

CURRENCY BILL GOES FORWARD

DEMOCRATS STAND FIRM AND REPUBLICAN AMENDMENTS TURNED DOWN.

Day Passes with Practically no Changes Made—Vote Will Probably Come Wednesday When Reading is Completed.

Washington, Sept. 15.—With well oiled legislative machinery working smoothly, the administration currency bill rolled steadily toward completion today under detailed consideration in the house. A chorus of Democratic "noes" quickly disposed of the numerous efforts of Republicans and Progressives to alter the provisions of the measure as agreed on by the Democratic caucus. Not a single material amendment was voted into the bill.

At the close of the day nearly half of the bill had been read. At this rate the house leaders thought they might be able to finish some time Wednesday.

The debate bristled with charges of "gag law" and "caucus rule" from the minority with occasional sympathetic replies from the Democratic side, but when the votes were needed the line held firm behind Chairman Glass of the banking and currency committee. Representative Mondell of Wyoming and Progressive Leader Murdock devoted considerable time to pleading with the Democrats to "break the shackles" and desert the caucus pledge. Mr. Mondell became involved in a spirited controversy with Representative Stanley who had something to say about Republican caucus action. Representative Donovan (Democrat) of Connecticut joined with Representative Murdock in one of his attacks, declaring that the leaders had abandoned the currency bill to the new members of the house.

"Not more than half a quorum is here," he shouted. "They draw their pay regularly and abandon the work attached to their positions. This is nothing more than stealing."

"What could they do if they were here?" demanded Representative Murdock. "The caucus has foreclosed all action on the bill."

A rapid fire of amendments was directed by the minority against the section of the bill providing that national banks must subscribe a sum equal to 20 per cent of their capital in federal reserve banks in their district. Representative Linburgh of Minnesota endeavored to make the subscription 10 per cent of capital and surplus and allow the banks 120 days in which to pay one-half of their subscriptions. Under his amendment the federal reserve banks would have been allowed to begin business as soon as the full \$5,000,000 capital had been subscribed without waiting for full payment. The amendment, after a vigorous discussion, was voted down, 78 to 29. Several similar amendments were defeated.

An attempt was made to write into the bill a provision forbidding officers or directors in national banks from holding similar places in other national banks or in any other financial institutions. The Democrats stood by the caucus and the amendment was rejected, 71 to 44.

Another flood of amendments designed to curtail the power of the federal reserve agent, named by the bill as the chairman of the board of directors and the representative of the federal reserve board in each federal reserve bank, also was defeated.

A few changes in phraseology accepted by Chairman Glass were the only amendments adopted.

A social club with membership restricted to men of not less than twenty-one years of age, the rigid enforcement of a rule against the admission to the club house of non-members who are residents of the town or county and an iron-clad regulation against the sale of liquor by the drink, bottle or otherwise would keep the clubs within the law and tend to eradicate the increasing prejudice against these organizations. So long as the clubs retail liquor to members or others, or even have the reputation of doing so, they will be under the ban and classed as law-breakers. The fact, and it is a fact that cannot be disproved—that the clubs all pay the internal revenue license required of retail dealers in liquor and that they do this to escape interference by United States internal revenue officers, affords all the ground required for the feeling against the clubs that is so evident on the part of prohibitionists and others who disapprove of clubs. Clubs cannot be operated as semi-public bar rooms in violation of the law and expect to escape opposition and condemnation from those who are antagonistic to the traffic in liquor in any form.

Mr. Ellis C. Lowry, after spending sometime with his mother, has returned to Montgomery, Ala. He was accompanied as far as Greenville, S. C., by his brother, E. Morgan Lowry, who will attend Furman Fitting School this session.

CURRENCY BILL PROGRESS.

MORE THAN HALF COMPLETED BEFORE ADJOURNMENT.

Comes up Thursday and Generally Agreed on Both Sides of Chamber That Action Will Result Then.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The Democratic currency bill continued to resist the assaults of objecting Republicans in the house today in such successful fashion that before adjournment was taken tonight the bill was more than half completed and some of the most important provisions had been settled. It was generally agreed on both sides of the chamber that the measure would come up for passage Thursday.

The principal debate today was over the provision creating the federal reserve board and that regulating rediscount of commercial paper held by banks which became members of regular central reserve banks. Attempts to enlarge the federal reserve board, to eliminate members of the cabinet from its composition and to change the salaries to be paid the civilian members all were defeated with expedition.

The most important amendment brought out during the day was offered from the committee and agreed to with several Democrats voting against it. This would provide that member banks should have unlimited rediscount privileges with reserve banks.

