

## REAPPORTIONMENT BILL IN CONGRESS

### Fight in Congress on Number of Seats—South's Total to Remain as at Present

Washington, Jan. 17.—Lines were sharply drawn tonight for a fight tomorrow to defeat the reapportionment bill which would increase the membership of the house of representatives from 435 to 485.

After a final check up, leaders announced that the measure as reported would be voted down decisively and that a substitute plan, holding seats to the present total, would be adopted by a big majority.

There seemed little sentiment for a larger house. Members from states which would lose representation under the shifting of 12 seats from 11 to eight states, declared they would vote against adding 48 representatives at a cost of approximately \$1,500,000 a year, when there is a crying demand from all quarters for governmental economy.

As mapped out today the program, under which the bill will be called up tomorrow provides for five hours of debate. While there was some objection to so much oratory, it was agreed to permit members to express their views at length, and then by a roll call vote let the country know that the house is big enough as it stands.

The Republican steering committee was reported solidly against the increase, not as committee, but as individuals. Southern Democrats, it was said, were not expected to oppose the lower total as a body, as the shifting of seats would leave their present number intact.

Under provision of the bill house leaders expect to be adopted the increase will be as follows:

California 3, Michigan 2, Ohio 2, and Connecticut, New Jersey, North Carolina, Texas and Washington 1 each. To make up this number without changing the 435 total, Missouri would lose two seats and the following states one each: Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

By this arrangement the South would gain in North Carolina and Texas and lose in Louisiana and Mississippi.

## TAX RETURNS ON MERCANTILE STOCK

### Commissioner Harris Issues Report on Year's Business

Columbia, Jan. 18.—Every merchant in South Carolina is this week receiving from the state tax commission, with offices in Columbia, a blank form on which to make a report of the value of the stock of goods carried. These will be the basis of the tax assessments for 1921. There are approximately fifteen thousand merchants in the state, to all of whom the tax commission is sending the blank stock statements.

The merchants are required to give information as to the nature of their business; the amount of inventory; merchandise received and sales made since last inventory and prior to January 1, 1921. The value of goods on consignment, the amount of notes and accounts receivable at actual value; the amount of notes payable and accounts payable at actual value; the true value of merchandise and fixtures January 1; the amount of insurance carried; gross sales for 1920; the name of partners in a partnership and the names of officers in a corporation; the capital stock and the surplus accrued. All of this information is sworn to.

The tax commission will fix assessments on the basis of the information furnished by the merchants themselves. If any fail to furnish the necessary data, it is stated, the commission will take legal steps to require them to produce their records. The law requires this.

The tax commission is advising all merchants that the fair market value will be the basis of assessments. Each merchant is asked to advise the commission whether he makes his statement on the basis of cost or market values. The assessments for taxes are made on the basis of forty per cent of the true value of property.

## WOMAN PROBATE JUDGE

### Greenville County Elects Mrs. Fannie C. Scott to Succeed Husband

Greenville, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Fannie C. Scott, widow of Probate Judge Walter M. Scott, who was killed in an automobile accident on December 26, is the only candidate in the election to be held in this county tomorrow to elect a successor to the late Walter M. Scott. Tickets for the election have all been distributed to the managers and no further announcements beyond that of Mrs. Scott have been made up to tonight. Mrs. Scott will therefore be elected tomorrow to succeed her late husband and this will be the first time in the history of South Carolina that a woman has been elected to a public office.

### Woman Elected Probate Judge.

Greenville, Jan. 18.—The first woman in South Carolina elected to public office was elected here today. Mrs. Fannie C. Scott was named as Judge of Probate in Greenville county and had no opposition. She succeeds her husband, who was killed recently in an automobile accident.

Father Damien, a Belgian priest, devoted his life to the spiritual care of the lepers on the Hawaiian island of Molokai. He died from leprosy.

