

THE FLOOD AT HAMILTON.

BROTHER OF C. J. DWYER OF THIS CITY GIVES GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

Mr. Dwyer in His Letter Tells of Rise of Water and the Flight of His Family from Lower Part of Town—Praise for Cincinnati for Its Magnificent Response to Call for Aid.

The following letter from Mr. William Dwyer of Hamilton, Ohio, to his brother, Mr. C. J. Dwyer of this city will be read with the greatest interest by Sumter people. The letter gives a graphic account of the flood and how it brought terror and destruction to the people of Hamilton, so that people here can more fully realize the terrible calamity which has come upon the inhabitants of those sections which were so recently visited by the terrible flood:

Hamilton, Ohio, April 12, 1913.

Well Chas. here I am after this long delay answering your two letters. I received both together about 5 days after you mailed them. Your dispatch of March 26 was received the eve of the 29th. So you can see how we were shut off. I wired you the next day C. O. D. and hope you received it O. K. I thank you most kindly for your very kind offers of assistance, but think we can pull through O. K. now. This is the first time I have had a pen or pencil in my hand since the memorable Tuesday, March 25. All stock of every description was totally destroyed. There was absolutely nothing left. Have been working day and night doing everything imaginable. Took 5 of us men 8 days to get the mud out of the house; 2 1-2 days to clean the cellar which we just finished yesterday P. M. All lights were out, dark and lonesome as a dungeon. Gas cut off the night of the flood and no heat, water polluted and dangerous; town under martial law; all saloons closed; everybody off street at dusk; all stores closed. It certainly was Hell. It is something that cannot be described. You would have to see and experience it yourself to appreciate it. The terrible rush of the water up to the house roofs, the screams and prayers of the drowning, the crash of houses and other buildings, the sky lit up with the lurid glare of conflagrations made the strongest heart quake with fear and presented visions of the final judgment day that many thought had come. I have seen many things but nothing to compare to this. I could never have imagined such a terrifying spectacle as this. The whole Miami valley from hills to hills a solid sea of raging flood 30 feet deep in the streets in front and rear of us. And that we all escaped seems more and more miraculous as the days go by. Our house stood it though a two story house dashed against our front porch, broke in two, one half lodged there and the other swept on with the current. It destroyed the porch but served as a protection to our house. Everything else swept away. The debris in front was piled up to the roof. We had 16 feet of water in the house. All clothing, bedding, mattresses, furniture, stoves, books, library, papers, shoes, wearing apparel, everything was totally ruined and lost. All we saved was just what we had on our backs. I am glad we got off even with that. The following Thursday the first man told me that our house was still standing I thought he had lost his mind. When I verified this report I certainly considered myself lucky. And when I see the havoc and destruction I feel like shaking hands with myself. I have no complaint whatever and am glad to be here to write you tonight. To tell you the truth, Charles, I cannot begin to describe the catastrophe. All the streets are piled high with wreckage of every description; pianos, books, shoes, tables, chairs, the contents of stores, etc., etc. and you never saw such mud. I will attempt to give you a brief synopsis of the event as best I can:

On Tuesday morning, March 25, I went to work as usual, having noticed that the river was very high. At 8 A. M. Rae came down to the office, said the river was rising very rapidly and that she was scared and was going over to a friend of her's on Main and D street. I told her all right, to go and stay until I sent for her. They kept phoning me every few minutes, but I made light of it. So in about an hour, the word was sent to the shop from police headquarters that all men living on the west side must quit immediately and go home as all traffic over the bridge was to be cut off at once. Then I got scared, started home and found 3rd street impassable. I managed to get through back yards, etc. by wading and found Emma, Ethel and Don had most of the movables upstairs. I helped raise the piano and then wanted them to leave with me for mother's, thinking we would certainly be out of the reach of the flood down there. But they didn't want to leave so I finally had to threaten to throw them out of the window if they wouldn't go otherwise, and they re-