Another amendment adopted would provide that discounted paper shall have a maturity of more than 90 days instead of 60 as originally intended.

Examination of the experts by the senate currency committee brought some strong support for the administration bill and some sharp criticism of its provisions. Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard, Newton D. Alling, vice president of the National Nassau bank of New York and F. E. Marshall of St. Louis, formerly president of the Phoenix National bank of New York, discussed the measure with the committee during the day.

Senator Reed, a Democratic member of the committee, asserted during the hearing that he objected to long terms for members of the federal reserve board that would make that board unresponsive to a change in political conditions.

"I will never consent to creating a system supposed to be controlled by the public which the people of the United States can not change at the next election," he said.

Mr. Alling expressed the opinion that the best form of government currency would be a general issue of federal notes secured by a great central gold reserve in treasury vaults. He said the government could continue to issue currency on this reserve far beyond its actual value so long as the notes were issued only to meet actual needs of commerce.

Mr. Marshall approved the general principles of the bill, but recommended many changes which he believed would make it more acceptable to the banking interests whose support he considered essential to the success of any new currency revision plan.

THE SPARTANBURG ELECTION.

Former Mayor is Again at Head of Spartanburg Under Commission Form of Government.

Spartanburg, Sept. 16.—One of the bitterest campaigns in the city's history ended tonight with the election of ex-Mayor John F. Floyd as mayor for a term of four years, and J. P. Fielder, Dr. C. B. Waller, O. T. Gallman and J. T. Hudson as commissioners. Fielder and Waller, heading the ticket, will serve four years, the other two for two years. The election today was the second Democratic primary, one candidate for mayor, Ben Hill Brown, and 11 candidates for commissioner having been eliminated in the first primary.

Complete but unofficial returns of the election give:

For mayor: Floyd 757, Johnson 712. For commissioners: J. P. Fielder 832, C. B. Waller 883, O. T. Gallman 817, J. T. Hudson 741, T. L. Little 711, I. M. Turbyfill 659, J. T. Willard 606 and Dr. O. W. Leonard 529.

Mr. Floyd is an undertaker, Dr. Waller is professor of chemistry at Wofford college and the other members of the new administration are business men. They will inaugurate commission government in Spartanburg.

Nearly 1,000 citizens were disqualified from voting by tardiness in registering or delinquency in paying taxes. Protests were made against many votes. There is a possibility that court proceedings will be instituted in an effort to have the election declared void on the ground that restrictions were placed around the second election which did not obtain in the first primary.

The issue of the campaign was whether the town should be "wide open" or not. The result is regarded as a victory for those who favor putting on the "lid."

HUERTA'S PEACE MESSAGE.

SAYS MEXICO SUFFERS BECAUSE OF STAND TAKEN BY UNITED STATES.

Provisional President, in His Document to Mexican Congress Declares It Will Constitute the Greatest Possible Triumph for Him to Turn Office Over to Successor with Country at Peace — Does Not Dwell on Recent Diplomatic Exchanges.

Mexico City, Sept. 16.—In spite of the rumors which dealt impartially with attacks upon Americans, an army uprising and the assassination of the Mexican President, Independence Day came and went with nothing to mar the holiday spirit.

Politically the great event was the reopening of congress and the reading of the President's message. But without doubt Gen. Huerta was moved less by that than by the spectacle of thousands of students, citizens and soldiers doing him honor as he stood on the balcony of the National Palace reviewing the great parade, the feature in which public interest centered.

More than four thousand volunteers and students, ranging in age from 12 years upward, had their taste of military discomfort, standing for hours in the drizzling rain and plodding through muddy streets.

They bore the hardships manfully however, marching proudly between dense lines of onlookers, through the principal business streets, past the Palace and to various points, where they disbanded.

It is estimated that close to ten thousand marchers passed in review. They included a thousand of Blanquet's veterans who did hard service in the Zapata country, regular and volunteer cavalry and infantry, rurales, mounted and foot police, artillery, cadets and hardship corps. Next to the students and volunteers, who received the most enthusiastic applause, were several ambulance automobiles filled with white gowned young women of the Red Cross hospital service.

President Huerta and his aides, riding through the street after the conclusion of the early ceremonies at Chapultepec, were greeted with wild applause. The President's greatest triumph appeared to be at his reception at the joint session of Deputies and senators when he entered to read his message. He was greeted with vivas, both by the crowd surrounding the chamber and that which filled the hall. Six o'clock was the hour set for the formal opening of the session and a presidential salute of 21 guns was fired. Prompt to the minute the Executive mounted the steps of the building, stopping only an instant at the door.