## IMMORAL AND DISHONEST

### A Vicious and Ignorant Attack on the Emergency Tariff Bill

(Manufacturers Record). The New York Herald is not usually grotesquely uninformed on the subjects it undertakes to discuss. It does not always reason well, but in general it takes the trouble to find out something about the facts in any situation. Unfortunately, it has recently insisted on discussing the emergency tariff measure in a puerile and childish way, as if the fonts of knowledge had run dry or their inspiration had never been invited.

The Herald declares that it is in favor of reasonable tariff help for the American farmer. Maybe so, but when it comes to a specific case, it reasons thus: "As for a duty of 7 cents a pound on cotton when 'cotton was king' for decades at a minimum selling price of 7 cents and when, at the outbreak of the European war, 10 cent cotton seemed an unattainable goal until peace should come, such a tariff schedule must look more like crass political buffoonery than serious legislative workmanship."

The Forney emergency tariff bill does not propose a duty of 7 cents a pound on cotton. It provides for the duty on a special kind of cotton, the long staple cotton, the highest grade cotton. The Herald will search its records many, many years and never find that such cotton ever sold for 7 cents a pound. That has not happened since the Herald was published. It never has happened. Indeed, while the Herald was a struggling babe, South Carolina sea island cotton was selling regularly at more than \$1 a pound, and often for double that amount.

The American long staple market was broken, a few months after the armistice when this government permitted Egyptian cotton to be imported by the hundreds of thousands of bales. A great experiment in the production of long staple cotton was and is under way in Arizona. They are producing there under irrigation an fine cotton as is grown anywhere in the world. Much of it is being produced under the best possible scientific direction, by a great tire corporation, which plants 23,000 acres and does it with cheap Mexican labor. The Herald will be amazed to learn, we suppose, that the actual cost of production of this cotton in Arizona this year has been more than 70 cents a pound. Impossible? Well, the records happen to be available and they are correct in every detail. Indeed, we know of long staple cotton that has been produced under government direction during the past year at a cost of considerably more than \$1 a pound. We doubt if it has been produced in Egypt for less than 30 or 40 cents a pound.

To promote the production of high-grade cotton is surely wise. The time will come, we hope, when scarcely any ordinary cotton will be produced in America. To put a premium on the production of long staple cotton is so wholly commendable an undertaking that we venture to say the Herald would not undertake to argue otherwise.

When the Herald says that cotton was king on the basis of 7-cent cotton, it is equally stupid. Wild ducks sold at 76 cents the dozen in southern markets at one time. Seven cents went a long way. Even so, we doubt if any cotton ever sold in this country at 7 cents a pound and showed a profit. The largest holder of slaves in South Carolina, in 1859, stated that the average return from his investment, over a term of years, was less than 3 per cent.

But the sheer ignorance of the Herald is convincingly established when it is understood that the cost of picking and ginning a bale of cotton alone is today more than 7 cents a pound! There are thousands of acres of cotton lying unpicked today because it costs more to pick and gin the staple than the staple is worth in the open market. The Herald charges twice as much for itself to subscribers as it did when the war broke out. It does so properly, on account of the additional cost of white paper. Moreover, it would indignantly repulse any effort to compel it to run daily at a loss. Yet it has the positive impertinence to attempt to arouse prejudice among its readers by suggesting to them that prices for cotton represent rank profiteering and that a reasonable, even a too low, tariff on long staple cotton is indefensible. What is the sense of being an intellectual nincompoop?

There is plenty of political and economic buffoonery in connection with the pending emergency tariff bill, but it happens to come entirely from the ignorant discussions of such papers as the Herald. Because such ignorance is inexcusable, the comment based on it can fairly be characterized as vicious.

When a paper says it is in favor of 7-cent cotton, it says that it is in favor of industrial slavery for every farmer, black or white, who produces cotton, that the children of such farmers ought not to be educated, that they ought not to have shoes, that they are entitled to no religious training and that their lot in life should be to labor and to live in poverty for the enrichment of others. Any newspaper in America that knowingly stands for a program of that sort is, immoral and dishonest.

Columbia, Jan. 18.—Up to the middle of January the state highway department has collected for 1921 motor vehicle licenses, more than one-third of the total amount collected last year. The 1921 licenses, to January 15, have brought in \$199,149. For all of last year the total was \$527,863. License fees are higher this year, however, graduated according to car weight.

