

C. P. SIMS SUSPENDED.

SUPREME COURT DISBARS ATTORNEY FROM PRACTICE OF LAW.

Found Guilty on Soliciting Business, Defending Client and Having Reputation Unworthy of Attorney—May Seek Reinstatement after Two Years.

Columbia, April 3.—Charles P. Sims of the Spartanburg bar was indefinitely suspended yesterday by the supreme court.

"It is therefore the judgment of this court," says the decision, "that C. P. Sims, Esq., be indefinitely suspended and forbidden to exercise the rights and duties of an attorney in the courts of this State, with the privilege, however, to move before this court for reinstatement after the expiration of two years, upon satisfactory proof that he has reformed and at that time is duly qualified in every respect to practice as an attorney at law."

Chief Justice Gary wrote the opinion, which is concurred in by Associate Justices Hydrick, Watts, Fraser and Gage.

The disbarment proceedings were instituted by S. G. Finley and other members of the Spartanburg bar. The case was heard several weeks ago before the supreme court. A mass of testimony was introduced.

Attorneys representing the petitioners were: Ralph K. Carson, L. K. Jennings, L. W. Perrin, J. H. Browne, Thomas W. Lyles, J. B. Gwynn, S. G. Finley, J. W. Nash, R. H. Hannon, C. E. Daniel, H. E. Ravenel and J. C. Otts.

"The court ruled," says the opinion, "that in this proceeding the investigation would be confined to the alleged charges of unprofessional conduct against C. P. Sims, Esq."

"We shall not undertake to pass, specifically upon every one of the charges hereinbefore mentioned, as it would subserve no useful purpose.

"First: 'We find as a fact that C. P. Sims was unquestionably guilty of the charge of soliciting business as an attorney, in a manner violative of professional ethics. It is only necessary to refer to the testimony, taken upon the trial of this case (which, of course, will be filed with the clerk of the supreme court), to show that this finding is fully sustained by the testimony.

"Second: We find as a fact that the charge contained in 'F' is fully sustained by this testimony."

Charge "F" is as follows: "That the said C. P. Sims, Esq., accepted a fee of \$10 from Mrs. M. E. Thomas to secure a pardon for her son, Baxter Thomas; after seeing the said Mrs. M. E. Thomas and securing her money aforesaid, he did willfully and fraudulently desert the cause of his client, and advise the governor of the State not to issue the pardon, in breach of duty to his client, as shown by affidavit of Mrs. M. E. Thomas, hereto attached and made a part of this petition."

The court says that this charge is fully sustained, especially by the testimony of John F. Floyd. The verbatim testimony of Mayor Floyd is quoted: "We are constrained to find as a fact that the charge in 'N' is sustained by the testimony," says the court.

Charge "N" is as follows: "That the character and reputation of the said C. P. Sims, Esq., for truth, honesty and integrity are bad and unworthy of a member of the bar of this honorable court, as shown by affidavits hereto attached, to wit: Magistrate A. H. Kirby, John F. Floyd, W. B. Harrison, B. T. Earle, C. M. Justice, W. W. Lancaaster, Thad C. Dean, S. C. Thomas, et al., who are not attorneys, and further, the affidavits of T. M. Lyles, R. A. Hannon, L. W. Perrin, I. C. Zimmerman, J. B. Gwynn, C. E. Daniel, L. K. Jennings, and other members of the bar."

"We feel, however," says the court, "that the conduct of the respondent was due in large measure to his misconception as to the nature of the legal profession, and of his duties to the court, to his brother lawyers and to his clients as will be seen from the testimony of Robert T. Gantt, Esq., who was called as a witness by the respondent." The testimony of Mr. Gantt was in substance that the friends of Mr. Sims were very loyal to him and that his enemies were very hard on him.

Continuing, the testimony says: "If I am permitted to state it generally, I want to state this, that Mr. Sims came to the bar at Spartanburg after he was grown. He didn't have the benefit of legal education; and when he first came there, his ideas of judicial ethics were very crude. "A man who has not had the legal education, legal training, as the bar knows, sometimes doesn't get the right idea as to the obligations that he owes to his brother attorneys, and that he owes to the courts, and he looks more or less upon the practice of law as a trade, rather than a profession. And that has been the de-

fect of Mr. Sims' career from the beginning."

