

NEGRO PERCENTAGE IS GROWING LESS

DECLINE OF 3.8 PER CENT. IN TEN YEARS.

South Carolina Figures.

In 1910 69.4 of Bamberg Population Was Negroes; In 1920 68.5 Per Cent.

The population of the state of South Carolina, as recently announced by the bureau of the census, department of commerce, is 48.6 per cent. white and 51.4 per cent negro. In 1910 the percentage negro was 55.2. The negro population, which was 835,843 in 1910, increased to 864,719 in 1920, an increase of 3.5 per cent. The white population in the same period increased from 679,161 to 818,538 or 20.5 per cent.

The white population of the state consists almost entirely of native American born of native American parents, the total native white of native parentage being 799,418, while the foreign element is represented by 6,401 foreign-born whites, 7,025 native whites who had foreign-born parents, and 5,694 who had one parent foreign born, the other being native. The total population includes also 304 Indians, 93 Chinese, and 15 Japanese.

In most counties of the state the percentage of negroes has decreased and in 19 of the 46 counties there was also a decrease in the number of negroes.

Percentage negroes in the total population of each county 1920-1910:

County	1920	1910
State	51.4	55.2
Abbeville	56.9	64.7
Aiken	52.6	54.6
Allendale (1)	77.6	
Anderson	34.5	37.9
Bamberg	68.5	69.4
Barnwell	67.5	72.0
Beaufort	78.4	86.9
Berkeley	72.5	77.6
Calhoun	68.6	76.6
Charleston	59.2	63.2
Cherokee	31.2	32.5
Chester	57.9	65.0
Chesterfield	39.5	40.1
Clarendon	72.0	72.7
Colleton	58.1	63.0
Darlington	56.7	59.1
Dillon	51.2	51.0
Dorchester	58.8	61.4
Edgefield	69.6	71.1
Fairfield	76.1	76.0
Florence	49.4	57.0
Georgetown	66.6	72.3
Greenville	26.5	30.5
Greenwood	52.8	62.2
Hampton	60.6	64.2
Horry	24.0	24.7
Jasper (1)	72.1	
Kershaw	58.0	60.7
Lancaster	45.6	49.2
Laurens	51.9	54.8
Lee	67.3	68.1
Lexington	32.9	36.3
McCormick (1)	68.5	
Marion	55.4	54.4
Marlboro	59.3	60.7
Newberry	58.1	63.7
Oconee	21.2	25.1
Orangeburg	65.8	65.8
Pickens	17.4	21.4
Richland	46.7	53.6
Saluda	52.7	53.4
Spartanburg	29.1	31.6
Sumter	70.9	73.0
Union	46.3	51.7
Williamsburg	66.0	61.7
York	47.9	53.0

(1) Organized since 1910.

PART OF BODY IS FOUND.

On Locomotive of Atlantic Coast Line Train.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 29.—Finding parts of a human body on the locomotive of an Atlantic Coast Line limited train when it arrived here this morning has caused railroad officials to conduct a search along its tracks near this city during the day. The train this morning struck an automobile in which Albert Cheek, negro, of Whitaker, N. C., was riding and killed the negro, but his body was not mutilated and it is therefore the opinion of railroad officials that he must have had a passenger in his car and that the other occupant was also killed and his body probably ground to pieces under the wheels.

Converted.

Ted—When did that sensational minister stop preaching against Sunday golf?

Ned—About the time he began playing the game himself.—New York Sun.

INSURANCE PAID IN 1920.

Total of \$84,000 Distributed in Bamberg by Life Insurance Co's.

During the year of 1920 life insurance payments in Bamberg amounted to \$84,000, according to the annual review in the Insurance Press, published at New York. The largest claim in the state was that of a Charlestonian, the late John McAllister, \$51,000. The next largest was that of the late Frank C. Bryant, of Orangeburg, \$30,500.