The island of Cagayan in the Philippine group was sold by Spain to the United States in 1900 for \$100,000, having been inadvertently excluded from the terms of the treaty of peace.

## PRICES OF COTTON GAIN DURING WEEK

### Improvement in Dry Goods Situation Regarded as Constructive Move

New Orleans, Jan. 17.—It was a week of advancing prices in the cotton market, mainly because of the strength of the January position and the marked improvement in the market for finished goods. Highest prices came at the middle of the week, when the trading months were 113 to 154 points over the last prices of the preceding week with January up to 15.75 and March up to 16. Last prices for the week showed net gains on contracts of 98 to 107 points, with January at 15.32 and March at 15.51. In the spot department prices gained 100 points on middling in the net results, the last quotation being 15.

The spectacular feature of the week was the movement of cotton from the South to New York to be entered on January contracts there.

The improvement in the dry goods situation was generally regarded as the most constructive development of the week. Many southern mills were reported to have started up Monday on full time schedules. New England cloth markets reported the largest sale in wholesale markets of the country.

This week the January deal will be watched with increasing interest, for as the expiration for the present spot position draws near more or less excitement is anticipated.

## MADE A MASON AT SIGHT

Columbia, Jan. 18.—Bishop William A. Quary, of the Episcopal diocese of South Carolina, was made a Mason at sight here today at an occasional lodge. This is the first time in the history of the state, so far as is known here, for such a ceremony to take place.

"But They Rode."

Last spring when cotton was selling so high, You could see some farmers "Riding" in the sky. (But they RODE)

They rode in sun, They rode in rain, Some even rode In an aeroplane. (But they RODE)

They rode all night, They rode all day, They kept on "riding" Till the devil's to pay. (But they RODE)

If it wasn't an auto, It was a blamed old mule, They kept on "riding" Till they've cut the root. (But they RODE)

Some rode hard, Some rode well, But they kept on "riding" Till they've sure played h—, (But they RODE)

Some doctors spent the whole year, Distributing pills, And can't collect enough money To pay their gasoline bills. (But they RODE)

Some rode fast The dust rose like a morning fog, They tell us that his true name Was old Rent Hog. (But they RODE)

The real estate business Was the best of all, But blame my skin If I didn't fall. (But they RODE)

Some bought Fords, But carried them back, And (promised) the difference For a Cadillac. (But they RODE)

The farmers and merchants Are broke, that's true, (And it looks mighty like The banks are too.) (But they RODE)

The above was written Just for a joke, But damn my hide If the country ain't "Broke." (But they RODE)

## Reform Bills in Legislature.

Columbia, Jan. 18.—Representative M. R. Cooper, of Beaufort, introduced in the house today a bill to prohibit the exhibition of certain carnival shows at any point in the state. Representative F. C. Harris of Spartanburg introduced a bill to prohibit the operation of pool rooms for commercial purposes. The bill would impose a fine of from \$25 to \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than thirty days for each violation. The house passed the resolution already passed by the senate, urging congress to continue federal aid for post roads in South Carolina.

Mexico City, Jan. 18.—Call for a special session of the Mexican congress beginning February seven is issued by President Obregon. Article 27 of the constitution which covers petroleum deposits will be among the projects to be considered.

Topoka, Jan. 18.—Husbands are to be placed in the status of employees with wives as employees in their homes and permitted to recover damages for injuries received while performing household duties, under the terms of a bill introduced in Kansas house of representatives by one of the two women members of the house.

Purported copies of correspondence between Abgar, fourteenth prince of Edessa, in Mesopotamia, and Jesus Christ came to light in 1900.

## MANUFACTURES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

### State Tax Commission Sending Out Blanks to All Merchants in South Carolina

Columbia, Jan. 18.—The manufactured product of all industries in South Carolina increased fifteen per cent in 1920 while wages increased more than thirty per cent, according to the report of B. Harris, commissioner of agriculture, submitted to the legislature this week. The manufactured product in 1920 was \$405,239,000, an increase of fifty million over the high figure of 1919.

