

AROUSED BY ATTACK ON SIMS

HOUSE MEMBERS WOULD HAVE GLOVER ARRESTED FOR CONTEMPT.

Resolutions Calling for a Preliminary Investigation Will be Prepared—Matter is Regarded Sufficiently Grave for Notice.

Washington, April 20.—Formal notice will be taken tomorrow morning of the assault upon Representative Sims of Tennessee Friday by Chas. D. Glover, a Washington bank president. A dozen members of congress, including most of the Tennessee delegation, conferred at the capitol today and determined that an attack upon a member on account of an utterance on the floor of the house was too grave a matter to go unnoticed. Representatives Garrett and Houston of Tennessee were appointed a committee to draft a resolution to be presented when the house convenes tomorrow.

It is proposed to have the resolution provide for an investigation by a committee of five to ascertain whether the facts warrant the arrest of Mr. Glover on a charge of contempt of the house. Some of those in the conference wanted to order an immediate arrest, urging that the fact that Representative Sims was attacked while on his way to the capitol to attend a session of congress justified drastic action but the counsels of those favoring a preliminary investigation prevailed. Speaker Clark was consulted as to the method of procedure and before the resolution is presented tomorrow it will be discussed with other house leaders regardless of party.

In a published statement Mr. Glover has admitted he slapped Representative Sims' face on account of the representative's reference to him in a speech on District legislation. This, those who have looked up the law and precedents contend, constituted contempt of the house. Various precedents are cited. In 1870 one Patrick Woods used a bludgeon on Representative Porter and upon being hailed before the house was sent to the District jail for three months. A case regarded as nearly analogous to the present incident was that of Samuel Houston, who in 1832 attacked Repre-

sentative William Stanberry because of a speech in the house. Houston was arrested by the sergeant-at-arms, held in custody for a week and upon being found guilty of contempt, was publicly reprimanded by the speaker.

Today's conference was held in the offices of the house committee on appropriations and those present were Representative Fitzgerald of New York, Sherley of Kentucky, Hardwick and Crisp of Georgia, Pou of North Carolina and Hull, Garrett, Houston, McKellar, Byrnes, Padgett and Austin of Tennessee. All present expressed the view that an act of contempt had been committed and the only differences were as to procedure.

"The matter will be brought to the attention of the house immediately after it convenes tomorrow," said Messrs. Garrett and Houston, sub-committeemen with whom the matter was left at today's conference. "So far as the personal indignity to Judge Sims is concerned he has no disposition to take steps for redress but the house has and he is not being consulted about the procedure in any way."

It was suggested tonight that if Mr. Glover actually should be taken into custody pending disposition of the proposed proceeding the way would be opened for habeas corpus proceedings and possibly a protracted contest in the courts.

GETS VERDICT FOR \$22,500.

Supreme Court Sustains Lower Court's Decision in Case of Strauss vs. A. C. L.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina has announced its decision in the case of Mordie A. Strauss vs. A. C. L. railroad, sustaining the lower court's verdict giving Mr. Strauss \$22,500 damages for injuries received while in the employ of the defendant company.

Mr. Strauss was injured while attempting to board a train near Creston, and as a result of his injuries was laid up for a considerable time. After his recovery he brought suit against the company, and was awarded damages as above, but his case went to the Supreme Court and he was only last week notified that his suit had been successful.

The Parr Shoals Hydro-Electric Development

Written for The Daily Item by Prof. A. C. Carson, of the University of S. C.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Edwin W. Robertson a party of Columbians recently enjoyed a day's outing on Broad River, in company with Mr. Robertson's classmates at Yale '85. Parr Shoals is about three miles above Alston on the Southern Railway and gets its name from a former owner of a grist mill at that place. The country surrounding the Shoals is typical of the up-country, with its rolling hills and short leaf pine, while here and there a bold granite outcrop is seen. It is not, however, the country around but the Shoals themselves that interested us upon this trip. At the Shoals is being developed an immense hydro-electric plant which is to supply from 20,000 to 30,000 horse-power for use in Columbia.

Last summer a contract of about two and a half millions dollars was given to the J. G. White Contracting Company of New York for the purpose of constructing a great dam across Broad River at this point and for the erection of machinery and transmission circuits to Columbia. Up to November last, only preparatory work had been done. A complete town had been erected, water works, sewerage, electric lights had been installed and a beginning had been made in the construction of the coffer dams across one branch of the river. The river at this point is divided by a sand island into an east and a west branch and work was begun on the east branch first.

With the completion of the coffer dams across the east branch the stream was entirely diverted from that part and here is where they are now working. For the concrete they require sand, crushed rock and cement. About a half mile above the site of the dam they quarry the granite from the bottom of a branch of the river, a seam of rock running back into the hillside. A tramway runs from the quarry to the crusher and from thence to the mixer. Loads of stone of various sizes up to two feet in diameter are dumped into the crusher which is run by a hundred-horse-power engine, and the hard granite is mashed into small pieces as easily as one would mash a soda cracker in his fingers. From the crusher the rock is carried by bucket elevator to the sifter which is similar to the bolting cloth of a flour mill, only this rock sifter is of steel, and here the rock is separated into coarse and fine, and all over two inches is dropped back into a smaller crusher and broken again. Dump cars run under the rock bin and receive their loads of crushed rock and convey them to the concrete mixer.

The rock is dumped into pockets and raised by elevator buckets about one hundred feet to large bins above the two mixers. There is also a bin above the mixers for sand.