The Insurance Press gives these as the largest insurance claims in South Carolina:

Anderson—Daniel A. Ledbetter, \$25,000.
Blacksburg—Marvin H. Morrow, \$25,100.
Charleston—John McAllister, \$51,000; Julius D. Koster, \$21,372; Thomas T. Bolger, \$11,000.
Clinton—William C. Bailey, \$13,000.
Columbia—David A. Childs, \$14,000.
Fairfax—John E. Young, \$10,000.
Greenville—George J. Douglass, \$19,000; Charles S. Webb, \$10,000.
Greenwood—Abraham Rosenberg, \$17,015.
Meggett—John K. Johnson, \$10,000.
Newberry—Robert McHolmes, \$12,500.
Orangeburg—Frank C. Bryant, \$30,500.
Parksville—William R. Parks, \$11,000.
Pierre—Jerome C. Eager, \$10,000.
Rock Hill—Palmer S. Shuler, \$11,000.
Seneca—Ludia M. Coleman, \$10,075.
Spartanburg, James W. Allen, \$29,500; George N. Bunch, \$19,542.
Strawberry—William S. Parker, \$13,044.
Sumter—John R. Clark, Jr., \$20,000; William H. Shaw, \$10,000.
Beaufort—George Waterhouse, \$12,000.

By totals the claims in the South Carolina towns were:

Charleston, \$399,000; Columbia, \$270,900; Spartanburg, \$206,000; Anderson, \$117,000; Greenville, \$88,000; Bamberg, \$84,000; Sumter, \$84,000; Orangeburg, \$74,000; Manning, \$68,000; Greenwood, \$64,000; Newberry, \$62,000; Darlington, \$53,000; Clinton, \$43,000; Aiken, \$40,000.
Florence, \$37,000; Blacksburg, \$36,000; Cameron, \$33,000; Rock Hill, \$33,000; Woodruff, \$33,444; Seneca, \$29,900; Laurens, \$28,000; Beaufort, \$26,000; St. Matthews, \$24,000; Chester, \$23,000; St. George, \$23,000; Timmonsville, \$23,000; Fairfax, \$22,000; Alcolu, \$19,000; Parksville, \$19,000; Strawberry, \$18,000; Estill, \$18,000; Johnston, \$17,000; Young's Island, \$17,000.
Lamar, \$16,000; Leesville, \$16,000; Ridgeville, \$16,000; St. Paul, \$16,000; Bishopville, \$15,000; Ehrhardt, \$15,000; Meggett, \$15,000; Pierre, \$15,000; Union, \$15,000; Cowpens, \$11,000; Iva, \$11,000; Lake City, \$11,000; Ridgeway, \$11,000; Smoaks, \$11,000; Starr, \$11,000; Walterboro, \$11,000; Hartford, \$10,000; James Island, \$10,000.

FATHER AND SON DRAW TERM.

Two Year Sentence for Greenville County Farmers.

Greenville, Aug. 27.—Walter Bowers and his son, Carl, convicted Friday of manslaughter with recommendation to mercy in connection with the death of Andy Wells, were both sentenced to serve two years at hard labor in the state penitentiary by Judge R. W. Memminger, following abandonment of their motion for a new trial in the court of general sessions here this morning. Notice of an appeal to the state supreme court was served at noon by Cothran & Wyche, attorneys for the defense soon after sentence was passed.

Bond for the two men was fixed at \$2,500 each and they were released pending the hearing of their appeal. Carl Bowers was accused of having inflicted wounds on Andy Wells in a garage at Travelers Rest May 7, last. Wells died two days later. The elder Bowers was charged with assisting his son in his fight with Wells. Both are well known farmers of the Travelers Rest section.

Migrates?

Mrs. Debbins—Yes, we have a wonderful cook. She's a bird.

Mrs. Stephens—I am afraid I don't understand you when you say she's a bird.

Mrs. Debbins—Oh, she has to go south every winter.—Houston Post.

MONTH OF JULY BRINGS MUCH RAIN

PRECIPITATION CAUSES RAPID PLANT GROWTH.

Cotton Progresses.

Shipment of Commercial Melons About Over at End of Month. Boll Weevils Thrives.