luctantly went. By this time the water was hip deep on the high point and was rising at a furious rate. We went back the way I had come and Emma fell in over her head but I grabbed her out. In rear of us people were already calling for help, but I could do nothing, having my hands full. Black street was a raging torrent and some men on the corner helped me across with the family. This was about 9.30 A. M. so you can see how fast the water came up. In front of the Niles the water was just beginning to cover the pavement. All business was suspended and great crowds of people were collected at the waters edge and fell back as it advanced. We got down to mother's without further incident, wet to the skin and Jose came to the door and couldn't believe we were refugees. We changed clothes there, I put on Ike's clothes and you can imagine how they fit me. In the meantime Ike came home and we started up to see what was going on. By this time the water was washing over the Pan Handle tracks on East avenue. I went around to Maple avenue as far as 7th. When I got there I saw a man swimming his horse over High Street and the water washing over the horses back, so I got scared, turned around and went back to mother's, knowing we were in for it. When I got back there I had to wade and in a few minutes we were cut off there too. In a short time the water was in the yard and kept running and rising faster and higher. Soon it came in on the porch and we adjourned upstairs. We had heard all kinds of dreadful reports, the fire bells rang alarms and I certainly was scared. All bridges went down and as night came on it looked fearful. It was pitch dark except for the terrifying glare in the sky. People were screaming and calling for help, houses and debris were shooting down East avenue and I was afraid the house was going down every minute. We all gathered together upstairs and about midnight Jose and the rest came through saying that we must prepare for the worst as all chances were gone. Ike and I pacified them by telling them a lie.

About 5 A. M. the water ceased rising, it was then 8 feet in the house; stood still for an hour or so and then slowly began to recede. There was no sleep that night for any. Not a soul was to be seen. The current down East avenue was terrific. When dam broke it was certainly an awful sight. We could see the Poor House Hill lined with spectators and that hill never looked so good to me before. Then the water rose again and stood still a long time. It was impossible to go out even in boats. We passed Wednesday and Wednesday night in the same suspense. We were out of water and had consumed all the provisions. I did not have anything to drink for over 24 hours and never noticed it. When Thursday morning came, and it was very cold and had snowed some, I ventured out to get some oil for the little stove the folks have. I went down to Herman's and they were wrecked. Then I went over to Black and got some so we had a little warmth. I can't begin to describe the demoralization. I then went up the Rentschler building and went up to the 8th story to see if anything was left up our way but couldn't make anything out. Word had reached Cincinnati of our calamity and relief began pouring in, otherwise many would have perished from cold and hunger. Nothing can ever describe how nobly and splendidly Cincinnati came to our relief. It was the most splendid thing that ever was done for the relief of a stricken community. Every man, woman and child there will always say God bless Cincinnati. A single line of automobiles from Cincinnati to Hamilton loaded with supplies and coffins braved the night, the cold and rain to get to us. It was magnificent. This is only an outline and I am short of paper and must stop. I trust you are all well. We are O. K. Excuse pencil for this is all I have and didn't get this till tonight when Earle came home from Cincinnati.

I will tell you more the next time. Love to all. Your loving brother, WILL.

MUST BE GOVERNMENT MADE.

United States Circuit Court Holds That Private Parties Can't Bring Contempt Charges.

New York, April 16.—The United States circuit court of appeals ruled today that contempt proceedings in a civil case to be valid must be instituted by the government and not by a private individual. The opinion was based upon the decision of the United States supreme court in the famous case of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and the Buck Stove and Range company. The latter was a criminal case, but the circuit court held that the ruling there made applied to civil cases as well.

Whatever its defects, love-making at least teaches a fellow a lot about astronomy.—Columbia State.

WEATHER CHIEF FIRED.

WILLIS L. MOORE DISMISSED FROM SERVICE BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

Pernicious Political Activity Given as Reason for Summary Discharge—Is Said to Have used Office to Further His Own Ambitions—Resignation Withdrawn.

Washington, April 16.—Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau since 1895 and an appointee of the Cleveland administration, today was summarily removed from office by President Wilson. His resignation recently had been accepted to take effect July 31, after an investigation of his alleged efforts to become secretary of agriculture in the present cabinet, grave charges of irregularity were preferred and the president today withdrew his acceptance of the resignation, dismissing Prof. Moore. Later he referred the subject to the department of justice for inquiry.

Secretary Houston of the agricultural department conferred with the president before the removal of Mr. Moore was announced. The secretary then issued the following statement: "Immediately after the resignation of Prof. Moore of the weather bureau was submitted to the president and accepted by him, charges were filed with the secretary of agriculture by responsible men within the service. These charges were of such a grave nature that the secretary of agriculture called upon the department of justice for an investigation.

