

FIGHT FOR FREE SUGAR.

WITNESS WRITES OTHER SIDE OF LOBBY STORY.

Employe of Refiners Describes Efforts to Influence Public Opinion. Lobby Committee Adjourns.

Washington, June 19.—The senate committee in pursuit of the lobby turned over a new leaf in the story of sugar today and heard the details of the nation-wide and long continued campaign the advocates of free sugar made to remove the duty on that article. Frank C. Lowry, sales agent of the Federal Sugar Refining company, secretary and organizer of the "Committee of Wholesale Grocers," wrote the free sugar chapter for the committee, while Senator Cummins acted as guide through the smoke of the battle of arguments and Senators Nelson and Walsh lent their assistance when the issues seemed to become obscure.

Tonight the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific board of directors, had not been summoned to appear tonight and his subpoena may not be served until the inquiry is taken up again.

Lowry's examination featured the closing session of the committee. He told of his attempts to accelerate public opinion and to persuade congressmen and senators and spoke frankly of his efforts in the national campaign of last fall. He said he furnished most of the sugar information which appeared in the Democratic campaign text book; that he prepared data on free sugar for a Democratic campaign document which the present secretary of the navy, Mr. Daniels, said would get circulation of a million in pamphlet form, and that he had wired urging every member of the resolutions committee at the Baltimore convention to put a free sugar plank in the Democratic platform.

Lowry testified that he had conducted his fight solely for the Federal company and that other refiners had not figured in it. After many questions by Senator Cummins the witness agreed that although all the sugar refiners did not seem to favor free sugar, they would benefit only in a less degree than the Federal by a reduction in duty. Lowry said, however, that an official of the American Sugar Refining company, the so-called trust, had told him that free sugar "would put us out of business."

Senator Nelson was especially interested in the "Committee of Wholesale Grocers," and wanted to know just how it was formed.

"There was no formal meeting," said Lowry. "I wrote to 25 or 30 wholesale grocers and suggested that we form such a committee."

"They were just dummies then?" suggested Senator Nelson.

"I don't think they were very dumb," replied Lowry.

"The whole proceeding was carried on by correspondence?"

"Yes, sir."

"You appointed the secretary and chairman and organized the committee?"

"Yes, sir."

"What authority had you to select a committee for the wholesale grocers of the United States?" asked Senator Cummins.

"I didn't," said the witness. "I selected a committee for the people of the United States."

Senator Cummins read a telegram from Lowry to West Tubbs, secretary of the American Society of Equity, Madison, Wis., and a circular letter from Lowry reading in part:

"I wired you yesterday asking you to telegraph your representative in Washington to do everything in his power to break the deadlock existing in the ways and means committee over the sugar schedule. This is the kind of work that helps the cause. The beet sugar men have been spending a large part of their time trying to confuse the issue. I was afraid they might be successful and therefore desired that the ways and means committee be impressed with the fact that the country as a whole was watching their efforts and would call on them for an accounting if they failed to act.

"I am satisfied they received a great number of telegrams yesterday and I privately learned last night that favorable action has been taken by the committee."

"Don't you call that a lobby," asked Senator Cummins.

"It is not a lobby at all—that is the direct primary idea," said Lowry.

"Did you have any matter sent out in 'plates'?" asked Senator Cummins.

"I only fell for that once," said the witness.

"There was nothing in the articles to show that they were coming from the Federal Sugar Refining company?"

"No sir."

Charles B. Warren, president and general counsel of the Michigan Sugar company, was the last witness tonight. Mr. Warren identified letters read into the record as part of the correspondence of C. C. Hamlin, the beet sugar man.

CYCLONE SWEEPS VILLAGE.

PROPERTY AND GROWING CROPS DESTROYED AT MT. CROGHAN.

Rivers Firm Will Suffer Loss of \$8,000 to \$10,000—Other Damage Done—No Lives Lost.

Mount Croghan, June 19.—A destructive cyclone visited this place yesterday morning about 7.30 o'clock, doing considerable damage to property and growing crops. The severity of the cyclone seemed to centre about this village, doing the worst damage to buildings.

The greatest loss fell on the Rivers brothers, who are merchants and farmers at this place, their two-story store room being completely demolished, in which they had a stock of general merchandise and furniture of about \$8,000 to \$10,000. They also had two tenement houses completely destroyed. A large barn was badly damaged and the handsome residence of W. A. Rivers, a member of the firm, was shattered. The actual loss to this firm will probably aggregate \$8,000 or \$10,000. It is understood that they had no tornado insurance whatever.

