

# FARM PROGRAM TO BEAT BOLL WEEVIL IN SUMTER COUNTY

### Mr. R. B. Belser, Chairman of Committee on Farm Crop Program, Formulates Schedule For Sumter County Committee of Progress

At a conference of fifty citizens representing every section of the county which was held in the Court House two weeks ago, it was decided to take immediate steps to create an organization of the farmers and business men of the county for the purpose of close co-operation in the effort to find ways and means to re-estate and maintain agricultural and industrial prosperity in Sumter county despite the boll weevil. Mr. A. C. Phelps was elected chairman, R. B. Belser and H. G. Ostens, vice chairmen, and John J. Riley, secretary and treasurer. An executive committee composed of the officers and the following representatives of the several sections of the county was selected: H. M. McLaurin, E. E. Aycock, S. A. Marvin, C. J. Jackson, W. F. Williams, E. C. Brown, E. W. Dabbs, Jr., Stanyarne Burrows, J. T. Dennis, I. C. Strauss, R. M. Jones.

Mr. Belser was made chairman of a committee to formulate a program.

Mr. I. C. Strauss was made chairman of a committee to arrange for a meeting of the business men of the city to discuss the situation and to secure their interest and their financial and personal support of the plans of the Committee of Progress. This meeting was held in the Court House on Monday night two weeks ago and the results were most encouraging and satisfactory, the attendance being both large and representative of all the business interests of the city. The problems to be solved, if farming is to be made profitable under boll weevil conditions were discussed and it was the unanimous decision of the meeting that the movement to put on a campaign under the auspices of the Committee of Progress be endorsed and given hearty and substantial support.

A substantial sum was raised to pay the expenses of the campaign and a committee of volunteers was formed to solicit additional contributions from business men not present.

The objects of the Committee of Progress were presented to the meeting of farmers in the Opera House last Wednesday and the organization of community committees in all sections of the county is now being undertaken by those who attended the original meeting. It is expected to put on an intensive campaign at once and no effort will be spared to make Sumter county independent of the boll weevil by a sane, practical program of diversified farming and the utilization of the natural resources of the county.

As the first step in this campaign the program formulated by Mr. Belser after consultation with County Farm Demonstrator J. Frank Williams, and the experts of the Extension Department of Clemson College and the experts of the Department of Agriculture in regard to farming practice under boll weevil conditions, is herewith presented. The careful study of the program and the suggestions contained therein is recommended to every farmer, and especially to land owners who rent or share-crop their lands. It is believed that the adoption of this program is the only salvation of the farmers of Sumter county and of every business interest dependent upon the agricultural prosperity of the county. This belief is based not upon mere theory, but upon the experience of other boll weevil infested sections. The program outlined by Mr. Belser follows:

- #### FARM PROGRAM
- After careful consideration, the following schedule of crops for an average one-horse crop has been agreed upon and is recommended for use under boll weevil conditions. It is intended, of course, that each individual farmer shall make such minor changes as the needs of his farm require. The number of acres of the given crops and the number of cows, sows and poultry, should be multiplied by the number of acres in your farm.
- The average and estimated average return, and the number of live-stock per one horse farm is as follows:
- 5 to 6 acres of cotton, estimated value (5 acres) \$250.00
  - 6 acres of corn, with velvet beans, at \$35 210.00
  - 5 to 6 acres of oats and wheat, (1 acre wheat), followed by peavine hay, value including hay, at \$30.00 180.00
  - 1 acre sweet potatoes 100.00
  - 1 acre Irish potatoes, followed by peanuts 100.00
  - 1 acre snap beans, followed by peanuts 120.00
  - 1 acre in sorghum, sugar cane and similar crops 50.00
  - 2 acres in tobacco, or some substitute money crop 200.00
- And live stock as follows:
- 1 cow, increased to two as soon as feed is available, estimated value of milk and cream, one cow 150.00
  - 1 sow and pigs 100.00
  - Flock of poultry, 20 to 25 40.00
- Estimated total yield per one horse farm, under this plan \$1,500.00
- #### Cotton
- The cotton should be of an early variety and planted early. Ground should be well prepared and thoroughly pulverized, to insure a quick start. All weevils found in

## Mexican Bandits Release Americans

### State Department Advised That No Ransom Was Executed

Washington, Nov. 22.—Four Americans who were captured late yesterday by Mexican bandits at Santa Eulalia, near Chihuahua, were released without ransom, the state department has been advised.