The city was ablaze with strings of incandescent lights. All public buildings were profusely decorated. Until midnight the thoroughfares presented the appearance of New Year's Eve in the big cities of the United States.

Gen. Huerta said the strained diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States had caused the Mexican nation to suffer unmerited affliction and had retarded the pacification of the country. Nevertheless he hoped for an early solution of the differences between the two nations and to see Mexico and the United States once more united in bonds of friendship.

The Provisional President drew a distinction between the attitude of the Government of the United States and that of the people of that nation, saying "the tenseness of our diplomatic relation with the government of the United States of America although luckily not with that people" had put Mexico in a state of apprehension.

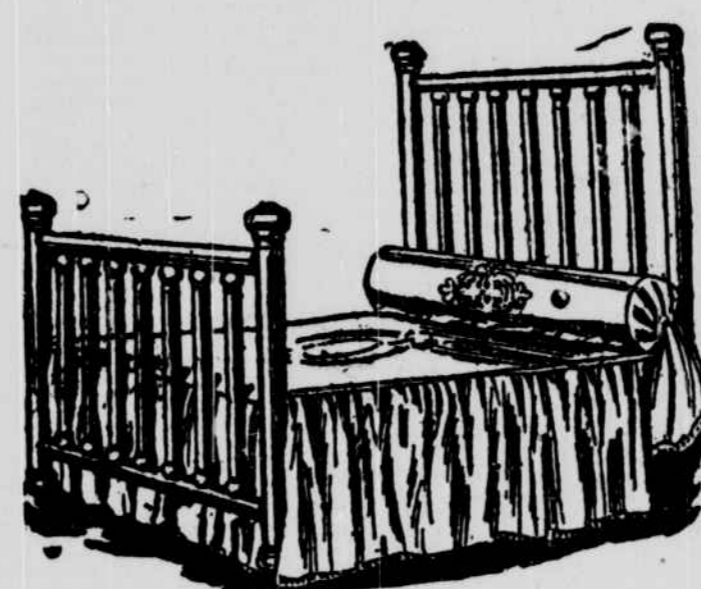
The period of six months allowed American warships to remain in Mexican waters by special permission of congress will expire next month. In the opinion of the president a renewal of permission should not be granted.

The message was disappointing to many who had expected that Provisional President Huerta would deal at some length with recent diplomatic exchanges. This subject, however, he said, "being so delicate and the permanent commission of congress being already informed," he passed with a bare mention.

The deputies and senators in joint session filled the floor of the chamber of deputies. The balconies were packed, the diplomatic gallery being filled with foreign representatives and their families.

The silence which prevailed during the reading of the presidential document by the clerk was broken at its conclusion by prolonged cheering in which the congressmen were joined by the crowds in the galleries.

In his peroration Huerta said: "The Mexican Government regards the pacification of the country as an urgent necessity in order to restore the public services to their normal state, to re-establish the political, social and economic equilibrium and



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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IN ARMS.

Clyde Steamer Enters Puerto Plata, Though Denied Right.

Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic, Tuesday, September 9.—The United States cruiser Des Moines, ordered to Dominican waters by Washington to protect American interests, arrived at Puerto Plata today, where two Dominican gunboats were blocking the port.

The steamer Seminole, of the Clyde Line, was stopped as she was nearing port yesterday and boarded by an officer from one of the gunboats and told she could not enter the harbor. The captain of the Seminole replied he would enter anyway. Upon being asked what he would do if he were ordered to remain outside, the captain replied that he would go in and take the boarding officer with him if he did not leave the ship. The officer hurriedly returned to the gunboat and the Seminole entered the port. The blockading boats steamed away.

The Seminole had cleared from New York before the blockade of Puerto Plata had been called and having no munitions of war aboard and relying upon the presence of the Des Moines, she entered the port without fear of molestation.

With the exception of Montechristi and Santiago the northern part of the island is in the hands of rebels under Gen. Horacio Vasquez, at one time President of the Republic. The rebel towns of Sanchez and Samana are barricaded and the inhabitants are ready for a fight. Montechristi is reported quiet though the people there are much excited.

It is reported that the revolution has spread to Zeybo and it is expected that town and La Romono, both in the southeastern part of the island, will be attacked soon.

An officer of the Des Moines, who came ashore today to take the United States consul out to the ship for a conference with the captain, was warmly greeted by a number of Americans, who expressed their relief and pleasure in having an American man of war in the harbor.

Trespass Notice.

All persons are forbidden to trespass on lands known as "Anderson lands," in Stateburg township, near Horatio, for purpose of hunting or fishing.

