

SCHOLARSHIP BILL PASSED.

BILL AFFECTS APPOINTMENTS TO STATE COLLEGES.

Favorable Vote in Senate After Prolonged Discussion and Adopting Amendments by Senator Laney—Debate in Senate Monday on Proposed Investigation of Dispensary Commission—Political Label Bill Passed—Governor's Special Message Discussed.

Columbia, Jan. 28.—Featuring the Senate's session today was the lengthy discussion, upon the scholarship bill of Senator Johnstone. The presentation of Governor Blease's message, as to the Supreme Court and as to the holding of two offices against the constitutional provision, claimed the attention of the Senate for a few minutes.

The judiciary committee's bill on the investigation of the dispensary commission et al, and the request of the commission and Attorney General that they be investigated, were presented. Debate on the investigation matter will be taken up Monday.

The Senate will meet at 8 p. m. Monday. It is expected that at that time some action will be taken on the dispensary commission investigation bill presented to the Senate.

The scholarship bill was passed, with an amendment by Senator Laney, and there was also an amendment killed that was offered by Senator Croft, of Aiken.

The scholarship measure provides the method of awarding scholarships in the State institutions.

The amendment of Senator Laney was to the effect that if an appointment is made under Section 4 of the bill, that when it shall become known that there is an eligible candidate from the county affected, the appointment from the State at large shall become vacant, but that the appointment from the State at large in such a case should hold for one year, and then the eligible candidate from the county come in and take the scholarship.

With the amendment explained above to be inserted, the bill provides:

That the scholarships provided by law in the University of South Carolina, in the Clemson Agricultural College, in the Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, shall be awarded by the State board of education, upon the recommendation of the faculties of the respective institutions, or of such committees as may be appointed for that purpose, by the board of trustees of those institutions.

"For the University of South Carolina and for the Clemson Agricultural College, the second Friday in July of each year.

"For the Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, the second Friday in August of each year.

"For the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, the first Friday of July of each year.

Section 3. That the conditions and methods of these examinations shall be as follows:

"No person who, during the current year, has won or holds a scholarship at one State institution, shall be eligible to stand an examination for a scholarship in any other State institution.

"No student who has forfeited a fee scholarship because of failure to maintain himself shall be eligible to compete for reappointment at the same institution.

"No applicant shall be debarred from any of these examinations by reason of the fact that he or she has not obtained a permit to stand.

"The questions for these examinations shall be prepared under the direction of the presiding officers of the several institutions and shall be forwarded to the respective county superintendents of education ten days before the dates appointed for the respective examinations. The said county superintendents of education shall hold the said examinations under such rules as may be prescribed by the respective institutions and approved by the State board of education, and the county superintendents of education shall forward the papers to the presiding officers of the several institutions. The papers shall be examined under the direction of the presiding officers of the respective institutions, and the faculty of each institution or such committee as the board of trustees may appoint for that purpose, shall make recommendations as to the award of the scholarships to the State board of education.

"Each institution shall have the right to reject any applicant who, in respect of age, of examination papers, or in any respect fails to meet its requirements for admission.

"Section 4. That if a vacancy shall occur in a scholarship for which there is no eligible applicant from the county to which that scholarship belongs, the faculty of the institution in which that vacancy occurs, or the committee to which this duty has been entrusted by the board of trustees, may fill the vacancy by the appointment of

an applicant from the State at large. "Section 5. That those receiving scholarships in the University of South Carolina shall be required to take the regular teachers' normal course.

"Section 6. That all holders of normal scholarships in the University of South Carolina shall be required at the time of the receipt of any scholarship funds by them to deposit with the treasurer of the University their notes for the amount of scholarship money received, promising to repay such money to the State Treasurer at or before the expiration of eight years after the date of such receipt, which notes and promise shall be cancelled on presentation to the dean of the department of education of satisfactory evidence of the promissors' having taught school in South Carolina for two years after leaving the institution."

The amendment of Senator Croft that no scholarship be awarded to the son or daughter of one who has property equal or greater than the homestead was killed.

Senator Hall's libel bill passed the Senate today and was ordered sent to the House. Not a hand was raised today against the passage of this drastic libel Act, which, by the way, is along the line suggested in Governor Blease's address to the General Assembly on Inauguration Day.

The bill provides: Any person who shall, with malicious intent, originate and publish, or publish, any false statement or matter concerning another, the effect of which shall tend to injure such person in his or her character or reputation, or which shall be so published with the intent to defeat any candidate for any public office shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction, thereof, shall be subjected to punishment by a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

The Act does not affect present existing laws as to damages for slander or libel.