"The investigation is still under way but the facts so far secured and laid before the president yesterday were sufficient to warrant him in deciding to withdraw his acceptance of Prof. Moore's resignation and remove him summarily, which has been done today. The president has also directed the secretary of agriculture to suspend Mr. Charles T. Burns, an employee of the weather bureau, pending a further investigation of his case, and take such disciplinary measures as he may deem necessary with such other employees of the weather bureau as may be found to have been unduly active in using the public service for private and personal ends."

The president's letter to Secretary Houston directing Mr. Moore's removal was not made public.

Unofficially it was said at the White House that the campaign to make Mr. Moore secretary of agriculture had been extensive, that members of congress in various parts in the country had been canvassed and that a letter writing campaign had been conducted among weather bureau employees.

Prof. Moore has been a target for attack in congress. Representative Fowler of Illinois introduced a resolution a few days ago calling on the secretary of agriculture to advise congress regarding the appropriations for traveling expenses for the weather bureau, what amount of salaries in the weather bureau was expended for promotions of weather bureau employees during last January and February and the comparative figures for the preceding four years. The resolution asked for information as to what journeys were performed by Charles T. Burns, under official orders and what instructions between July 1, 1912, and February 28 last, and also called for data regarding circulars and other matter printed at government expense and "used by the chief of the weather bureau in his campaign for secretary of agriculture during the last fiscal year."

The house committee on expenditures in the agricultural department had planned last year an exhaustive investigation into the weather bureau, but was prevented from making it by the Wiley case, the Florida Everglades case and other special matters. Representative Moss of Indiana and Democratic members of the committee did take up special charges filed against Prof. Moore by James Berry, a former employee of the weather bureau, which related to misuse of the contingent fund. The committee, Mr. Moss said today, never found enough in these charges to press them for further inquiry. It is prepared, however, to conduct a thorough investigation of the bureau as soon as the committee is organized, which probably will not be until the regular session next winter.

Prof. Moore issued a statement tonight declaring that the same influences that attempted to "disgrace and remove Dr. Harvey W. Wiley" were responsible for his removal and branding as "infamously false" any intimation that he had coerced employees of the weather bureau in supporting him for the secretaryship or that public money had been expended in his candidacy.

His statement follows: "I am in receipt of a letter from the president of the United States saying that an investigation of my conduct of the business of the weather bureau discloses such irregularities on my part that the interests of the public service demand my immediate removal.

In reply I will say that it is the

THE BETTER BABY SHOW.

WINNERS WILL BE PRESENTED WITH MEDALS.

Superintendent Haynsworth Wants Mothers to Enter Their Babies at Once—Contest Will be Held on County School Day, April 26th.

The county superintendent of education would like, as soon as possible, to hear from those wishing to register for the Babies' Health Contest, School Day, April 26th. Instead of money, the two prizes will be medals. First prize, a gold medal; second prize a silver medal. The medals will bear the following inscription:

"Best Baby, Sumter County, 1913. Reverse side, Name, age, score." 2nd Best Baby, Sumter County, 1913. Reverse side, Name, age, score."

The examination, as stated before, is absolutely free of cost, and really gives a splendid opportunity to the Sumter County mothers to see just how their babies measure up to the standard of perfect babyhood.

Information will be given also as to diet, fresh air, and in fact everything needful to make the little fellows (both boys and girls) as healthy and happy as possible, putting them in the right way to become the most useful citizens in the years to come.

No child with a contagious disease will be allowed to enter.

Let every mother, who is so fortunate as to have a little fellow, one, two or three years old, realize that this is a move in the right direction for the babies, and that it is right and proper to encourage it. No harm can come to the babies, and instead, it may mean so much good.

Because it's free, don't get the idea that it is a charity affair. Not at all it is not that, but a contest in which comparisons are helpful for all alike. Let your baby take part in this year's "School Day." Maybe next year we'll have a contest for the old folks. Many of them have seen their babies' babies, and deserve recognition.

The time is short, so don't wait, but send in the names. Respectfully,

J. H. Haynsworth, County Superintendent of Education.

There are no new names to call the umpire, of course, but then there are always new umpires.—Chicago News.

same old influences that attempted to disgrace and remove Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, without letting him see the charges against him or confront his accusers, that is now driving me from the public service.

