

Hot Fight in Texas

County Officers and Citizens Besiege House in Which Negro Fugitive Hides

Plano, Texas, May 6.—Thirteen persons were in hospitals tonight suffering from wounds received in a gun fight here today between county officers and citizens, and Tom Embrey, negro, who was killed after he had barricaded himself in a house and for four hours resisted with a shot gun all attempts to rush him.

When the posse, after unsuccessful attempts to rush the house and to set it on fire with blazing oil soaked fagots was about to apply dynamite, Embrey opened the front door and walked out shooting right and left. He was met by a volley which almost cut his body in two.

The trouble started when Embrey entered the home of his wife, from whom he was separated and shot and seriously wounded her and two other negroes. James Vance, city marshal, hurried to the scene and was shot through the stomach. He is in a critical condition. When Sheriff Ed Blankman and his deputies arrived, Embrey had barricaded himself in the house and was shooting at every person within shot gun range. Most of those wounded were shot in attempts to rush the house.

Army Camps Sold

War Department Approves Sale of Twelve

Washington, May 6.—Approval of the sale of 12 army camps, composed of eight National Guard sites and four small miscellaneous camps, for a total of more than \$549,000 was announced today by Acting Secretary Crowell.

War department officials evidence satisfaction with the results obtained, the materials covered by the sale consisting mostly of hastily constructed buildings and some stored equipment. In the case of buildings, the government had reserved, for its own use the base hospitals and storage warehouses.

Forty-four bids were received from 35 individuals and corporations the largest single proposal being from one large wrecking company which offered to take all the camps for a price approximating \$540,000. This proposal was rejected largely because of the desire of the department to turn over to cities adjacent to certain camps the sanitary and other utilities which could be used advantageously for the benefit of their populations. Thus Augusta, Ga., will retain title to all underground improvements at Camp Hancock, all the improvements at Camp Sheridan go to the city of Montgomery and the sewage and water systems at Camp Wadsworth will be turned over to Spartanburg.

No satisfactory bid having been received for Camp Sevier, S. C., it was announced that this camp would be offered at another sale minus liability to damage suits by property owners.

The city of Montgomery, Ala., secured Camp Sheridan, Louisiana, and the State of North Carolina will take over Camp Pike, N. C. The other camps went to individuals and firms except Camp Kendrick, N. J., which was withdrawn from the auction and is to be retained for the navy, and Camp Sevier, S. C., for which no reasonable bid was received.

The successful bidders in the other cases were:
Camp Bowie, Texas, sold to Henry Marks and Son, Indianapolis, Ind.
Camp Colt, Pa., to Lewis Brothers, Rock Island, Ill.
Camp Hancock, Ga., to J. P. Mulherin, Augusta, Ga.
Camp Logan, Texas, to G. T. Brown, Houston, Texas.
North Camp Jackson, S. C., to Lewis Brothers, Rock Island, Ills.
Camp Wadsworth, S. C., to Frank Hodges, Spartanburg, S. C.
Camp Wheeler, Ga., to E. Ness, Savannah, Ga.
Camp Shelby, Miss., to Steinberg Company, no address given.
Camp Beauregard, La., to J. W. Alexander, Alexander, La.

In the case of Camp Beauregard the successful bidder must guarantee to the State of Louisiana without cost the buildings and the improvements sufficient for one regimental camping area for the use of State troops. At Camp Hancock the underground improvements must be left intact for the benefit of the community.

At Camp Polk, North Carolina, the buildings were sold to the State for use in connection with the State penitentiary. The city of Spartanburg will be given gratis the sewage and water systems at Camp Wadsworth.

The proposals received were as a rule very satisfactory. Assistant Secretary Crowell said today in announcing the sales, "The National Guard camps were hastily built and contained only tent floors, mess-shacks and a few administration buildings beside the hospital and storage warehouses, which in most cases were reserved by the government. The improvements at these camps had served their purpose in housing the troops during the period of training; on the basis of having been filled twice these camps served 800,000 troops at a cost for construction of \$20 per capita. The problem, therefore, was not how much depreciation had taken place in the original cost but how much will be given for materials that are now useless to the government."

Forty-four bids were received from 35 different bidders. One large wrecking company, not willing to assume damage claims, offered to take all the camps for a price only a few thousand dollars below the total received from the successful bidders. The total received by the government for the 12 camps was \$548,194.83.

The advance sale of season tickets for the Chautauqua is greater this year than ever before at the same date before the opening of the season.