WALKS FROM COLUMBIA TO SUMTER.

Tom Prince and Tom Hearon, Two Small Boys Run Away from Epworth Orphanage but Are Glad to Go Back.

From the Daily Item, Jan. 30.

A decision to run away from the Epworth Orphanage in Columbia arrived at Friday afternoon and carried out immediately resulted in Policeman Tribble taking in hand two small boys Saturday afternoon and turning them over to Chief Bradford who, after feeding them up well, sent them on back to Columbia to the orphanage where they were perfectly willing to return after their freedom of two days and an experience of the ways of the world.

Policeman Tribble saw the two boys wandering about the street Saturday afternoon and after noticing them for some time he came to the conclusion that they were lost. He questioned them and they told him that they were from Epworth Orphanage in Columbia and that they had run away and, most important of all, that they were very hungry and wanted something to eat.

After he spoke to them they were very straightforward about what they had done and were quite willing to do anything that he deemed best. Mr. Tribble turned them over to Chief Bradford, who after questioning them further, took them around to a restaurant where they were fed plentifully and felt much better for the feeding. After that they were taken care of by Chief Bradford until time for the train to go to Columbia when they were put on and sent back to the orphanage. The story told by the boys was a very interesting one.

The two boys were named Tom Prince and Tom Hearon, and were 14 and 15 years old. They were from the upper part of the State and said that they had no kick coming to the orphanage, but that they were just anxious to get out of it. They had suddenly decided Friday afternoon to run away and at once carried their decision into effect by "lighting out."

They walked all the way from Columbia, sleeping out in the edge of a woods on Friday night and coming on to Sumter Saturday morning, which place they reached about 2 p. m. They had had nothing to eat except some bread that they had brought away in their pockets, so were rather hungry upon their arrival and appreciated the good dinner to which they were treated by Chief Bradford.

The express combine has not announced the selection of its representative in the United States Senate to succeed Depew.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

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PROHIBITION NOT EFFECTIVE.

STATISTICS PROVE THAT CONSUMPTION HAS INCREASED.

During the last six months public opinion has changed radically and the States that have adopted prohibition are preparing to reject it and they are preparing to adopt model license. The pity of it is that years have been wasted in bitterness and lawlessness and farcical lawmaking when the remedy was to be had for the acceptance.

When the National Model License League was organized, a little over three years ago, the press of the country exhibited an interest in the movement, but it also exhibited very great skepticism in commenting upon the utterances of those who spoke at the first convention, and in regard to the value of our resolutions.

The press seemed to believe, and the conclusion was reasonable, that the model license movement was born of the fear of prohibition, and this because the prohibition wave was at its height three years ago, and it seemed to sweep over the entire Southwest, Central West and a large part of the East.

Furthermore, the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League were tremendous factors, politically, three years ago, and they did not hesitate to make open threats to drive into political exile any men in public life who refused to accept their doctrines any more than they hesitated to make threats to drive from the pulpit ministers who took exception to their radical and very extreme ideas.

The press was skeptical insofar as we were concerned, and we do not blame it for being skeptical, but it was fair, and it was considerate, and it gave thought to our statements, and it made investigations for the purpose of finding out if the things we said were true or not.

When the President of the National Model License League, something over three years ago, in a speech made in New York, declared that the Anti-Saloon League was not a reform movement but a political movement, pure and simple and that the few men who controlled it were undertaking to dictate the politics, state and national, throughout the country; were undertaking to say who should be in Congress and in the Senate, and who should be elected as governors of the various States, and as members of the various Legislatures; and, furthermore, that these few men were becoming enormously wealthy through the contributions made to the Anti-Saloon League, the newspapers of the country, with some few exceptions, disagreed very radically with his utterances and expressed the belief that while State-wide prohibition might not be effective there could be no doubt that the Anti-Saloon League in fighting the lawless saloon was bringing about a great reform and in securing the adoption of local option, was bettering conditions in thousands of localities and helping the cause of temperance immeasurably.

When this League announced, however, that neither State-wide prohibition nor local option could do any material harm to the liquor trade in general, but would rather bring about an increased consumption of alcoholic beverages, the press was really amused and from every direction, from minister and from speakers employed by the Anti-Saloon League, and from editorial writers, the question was hurled at us: "Then why is the liquor trade opposed to prohibition?"