Concluding, the opinion says: "The foregoing findings of fact show that C. P. Sims, Esq., is unfit to practice law as an attorney. The court, however, is of the opinion that the respondent should be allowed the opportunity to reform and be reinstated upon proof that he has become duly qualified in every respect to practice law as an attorney."

RATE DECISION SOON.

Commerce Commission Determines to Expedite Taking of Testimony in Freight Rate Case.

Washington, April 1.—Whether Eastern railroads shall make a general freight rates increase may be decided by the interstate commerce commission within a month. That the case would be disposed of at a much earlier date than has been expected became apparent today with the commission's determination to hold continuous hearings until all testimony is in even though railroad representatives can not conclude their final statements tomorrow night as planned.

Recent developments tending to show the necessity for quick disposition of the question have caused the commission to devote its attention almost wholly to the rate question. The case may be submitted upon briefs, with little if any oral argument. The rate case was the subject of general discussion at the capitol today and the result of Senator La Follette's action in introducing a bill to make unlawful any attempt to influence proceedings before the interstate commerce commission except in accordance with the commission's regulations.

The senator gave notice that he would speak on the measure in the senate tomorrow. He would not talk about the matter, but it was said that senators have been told that the commission is deluged with communications from sources urging an increase in freight rates and that some members of the senate have written to commissioners on the subject.

W. H. Williams, third vice president of the Delaware & Hudson company, submitted an elaborate statement of the general financial condition of the railroads at today's hearing before the commission.

W. C. Wishart, statistician of the New York Central, testified concerning "a railroad's cost of living."

J. T. Wallis, general superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania, testified that that system was obliged now to pay far more for repairs, supplies and general maintenance of equipment than ever before.

GUARD KILLS CONVICT.

Dead Man Said to Have Attacked Gang Superintendent.

Orangeburg, April 2.—At the chain gang camp near Norway yesterday Guard Sumter Fanning, shot and killed a convict, William Holman, colored, when the convict made an attempt, it is alleged to strike Superintendent Hungerpillar with a large board.

Holman was sent up from this county in 1908 under a life sentence for murder, but only a few weeks ago his sentence was reduced by Gov. Bleasdale to fourteen years. He was a bad man at the penitentiary, the guards say, and kept up his unruly conduct until he has met the fate he seemed to have courted.

The crime of which Holman was convicted and sentenced was committed near Elloree. It is further stated that the attempt on the life of Hungerpillar yesterday was the second in a very short time.

GOETHALS TAKES OFFICE.

Builder of Canal Becomes Governor of Canal Zone.

Panama, April 1.—Col. George W. Goethals today became governor of the Canal Zone. Early in the day Col. Goethals issued his last circular as chairman of the Isthmian Canal commission and his first circular as governor, promulgating the establishment of a permanent form of administration in the Zone. One of the circulars informed all employees that they had been taken over under the new organization and that their wages would not be changed.

ORDERED OUT OF CITY.

Army of Negroes Were Waiting on Gold Coast Ship.

Galveston, April 2.—Approximately 500 negroes, who are encamped here waiting for the steamship Curityba to take them to Africa under the direction of Chief Alfred C. Sam, have been ordered to move outside the city limits before Saturday night. The orders were issued by the city authorities after an inspection of two of their camps had been made and found unsanitary. The negroes will establish a camp outside the city limits. They don't know when the Curityba will arrive.

TOO MUCH PLEASURE.

PARENTS DECIDE TO RESTRICT SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF CHILDREN.

Representative Men and Women in Mass Meeting Start Movement Against Exhausting Dissipation.

Baltimore Sun.

Several hundred parents decided last night at a mass meeting in McCoy Hall to confine the social activities of their children to normal hours.

After many representative men of the city, including clergymen, physicians, lawyers, business men, social workers and the heads of preparatory schools for boys and girls, had given their views on the subject, resolutions were adopted authorizing the appointment of an executive committee to take up the further discussion of the subject. This committee, which is to be appointed by Judge Henry D. Harlan, chairman of the meeting, will be clothed with full powers to represent the parents in seeking to bring about rational hours in studies and modes of social pleasures.

The resolutions were offered by De Courcy W. Thom. Judge Harlan will appoint the committee within the next few days. After the members have outlined a plan of action they will notify the parents of the result and perhaps call another meeting.