The island mentioned above is chiefly of sand and it is here that they get the sand for the concrete. From a tower on the island to another tower on the shore there stretches a two inch steel cable about one thousand feet long. On the steel cable a runner weighing two tons is pulled by smaller wire ropes. A steel bucket holding four cubic yards of sand is rapidly filled from a bin, is attached to the runner, is pulled across the river and is automatically dumped. While one bucket is on its journey, a second is filled and little time is lost in attaching this upon the return of the carrier. A large steam shovel keeps the bin on the island filled with sand. The sand on shore is hauled to the mixer in dump cars as needed.

The mixer structure is about as high as the standpipe in Sumter and is constructed of heavy round and square timbers. On one side there is a long warehouse which is piled full with carload after carload of cement. Down the middle of this long building and running to the mixers is a twenty-four inch belt conveyor. A workman in the warehouse puts sack after another on this conveyor which whisks it on several hundred feet to the mixer where it is quickly opened and emptied and added to its proportion of sand and rock. Every few minutes the mixer disgorges its charge of concrete into dump cars which are hurried on to the forms on the side of the dam.

At the site of the dam there is a forest of derricks. The granite has been blasted way below the river bottom in order to get a firm foundation. Rock drills are pounding away on every side drilling holes eight or ten feet through the solid granite. The whole surface is covered by blue overalled laborers and great stones weighing tons are lifted high in the air and then placed either in cars or on the soft concrete. A rattle of hammers is heard where the carpenters are build-

ing the forms and everyone of the 800 laborers seems to be working up to the limit. In fact looking into that cut and at that great dam one might imagine himself indeed at Panama.

One section of the dam is completed, it is thirty-five feet high and is to be topped with a ten foot steel casement. They are now putting in the flumes, two are already in place and the foundation work will soon be ready for the other eight.

When the plant is completed they will have eight large alternators giving 20,000 total horse-power and two exciters. The transmission to Columbia is to be at sixty-six thousand volts on a steel towered line costing upwards of \$150,000.

One cannot help admiring the system with which everything is carried on here. Everything is planned and everything works in its place. Every detail as to costs and hours of labor is worked out. Every sanitary law is rigidly enforced and inspectors who inspect are right on the job.

There are so few of us in the State who either know or realize what enormous developments in hydro-electric power are being made right under our noses so that this description might serve to open our eyes. I take from the men card the following data. Average head 35 feet. Five units each comprising a single Allis-Chalmers turbine rated at 3,600 horse-power and a 3,100 kilo-volt-ampere 40 cycle 3-phase generator; provision in power house for 3 additional units. Generation voltage 2,300 transformed to 66,000. Total capacity when fully installed 20,000 delivered horse-power.

I take the liberty here of referring any reader to Mr. August Kohn's work on the "Water Powers of South Carolina" for information as to other and earlier developments in this State.

RECEIVER FOR TINDAL.

Fred K. Norris is Appointed by Judge Bowman at Orangeburg.

Orangeburg, April 17.—Fred K. Norris has been appointed receiver of the effects and property of A. Jack Tindal, who is said to be in parts unknown. The return of Barclay Rush, who, together with A. Jack Tindal were supposed to be drowned in the Santee river, has caused the creditors of A. Jack Tindal to push their claims. As a result of this a general complaint has been drawn, mortgage creditors made parties and foreclosures prayed for.

An order has been made by Judge I. W. Bowman appointing Fred K. Norris receiver of the estate of Tindal. Mr. Norris will conduct the farm this year and try to realize all he can therefrom. The farm lands will be sold this autumn.

BLAME AND PRAISE.

Scores Brown for Calling Out Militia and Commends Blaise for Failure to Do So.

Augusta, Ga., April 17.—Resolutions were passed by the Georgia Federation of Labor this morning on two governors—Blaise of South Carolina and Brown of Georgia. The former's action in refusing to call out the State militia during the strike on the interurban line of the Augusta-Aiken Railway and Electric corporation—was endorsed and a telegram of thanks was ordered sent to him. Gov. Brown was denounced for calling out the militia in Augusta last fall during the same strike when the city was under martial law. The resolution stated that the governor violated one of the provisions of the United States which gave freedom of speech and freedom to the press.

A resolution denouncing the Democratic party in Georgia for "ignoring the State Federation of Labor, its officials and all measures placed before the same," was tabled. It was contended that it would be unwise to condemn the Democratic party when legislation favorable to labor would be requested of that party at the next session of the legislature.

A resolution in regard to Ty Cobb

and the alleged serfdom methods of organized baseball was tabled on the ground that the question of Cobb and his dispute was not one in which organized labor was interested, as an effort had been made to unionize ball players and the players refused to organize.

Warm debating over the adoption of resolutions disapproving of the Boy Scout movement, protesting against the diminution of the jurisdiction of Judge Emory Speer of the Southeastern district, southern division of Georgia, and upon the passage of recommendations contained in the report of President S. B. Marks characterized the afternoon session of the Georgia Federation of Labor in convention here.

Taking the view that the Boy Scout movement was the training camp of the militia, the majority went on record as opposed to the movement.

Col. C. T. Loden, consul for the federation, addressed the convention at length upon the compensation and employers' liability acts. He strongly indorsed a compulsory education act, which is the sentiment of the convention.

The trouble with New York's "curfew" law is that it hits too few of its curs.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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