"As an aspirant for the secretaryship of agriculture I announced that I would if appointed revoke the benzoate of soda decision, abolish the Remsen board or any other extrajudicial body in the department that I thought had been designed for the purpose of minimizing the effectiveness of the pure food and meat inspection laws rather than in aiding in their efficient enforcement, and that I would restrain the activities of the solicitor's office to reasonable prerogatives and reorganize the department.

"I was not selected and, of course, have no complaint on that ground. But Secretary Houston, almost immediately upon entering office, demanded that I forward to the president my resignation without ever having set foot in the office of the weather bureau, without honoring my request to see such charges as might have been filed against me, or permit me to face my accusers or to be present in person or by proxy and examine the witnesses whom he summoned against me. Literally third degree methods were applied to my friends in the weather bureau under such penalties that they dared not speak to me and then a report was made to the president that had for its object the driving of me in disgrace from a service where I had had an honorable career for over a third of a century.

"I do not believe that the great commercial, agricultural, marine, educational and labor organizations that have known me for nearly 20 years as the chief of the weather bureau, and who largely indorsed me for a cabinet place, will be satisfied that I have done anything dishonorable until the light of publicity is met and Secretary Houston's Russian methods give way to American fair play.

"I brand as infamously false the intimation that any man in the weather bureau has been coerced into supporting me for the secretaryship, any man promoted for serving me or a dollar of public money expended in my candidacy. I worked for the place and spent my own money and so did many of my friends. Is this a crime under the new dispensation of things?

"I shall gladly welcome any investigation to which the press is admitted. And why limit the inquiry to the weather bureau? It has always had a clean bill of health from every investigating committee that has looked into its affairs, which is something which can not be said of several bureaus in the department to which Secretary Houston's methods have not applied."

DAUGHTERS FAIL TO ELECT.

None of Candidates Secures a Majority of Votes in First Day's Balloting.

Washington, April 16.—Count tonight of ballots cast for president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution in annual congress here, the vote being divided so that no one of the three candidates had mustered a majority. Mrs. John Miller Horton

of Buffalo, N. Y., got 519; Mrs. William Cummings Story, New York city, 566, and Mrs. Charles E. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn., 193. On the face of the ballots cast 530 votes were necessary to elect.

Balloting will be resumed tomorrow.

The Manning library was formally opened last Thursday under the auspices of the Civic League. There is in this library a nice lot of interesting books.—Manning Times.

IF IT WAS

Only to do over again I'd have more sense" is the cry of many a man who has passed the larger earning period of his life in having a "good time" instead of preparing for old age.

However, life is a one-way trail—its "Do it Now" or regret it later.

It is our earnest desire to establish relations of mutual usefulness with more of the young men of this community. Come in and let us demonstrate to you our ability to assist you in your endeavors to get ahead in the world, not only demonstrate our ability but our willingness to help you in any way consistent with safe, sound banking.

First National Bank

STRENGTH

Viewed From the Standpoint

Of SAFETY, no bank, however strong in Capital and Surplus, can offer greater security than this bank does.

With each transaction, protection for depositors comes first with our Officers and Directors.

Your Checking Account, large or small, invited.

THE BANK OF SUMTER
CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$250,000.00

We Now Have a Complete Line

Millinery, Dresses, Suits, Corsets, Automobile Dust Coats and Caps and Novelties.

When You are in Sumter Let us Show you our Stock.

The Ladies' Outfitting Co., Inc.
J. D. LEMMON, Mgr. MRS. L. ATKINSON, Milliner

Try This Fine Receipt.

FIG PUDDING.

1-2 cup chopped beef suet, 1-2 cup milk; 1-2 lb. finely chopped figs, 2 eggs, 2 1-2 cups bread crumbs, 1-2 cup sugar. Work the suet with a wooden spoon until of a creamy consistency, then add the figs. Soak bread crumbs in milk, add well beaten eggs, sugar and salt. Combine mixtures, turn into a buttered mould. Steam three hours. Serve with molasses sauce.

THE BEST BREAD

GENUINE BUTTER REGISTERED NUT BREAD

LOOK FOR THE LABEL

The New York Bakery