

WRANGLE OVER FINANCES.

GOVERNOR MAY SCORE CARTER IN SPECIAL MESSAGE.

Sinking Fund Commission Holds Stormy Session—State Treasurer Given Official Receipt for Six Notes of \$50,000 Each — Notes Turned Over to Bleese, with Only Name of Governor Signed — McGown Says Note Stamped with Seal was Signed by Carter and Jones — Carter Admits Erasing Signatures.

Columbia, Aug. 21.—The sinking fund commission officially washed its hands of the matter of the State loan when this afternoon it reconsidered the motion of Dr. Dick turning the matter over to the finance board. Dr. Dick then withdrew his motion. State Treasurer Carter was given an official receipt for the six notes of \$50,000 each which were then turned over to Governor Bleese by Senator Hardin with only the name of Governor Bleese signed to the six notes.

Governor Bleese, Attorney General Peoples, Chairman Hardin of the Senate finance committee and Chairman Dick of the house ways and means committee, were the only ones present at the meeting. State Treasurer Carter coming in when Secretary Means, of the committee, went after him to explain why one of the notes which had been presented to the Palmetto Bank signed by the Governor, the Comptroller General and the State Treasurer, contained only the name of the governor, the other two signatures being absent. Mr. Carter explained that his signature and that of Comptroller General Jones had been erased from the note, after it had been rejected by the bank, and before he turned it over to Mr. Means.

The meeting was rather a stormy one and reached its climax when Chief Clerk Means went after State Treasurer Carter and got him to come into the meeting when the matter of signatures on the notes was being discussed. The committee had first approved the minutes after amending the motion of Dr. Geo. W. Dick at the former meeting referring the loan matter to the finance board, composed of the Governor, Comptroller General Jones, and the State Treasurer.

In the minutes of the sinking fund commission of the former meeting it appeared that Dr. Dick's motion had been to refer the matter of the State loan to the Governor, the Comptroller General and the State Treasurer, the six notes for \$50,000 each, which had been already signed by Governor Bleese to be turned over to Treasurer Carter and by him to be given to the bank, "to be delivered by him as money is needed." This is what Treasurer Carter had been working under, holding that he could not deliver all six notes at one time with this string tied to the motion. Dr. Dick stated that his original motion had not contained this condition, but that after his motion was carried he had stated this condition in the course of conversation. Therefore, the minutes were amended on motion of Dr. Dick to strike out the words, "to be delivered by him as money is needed." A motion to reconsider was then put and carried, whereupon Mr. Dick withdrew the commission officially ceased all connection with the loan, at Dr. Dick's suggestion.

The six notes for \$50,000 each had been turned over to Chief Clerk Means by Treasurer Carter and by him given to Chairman Hardin, of the commission, who then passed them on to Governor Bleese. The Governor, after inspecting the notes, suddenly interrupted Chairman Hardin, who was reading a communication addressed to the committee by Treasurer Carter, spread out the six notes on the floor and directed the attention of the members to the fact that only the signature of Governor Bleese appeared on each note. One of the notes had been signed by Treasurer Carter and Comptroller General Jones and presented to the bank when the bank refused to loan the money in installments, and charge interest on the full \$300,000, this statement being contained in the letter which Chairman Hardin was reading. When it appeared that no note bore the signature of the Treasurer and Comptroller General, Clerk Means immediately went to Treasurer Carter's office and he came into the sinking fund meeting.

The fact that none of the notes contained any signature but that of the Governor being explained to Mr. Carter, he directed attention to the one signed by the Great Seal of the State and signed by R. M. McGown, Secretary of State, and said that that was the one which he and Comptroller General Jones had signed and sent to the bank, and when the bank returned it he, Treasurer Carter, erased the signatures of himself and the Comptroller General Jones, before turning the notes back over to Mr. Means, and that was the simple explanation of the whole affair. Statements covering the fact that he re-

BANKERS OPPOSE BILL.

EXPECTED TO CALL FOR IMPORTANT CHANGES.

More Than 250 Looked for at Meeting of Financiers in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—Protest against the administration currency bill is expected to be the result of a conference of bankers from throughout the country, which will begin here tomorrow. Amendments probably will be recommended to eliminate some of the features of the Glass-Owen bill pending in congress.