Considerable damage was done to several other residences in the village and many outbuildings were completely swept away. Much damage was also done to growing crops, orchards and standing timber in this section.

No lives were lost, although several had very narrow escapes, the three Rivers brothers, together with several others, deserting their building just an instant before it fell. The store room of Rivers brothers, which was destroyed, was a large two-story wooden building, in which they carried a line of general merchandise on the ground floor and a large line of furniture and undertaking supplies on the upper floor. The wind, striking the house from the end, brought all the walls and floors together, laying a good portion of the roof out in the street. Considerable damage was also done to the plant of the Mount Croghan Gin company, part of the roof being blown off and the main building blown out of line.

The many friends of the unfortunate promptly responded to the call for assistance this morning and the debris is being rapidly cleared away. The damaged stock of goods of the Rivers brothers is being stored in a nearby house, which was vacated for their accommodation. Their wrecked store building will probably be replaced with a modern brick structure.

IS NOT CRIMINAL STATUTE.

Attorney General McReynolds So Rules with Respect to Webb Law.

Washington, June 19.—The Webb law forbidding interstate shipments of liquor into "dry" States is not a criminal statute and violations of it can not be prosecuted in the United States courts.

Attorney General McReynolds so declared in instructions sent today to every United States attorney in the country. The law merely prohibits such interstate traffic and contains no penalty for infractions.

"Its purpose," said the attorney general, "is to permit State laws to operate in respect of intoxicating liquors moving in interstate commerce."

The law simply deprives shippers of any privileges they might claim on the ground of interstate commerce and permits the application of State prohibition laws to interstate commerce in liquors.

Real Estate Transfers.

Thos. D. Brohum to Mrs. Caroline B. Brohum, tract of 69 acres, \$5 and other consideration.

E. M. Hicks to John H. Truluck, 125 acres in county, \$1,000.

Bartow Walsh to McCallum Realty Company, \$75.

Yes, "Why the milk?" Else, "Why the teaspoonful of brandy?" Why change the chemical properties by a combination of two liquids?—Wilmington Star.

Questioned by Senator Walsh about one letter regarding the purchase of bonds of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Warren said that he had received such a letter from Hamlin but that neither he nor the Michigan company had purchased such bonds.

Warren said that at one time he held stock in the Michigan company for the American Sugar Refining company, but not now. He said that at one time the so-called trust had held more than 42 per cent of the Michigan stock, but that enough of this stock had been sold to prevent any complications under the Sherman law.

At the morning session, Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, took the stand at his own request and put into the records his correspondence with C. C. Hamlin of Colorado Springs, Col., concerning publicity which the beet sugar interests hoped to get through the Associated Press.

NATIONS TO RECIPROCATE.

THE PRESIDENT TO PROCLAIM SPECIAL TARIFF RATES.

Amendment Adopted by Majority Members of Finance Committee Includes Only Special Articles—Clause Giving American Agents Right to Examine Foreigners' Books Dropped—Countervailing Provision on Print Paper Struck Out—Caucus Takes Charge of Underwood Measure Today.

Washington, June 19.—An amendment to the Underwood tariff bill adopted today by the majority members of the Senate finance committee would give the President of the United States authority to suspend certain rates in the proposed law and to proclaim special rates against the nations which discriminate against products of the United States.

The amendment is appended to the clause giving the President authority to negotiate reciprocity agreements with other nations, and in some respects resembles the maximum and minimum clause of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law eliminated in the House bill. In substance the amendment would provide that when any nation discriminates against the products of the United States or imposes restrictions upon United States exports, or does not, in the opinion of the President, reciprocate in trade relations, the President may by proclamation suspend certain rates and put in effect other rates.

Only specified articles, it is understood, are to be included under the terms of this amendment, and the retaliatory rates are specified also. Among the articles included in the list upon which the President might suspend rates are fish, wheat, wheat flour, coffee, tea, earthenware, wines and malt liquors, silk dress goods, leather gloves, jewelry, sugars and molasses. The duties prescribed vary as to the different articles. Fish, it is reported, would be dutiable at one cent a pound, wheat at ten cents a bushel, flour at 45 cents a barrel, a few cents per pound on coffee and tea. On other items the penalty would be a double rate, while on sugars, which probably never would be effected, the rate would be only a fraction of a cent per pound. The amendment, of course, is subject to ratification of the Democratic senatorial caucus, which will begin work on the bill tomorrow.