## Beans in Place of Cotton

### Holly Hill Farmers Succeed With Fall Crop

Holly Hill, Nov. 22.—On account of the destructiveness of the boll weevil, the farmers of this section made a very poor crop of cotton, the majority of farmers averaging a bale to anywhere from five to fifteen acres. They, therefore, decided to plant fall beans to help pay the expenses of the year. The bean crop was not good owing to the extremely dry weather, but in spite of this we have shipped over 4,000 crates. Had the season been favorable the yield would have been doubled; besides, the returns would have been much better, since carload lots would have been shipped instead of two or three hundred crates at the time. However, the farmers more than cleared expenses on their beans and have gained some valuable experience, which will benefit them no little in the future. It is predicted that a good amount of truck will be planted next year at this place.

## PLANNING TO PARDON ALL TRAITORS

Washington, Nov. 22.—President Harding will soon begin a study of the records of all persons convicted of war time offenses with view to the extension of pardons. The subject was considered at a cabinet session.

Like all truck crops, there is some risk of unprofitable prices at marketing season, but if the crop turns out well once in every two seasons, it will pay to plant it. They occupy the land only a short time and can be followed by peanuts and a number of other crops. Furthermore, should prices make it unprofitable to crate and ship the beans, they can be allowed to dry on the bushes and sold as dry beans and as feed. The green beans are also good cow and hog feed, so the crop cannot cause serious loss and may prove highly profitable. The Carolina Products Company is going to make a specialty of handling snap beans and Irish potatoes, and expects to ship them in carload lots to the produce merchants of the large eastern cities. They should be planted as early as danger of killing frost is over and pushed to maturity. Red Valentine is the usual market variety.

## Freedom of the City

### The Origin of the Custom and What it Meant in Former Times

New York, Nov. 21.—"To one freedom of the city—6 beaver skins."

Entries like this would have dotted the debit side of the expense accounts of Poch, Diaz, Beatty, Jacques and others of the brilliant procession of old world figures drawn to America in the wake of the world war, had they come about three centuries earlier.

And instead of riding at the head of triumphal processions to the city halls of various municipalities, there to receive the freedom of the city at the hands of respectful mayors, to the accompaniment of bands and cheering throngs, they would have had to file petitions in court for their freedom and take oaths not to offend against the law of the land.

Conferring of the freedom of a city on a visitor has come to mean almost precisely the opposite of what it meant in the young days of America and earlier—in the medieval days in Merrie England.

"The origin of the custom of granting the freedom of the city to aliens is virtually lost in antiquity," said Professor Harold McBain, instructor in municipal government at Columbia University, commenting on the round of brilliant receptions that have kept the mayors of New York and other cities almost constantly in tall hats and frock coats in recent months.

"It appears, however, to have grown directly out of the medieval organization of industry on a manorial basis, and was originally an economic measure, pure and simple.

"In the old English borough it amounted to a license to carry on business, and later, to vote. With-out the status of a freeman, conferred by the grant, a man could not rise above the class of employee.

The early Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam—now New York—set up a similar status, called the Burgher Right, in 1648, as a protection against Scotch Merchants and Petty Traders who sold trade and business by underbidding. Persons not holding the Burgher Right were prohibited from conducting business either with Christian or Heathen. The fee was six beaver skins—3 pounds, 12 shillings for the shopkeeper class and 1 pound, 4 shillings for handicraftsmen.

"Persons receiving the grant were required to take the oath, 'Obeysant and Obedient Shall we be to the Mayor and Ministers of this City,' and swore to take turns at the watch, pay their taxes, and warn the mayor of 'Any Gatherings, Conventicles or Conspiracies made against the King's Peace.'

"It was in the latter part of the eighteenth century that the practice of bestowing gratuitous, honorary freedoms of the city appeared.

"Early New York records recite the bestowal of the freedom of the city of New York on Captain Sir Peter Warren for his exploits against the Frenche and to General Ashley, Monckton and Gage.

"Later there is an entry showing the honor was bestowed on three sailors of a vessel lying in New York harbor, in recognition of their services in helping extinguish a disastrous fire."

The formality had nearly died out when the termination of the war was being celebrated, designed to honor noted visitors, Professor McBain said he knew of no records showing the origin of the practice of delivering the "keys of the city" to persons receiving the honor.

## The Freedom of the City

increase egg productions to a very marked extent. There is always a market for poultry and the farm poultry flock is a part of our farm opportunities which we have been neglecting and which will handsomely repay proper attention.