More than 250 bankers are looked for at the conference. Among them will be members of the currency commission of the American Bankers' association, president of the various State bankers' associations, presidents of banks representing clearing houses and other representative bankers. The conference will be under the auspices of the bankers' currency commission, which has invited the financiers of the country to come together to unite on a plan of action concerning the proposed currency bill. A large delegation of Eastern bankers and a number of Western bankers who have been in Washington conferring with Secretary McAdoo are expected. A. B. Hepburn of New York, head of the commission; Col. Frederick E. Farnsworth of New York, secretary; William Woodward, president of the Hanover National bank of New York, representing New York banks, and Geo. M. Reynolds of Chicago are among the prominent financiers expected to take part in the meetings.

The principal objections of the bankers to the bill as it stands, Chas. G. Dawes, delegated to represent the Chicago Clearing House association, said today were federal reserve board members appointed by the president.

If this bill is passed, our banking system will be projected again into politics," said Mr. Dawes. "The great system of national banks is part of the fabric of business. No greater calamity could come than any alleged measure of reform which would cripple the banking system. It is dangerous to tamper with it. Capital must awake now to the menace and not defer action until it is too late."

FALLS DEAD IN WATER.

Augusta Man is Stricken With Apoplexy at Charleston Resort.

Charleston, Aug. 24.—W. H. Fortune of Augusta, Ga., while standing in the surf at the Isle of Palms this afternoon with his wife and several friends, was fatally stricken with apoplexy and fell, head first, into the water. A physician said that death was virtually instantaneous. Before the physician's arrival, however, active efforts were made to resuscitate Mr. Fortune. The body was carried tonight for interment to Augusta. Mrs. Fortune was prostrated by the tragedy, but tonight was reported to be much better.

ceived the notes with only his signature thereon were inserted in the minutes by Governor Bleese, and Treasurer Carter had inserted his statement in regard to the matter. "I do not charge that Comptroller General Jones and State Treasurer Carter did not sign this note, but I am going to have hand-writing experts examine it," said the Governor, and for the purpose of identifying the note had Senator P. L. Hardin write his name on the margin thereof.

State Treasurer Carter took no part in the meeting other than when he came in and explained the matter of his and Comptroller Jones' name being erased from the note before it was returned to Mr. Means. Comptroller General Jones was out of the city and did not get here in time for the meeting.

Governor Bleese took the notes with him back to his office, and State Treasurer Carter returned to his office, carrying with him the receipt of the sinking fund commission for the six notes.

The Governor in the course of the meeting declared that he was going to embody the whole loan matter in a special message to the general assembly, in which he "would give Carter the devil."

The communication which Treasurer Carter sent to the commission was spread upon the minutes.

The State of South Carolina remains "broke" and the treasury absolutely depleted.

R. M. McGown, Secretary of State, said tonight that the note for \$50,000 which was stamped with the Great Seal of the State, and which was presented to the Palmetto Bank and turned down, and when turned over to the sinking fund commission today had only the signature of Governor Bleese on it, contained also the signatures of Comptroller General Jones and State Treasurer Carter when he placed the seal of the State on it. Mr. Carter explained today that he had erased the signature of himself and General Jones before returning the note to the sinking fund commission.

TO COUNT VOTES TOMORROW.

Commissioners of Election Meet for Canvass of Votes in Dispensary Election.

The commissioners of election meet in the grand jury room Tuesday, tomorrow, to canvass the votes cast in the dispensary election of last Tuesday. At the present time the vote as announced by the managers of the election stands with a majority of ten for prohibition and the people of the county are very much concerned in the matter, as to whether or not the canvass will confirm or change the result as announced.

There are divers reports of irregularities at a few of the precincts and there are a sufficient number of contested votes which, if counted may turn the election either way, to a greater majority for prohibition or to a majority for the dispensary. The interest in the matter has died down some since the election, but it is probable that the place will be well filled tomorrow when it comes to a canvass of the votes.

WOMAN'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

Perfects Process for Waterproofing all Kinds of Fabrics.

Mrs. Ernest Hart, the woman scientist, whose discovery of new system waterproofing made washable bank-notes possible, is the presiding genius in a factory which was erected in a London suburb to carry through some of the chemical processes she has perfected. She is also largely responsible for the introduction of cottage industries into Donegal, where she has established cotton mills, says a London letter to the New York Times.

In an interview with your correspondent Mrs. Hart objected to being designated as an inventor. "The word 'inventor' is very loosely used," said she. "I suppose that the actual inventor can almost be numbered on one's fingers, and even the greatest of these probably owe something to those who have gone before them or to those who worked side by side with them. There is an innumerable host of small men who glory in the name of inventor, but who generally are as poor in knowledge as they are in pence, and who is a rule invent little that is not already known."