Besides adding this amendment the majority members stripped the administrative provisions of the Underwood bill of many of its new features, including the inquisitorial clause which gave American agents the right to examine foreigners' books in cases of disputed import valuations. They also struck out the provision requiring registration bureaus for commissioners and agents in American consulates, the provision to give the Secretary of the Treasury the right to determine the existence or non-existence of a foreign market; the anti-dumping clause which provided excess duties on imports undersold in this country, and the 5 per cent tariff discount on imports in American vessels.

The committee, however, inserted an amendment providing for the appointment of a commission to be composed of members of the senate finance, and the house ways and means committee to make a thorough study of the whole tariff administration question and report recommendations for its readjustment. The action of the committee strikes from the bill all the provisions which aroused protests from foreign nations.

The committee declined to approve the amendment suggested by Assistant Attorney General Denison and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis, which would give the secretary of the Treasury authority to proclaim values of imports irrespective of foreign markets, a scheme designed primarily to protect the Government against loss of revenue under an ad valorem tariff through undervaluations.

This the committee thought not practical. It adopted, however, a suggestion from the same source making it unlawful to take up cases in the Customs Court on a contingent fee basis.

After reopening consideration of the print paper schedule today the committee reconsidered its former action and struck out its amendment, adding the countervailing provisions of the Canadian reciprocity law. As the bill goes to the caucus the Underwood provisions remains undisturbed, print paper valued at not more than 2 1-2 cents a pound, going on the unrestricted free list.

The committee now has disposed of all the schedules and Administration features of the bill and tomorrow will turn them over to the caucus. It worked until a late hour tonight on the income tax, which will be reported to the caucus as soon as possible.

Little question for today: What was the foolishest thing you ever did?—Boston Globe.

STEVENS-MANNING MARRIAGE.

YOUNG LADY OF PINOPOLIS AND YOUNG MAN OF SUMTER UNITED IN MARRIAGE.

Union of Two Prominent South Carolina Families in Picturesque Trinity Chapel, Pinopolis, Wednesday Evening in Presence of Large Assembly of Friends and Relatives.

The marriage on Wednesday evening at Trinity Chapel, Pinopolis, of Miss Laura Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stevens of that place, and Lieutenant Wyndham Meredith Manning, a son of Hon. and Mrs. R. I. Manning of this city, a former Sumter boy, but now a lieutenant in the United States Army, his graduation from the United States Military Academy having taken place last week, was one of the biggest social affairs which has occurred in the State in some time and was an event of interest to many people throughout the whole country.

Both families are old ones and are well known throughout the State, having connections prominent in present day affairs, as were former members prominent in the making of the history of the State. There were at the wedding visitors from all parts of the country, ten States being represented in the more than one hundred and fifty guests who came from off to attend the beautiful marriage which united two of the leading families of the State.

The ceremony itself was very impressive and was performed in the picturesque Trinity Chapel, at which the members of the brides family were wont to worship. Rev. John Kershaw, D. D., rector of St. Michael's Episcopal church of Charleston, officiated. The church had been beautifully and elaborately decorated in white and green, a color scheme which was used also at the residence of the bride's parents. Ferns, potted plants and smilax were used profusely in the decorations and the handiwork of the friends of the young couple, who had rendered their services in this customary feature for such occasions, presented a tasty and charming appearance.

A unique feature of the wedding was that relating to the young grooms daily military life. Just at 7.30 the bugle sounded the "assembly" and all of the members of the bridal party gathered at the home of the bride's parents, where they were formed in line to march to the church, which was a short distance off. At 8 o'clock the signal for marching was sounded on the bugle and the bridesmaids and groomsmen slowly proceeded to and into the church. The bride and her maid-of-honor with the bride's father went to the church in a carriage.

To the strains of music of Metz's Military Band, playing softly Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bridal party entered. First came two lieutenants, garbed in the full dress uniform of lieutenants. They marched up to the aisle, stopping and facing each other at the foot of the chancel. Here they drew their sabers which they crossed. Other members of the party had to pass under this arch formed with sabers. As the members of the bridal party came in they formed in a semi-circle about the altar. The bride came in last holding the arm of her father, Mr. Charles Stevens. She was met at the altar by the groom, who entered from the vestry with his best man, Mr. Bernard Manning.

At the altar the two knelt and, in the presence of those gathered for the occasion, pledged their troths and the Rev. Dr. John Kershaw pronounced them man and wife.