**Modification of Program.**

We shall, of course expect each individual farmer to make some modification in the foregoing program, as the needs of his farm require, but as a general rule, we believe that a farm planned and operated as above outlined will prove profitable under boll weevil conditions, and that the general adoption of this plan, throughout the county, will result in this county being more prosperous, three or four years hence, than was ever the case under a mainly cotton farming practice.

**The Organization.**

Committees are being organized in every school district to give information as to kinds of seed and methods of cultivation and preparation of the crops for market. These committees will be kept posted by the central committee, and will be prepared to give you timely information as needed.

**Possible Results.**

If this program could be carried out on every farm of the county it would make an aggregate farm production for the county of over \$12,000,000 and, in addition, would save the county over \$1,000,000 of its annual fertilizer bill. This would be double the normal yield of the county before the boll weevil arrived. If we only produce it, we shall even then realize more than the county has been producing.

If, on the other hand, we fail to follow such course, and allow the agriculture of the county to go to pieces, as so many boll weevil infested sections have done, we may expect our farm production to be cut to one-third of its pre-boll-weevil average, and that result spells bankruptcy for us all.

## Grade Crossings Eliminated

### State Railroad Commission Works Out Plan to Decrease Danger to Public

Columbia, Nov. 22.—The elimination of a stroke of more than twenty dangerous grade crossings on various railroads throughout the state is being worked out by the South Carolina Railroad commission, according to a statement made today by Frank Shealy, chairman of the commission. Details in connection with the elimination of many of these crossings have already been arranged, and the final action is expected shortly.

At one point in Union county the straightening of a piece of highway will eliminate eleven crossings, where the highway now crosses the railroad again and again within a very short distance. At a point in Orangeburg county, near Norway, five crossings are to be eliminated by straightening out a piece of road. Two are to be eliminated near Prosperity, two near Rock Hill, one near McCormick, three in Barnwell county, and others in various parts of the state.

James C. Conner, of the state highway commission, has just returned from a trip of inspection on the Prosperity crossings, and he recommends the construction of a mile of highway on the south side of the railroad, to eliminate a piece of road that crosses the rails several times within that distance.

The commission has decided to issue a rule on the county superintendents, requesting extreme care in preventing road builders from dragging dirt over the rails at crossings, thereby making the crossings dangerous. At least two derailments have been caused recently by dirt being dragged over crossings. Other complaints have reached the commission, and the railroads have appealed to the commission for help.

## France Endorses Stand of Premier

### Paris Newspapers Say That "France Speaks Through Mouth of Briand"

Paris, Nov. 22.—"France speaks through the mouth of Briand" is almost the universal caption in Paris newspapers over the account of the premier's address at the Washington conference.

### Migration of Mennonites

#### 200,000 Plan to Move From Canada to Mexico

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 20.—One of the largest migrations of Christian people of modern history is that of about 200,000 Mennonites, 50,000 families, from Canada to Mexico, which will begin in December. Their trek is expected to last two years.

The Mennonites for the past year have been looking for a new home, claiming unjust treatment in Canada during the world war. Eight nations have invited them. Land "sharps," "boomers" and others have tried to influence them.

After a dozen trips to Mexico, during which representatives conferred with President Alvaro Obregon and officials of the Mexican immigration service, the leaders almost decided to settle in Mexico. Then editorials from various sources, save Mexican, declared the Mennonites were "making a mistake," that religious freedom which they have sought could not be guaranteed them under the Mexican constitution. Another trip was made to Mexico and state and national governments assured the Mennonites that they could worship God as they pleased, that they could hold all the tenets of their religion and could enter that country and make their permanent home.

Canadian Mennonites hold the same belief as early members of the sect who settled in the United States—that of non-resistance. The Mennonites, in defending their belief, declared that they suffered less in the early days at the hands of the Indians than did others who waged warfare against the savages. The Mennonites still refuse to enter any war.

Another peculiar custom of these people is the washing of feet. They say that the example of Christ to his disciples in washing their feet stands on same spiritual level as His acts of hungering and thirsting on the hungry and thirsty. To the Mennonites the story related by St. Luke is comparable to the ones other Christians regard, including the Sacrament and communion.

Community property is another belief of some Mennonites, although it is not general. The members of the sect cooperate in building roads, school houses and churches.