The weather report for the month of July as given out by the weather bureau, is as follows:

Thermal conditions ranged close to the seasonal average, with no decided departures. The rainfall was superabundant, on the whole, and was excessive throughout nearly the entire coastal plain, while over a large portion of the Piedmont the monthly amounts were below normal. All vegetation improved wonderfully incident to the rains, which finally exceeded all needs in the major portion of the coastal plain, while crops were in need of rain in the Piedmont. Excepting late plantings in the southern sections, the corn crop was in generally excellent condition, and all other crops were in like condition, according to distribution of the excessive rains. Tobacco curing continued throughout the month, and shipments of commercial watermelons, cantaloupes, cucumbers and peaches ended about the close of the month. Cotton, in common with other crops, showed rapid growth, but at the expense of fruit in many sections where the plants were sappy and rather rank; the first bloom of the season was picked at Hartsville, Darlington county, July 27, and first bolls were reported from Lykesland, Richland county, August 2, the boll weevil became a serious menace in the central, eastern and southern counties at the end of the month, the continued wet weather being especially favorable for propagation.

Pressure.

The monthly mean for the section, determined from reports of nine regular weather stations in and surrounding the section, was 30.04 inches. The highest pressure was 30.32 inches at Columbia and Due West and at Asheville, N. C., on July 25; the lowest pressure was 29.76 inches at Charlotte, N. C., on July 2, and in the section proper, 29.70 inches at Columbia and Greenville on the same date.

Temperature.

The monthly mean of the section, determined from reports of 41 stations, was 19.6 degrees or 0.2 degrees below normal. The highest temperature was 101 degrees at Calhoun Falls, Abbeville county, July 30. The lowest temperature was 60 degrees at Aiken, Aiken county, July 15 and 17. The temperatures were nearly uniform, with no marked warm or cold periods.

Humidity.

The mean relative humidity, determined from reports of nine regular weather bureau stations in and surrounding the section, was as follows: 8 a. m., 84 degrees, noon, 63 degrees; 8 p. m., 78 degrees. The highest percentage occurred along the seaboard and the lowest over the northern counties.

Precipitation.

The average for the section, 52 stations reporting, was 7.44 inches, or 1.50 inches above normal. Rainfall occurred in some part of the section every day of the month, but the showers were intermittent during the first and last decades. Precipitation was badly distributed in area and amounts, ranging from seven to over 17 inches throughout the coastal plain, with decidedly smaller measurements in the Piedmont, west of the Broad river, ranging downward from five to nearly two inches. The greatest local monthly amount was 17.17 inches at Georgetown, Georgetown county; least local monthly amount, 2.21 inches at Gaston Shoals, Cherokee county. The greatest amount during any 24 hours was 7.58 inches at Charleston on July 13-14. The average number of rainy days was 27 per cent. above normal.

Deaths by lightning—Robert Fulton, at Charleston, July 11; young son of Hillary DeLoach, three miles west of Saluda, July 12; two children of Mr. and Mrs. David Odom, eight-miles north of Greer, July 14; Ernest Harswell, at Gaffney, July 17.

Damage by lightning—Barn and contents of J. A. Spann, five miles south of Bamberg, July 11; loss estimated at \$6,000. Dwelling of P. T.

KENNETH GOSSETT GIVEN NEW TRIAL

SUPREME COURT ORDERS RE-HEARING IN CASE.

Hands Down Opinion.

Accused Man Failed to Get Fair Showing at Special Term Decision Says.

Columbia, Aug. 25.—Kenneth Gossett, convicted of criminally assaulting a young white woman in Abbeville county in April, 1920, is given a new trial by the state supreme court, the decision reversing the lower court being handed down here yesterday. The court remands the case back to the general sessions court of Abbeville for "proceedings conformable to law."

Associate Justice Cothran wrote the opinion and the entire court concurred, the new trial being granted on the grounds that Gossett was not given a fair trial by the special court. Justice Cothran severely criticizes the statute under which special courts are called and cites a number of incidents to show that an accused has no showing under the present policy of special courts.

The court also severely criticizes the spirit of mobs and says that where trials are held under conditions similar to those obtaining at the Gossett case it is a "judicial lynching." The Abbeville court was called to try the Gossetts alone.

The opinion affects a number of other special courts held recently and virtually says these courts could not give a defendant a fair trial. Several trials by special courts, it is recalled, have resulted in electrocutions and "Pink" Griffin is now in the penitentiary under death sentence by a verdict of a jury called together especially to try him and the circumstances are a good deal similar to the Gossett case. No appeal has been taken in the Griffin case and "Feetie" Fogle has already been electrocuted by a special court verdict.

Speaks of Mob Violence.