Production fell off with fertilizer factories, oil mills, foundries and machine shops and grist mills, but increased with textile mills, from \$228,912,000 to \$286,158,000, or a net of \$57,250,000.

Wages increased from \$58,519,000 in 1919 to \$75,172,372 last year, an increase of over 30 per cent, or of \$16,653,000. Textile wages increased from \$39,677,000 to \$51,032,000.

Capital investment increased from \$261,451,000 to \$233,127,898. The number of employees fell off from 81,807 in 1919, to 80,810 in 1920. There were fewer employees in cotton mills, by 933, though wages showed a big increase. Male employees increased, females decreased.

Textile Figures. Mr. Harris' report shows that the number of spindles in cotton mills in the state increased in one year from 4,947,644 to 4,977,406; number of looms, cotton consumed, coal consumed, value of product, horse power and wages all showed increases. Since 1914 the number of spindles had increased by more than a million. Wages in cotton mills have increased since 1914 from \$12,418,422 to \$51,032,998.

## Bill to Create Movie Censorship Board

Columbia, Jan. 19.—A bill to provide a moving picture censorship in South Carolina, with a board of review, was introduced in the senate today, by Senator Rogers, of Spartanburg. It was referred to the judiciary committee. A similar bill was defeated in the legislature last year, being unfavorably reported by a house committee, before which a strong presentation was made by the moving picture interests.

Senator Rogers' bill would create a board of three members, appointed by the governor, the chairman to receive a salary of \$3,000, the other members \$2,500 each, all to be citizens of the state. The members would serve for six, four and two years, and thereafter for six years each.

The bill, in outlining the work of the proposed board, specifies that it shall "examine all films and reels intended to be used or exhibited in South Carolina, and shall approve such reels or films as are deemed moral and proper, and shall disapprove such as are deemed cruel, obscene, indecent or immoral, or such as tend to debauch and corrupt morals."

The bill provides that a tax of five cents per annum against each seat in a theater shall be imposed on the moving picture theaters of the state, with rebate to those theaters operating less than six days a week. There would also be a tax of two dollars on each reel of film examined, films issued by religious, charitable or educational organizations to be exempted. All films in the state would be reviewed before they could be exhibited. Appeal from the rulings of the board could be taken to the courts. Every film approved by the board would be stamped "Approved by the South Carolina Board of Review," and this would show on the film itself.

Violation of the law would be considered a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for from ten to thirty days, or by fine or from ten to one hundred dollars. A second offense would make the violating exhibitor subject to revocation of license. Each theater in the state would be granted a license by the board of review, allowing it to exhibit films, this license to be posted in a conspicuous place near the theater entrance.

The bill would also make it unlawful to exhibit indecent posters, or posters depicting matter that was out of the film, which it was intended to advertise. Fines for violation would go to the county treasuries, half to be forwarded to the state treasury.

## Bill to Allow Women Full Suffrage.

Columbia, Jan. 19.—A bill to confer on the women of the state the right to vote in all elections was introduced today in the house of representatives by Representative Claude N. Sapp, of Columbia. This makes the laws of the state of South Carolina conform to the recently ratified nineteenth amendment. The new bill would allow all women over the age of 21 to vote in all elections, on their complying with the provisions of the constitution defining the rights of qualified electors for men. The bill would also make the same disqualifications apply to the women as the men. The bill will be considered by the judiciary committee of the house before it gets on the calendars for a vote, but the success of its passage is not doubted.

Columbia, Jan. 19.—The South Carolina Railroad commission today requested Attorney General Wolfe to take legal action to force the Southern Railway to erect an overhead bridge 74 Mile Post No. 40, three miles from Chester. General Supt. W. C. Hudson, and Supt. W. D. Post, of the Columbia division of the Southern, appeared before the commission a few days ago and submitted the road's refusal to build the bridge, recently requested by the commission. The peremptory order issued today followed. The attorney general will start his action within a few days, it is stated.