The removal of the Mennonites to America came about when William Penn had been granted land for his Quaker followers. He was told of Mennonites who had fled from Germany to Holland and his Quakers came to their aid. The Quakers are credited with helping them financially and in colonizing parts of Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota. Later, colonies were established in Saskatchewan and other parts of Canada. During the past year a few of the sect have settled in Florida.

For years there were 14 independent bodies of Mennonites, but years ago the sect was reunited.

The Mennonites will settle in Chihuahua and Durango, principally in the former state. Options have been taken on land in both states and improvements are being made on one large tract, the Bustillos hacienda, or ranch, near Bustillos and Chihuahua City. The colonists have paid 25,000 pesos to hold this tract, the money being on deposit to the credit of the Zuloaga family, heirs to the large land owner, Carlos Zuloaga. The purchase price is 600,000 pesos.

## China's Fate Discussed in Secret

### Powers Having Openly Agreed on Integrity of China To Take Up Details in Executive Session

Washington, Nov. 22.—With the Far Eastern negotiations advanced to the stage of agreement on general principles by the powers declaring their intention to respect the administrative and territorial integrity of China, the Washington conference today resumed discussion at a further executive session.

### The Horror of Famine

#### Russia in the Grip of a Great Hunger

Samara, On the Volga, Oct. 27 (By a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press).—The numerical and geographical extent of the great famine cannot be given. There is today and has been as much food available in Samaria, Baku, on the Caspian Sea, 2,000 miles distant. The Russian refugees from Bolshevism in Constantinople are suffering from hunger and lack of clothes almost as much as those Russians in Poltava and they in their turn as much as those in Orenburg.

The Associated Press correspondent completed a journey from Constantinople to Moscow by way of Tiflis, Baku, Astrakhan and Samara, and everywhere found intense misery, the most vivid of which was seen in the dreary steppe region between Tiflis (Georgia) and Baku (part of Azerbaijan on the Caspian Sea).

There is no year after revolution. For five years has left a trail of destruction and ruined houses and wrecked railway stations which cannot be matched in Russia. Add to the lack of food, is the constant battle with malaria, cholera, and typhus, and added to these is the cold against which there is little shelter or fuel.

No more pathetic sight was seen than that of the Baku central railway station where thousands of men, women and children, going nobody could say where, were camped on dirty sidings, for the most part dressed in rags and eating scraps of food like hunted animals.

To the north, along the Volga in Russia, the misery is often of the respectable, cleanly kind. At Czaritzyn thousands of families are living in railway cars. Others have been housed in villas and palaces.

Begging is rather the exception than the rule everywhere in the famine regions.

The German colonist villages and towns along the Volga are so clean and orderly, surrounded by such florid luxuriance of field and forest, that it is hard to believe their people are suffering from hunger. As everywhere in Russia, the churches are open, and services are held. At Volsk, when the correspondent attended vespers, he was followed out of the church by one of the priests who begged that food come from America before his people starved.

In the worst areas there is far more hunger swelling than was seen in Samara in the winter of 1918. This is the last stage of starvation and when it comes either food nor medicine will help.

The majority of such cases are to be seen in the cities, about the railway station, in the trains or about the landing stages and on the steamers of the Volga, where hundreds of thousands of peasant wanderers are seeking to reach friends in districts where they imagine food conditions are better. The government is trying to discourage such wanderings but they are continuing.

The distances made by peasant families are incredible. At Saratov, about the river front, may be met families from Orenburg going towards the Ukraine, where the crops did not fail, and then families from Astrakhan going up river to some one of the German villages such as Volsk or Baronov.

While there is perfect order in all Russia, on every hand the individual struggle for life, for daily food, is bitter and hard. No one thinks of anyone else. Robbery is limited, as robbers are shot when caught, but trickery in small trading is the rule. A warm place to sleep, something to eat, and clothing, are the beginning and end of daily life. Children are brushed aside, ignored or treated like little animals.

A person invited to a meal will eat twice what good manners would permit. He is laying in a stock of food, building up his body, he figures, for the winter cold. Those with money are hoarding food. In some places peasants refuse to sell bread at any price. They are afraid of the winter famine.

## A New Day For the South

### Rev. J. W. Moultrie Writes Hopefully of the Future

Editor Daily Item:

Find enclosed clipping from Detroit paper concerning Ford activities in the south. I send them to you for partial publication or mention so that our wide-awake Summer League and alert Chamber of Commerce would study it. The south has wonderful opportunities during this depression and deflation to take on other fields of economic and industrial activities. The negro is still there, while the mule and cotton on account of boll weevil are discounted. Your business men should not despair. Mr. Ford will sell the "Muscle Shoals" everywhere and he seeks a million laborers, mostly negroes, in Alabama, the heart of the south.