More Bank Capital

South Needs Stronger Banking Institutions

Columbia, May 7.—The proposition of increasing the banking capital of the South will be discussed at the annual bankers' convention of each Southern State, says a statement issued yesterday afternoon by the South Carolina Cotton Association. Letters received by the association from the heads of a great number of the banks of South Carolina indicate that the matter will be brought before the directors of the various institutions in this State almost immediately.

At a conference between the South Carolina congressional delegation and a committee of 20 from the South Carolina Cotton Association held in this city last month a resolution was adopted urging every bank in the South to increase its capital stock 50 per cent. Copies of this resolution have been transmitted by the South Carolina Cotton Association to the presidents of the bankers' conventions of all of the Southern States. The presidents of each convention has written assuring the association that the matter will be taken up at the annual meeting of his convention.

The South Carolina association also sent a copy of the resolution to the president of every bank in South Carolina and asked a reply as to whether he would take it up with his board of directors. Replies have been received from a number of the bank presidents in the State and in practically every instance the answer has been an assurance that the matter would be taken up. Most of the presidents have written stating that they were strongly in favor of the proposition.

In a statement urging the banks to take action on this matter, the association says:

"Reports received by our central committee indicate that the proposition is meeting with much favor. It seems to be generally agreed that the South has always suffered from a lack of banking capital. The time to remedy this trouble seems at hand.

"Our suggestion has been endorsed by some of the leading bankers and business men of the South. The president of practically every Southern State's bankers' convention has written assuring us that the matter will be brought up at the annual meeting of his convention this summer. The presidents of a very large number of South Carolina banks have written us assuring us that they will bring the attention of their directors to the proposition and urge action along the line suggested.

"We believe that the banks will have no trouble selling the additional stock if Liberty bonds are accepted in payment thereof. There is no reason why these bonds should not be accepted in payment thereof.

"If the South is ever to catch the pace and keep step with the balance of the nation it will be necessary for its farmers to regulate the cotton situation and for its banks to have more capital. The farmers can not regulate the cotton situation as it should be regulated until the banking capital of the South has been increased."

Check Artists Busy

A number of check crimes, some check-raising and others forging of signatures of prominent business men, have occurred in Sumter recently, and from revelations before the grand jury such offenses seem to be on the increase.

The magistrate's constables are looking for a tansient negro giving his name as Frank Purdee, who a short time ago secured a check from Mr. J. P. Commander for seven dollars, which he cashed at the Wreck Store for seventeen dollars. It was an un-protected check written in ink. The syllable "teen" had been neatly squeezed in, there being room for the operation the way the check was drawn evidently in haste. It was several days before the check got back to Mr. Commander.

Several cases of forgeries, apparently all of them by one young white man, whose identity has not yet been clearly established, occurred in the city about same time. Mr. Commander was one of these victims, and a store next door was "stung" the same day.

A short time ago a well appearing stranger cashed a cashier's check drawn on a Charlotte bank for eighty dollars, which had been raised from eight dollars. The man who got the money has never been caught.

Recently in Marion a subscription agent for a farm paper cashed a check at a Marion bank on which the check was drawn. The farmer who made the check says he drew it for \$1.98. The pay line ending in the printed words "dollars" was written "One ninety-eight and no-100." No change had been made in this. The bank had charged his account with \$198.00. When the voucher came to him the period between the figure "1" and the figure "9" had disappeared and two noughts had been added after the "eight." A case of carelessness evidently both on the part of the drawer and the bank. The drawer, whose identity is undisputed, protests that the bank paid him only one dollar and ninety-eight cents. No arrests have been made. The bank in this case has of course made the amount good to the farmer.

A corps of engineers of the State Highway Commission, under the direction of Mr. Carlton, arrived here Tuesday to survey the public roads that are to be improved this year with funds provided jointly by the Federal government and the county. The first work is to be done on the road to Mayesville and the engineers are now engaged in making the survey of this road. The road to Camden, the road to Manning and the road to Bishonville will next be surveyed in the order named, and it is planned to improve these roads to the county line, if the funds available prove to be sufficient for the work to be done. It is planned to put in concrete bridges where necessary, to properly drain and grade the roadway and to construct sand-clay roads according to approved methods.

Equipment For Road Building

Government Lends Many Trucks To State

Columbia, May 6.—On his return from Washington Capt. J. Roy Pennell, State highway engineer, announced that the federal bureau of public roads would turn over to the State highway commission 163 new trucks and 133 trucks which have been used. Besides these 296 trucks, the State highway commission may also get a steam shovel through the federal bureau of public roads, but this has not been determined definitely.