This has been a very difficult question to answer satisfactory and it required a showing such as has been made recently by the Internal Revenue Department of the United States Government to convince the press and the public that our conclusions were correct. We tried to explain that while prohibition does not hurt the trade as a whole, it does hurt the individual in the State or county in which prohibition is adopted and that while prohibition in Georgia, Tennessee and other States destroy millions of property belonging to distillers and dealers in those States, it simply compelled the consumers in those States to purchase their liquors from dealers and distillers in other States and, of course to that extent it benefited the distillers and dealers in those other States.

We knew that the passage of such laws was not intended to prevent anyone from buying or using liquor and that the result of such laws, outside of the destruction of private property and of revenues, was simply to compel the consumer to buy his goods through mail-order channels and to buy by the case rather than by the drink.

In speaking before the Ohio Legislature, something like three years ago, in opposition to the Rose Bill, I made the assertion that there was nothing in the bill that would interfere with the people in a county that might adopt local option under it securing all the wine, beer or whiskey that they might desire, keeping it in their possession or giving it to others, and that in consequence it was not a

prohibitory measure and I then offered an amendment which provided \$100 fine and thirty days in jail if any man ordered liquor brought into a "dry" county or if liquor were found in any man's possession in a "dry" county and this amendment was opposed by the Anti-Saloon League and defeated because the Anti-Saloon League realized the fact that while people will vote for prohibition they will not vote for it if it promises to prohibit the voter from supplying his own requirements.

The men who are connected with League have made a study of prohibition from the records of the past and we know that the movement in the 30's and in the 50's, and in the 80's had no effect on consumption and did not bring about any reduction in drunkenness so far as statistics show, but these movements cost millions of dollars in revenue and millions of dollars in private property destroyed, and millions of dollars expended in agitating the question and they brought about life-long enmities between former friends and they disrupted communities and they destroyed revenue for law.

We knew that the movement, which was started by the Anti-Saloon League about fifteen years ago, would be as barren of good results as the preceding ones and that it would be a much easier matter in these days than in the past to establish mail-order channels with which to supply consumers in so-called "dry" territory.

We knew, furthermore, that where people purchase their liquor by the case, whether of beer or whiskey, they would consume far more beer and whiskey than where they purchased it by the glass, as they might require it, just as men consume more cigars where they purchase them by the box than where they purchase a cigar as they need it.

We know that while prohibition might destroy the property of saloonkeepers, and wholesalers, and distillers, and brewers, in certain States and counties, it would not hurt the business as a whole but would really enlarge its possibilities. We did not suppose, however, that the increase in the consumptive demand for alcoholic beverages would be so tremendous on account of prohibition as the figures of the Internal Revenue Department show that it has been. As an aggregate this increase is enormous.

Here in Kentucky, during the last seven years, the consumptive demand for whiskey made in this State but shipped to all of the States has increased from 22,000,000 to 32,000,000 gallons, and this fiscal year the consumption promises to run to 35,000,000 gallons and in anticipation of a steady increase the production in Kentucky this year will run over 40,000,000 gallons.

Similar increases have taken place in Pennsylvania, in Maryland, and in other distilling States. Throughout the United States the increased consumption, as shown by actual taxpayments of distilled spirits during the last fiscal year and as against the previous year, amounted to about 1,000,000 gallons per month, and during the year the increase in the consumption of beer, as shown by the taxpayments as against the previous year, amounted in the aggregate to about 30,000,000 gallons.

These figures are stupendous and they are indisputable, and they are attracting the attention of the press throughout the country and they are proving conclusively that prohibition, whether in North Carolina, or Georgia, or Alabama, or Tennessee, or Oklahoma; and local option, whatever the unit may be, have proved to be an absolute failure as a means of lessening the demand and the consumption of whiskey, wine and beer. Prohibition can destroy private property and revenues and respect for law and the peace of communities and it can turn pulpits into political rostrums and otherwise sedate ministers of the Gospel into howling political demagogues, but when it undertakes to interfere with the inalienable right of American men and women to order their lives as they see fit, it is invariably rejected, ignored, evaded or trampled upon as the occasion may suggest or demand.

In conclusion, I would repeat my statement of three years ago that the liquor trade has nothing to fear as a whole from the Anti-Saloon League or from any laws that it may persuade Congress or the various Legislatures or the people to adopt, and this, because the American people use about 23 gallons per capita of distilled and fermented liquors and they will continue to use these beverages regardless of any laws that may be adopted.

Furthermore, I will predict that the liquor problem will be finally settled in all of the States by regulation such as the press of the country has for years demanded and as the National Model License League advocates.

T. M. Gilmore, President National Model License League.

There were 355 bales of cotton sold on the local market last week.

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