During the ceremony Metz's Military Band softly played sweet music.

The bride wore a dress of white satin en train with pearl trimmings. Her veil was caught back with pearls and orange blossoms and her ornaments, a necklace and bracelets, were pearls. She carried a beautiful bouquet of bride's roses.

The maid of honor, Miss Carrie S. Singler, wore a beautiful dress of blue silk and carried daisies.

The bridesmaids wore white lingerie dresses with lace trimmings and carried daisies.

The dress of the male attendants was divided. Six of the groomsmen and the best man wore civilian full dress, while others, friends of the groom from West Point, wore full military uniform, with sword, belt and epaulets.

The groom was dressed in the full military uniform of a second lieutenant in the United States Army. He wore his sabre with belt and other insignia of a lieutenant.

The ushers wore white duck trousers and bluecoats, the summer dress uniform of West Point cadets.

The maid of honor was Miss Carrie Singler, of Eutawville. The other bridesmaids were: Misses Elizabeth Coker, Richmond, Va.; Nannie Richardson, Sumter; Emily Shikler, Eutawville; Lesa Boykin, Boykin; Josephine Pinckney, Charleston; Emily McCrady, Charleston; Caroline Sinkler, Charleston; Eleanor Laurens,

REVISED TARIFF BILL IN CAUCUS

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS MARK AMENDED SCHEDULES.

President Wilson's Desires for Free Wool and Sugar Prevail in the Redraft—Wheat on Free List, with Retaliatory Duty—Reductions in Iron, Steel and Other Metal Products—Caucus Adjourns Early; Will Reconvene Today.

Washington, June 20.—Important reductions in the Underwood tariff bill rates on iron, steel and other metal products, in addition of cattle, wheat, pig iron, Angora wool and many other articles to the free list, and an increase in rates on many classes of cotton goods and some silk products, were the chief features of the revised tariff bill as it was laid before Senate Democrats today by Chairman Simmons, of the finance committee.

After weeks of work in which every item had undergone close scrutiny by sub-committees of the majority membership of the finance committee, the redrafted measure was brought into the Democratic caucus today. For two hours the important changes were explained to Democrats and the bill was then made public. Experts of the committee at once began work on a comprehensive summary of the changes.

President Wilson's desire as to free sugar in 1916 and free wool at once prevailed in the redraft of the bill. To the list of "market basket" reductions the Underwood bill contained the Senate committee added many important items. In the general level of its rates the "Simmons bill" represents a heavier cut from existing rates of the Payne-Aldrich law than did the bill as it passed the house.

The Senate caucus adjourned early and members spent the afternoon working out a private analysis of the measure. The caucus will reconvene tomorrow. Senate leaders believe the bill will reach the senate itself next week.

LEGISLATOR COMMITS SUICIDE.

Fred Williams, Representative From Pickens, Shoots Self at Residence Near Easley.

Easley, June 20.—Fred Williams, a member of the house of representatives from Pickens county, committed suicide this afternoon about 5.30 o'clock at his home two miles west of this place.

A member of the family heard the report of a pistol and, rushing into a shed room adjoining the front porch, found the body on the floor with a pistol hole in the centre of the forehead. A physician was summoned but death took place before his arrival. A note was found on the bureau, stating that he was sane but considered this the best step. It said that he owned no man and had done no injustice to any one.

He was known throughout the county and had accumulated a considerable amount of property. He was 55 years of age and is survived by a wife and six children.

Charleston; Florence Lucas, Pinopolis; Margaret Manning, Spartanburg; May Hayward, Charleston.

Mr. Bernard Manning, of Sumter, a brother of the groom, was best man.

Other male attendants were: Messrs. Henry Stevent, University of Virginia; Cadet Arthur, West Point; Lieut. Audrey, U. S. A., N. C.; Irvine Boykin, Philadelphia; Lieut. Spraggins, U. S. A., Ala.; Irvine Richardson, Sumter; Andrew Manning, Spartanburg; Cadet Davis, West Point, Texas; Cadet McNair, West Point, S. C.; McKenzie Moore, Sumter; Echley B. Coker, Jr., Philadelphia.

Immediately after the ceremony a reception was tendered the bride and groom at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stevens, which was attractively decorated for the festivities attending the wedding. A large number of the friends and relatives gathered to offer their congratulations and felicitations to the young people.