"My work essentially is that of improving existing processes. Some valuable discoveries have been made or less the result of chance, but I cannot say that I profited in this way. Ever since my early days, when I studied medicine and chemistry in London and Paris, I have been attracted by the practical side of laboratory work, and am fond of taking up forgotten hopes. In this spirit I set myself to the task of overcoming difficulties in the weaving of ramie fibre, and after many experiments I succeeded in weaving every kind of fabric in pure ramie on power looms.

"Then I found nobody could waterproof material for me, and I began to study the process of waterproofing. It was during these investigations and after a long time spent in patient and costly experimental work that I arrived at patentable processes. Anything can be treated by one or the other of these processes, from tissue paper to coarse canvas, and from the flimsiest silk fabric to the heaviest cloth."

Gaillard of Culebra.

Chicago Tribune.

If he had held a city against desperate siege for month after month, he would have been called "the hero of—," every school boy would know his name, and a thrill would have run through the nation when the report of his physical breakdown appeared in large headlines in the press.

But David DuBose Gaillard has been engaged in a task more difficult, perhaps, and as important to his country, and he has paid the penalty of his grim resolution, his duty, and his enthusiasm, and now lies perilously ill in Johns Hopkins Hospital just as his splendid service is nearing its completion. Lieut. Col. Gaillard is the man of the Culebra Cut. It is he who, day by day, has directed and personally led the fight against the treacherous slides, mastered their strategy, and won the fight for the canal.

For months Col. Gaillard's strength has been yielding, it is reported, to the strain, yet he has worked twelve hours a day much of the time in the staggering heat of the cut. Finally nature demanded her fee, and Gaillard, of Culebra, fell like a commander on the field of victory. Whether he will survive or whether he will be restored to health cannot now be predicted. But no man who ever laid down his life on a field for the Republic better deserves its gratitude and the memory of his countrymen than David DuBose Gaillard, conqueror of Culebra.

The prizes to be offered for tobacco grown for the Sumter market will be an additional incentive to farmers to plant tobacco.

A PURITANIC WAVE.

Statues and Paintings Dressed in Overalls and Other Things.

St. Louis, Aug. 21.—Little old St. Louis today is engulfed to the neck in a wave of modesty.

Ordered to display no paintings, pictures or statues in the nude, proprietors and managers of cafes and restaurants have dressed them, and weird sights meet the eye of the patron of these places.

In one downtown cafe Venus wears a pair of diaphanous trouserettes, and the "Lady with the Goose" is garbed in a slit skirt, the slit extending perilously close to the lady's neck. In another cafe where the proprietor boasted a really handsome group depicting Pan piping to a bevy of "altogether" woodland nymphs, Pan has been forced to don a specially made pair of overalls and the girls are dressed up in pajamas, nighties and Mother Hubbards. "The Sleeping Beauty," who has for years reposed slumbered on a slab in another cafe unclothed, now wears a made-to-order policeman's uniform.

The proprietor said he could think of no more fitting garb for a sleeping figure.

Still another cafe manager in whose place was a bronze figure taken from the now famous "September Morn" has dressed the figure up in a short, white linen garment that comes in pairs. A statue of Bacchante, the original of which was refused by the Puritanically inclined of Boston, and now disports herself in the Metropolitan, of New York, now wears a complete motoring outfit, including goggles and veil. The infant she holds in her arm wears that one garment which has come to be a badge of babyhood.

CO-OPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK.

Outline for Illustrated Booklet on Girls' Garden and Canning Work.

Use good grade drawing paper, about 9 inches by 11 inches.

Make a cover design which will indicate in a neat and attractive manner the contents of the booklet. Do not make this cover design too gaudy in color. In drawing letters, tomato, marginal lines, etc., if possible use water-color paints. Bind the booklet at the top with a modest colored baby ribbon or cord. Ask your teacher for cooperation in getting out this illustrated booklet. Illustrate the story as you proceed.