C. J. JACKSON.

to make possible a programme of reforms, which will satisfy the national aspiration.

"I will spare no effort and no sacrifice to obtain the coveted peace and to guarantee fully in the coming elections the free casting of the ballot. You may be sure it will constitute the greatest possible triumph for the interim government to surrender office to its successor if the latter, as is to be expected, enters upon its functions with public peace and order an accomplished fact."

THAW WINS NOTABLE VICTORY.

His Case May be Carried to United States Supreme Court.

Littleton, N. H., Sept. 16.—Counsel for H. K. Thaw laid today the foundation for plans to carry his case to the Supreme Court of the United States, if such a step is found necessary.

When the Governor of New Hampshire passes on the matter of the extradition of Thaw to New York, at the hearing to be held at Concord on Tuesday next, the findings, if adverse to Thaw, will be reviewed by the United States District Court, and should a decision against him then be rendered, successive appeals will be taken until the case reaches the highest court in the land.

This was the announcement made by the Thaw lawyers tonight after the most notable Court victory for the fugitive either in Canada or in the United States since his escape from the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane. It was made after a hearing on a Federal writ of habeas corpus obtained in Thaw's behalf and invoking the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution had been indefinitely suspended until such time as counsel saw fit to bring about arguments after the extradition matter had been decided by the Governor.

Edgar Aldrich, United States Judge for the district of New Hampshire, in deciding that Thaw had the right in effect, to hold his habeas corpus writ in abeyance, explained in his rescript that this was the petitioner's privilege in that should he be ordered extradited, "it will still be open to Federal authorities to afford such protection as the Constitution and the laws of the United States require."

Buried Treasure Brought to Light.

Orangeburg Evening Sun.

The days of buried treasure have not yet passed. This fact was evidenced by the bringing to the city of a considerable amount of money which had been buried for some time. The money was taken to one of the local banks where it was prepared for shipment to the Treasury Department at Washington where it will be exchanged for bright and new coins.

The money was buried years ago by a resident of this county. The owner of the small fortune, a lady, died a few days ago. No one knew that she had the money buried, however, until just before she died, when she told where the money was buried. Upon locating the spot where the money was said to have been buried it was not long before it was dug up. It was in very bad condition, however on account of the length of time that it had been buried. There were all denominations. The paper money was almost beyond recognition, and the coins were all dark with age. There was several hundred dollars in the hiding place.

The farmers are all wearing broad smiles at the steady rise in the price of cotton.

GUNMEN IN DUEL ON BROADWAY.

Exciting Battle Between Gangs in Automobiles.

New York, Sept. 16.—Gunmen, said by the police to be members of rival gangs, whose activity in the primary election today led to the renewal of an old feud, engaged in a revolver duel while seated in two automobiles standing on upper Broadway, just as a nearby matinee crowd swarmed into the street.

The attacking party of seven, after firing on three men in the other car half a block away, and being shot at in return, attempted to speed away, but were overtaken by a traffic patrolman in a taxicab. Three men jumped from the car and escaped. Four, including the chauffeur, were arrested and locked up, charged with attempted felonious assault and violating the concealed weapons law. No attempt was made to capture the members of the besieged party. So far as could be learned none of the gunmen was injured.

Select Seed Corn in The Field.

Every year we have complaints from buyers of seed corn that they did not get a good quality of seed. The sellers of seeds are as honest as any other class of business men, but as a general rule, seeds do best when planted under the same soil and climatic conditions in which they were grown. This is particularly true of corn, but if a man does not select his seed every year from the field he had better buy from some one who does. He should buy as near home as possible and should in no case go far north or south for his seed; but there are honest sellers of seed corn from whom he can get better seed, provided he is willing to pay for it, than he is likely to pick from his own crib in the spring. It costs considerable, however, to select seed corn in the field, compared with crib selection, and the fact that buyers will not pay for this extra labor is largely responsible for the poor crib-selected seed so largely sold.

If, however, a man has a good variety of corn and will take the trouble to inform himself how to select seed corn, and then do it carefully, he is much more likely to obtain good seed than he is to wait until it is wanted for planting and then buy such seed as is generally sold. If you have not a satisfactory variety and your neighbor has, it is a good plan to make an arrangement with that neighbor to allow you to select your seed from his field.—Tatt Butler, in the Progressive Farmer.

In the Police Court.

Silas Williams was tried in the police court by the Recorder Wednesday on the charge of transporting whiskey and found guilty. His sentence was \$100 or 30 days.

Lindsey Conyers was charged with being drunk, disturbance of the peace, cursing and resisting arrest. His fine was \$20 or 20 days on each charge.