As a result of the conference many of the wealthy girls and boys of the city are brought face to face with an ultimate deprivation of or at least a decrease in the number of pleasures they have been enjoying. It is probable that moving picture shows and other entertainments will be tabooed at night, that theatrical entertainments will undergo a censorship and a list of plays suitable for the young or not detrimental to them be furnished the parents. Balls and other social engagements will not only be less frequent in the future but they will begin and end at earlier hours. There seemed to be an unanimous opposition to the early morning homecoming on the part of boys and girls in their early teens.

The children will probably be forbidden, except under certain circumstances, to receive visitors or to answer telephone calls during study hours. There will likely be fixed periods of sufficient length for the preparations of each day's lessons. At least it is thought that such a tentative program will be considered by the committee and approved by the parents.

The conference was brought about at the instigation of the head masters and head mistresses of the preparatory schools in the city. These heads of the schools have been for years more or less disturbed by the lack of study and the physical impossibility on the part of the pupils of making sufficient progress because of the demands made upon them by their social engagements. As some of these teachers pointed out last night, the children and the parents were the ones suffering by the condition of affairs.

Miss Edith Hamilton, mistress of the Bryn Mawr School, who was the prime leader in the movement, opened the meeting and told of the trials and difficulties to which the teachers are put because of the fact that their pupils instead of studying are spending the night in frequenting theatres, balls and other entertainments and show up at school in the morning, not only without a knowledge of the work that had been assigned them, but physically incapacitated to follow the lessons of the day.

DIES FROM PRIZE FIGHT.

Jimmy Grant, Newsboy Pugilist, of Atlanta, Knocked Out.

Atlanta, April 3.—Jimmy Grant, the game little newsboy prize fighter, died this morning after lying unconscious since Tuesday night, when he stayed ten rounds against "Knock-out" Eggers, of New York. Grant broke his hand in the second round, but remained through the contest, taking a terrible beating rather than be called a "quitter." His physician states that his death was caused by pneumonia complications.

TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

Fifty-seven Fishermen Perish in Ice Field.

St. John's, N. F., April 3.—Bearing the bodies of fifty-eight seamen from the sealer, New Foundland, who perished in a gale on the ice floes in Belle Island Strait and thirty-seven survivors, the funeral ship Bellavventura arrived today through fog and rain. The survivors were huddled on the icebergs for two days while a terrific storm of wind and snow smashed over them. The weather was far below zero and the wind so high that it nearly tore the clothing from their bodies. Nearly all of the men were unconscious when rescued. Captain Keane is still missing.

LIND TO TAKE VACATION.

PRESIDENT'S EMISSARY TO VISIT WASHINGTON.

Good Time for Rest as It is Believed That There is Now No Great Likelihood of Action.

Washington, April 2.—John Lind, former governor of Minnesota and for the last eight months the personal representative in Mexico for the president of the United States, will sail from Vera Cruz tomorrow for Washington aboard the presidential yacht Mayflower.

The announcement of Mr. Lind's prospective visit was made by President Wilson with the explanation that his envoy had requested a vacation and rest from his labor in a tropical climate and that as soon as that had been obtained he would return to Mexico.

The president declared that Mr. Lind's departure for the United States shouldn't be construed as in the nature of a recall or as foreshadowing any change of policy by the Washington government towards either faction in Mexico. He said that no negotiations of any character were pending between the Huerta government and the United States and that the recent conference between Senator Portillo y Rojas, Huerta's minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Lind had developed nothing tangible or important, but was merely a friendly talk.

Mr. Lind's trip to Washington, nevertheless, revived speculation in official circles about the diplomatic side of the Mexican situation and there were indications from what Secretary Bryan told callers that while the envoy's request for a vacation had been granted, no definite plans had been made for his return and that the administration was disposed to leave the question open for the present. It is believed that both the president and Secretary Bryan just now see no reason why Mr. Lind should not go back to continue his observations of conditions in Mexico, but are not thinking themselves as to the future, Mr. Lind's movements hitherto being dependent entirely upon day by day developments.

The president told inquirers that there was no especial reason why Mr. Lind should come to Washington as his reports had been comprehensive and adequate.

THE CAMDEN HORSE SHOW.

Number of Prizes Secured by Sumter Animals in Show at Camden.

Camden, April 2.—Ideal weather prevailed during the opening day of the Camden horse show, the first show of the South Carolina circuit. The horses entered this year would do credit to any show. The judge was up against a hard proposition in picking the winners in many classes, so keen was the competition. All visiting horses are very stylish animals and they will carry off a large percentage of the prizes. The visiting horses especially admired are the horses of Kirven of Darlington, Ray of Asheville, Mills of Greenville, Heller of Kingstree, Boylston of Columbia, Harby of Sumter, McCollough of Greenville, Taintor of New York, Kerr of Pittsburgh, Todd of New York, Krumbholz of New York, Shore of Sumter, Hearon of Bishopville and others.