The guests were refreshed with punch and served with delightful refreshments of a more substantial nature. The reception was numerous attended and proved a most enjoyable affair.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the happy bride and groom left for Charleston, from which place they went to the mountains of Western North Carolina, where they will spend their honeymoon. They will remain there until September, when Lieutenant Manning will report for duty in Alaska, to which point he is ordered by the War Department.

A large number of costly and beautiful presents were received.

After the reception a dance was given by Mr. and Mrs. Stevens for the members of the bridal party, to which a large number of visitors for the wedding and the young people of the neighborhood remained. This proved a delightful affair to the many young people present. Excellent dance music was furnished by Metz's Military Band.

NAVAL AVIATOR KILLED.

FALLS 1,600 FEET INTO CHESAPEAKE BAY.

Ensign Billingsley Thrown From Machine by Violent Gust of Wind which Disabled Steering Gear of Machine—Linet, Powers Plug to Wrecked Biplane which Dropped into Water, and Escaped Death.

Annapolis, Md., June 20.—The Naval academy added its first victim to the death roll of the air today when Ensign William D. Billingsley was hurled from a disabled biplane 1,600 feet in the air and fell, straight as a plummet, into the depth of Chesapeake bay. Lieut. John A. Powers, chief of the navy aviators, clung to the hurtling wreck that followed his comrades' course from sky to water and escaped death, almost miraculously.

Ensign Billingsley, in a biplane that had been converted into a hydro-aeroplane by the addition of pontoons, with Lieut. Powers as a passenger, left the aviation grounds at the Naval academy here this morning to fly to Caliborn, some 18 miles across the bay. About ten miles down the bay a gust of wind struck them. Ensign Billingsley was thrown forward across the steering gear, which was disabled. The craft dropped like a dead bird toward the water. As it fell the pilot was catapulted out, and turning over and over his body outsped the disabled machine toward the water. Deep in the bay the body sank and late tonight all the available boats in the neighborhood were out seeking it.

When the aeroplane started on its dive for the bay, Lieut. Powers clung desperately to one of the uprights between the planes.

After falling about 900 feet, the biplane turned a complete somersault and for a moment the force of the fall was broken. Striking the bay, it carried Lieut. Powers beneath the water but rose to the surface almost immediately. The aviator, suffering excruciating pain, feared that he would lose consciousness before he could be rescued, and tearing loose the lashings of one of the planes, bound himself fast to a pontoon. Within a few minutes, however, he was taken off by B. L. Bronson and S. Keller, who had watched the aeroplane's movements from a motor boat kept on the bay for use in just such accidents.

At the Naval academy hospital, Lieut. Powers, almost in a state of nervous collapse, his head wagging piteously, told of the tragic story of his fall from the sky.

"Just before the accident," he said, "I looked at the altitude dial and it showed we were running at a height of about 1,625 feet. Just then a gust of wind seemed to come up from below.

"The machine lurched violently and took an uncertain dive forward. This threw Billingsley across the steering gear and the lateral rudder planes went out of business.

"With another forward plunge the biplane dropped down at express train speed. It all happened in a minute. Billingsley went out of his seat and clear of the plane.

"When the ship started to fall, I had one hand around the upright, between the planes, and I locked it there. I knew that was my only hope. I was torn loose from the seat, but held on to the upright. I swung clear of the planes, and the gearing. The strain on my arms and fingers was awful, but I clenched my teeth and held on. I tried to kick the steering gear back into working order, but I could not make it go. I looked down and saw Billingsley turning over and over in the air."

The trembling officer halted his story to wipe the sweat from his ashy face, but went on immediately:

"When the aeroplane had dropped about 900 feet the front planes went down and under, until the ship had been turned completely over. When it was half way over it steadied for a minute and the force of the fall was broken a little, but it gathered momentum again and when it hit the water there was a terrific crash. But I kept clear of the engine and the planes and managed to come to the surface safely."

At the hospital tonight, Lieut. Powers was listed as "slightly injured internally," but the surgeons were in doubt as to the exact extent of his injuries. He suffered terribly from shock.

Capt. John H. Gibbons, in charge of the naval academy, tonight appointed a naval board of inquiry to investigate the accident, Commander W. W. Phelps, Lieut. E. J. King and Ensign Victor L. Herbster making up the board.

The tug Standish was sent down the bay to bring in the wreck of the aeroplane and the torpedo boat Stringham and all other available craft were sent out to search for the body of Ensign Billingsley.

It was the trusts who put the rage in the average man.—Wilmington Star.