Speaking of mob violence and the effect of the public mind in trials like Gossett's and the section under which the court was called, Justice Cothran says: "We are convinced that the procedure provided for in this section is a bold concession to the spirit of mob law; and presents the spectacle of the law, strong and mighty, bowing to the despotism of the mob, which has been declared to be greater than the tyranny of a despot. It provides a miserable compromise with lynch law, enabling the law to bargain with the mob to stay its hand and allow the court, under the form of law, to accomplish what is equally as reprehensible, a judicial lynching.

"It is notorious that such bargains have been made; the angry mob has been appeased by the promise of a quick special court to try the offender under circumstances that render his conviction inevitable.

"There can be no compromise with the spirit of lynching for any crime; those who compose such a mob are

Trimmier, at Cottageville, July 11; loss about \$2,000. Barn and contents of Dr. J. T. Massey, at Van Wyck, July 11; loss, including 50 bales of cotton, about \$15,000.

A destructive hailstorm in Pickens county, southeast of Easley, seriously affected about 1,000 acres of growing crops July 11; the hailstorm lasted about an hour.

Wind.

The prevailing wind was from the east. The average hourly velocity, determined from nine anemometer records, was 6.9 miles. The highest average was 10.3 miles per hour at Savannah, Ga., and in the section proper, 10.1 miles per hour at Charleston; the lowest average was 3.7 miles per hour at Charlotte, N. C., and in the section proper, 6.1 miles per hour at Columbia. The highest velocity for any five minute period was 43 miles per hour from the north at Savannah, Ga., July 11, and in the section proper; 38 miles per hour from the southwest at Due West on July 9.

Sunshine and Cloudiness.

The average monthly sunshine, determined from 9 automatic records, was 256.6 hours, or 53 per cent. of the possible amount. The average number of clear days was 9, partly cloudy, 13, and cloudy, 9, as against normals of 12, 12 and 7 days, respectively.

NOT MARRIED IS CHARGE.

Principals Secure Divorce in Another State, is Claim.

Aiken, August 26.—Wesley Scott and Mrs. Lena Seigler, of the Rocky Spring church section, were brought before Magistrate William R. Raborn at the court house this morning under charge with a statutory offense. A son of the woman swore out a warrant and had them both arrested. Scott was married before and so was Mrs. Seigler but each of the prisoners claimed that they had secured divorces from their respective spouses and had been married again, in this state. John F. Williams defended the couple and Solicitor Gunter appeared for the state at the preliminary trial this morning. After the hearing, which was attended by both the former wife of Scott and the former husband of Mrs. Seigler, Magistrate Raborn bound over the couple to the higher court. There is much speculation here as to the outcome of the case, many holding that the divorce granted in Georgia does not permit the pair to marry again and remain in South Carolina.

themselves without the pale of law and commit a crime not only against the victim of their vengeance, but against the majesty of the law. They are not entitled to recognition as legitimate parties to a compact. They trample under their dusty feet the pandects of our civilization and spit upon the sacred rights of the individual. The law ought to be, and is, strong enough to treat them as criminals."

The Gossett case has attracted considerable attention for more than a year. Two brothers, Kenneth and John Gossett, were charged with criminal assault upon two young white women of Abbeville. Feeling against the men was said to have been bitter at the time and a special court was requested by Solicitor Blackwell. This court was ordered and held early in April of 1920.

Kenneth Gossett was convicted with a recommendation to mercy and sentenced by Judge Sease to serve 40 years in the penitentiary. He is now in the prison awaiting the action of the supreme court on his plea for a new trial.

A large number of exceptions were made by the attorneys for Gossett, but the supreme court only considered the matter of whether or not the accused had been given a fair trial and concluded that he had not.

Criticises the Statute.

The legality of the court was among the exceptions taken and the high tribunal criticises the statute providing for such a court, holding that the section of the code under which such courts are called is not fair to the defendant. At present the solicitor merely asks for the court and it is granted, it is pointed out. Prior to the act of 1900 only the chief justice or the presiding associate justice and a circuit judge holding court in the particular county could call special courts.

The law now throws to the wind the sensible and just guarantee offered by the former method of procedure, it is pointed out. It makes no provision for a showing, a hearing or a determination of the fact that public interest, which includes a fair trial to the defendant, demands a special court, the opinion adds. The solicitor has absolute power under the present act, the court says.