Treat the following topics in consecutive order in your booklet:

1. The purpose of the girls' canning and poultry work.
2. Why I enrolled as a member.
3. Life history of tomatoes, or other vegetables which you may grow. Use one subject in a booklet and begin with the tomato.
4. Soil suited to the crop which you are growing.
5. Tell how a garden seed bed should be prepared.
6. Fertilizers used, and why you used that particular kind of fertilizer.
7. Management of plants from cold frame to transplanting in garden.
8. Cultivation, pruning and staking of plants.
9. Management of diseases and insects.
10. Management of fruit and vegetables, ripening, picking and marketing fresh products. Tell best method of packing and crating ripe tomatoes.
11. Canning processes, labeling of cans, meaning of label and trade mark.
12. Relation of club work to school work.
13. Value of exhibits.
14. Discussion of uses of tomatoes, or other vegetables grown. Give recipes of important and practical dishes and their food value.
15. Give account of your yield, total number of pounds, how much used in the home, how much sold, number of cans, etc.
16. State briefly what your club work has done for you in interest instruction, health and money value.

Very sincerely yours,

I. W. Hill,
Assistant in Demonstration Club Work
Approved: J. A. Evans.
June 21, 1913.

The president of one of the local banks stated today that one of their patrons—a three-horse farmer—who regularly borrows about \$600 to make his crop, planted six acres of tobacco this year in addition to his usual cotton crop, and that, although he has not sold all of his tobacco, he has paid up his bank loan and has money left on deposit. Six acres of tobacco has paid the expense of the entire crop and what he receives from cotton will be surplus profits. What this man has done, others can do and will do next year. This is reason that a tobacco market is a certainty.

Frequently Happens.

A man may work so hard running after a band wagon that when he over-takes it he's too tired to get any pleasure out of the ride.

VALUE OF THE GOAT.

Butt of our Jokes is One of the Most Useful of All Our American Animals.

Somewhere the legend exists that the goat was created by the devil, which, perhaps, is justified by the animal's pernicious activities and his fondness for things not enjoyed by any other living creature. In ancient times the honor of being sacrificed to Bacchus was conferred upon it, and in modern times the goat, no matter how venerable, is honored, when presented on the dining table, by being given the name of one of the most docile animals known. From time immemorial has the animal been used as the butt for jokes in comic papers and there have been few who have shown a willingness to espouse the cause of this really useful but maligned member of the animal kingdom.

At last a champion has been found, one who comes forth boldly, without fear of criticism, and tells of the unsuspected value of the goat and proclaims that the animal is more satisfactory and profitable as a milk producer than a cow. A physician of Buffalo with the appropriate name of Dr. W. Sheldon Bull, roused by the base insinuations and injustice done the "poor man's cow," says that instead of having our cows tested for tuberculosis or worrying ourselves to death for fear our dairyman, despite his solemn oath, has not made the tests he should have made, why not obtain our milk from an animal that could not have tuberculosis if it tried. He calls the goat "the only dairy animal immune to tuberculosis." He believes the virtues of goat milk and the ease of obtaining it are too little known in this country, and he is applying himself to the task of filling a need long existent, but apparently not sufficiently felt.

Anybody can keep a goat. Dr. Bull tells us, and everybody ought to. From a hygienic point of view it is argued that the owners of these hardy little creatures may enjoy greater advantages than does the possessor of a pampered, pedigreed cow of the most fashionable breed. It is well known that goat's milk is richer, more nutritious and more easily digested than cow's milk, and as a diet for children and invalids it is stated by the most eminent physicians to be unsurpassed.

So far as attempting to overcome the ignorance and prejudice regarding the goat by any organized or systematic effort toward educating the public with reference to the economic, dietary and sanitary value of the animal, we are far behind other civilized countries, perhaps due to the lack of information given the people of the United States by those in charge of government reports. Outside of the foreigners on our shores nobody loves the goat, but if such men as Dr. Bull will continue to champion its cause, who knows but that some of these days Nanny may yet put her way into popular favor.—New Orleans Picayune.

TWO GREAT SHARKS CAUGHT.

One Fish 9 Feet 4 Inches Long—Other Nearly as Lengthy.

Charleston Post.

If any waterfront swimmers here make a noise like a mullet when overboard enjoying the healthful pastime of aquatic immersion, they had better do their swimming in the future in a mud puddle, because yesterday afternoon J. Sanguinett and Son Brown fishing for sharks off the Terry pier, pulled in two monsters, one 9 feet 4 inches long, and the other 9 feet 2 inches long, was about 500 pounds each, according to the estimate of fishermen who viewed the catches. There was a battle royal to land these marine monsters. As a matter of fact, it was Son Brown's hook, baited with mullet, that caught both of the big sharks. J. Sanguinett was fishing with trout bait, and did not get a bite. The bigger shark was caught first, and it took the combined strength of 16 people to pull the conquered fish upon the pier. Eleven strong men helped land the second fish, which was two inches shorter, but almost as heavy.