The crowd was all that could be expected for the opening day. Tomorrow there will be a large attendance, as the championship classes will show then. Many visitors were here, Sumter, Columbia and Kershaw furnishing the larger part. Automobiles report good roads from every direction. W. S. Rray of Asheville, an exhibitor, who judged the Camden show three years ago, was high in his praise of the show. He says it has improved wonderfully during the past three years and the animals exhibited this afternoon were about the best ever exhibited in any South Carolina show. He says that the South Carolina circuit is starting out auspiciously. Sam Riley of Atlanta judged all classes except the polo ponies, branded ponies and children's ponies, and they were judged by Newcles S. Bent of Boston.

Winners from Sumter were: In Class 4, pair of roadsters; second, Clay B and Robert Wilkes, exhibited by A. D. Harby, \$15; owned by D. C. Shaw. Class No. 19, planters' class, saddle horse, first Lightfoot; Geo. D. Shore, cup; third A. D. Harby, ribbon. Class No. 18, saddle horse, five gait; third, Autocrat, Geo. D. Shore, \$5.

No Foreigners Killed.

Juarez, Mex., April 3.—Provisional President Carranza announces that he has received assurances from Gen. Villa that no foreigners were killed or wounded in the fighting around Terreon.

Flying Across Europe.

Calais, April 3.—Aviator Pierre Verrier, flying from London to Monaco arrived here at 8 o'clock and immediately resumed his flight southward.

PLEASE PARDONS FIFTEEN.

One White Man Has Citizenship Restored—Pardon Board Now in Session.

Columbia, April 2.—Gov. Bleasdale tonight granted freedom to fifteen convicts on various chaingangs throughout the State. In the batch was one white man, who received a pardon to restore citizenship.

The governor made up this list of pardons from the cases which were contained in the report of the pardon board at its January meetings. The pardon board is again in session and nearly 100 petitions for clemency were laid before it.

WILSON'S PLANS UNALTERED.

President Believes Congress Can Dispose of all Business in July.

Washington, April 2.—Asked today whether lengthy consideration of the tolls question would necessitate a curtailment of the legislative programme so as to secure an early adjournment of congress, President Wilson said no change in the administration's plans as outlined early in the session was contemplated.

The president said he believed congress would dispose of all its business by the middle of June or the first of July.

Members of congress are anxious to make the session as short as possible, because of the proximity of the congressional elections.

FISHBURNE WINS BY ONE.

Greenville Man Claims Southern Checkers Championship.

Union, April 2.—F. E. Fishburne, of Greenville, and G. C. Anderson of Mount Airy, N. C., who have been engaged in playing checkers here for the past five days, closed the series today. Fishburne won by one game. Thirty-one games were played, nineteen of which were draws. The winner claims the Southern championship.

Senator Smith's Cotton Futures Bill.

While Senator E. D. Smith's cotton futures bill is coming in for the usual criticism on account of the use it would make of the postal service to regulate business—this objection being one that must appeal to all independent thinkers—it is remarkable how favorably the measure is being received otherwise. No other bill of the sort which has preceded it has had as good a reception.

The moderation, the effectiveness and the probably far-reaching benefits of the proposed legislation are nowhere denied. It is true that the Wall Street Journal and men like Arthur R. Marsh, exponent of the New York Cotton Exchange, denounce the bill violently, but their attack upon it, as already suggested, is based chiefly upon the fact that it would make use of the mails for police purposes.

The New York Journal of Commerce, which is one of the soundest and most level-headed of all the financial organs, editorially advises the Cotton Exchange that it will do well to show a spirit of accommodation and close "a lengthy controversy that at times seemed to point to the extinction of the Exchange or to its being crippled in so serious a way as to end its usefulness."

No sensible man who knows what he is talking about could possibly wish to see the New York Cotton Exchange wiped out of existence. But by its persistent rebellion against any regulative measure it has invited such a fate. It is to be hoped that it will take the excellent advice of the Journal of Commerce. Its changing attitude is encouraging to those who recognize its value but who have grown very weary of the abuses it has fostered.