Under the act of congress providing for the transfer of trucks and other equipment from the war department, through the federal bureau of public roads, to the State highway commission, the equipment can only be used on roads constructed in whole or in part by federal aid. Captain Pennell said that he was very much pleased with the amount of equipment allotted to South Carolina and that the trucks would enable maintenance work on the State highway system to begin much sooner than would have been possible without them.

The new trucks are valued at about \$3,000 apiece, or a total of \$489,000. The second hand trucks are worth probably \$1,500 apiece, or a total of \$688,000 for the 296 awarded to South Carolina. A complete list of the equipment to be turned over to the State highway commission follows:

- Fifteen two ton trucks (new).
- Seventy-four two ton quadruple drive trucks (new).
- Sixty-one three ton trucks (new).
- Thirteen five ton trucks (new).
- Total new trucks 163.
- Also the following trucks which have been used:
- Seventy-four two ton trucks.
- Fifty-nine three ton trucks.

Well-Known Cartoonist, Musician, Entertainer Here Chautauqua Week

Alton Packard is known everywhere as a humorist, a most gifted cartoonist, a singer of jolly songs and withal a moralist. With this combination he is an ideal entertainer. He will appear in a Joy Night supreme on the



ALTON PACKARD.

concluding program of the Chautauqua.

As a cartoonist Mr. Packard sketches upon sheets of paper and canvases eight feet square, said to be the largest sketches ever attempted on the platform, so they can be easily seen in detail from any part of the big Chautauqua tent.

Compromises Necessary.

Both Italy and France had territories to redeem, but the term "Italia Irredenta" should not be stretched to cover bits of sea-front not really needed by Italy and well-high indispensable to the great peoples beyond the Adriatic who will be pressing for outlets as their trade and commerce develop in the early future. Italy has more to gain from a generous policy, that will give her contented and agreeable neighbors, than from the acquisition of sea-frontage not essential to her but almost vital to the inland populations lying eastward. England and France have been somewhat embarrassed by Italian claims because of the secret treaties signed when they were persuading Italy to come to their assistance. The United States has the utmost goodwill towards Italy, and is well aware that in any case Jugo-Slavia will have obtained more than the Serbian-speaking people could only recently have hoped for. Nevertheless, it is the duty of the United States at the Peace Conference to hold the position of a disinterested umpire, promoting wise compromises and aiming at solutions which can be accepted as permanent and successfully maintained.—American Review of Reviews.

Guns On Display

Veterans of Champagne Front in Columbia

Columbia, May 8.—The big coast artillery guns and mortars and search lights will give public exhibitions at Columbia Friday and Saturday nights, beginning at 6 o'clock. There will be drills by the men of the 42nd coast artillery, veterans of the Champagne front who were decorated by the French government.

Airman Loses Life

Chief Naval Quartermaster Richie Drowned Near Augusta While Preparing For Flight

Augusta, Ga., May 6.—Chief Naval Quartermaster D. J. Richie of Kansas City lost his life when a hydroplane from the Charleston navy yard struck a tree, four miles from Augusta, up the Savannah River, this afternoon. Pilot Ensign T. J. Wheelan and Chief Machinist Harry Rogers were painfully, but not seriously, bruised and burned.

The hydroplane had gone up the stream preparatory to a flight over the city in a Victory Loan celebration. The machine made a left turn and went into a side slip, thence into a nose dive and crashed into a pine tree, turning over and plunging its nose foremost in the water. Richie was in the front and was imprisoned under water. His companions attempting his rescue were overcome by escaping gas. When the body was recovered an hour later, it was shown that the chest was badly crushed, but physicians said death resulted from drowning. The hydroplane is a wreck.

Wheelan's home is Lynn, Mass., and Rogers', Brooklyn, N. Y.

Abolishing the Slums

London Has Great Housing Schemes

London, April 1.—Housing schemes to replace the slums of London are abundant in these days of reconstruction, but none is attracting more attention than that in the congested district of Southwark where the Duchess of Marlborough recently purchased a tract of land.

The plan is to erect modern tenements, with bathrooms and hot water on every floor and a playground on the roof. A preambulator shed in the basement is designed to eliminate the necessity of dragging heavy baby carriages upstairs. A central laundry with mechanical driers is to be located in the lower part of the building. There are now no such tenements with these conveniences in London, and some doubt is expressed as to the future popularity because of the liking of London women for "detached" or "semi-detached" houses, even though they are not modern.