The invention of beer is ascribed to Cambrius, a mythical king of Flanders.

## SUGAR GROWERS NEED PROTECTION

### Appeal Comes From Puerto Rico Along With That From Louisiana

Washington, Jan. 18.—Criticism of the government's methods of sugar distribution during the war together with a practically unanimous appeal of cane sugar growers for a protective duty marked consideration by the house ways and means committee to sugars, molasses and syrups.

Practically the entire day was given over to testimony of conditions of the cane belt of the south but representatives of the several refiners, among them Former Representative John J. Fitzgerald of New York, were included in the witnesses and they stirred up the old time strife between producers and refiners.

Mr. Fitzgerald declared that the government's policy during the sugar shortage last year had been such as to penalize the whole nation in order to favor Louisiana producers.

"If the government had bought the Louisiana crop," he said, "it could have given it away, saved those people who it used as an excuse for the price fixed and saved the rest of the country millions of dollars."

R. E. Milling of New Orleans, representing the growers, retorted that the refiners had sought to get a grip on the sugar industry "and make the people pay for it."

Earlier in the day the committee had heard the request of a delegation from Puerto Rico for the tariff on sugar that would enable them to continue an industry, which they described as basic in the life of the island.

Few of the witnesses, representing either the producers or the manufacturers of raw cane sugar attempted to suggest a specific rate of duty. All were content with asking the committee merely to give them "ample protection." The argument advanced was that cane sugar was an important addition to the national sugar supply and therefore its production should be encouraged. Statements were made to the effect that the industry would die unless some protection were granted.

The committee also heard Frederick J. Bales, chief of the sugar division of the federal bureau of standards, who urged a redrafting of the sugar schedule so that "archaic and old-fashioned methods" of assessing the duty would be eliminated.

Mr. Bales, who was called by the committee, declared that the method now used was adopted among the earlier tariff schedules of the nation's history, and never had been changed.

The witness also suggested a prohibitory tariff on rare sugars which are used almost entirely in medical work. He termed as "infants" the industries manufacturing these products and warned the committee that unless they were protected a revival of the German production would stifle these plants.

## UNDERWRITERS MEETING CLOSES

Columbia, Jan. 19.—The tenth annual convention of the South Carolina Life Underwriters' association came to an end here today, after Frank Bridgman, of Columbia was re-elected president and Wilson Gibbs secretary and treasurer. B. H. France, of Spartanburg, was elected first vice-president; J. V. Dillingham, of Charleston, second vice-president; J. Boon Aiken, of Florence, W. R. Moody, W. S. Hendley, T. L. Wardlaw, and J. R. Rosenberry, of Columbia, are the executive committee. Several hundred insurance men have attended the convention.

## Bill to Enlarge Service Commission Authority.

Columbia, Jan. 19.—The already heralded bill to enlarge the powers of the Public Service Commission, giving it authority to regulate rates and also service of public utilities, was introduced in the house of representatives by Representative J. B. Atkinson, of Spartanburg. The bill would provide a salary of \$3,500 for the chairman of the commission, and \$2,500 for each of the other members, the membership of the commission to be three, a term of office being six years.

The commission would be financed by a tax against utility corporations, of more than one-fourth of one per cent of the gross revenue of the corporations, from the sale of service, the tax to be collected just as are other taxes. There would be tax for the sale of service to a subsidiary or auxiliary corporation.

The bill would make the powers of the commission extend to all companies selling gas, electricity, or water, or operating street railways. The board would also have power to establish a standard system of accounts for all utilities.

A similar bill was introduced in the legislature last year but was killed near the close of the session, in the senate, after a strong fight was waged by the Southern Power company, especially.

## Brazil to Expand Naval Power.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 19.—The committee on naval and military affairs of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies wants a bigger navy. It has called upon the president to present to the next session of congress a program of naval construction drawn up by the general staff of the admiralty and to be carried out for a term of years.