"The defendant is entitled to be tried in an orderly manner, however guilty he may be, in a calm judicial atmosphere," the opinion says. "The nature of the crime, time of trial, circumstances of the trial and the public mind are all of gravest concern to the accused, it is pointed out, and will have a bearing on the verdict. "What was the reason for a special court at Abbeville?" the court asks. There was apparently no crowded docket, as the Gossett case was the only one tried and this could have waited until the next court. "Circumstances of this trial demonstrate beyond a doubt that Gossett, under the operations of the section we are now considering, was not convicted by due process of law and was denied equal protection of the law."

No Change of Venue.

A motion for a change of venue was denied and the court points out that 100 affidavits were offered to show that a fair trial could not be had; the sheriff had suggested militia; the foreman of the grand jury made an affidavit saying that the two Gossetts could not be brought safely to Abbeville on account of the sentiment against them. A request for a continuance was also denied. "The failure to employ local defense

MOB AT CHAPIN LYNCHES NEGRO

SLAYER OF NOAH FRICK PUT TO DEATH.

Overpower Officers

Hundreds of Shots Fired Into Body of Will Allen—Remains Left Behind.

Chapin, Aug. 24.—Will Allen, negro about 60 years old, was shot to death by a mob of about 150 men two miles from Chapin at 2 o'clock this afternoon for the killing of Noah F. Frick, a highly respected farmer, late Tuesday. Immediately after Mr. Frick had been shot, a posse was formed and searched for Allen begun. He was known to have gone into a swamp after the shooting, and all last night and throughout today until Allen was found crouching in a ditch, the search was kept up.

Though armed with a Winchester rifle, the weapon with which Mr. Frick was killed, Allen made no effort to resist the officers. He came out of the ditch with his hands up. Heber L. Meetze found Allen in a ditch about ten feet wide and eight feet deep. The negro was hidden by undergrowth. Officers Foy, of Newberry county, and Rural Policeman Koon, of Richland county took charge of the prisoner. They were joined immediately by Sheriff Roof, of Lexington and several other officers and private citizens. These were on their way to their cars in which they intended to take the negro to the penitentiary for safe keeping when the mob with masks on their faces took the negro from them. Allen was led a quarter of a mile away and killed.

An inquest was conducted later in the afternoon by Coroner Weed, of Lexington. The verdict declared that Allen came to his death from gunshot wounds at the hands of unknown parties.

Late today the body of Allen was still where it fell. Negroes are said to have declared their intention to let it remain unmolested.

Hundreds of shots were fired into Allen's body, the head and chest being largely shot away, while the entire body is literally shot into a shapeless mass.

Allen's rifle was jammed, and but for this people here believe that members of the searching party might have been shot. One cartridge had been snapped but failed to explode. The rifle then had refused to eject the snapped cartridge.

Allen had with him a bag containing a pone of corn bread and a glass of jelly. He bore a bad reputation in the community, even with his own race, and is said to have once been tried for killing another negro.

Coroner Weed this afternoon also held an inquest for the killing of Mr. Frick, the verdict of the jury being that Mr. Frick came to his death from gunshot wounds at the hands of Will Allen.

The funeral of Mr. Frick will be held at Mt. Hebron Lutheran church Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. J. M. Senter. Interment will be in the church yard.

Deputy Sheriff H. C. Oswald stated today that the report printed in the morning papers to the effect that Allen had remained on the porch of his home for several hours after the shooting yesterday afternoon with a gun in his hands defying the officers was incorrect. Mr. Oswald says that he arrived on the scene in about an hour after the shooting and that Allen had already left the house when he got here. R. W. Eleazer, T. O. Stoudemire, J. L. Eargle and George Hiller made the same statement.

is a striking index to public sentiment at the trial," Justice Cothran says.

The fact that ten days' notice is required by the law for the drawing of a jury and only five were given at Abbeville was not allowed to stop the trial, it is pointed out. If the statutory notice had been given trial could not have been held at the time, the court says, "but a slight statutory regulation must not stand in the way." The condition of Abbeville at the time is clearly shown. Mr. Cothran says, when after a verdict of not guilty had been directed as to John Gossett the defendant had to be slipped out of town for fear of violence.

In conclusion the court says that no reflection whatever is meant to be cast upon Solicitor Blackwell.