One very significant effect which the passage of the Smith bill would have would be that of hastening the establishment of cotton warehouses in the South. The bill provides that each bale of cotton tendered for delivery shall be separately tagged and marked and prohibits pro forma contracts. New York not being equipped for the handling of cotton on this basis, some scheme for the certification of cotton stored in the South would have to be worked out at once.

The keynote of the Smith bill is that it would fix the prices of cotton from day to day according to the actual conditions existing at the time. It would put an abrupt end to the pernicious speculation by which certain moneyed interests have been able in the past to depress the price of cotton arbitrarily and artificially and without regard to the laws of supply and demand.

It is to be hoped that the house will act promptly, as well as favorably, upon this most important measure. If it does the new cotton season will open for the farmers of the South under brighter auspices for the marketing of their crop than they have ever known.—News and Courier.

TO CHECK COTTON GAMBLING.

CONGRESSMAN LEVER PRESENTS SUBSTITUTE FUTURE BILL.

Impost Nominal on Standardized Agreements; Prohibitive on All Others—Contracts Must be in Writing and State Amount of Cotton.

Washington, April 2.—A prohibitive tax upon cotton futures transactions which violate regulations promulgated for reform of trading on cotton exchanges was proposed in a bill which Representative Lever of South Carolina offered today as a compromise for the provision of a measure which passed the senate denying use of the mails to exchanges engaged in forbidden transactions.

The bill would fix a tax of 50 cents a bale on future contracts which do not comply with the following requirements:

That they shall be in writing and show the quantity of cotton involved and names of both parties; that they specify the basis of grade, price a pound and month in which the trade is to be completed; that standards of grade fixed by the secretary of agriculture govern; that actual commercial differences in grade shall control settlements instead of an arbitrary rate fixed by exchanges; that cotton lower than the lowest standard grade or of less than seven-eighths or more than eleven-eighths inches length of staple shall not be delivered in fulfillment of the contract and that five days' notice be given buyers, stating the grade of each bale to be delivered.

Contracts meeting the requirements would be taxed 25 cents for 100 bales.

Representative Lever said his bill had been drafted after conference with the secretary of agriculture and had the approval of the department.

Mr. Lever, chairman of the agricultural committee introducing his bill, explained that its provisions follow closely the Smith-Lever amendment to the tariff bill, which passed the house by a substantial majority but was lost in conference.

"My bill," Mr. Lever said, "provides complete regulation of cotton exchanges so as to eliminate abuses into which they have fallen and to preserve their useful functions."

Upon contracts which comply with the provisions outlined, Mr. Lever said, a nominal tax of 25 cents for 100 bales is levied.

I have introduced this bill because I believe the lending power is the strongest available for dealing with this situation," said Representative Lever. "There is no question about the right under the constitution to use the taxing power for such purposes. There is some doubt in the minds of some lawyers as to the use of the commerce clause of the constitution in such connection. Full consideration will be given to all the bills pending before the committee on the subject and I am willing to join my associates in reporting out any bill which will meet the situation vigorously and will stand court test."

The house agricultural committee today arranged for hearings on standardization of grades of cotton and dealing in futures Wednesday, April 22, with four days allotted.

OLAR HAS BIG FIRE.

Postoffice and Dispensary Among Buildings in Block is Wiped out by Fire.

Olar, April 2.—A destructive fire visited Olar this afternoon, burning the buildings of one block and inflicting a loss of over \$20,000. The flames were discovered at 4.30 o'clock between the buildings of E. T. Morris and L. Morris. Seven buildings were destroyed. Among the buildings to go were the postoffice and the dispensary. Only the postoffice building was lost as the mails and fixtures were removed. The entire stock of the dispensary was burned.

The losses include:

- E. T. Morris, store building, \$1,000 with no insurance.
- L. Morris, store building, \$1,000 with \$600 insurance. Much of the stock in this store was saved.
- Van Sanders, building and goods, \$800 with no insurance.
- Farmers' Mercantile company, building and goods, \$12,000 with \$7,000 insurance.
- R. Morris, store building, \$500 with \$200 insurance.
- Postoffice building, \$1,000 with \$600 insurance.

The stock of goods in the dispensary, total loss, \$6000 with \$5,500 insurance. The building was owned by Abram Morris. It was valued at \$650 with \$400 insurance.

WINTER COMES AGAIN.

New Storm in Northern New York.

Interlaken, N. Y., April 3.—Four inches of snow fell here today, and the temperature dropped twenty-four degrees.