The reason given for this proposed increase is that it is necessary because of Brazil's new position in the world as a signatory of the Versailles treaty and as an effective member of the league of nations. Another reason ascribed is the necessity of defending a long coast line.

Those navy balloonists showed how far it is possible to travel on hot air.—Pittsburgh Sun.

## SENATE NOT RUNNING WILD

### Committee Makes Unfavorable Report on Bills to Reduce All Salaries

Columbia, Jan. 19.—In senate today unfavorable committee reports were heard on Senator Wightman's bill to abolish the state tax commission and to reduce the salaries of all state and county officers.

An unfavorable report was also made on the resolution to limit state appropriations to four and a-half millions.

The resolution to postpone tax penalties until April 1 was reported favorably.

Senator Wells introduced a resolution urging congress to reopen the federal land banks.

Representative McDavid of Greenville today introduced a bill to regulate traffic on the highways. He would have the general assembly elect a traffic commissioner to receive a salary of three thousand, to enforce traffic rules. The bill also contains rules governing the use of brakes, horns, cut-outs and speed of motor vehicles, and making regulations regarding crossings, the care of persons injured in accidents, and the like. The bill covers more than a dozen pages.

## UNTERMEYER MAKES CHARGE

### Wants Department of Justice and Alien Property Investigated

New York, Jan. 18.—An immediate congressional investigation of the department of justice and the office of the alien property custodian was recommended by Samuel Untermyer, in an address today at a testimonial dinner to Nathan Hirsch, prominently identified with the campaign against rent profiteering here. Mr. Untermyer, who, as chief counsel in the joint legislative committee investigation of the alleged building trust, has obtained numerous indictments, declared he had no direct legal evidence against the two departments. "But," he added, "if a fraction of what comes to me is true, and I believe much of it to be true, such an investigation will disclose to the world a series of the most mortifying scandals that has ever befallen our country."

"There has never been a governmental department, 'national or state,'" Mr. Untermyer said, "so urgently in need of immediate and painstaking investigation as are those of the alien property custodian and the department of justice dating from the time of the enactment of the alien property custodian law. But the investigation must be conducted, if at all, under skillful, searching and strictly non-partisan direction, with the aid of experienced counsel and only after the same careful preparation such as that which precedes the trial of a case.

"Our national honor is involved here. The vast powers and patronage of those great officers are said to have been used, and it is the general belief that they were incidentally used to build up a political machine, which, however, fortunately failed of its purpose. But the uses to which they and their vast patronage were put was none the less sinister because they did not succeed."

Mr. Untermyer declared that "fortunes in patronage are believed to have been squandered among favorites in the form of lawyers' and directors' fees taken out of the pockets of citizens and aliens whose properties were seized, or unfortunately came under the control of the government.

"There is just one decent loophole of escape for us," he added, "and that is by a merciless exposure of the facts by the congress."

## SEAPLANE IS SUNK BY GUNFIRE

San Francisco, Jan. 19.—The naval seaplane NC-5 which was wrecked during its flight from San Diego to the Canal Zone has been sunk by gunfire, according to a radio received here. No explanation of the message has been received.

## Sumter County Highways.

Sumter and Sumter county have received a great deal of valuable advertising in The American City, a world-wide known magazine published in New York city through the courtesy of that publication giving a detailed account of the two and a-half million dollar hard surfaced road bond campaign successfully carried out in Sumter county last year.

The editor of that magazine wrote Secretary Reardon of the Sumter Chamber of Commerce requesting information as to the methods adopted in Sumter county that put over that proposition so successfully.

Permission to print was requested of the secretary who of course was only too glad to take advantage of a free advertising proposition that will give Sumter and Sumter county publicity that could not be otherwise secured except through the spending of many thousands of dollars.

The American City is a magazine that is widely read by thousands of municipal, county, commercial and civic organizations, throughout the United States and Canada, and thousands of private individuals.

The fact that Sumter county method of doing things attracted attention of the publishers of high class magazine is a compliment to Sumter and Sumter county. It is the second time that the Chamber of Commerce has been mentioned upon by that magazine to do things in Sumter county, the first article of that publication about the