Kerensky in Paris

Man of Destiny Who Made a Hash of Russia Turns Up

Paris, May 8.—Alexander Kerensky, former Russian premier is in Paris, it became known today. He has not however made his appearance in the peace conference circles.

Admit Newspaper Men

One Reason Advanced for Wilson's Visit to Versailles

Paris, May 5.—By the Associated Press.—The visit of President Wilson to Versailles this afternoon was inspired, it is understood, by his desire to admit the newspaper correspondents to the ceremony. This desire had met with opposition, one of the grounds being lack of room. The council of three therefore decided to look over the situation.

Premier Clemenceau will preside over the ceremonies Wednesday, and it is announced that the members of the press will be admitted. There will be fifty-eight delegates from the allied countries and six Germans present.

Fight Blight.

Clemson College, May 7.—Spraying with Bordeaux Mixture will be very helpful in repelling blight in tomatoes and Irish potatoes, says Geo. P. Hoffmann, Extension horticulturist, who is just now seeking to make "Victory Gardens" of 1919 surpass "War Gardens" of 1918.

This mixture is made by dissolving separately 4 ounces of blue-stone (placing the blue stone in a sack and suspending in a small quantity of water) and diluting to make 1 1-2 gallons; and 4 ounces of quick lime (slacking or dissolving by use of a small quantity of hot water) and diluting to make 1 1-2 gallons; and pouring the two solutions in equal parts directly together. Thorough mixing of the two solutions is very essential, and may be easily done by pouring, at the same time, equal quantities of each solution through a funnel or a sack; otherwise, an excess of the dissolved bluestone might result in a burning of the foliage of the plants sprayed. With the solutions mixed as here recommended, the mixture should be sprayed on the plants at once; otherwise, the effect might be harmful.

With the addition of one ounce (one tablespoonful) of powdered arsenate of lead, poisoned Bordeaux or Bordeaux-arsenate will be formed; which is highly recommended for the control of tomato worms and potato bugs. Cabbage worms are controlled with the arsenate of lead spray or dust, as recommended for the control of the Irish potato bug.

Message by Cable

President Wilson Will Send Message to Special Session of Congress

Washington, May 8.—As President Wilson will not attend the opening of the special session of congress May 19th, he will cable his message from Paris and it will be read immediately after congress convenes, the White House announced today.

Troops Sail For Europe

The First of Volunteer Army Sails on Steamer Agamemnon

New York, May 6.—One thousand officers and men who will take the place of as many troops with the American Army of Occupation in Germany, sailed today for Brest on the steamship Agamemnon. The volunteers the first of 50,000 volunteers to go abroad so that men who have been in action may have the privilege of an early return home, are mostly under the age of 30 years and have been recruited within the past six weeks in the middle and far West. Most of the officers were in the service in camps in America when the armistice was signed and are on their first voyage to France.

Our Debt Compared to Europe's.

With a net public debt of twenty billion dollars there is an average indebtedness of about \$200 for each man, woman, and child in the country; but in the case of France the average debt per capita is \$1,000. It is true, too, that we have not suffered by the loss of foreign lendings as France has, nor by the devastation of our best industrial districts. Also, during the war we have changed from a debtor nation to a creditor nation, while England has changed in the reverse direction. Our financial burdens are, indeed, the smallest among the Allies, with the exception of Japan's. In proportion to her wealth, Japan's debt is about 4 per cent; ours about 8 per cent. Debts of other Allied countries run to nearly half their national wealth. The cost of our Civil War looks small as compared with the cost of our participation in the World War; but in the former we spent about four billions, considerably less than one-seventh of our expense in this war, although it lasted only one-third as long. But we are very much more than seven times as strong in resources, as we were in 1865. It is the duty of the country to take the Victory bonds, but it is to the self-interest of the country, also.—American Review of Reviews for May.

The Cow Testing Association organized by the dairymen of this section of the State will prove a potent factor in raising the standard of dairy cows and increasing the profit of the dairy business. By means of the systematic testing of the cows those that do not pay their board and a profit besides will be spotted and eliminated, the first month's record shows that Dr. China's Holstein cow, Queen, produced more milk and butter fat than any other cow in the test.

Copenhagen, May 8.—The Hungarian communist government refused the armistice terms offered by Rumania and decided to fight to the utmost, a Budapest dispatch says.

Paris, May 8.—A full text of the peace treaty with Germany will not be published until after its signed, the Echo de Paris said today.

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