The two sharks were caught within an hour of each other, and put up a terrific fight. "I got one!" suddenly yelled Son Brown, a colored youth who likes to fish for sharks on account of the steaks, and he was nearly pulled overboard before Mr. Sanguinett could catch hold of his leg to hold him safe. Then followed some struggle. The first shark proved to have the strength of a hale and the agility of a porpoise. He was finally beaten in the game, and gave up. His length was 9 feet 4 inches. A while afterward, Son Brown yelled that he had got another, and this time he braced himself like a roof and refused to join the shark in the waters below.

Large numbers of people took a look at the two big sharks, which are the largest caught on the waterfront this year. A small colored boy swam about where the sharks were caught earlier in the day. He will swim in a wash tub after this.

EFIRD TALKS OF COMING FAIR.

Secretary of Association Enthusiastic Over Interest Manifested.

Lexington, Aug. 24.—D. Frank Efrid, secretary of the State Fair Association, returned to his home here last night, after having made a tour in most of the counties in South Carolina in the interest of the coming fair, which will be held from October 27 to 31. Secretary Efrid is sanguine over the bright prospects of the coming fair, and when seen by a reporter said:

"The indications are that we will have the biggest fair we have ever had. More inquiries for space from the several counties are coming in than ever before in the history of the association this far in advance of the annual meeting. Individuals are asking for space and every mail brings inquiries from stock raisers all over the State. In fact inquiries are coming from stock raisers outside the State, and manufacturers of farming implements and other machinery from every section of the country are demanding that space be reserved for them. Locally there is an unprecedented demand for premium lists and the first shipment has been exhausted for several days. Another supply of premium lists will be received within the next few days, and persons desiring them will be accommodated."

Secretary Efrid has visited 75 per cent of the counties of the State, and has addressed large audiences at many points. There are only a few more counties to be visited. During the past week he attended farmers' meetings in Kershaw, Richland, Saluda, Lexington and Newberry.

"Preparations for the coming fair on the grounds have already commenced," said Mr. Efrid. A number of buildings have already been renovated and disinfected, and work will be rapidly pushed.

"Just say that we are going to have the biggest and best fair ever held in the South," concluded Mr. Efrid, "and the people of Columbia are going to give every visitor a most cordial welcome."

THE NATION'S DRINK BILL.

Shows Enormous Growth Despite the Spread of Prohibition.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The orations of temperance workers are often excited by zeal or wrath; the internal returns of the government are cold and impartial records of facts and of cash turned into the treasury. The record for the past fiscal year arouses wonder. The people paid in taxes upon strong drink for the past twelvemonth the sum of \$222,788,000.

The people consumed 143,220,000 gallons of whiskey and brandy, which brought a revenue of \$157,542,000, and 65,246,000 barrels of beer and ale, which brought a revenue of \$65,246,000. The aggregate of these two sums is often referred to as the nation's drink bill, but it is, in fact, only the internal revenue tax on the enormous drink bill.

The increase of the tax alone during the past year was nearly \$7,500,000 for distilled spirits and nearly \$3,000,000 for fermented liquors, or a total increase in excise alone of more than \$10,000,000 within a twelvemonth. This amazing increase comes on top of cumulative increases year by year, and for people who think it is to be noted that the growth of the liquor habit has been coincident with a spirited prohibition and local option campaign that has covered a large part of the territory of the continental United States.

The truth of what is happening within prohibition and local option territory is illustrated within the State of Delaware and in nearby Pennsylvania counties where the saloons have been abolished. The express companies are shipping liquor; the beer wagons are delivering it everywhere; the "clubs" are furnishing it not only to men but often to boys, and in many instances on Sundays as well as on week-days. The shippers of liquor are likewise sending their wares in enormous quantities into States which have adopted restrictive laws that seem not to have had the expected restrictive influence.

The men who are planning to curb the liquor evil should look these facts squarely and honestly in the face and remember that a crusade against evil is never to be judged by the lofty professions of those undertaking it nor by their good intent, but by the actual results.

No Teat.

Never judge a woman's temper by her "telephone voice," nor a man's income by the nonchalance with which he foots the wine bill.

"Rings" From Smoking Volcanoes.

A smoking volcano very often blows rings just like a man who is meditatively puffing a cigar. Sometimes these rings are five or six hundred feet across. In both cases the "smoke" consist of a cloud of fine particles which show the existence of a rotating ring, the ring itself being a rotating mass of gas or air.