Newberry Wednesday to carry back W. H. Griffith, alias O. B. Mays, who was arrested in Greenwood Tuesday, January 25, by Policeman Nelson on suspicion of being the man who broke open three stores in Silverstreet the night before, which suspicion proved correct. Griffith was brought to Newberry and put in jail here the day of his arrest, where he is now awaiting transportation to Moundsville whenever the requisition papers are completed.

Captain Athey gave a very thrilling sketch of Griffith's career, the main points of which are:

Griffith was reared by good parents in Harrison county, West Virginia. He did not develop criminal tendencies until after his marriage. He made his first break in forging checks on his employer. For this a special constable, named Goff, was detailed to arrest him. Griffith refused to go with the constable, and when the constable attempted to force him to go Griffith shot him dead.

Griffith then went to Braxton county. Two deputy sheriffs found him there and cornered him, when he said: "All right, gentlemen, I give up." The deputies put up their guns, and Griffith pulled two guns, killing one man and badly wounding the other and got away.

He went thence to Gassaway, in the same county of Braxton, where he forged a note for \$500. When the chief of police of Gassaway attempted to arrest him he shot and killed the chief, whose name was Perkins. All these things occurred in 1914. After that Griffith wandered about over four mountain counties in West Virginia—Calhoun, Ritchie, Wirt and Braxton—where he was hunted by posses and bloodhounds all the time being shielded and taken care of by friends and relatives.

Finding it was getting too hot for him in West Virginia, he went to Youngstown, Ohio, where he was picked up on suspicion of being Griffith and was carried back to Braxton, W. Va., and was tried for the murder of Chief of Police Perkins, was convicted and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, beginning his sentence July 23, 1916.

He made three attempts to escape from the penitentiary, the third on January 6, 1921, being successful. Griffith was a member of the prison band. At 6 o'clock the evening of January 6 he slipped out of the band room and set fire to the tailor shop in the prison. This brought the men out of the engine room, except the engineer himself. Griffith entered the engine room by the back door and cut the engineer's throat with a knife, killing him instantly. He then cut the big belt that turned the engine that made the electric lights, thus throwing the entire institution into darkness. The electrician saw the act and attempted to stop Griffith, but he slashed at the electrician with his knife, cutting off his first and second fingers of the right hand. In the darkness he passed out between two guards.

Asked as to Griffith's family, Captain Athey said Griffith's wife and child and his father and mother are still living in Wirth county, West Virginia.

Captain Athey is a young man with a pleasant and resolute countenance. Asked if there was any danger of the prisoner getting away from him, he replied in the negative, adding, "I shall carry him there somehow."

Captain Athey was impressed with Newberry's jail, saying it was the best he had seen, and that he has seen many. When a prisoner is locked in it, he says, he has no chance of escape unless it might be from help on the outside, and he added that all that is needed to make the Newberry jail perfectly secure is an outside iron fence.

Lamech, a descendant of Cain, in the fifth generation, is the first polygamist on record.