My suggestion is that a wide-awake committee there should get into the program and do some missionary work. Offer one arm to this proposed plant in the southeast where labor is plentiful—I am boasting Sumter, S. C.—while the other arm may look toward Texas or the Mississippi valley. This might help "the boll weevil scar" and help save all our people, black and white, from sore need and suffering.

I am a negro preacher doing missionary work for the states of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina among colored Methodists. We are just closing a wonderful national missionary convention here, represented by delegates from every country and race. I am a part of this big missionary program, looking toward and seeking the conversion of the millions of the unsaved. What a fitting time for such a convention when the "peace conference" at Washington is attracting world attention and health side prayers!

Even here and now I think of Sumter and entertain the earnest wish that this suggestion from a negro preacher and citizen there, why is a subscriber to your paper, a patron of your schools and a student of your history, will receive more than a passing notice and may lead to other suggestions having the good and prosperity of all our people as a high objective.

J. W. MOULTRIE,  
Detroit, Mich., Nov. 19, 1921.

## Officer Kills Negro

### Pulls Pistol When Search of House is Started

Holly Hill, Nov. 21.—Sunday morning Magistrate L. R. Rhame was informed that Simon Grant, a negro, living five miles from Holly Hill, was making and selling whiskey, whereupon a search warrant was issued. Magistrate Rhame, O. D. Rhame and Rural Policeman Fanning proceeded to the home of Grant and told him of their purpose to search the house. Grant, it is said, was boisterous and drew his pistol on the policeman, whereupon Fanning, it is alleged, fired and the negro was killed instantly. Grant's brother appeared on the scene with a gun in his hand, but the handcuffs were applied and the negro landed safely in jail.

An inquest was held over the body of Simon Grant, the verdict being justifiable homicide.

The search, however, was made, and a jug partly filled with whiskey was found in the house, and a half barrel of mash was found in the kitchen.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The revocation of scores of brewers' permits for the manufacture of near beer is said to be under consideration by the prohibition enforcement officers. Investigation has disclosed, the officials said, that many brewers are selling beer with alcoholic content well beyond the legal limit.

Madison, Nov. 22.—Six hunters were killed during the deer hunting season in Wisconsin, and upper Michigan, the game conservative committee announced.

Red-springs coated with aluminum paint will not rust.

## Baptist State Convention

Columbia, Nov. 22.—The General Board of the Baptist State Convention and the several commissions of the convention will meet in Columbia next week, to prepare for the work of the Baptist state convention, to be held in Greenville December 6-8. The conclusion of the Seventy-Five Million campaign will be discussed by the officers. The present week is "Pay Up" week, and the board hoped to report great success in this direction to the convention. The Greenville convention will be the Centennial Convention. Dr. W. J. McGlathlin is president of the General Board and will have charge of the meeting here, the dates for which are November 29-30.

**Announcement From Col. Dargan.**

Editor The Daily Item:

After listening to many and earnest suggestions from people of good intentions, I find myself holding firmly to my announced purpose in your columns to stand firmly for election to fill the unexpected term of Mr. Clifton. I am ready to meet any opponents of my purpose as Senator, as announced, or after this announcement, for discussion, welcoming always enlightened criticism, adverse or favorable, especially adverse that I may have all my errors exposed before the election.

JOHN J. DARGAN,  
Stateburg, S. C., Nov. 21, 1921.

## The State Borrows \$200,000.00

### The State of South Carolina Is a Heavy Borrower in Anticipation of Taxes

Columbia, Nov. 22.—The state finance committee, consisting of Governor Cooper, and Sam T. Carter, state treasurer, and Walter E. Duncan, comptroller and general, has negotiated another loan for the state government and the money will in all probability be borrowed today. All arrangements have been completed for the borrowing, Governor Cooper said yesterday, and only the signing of the notes is left before the money will be turned over to the state's credit.

The amount arranged for is \$200,000, it was said yesterday, and it is to be borrowed through the Palmetto National bank of Columbia. This sum will bring the total borrowed this year to \$4,000,000. The general appropriation bill provides that money not to exceed \$5,050,000 can be borrowed in anticipation of the taxes.

Indications now point to another loan before the end of the next legislative session, but a rush of new tax money may stave off this additional loan.

### Winners in Athletic Contest.

The following named boys are the winners in the athletic events of school day at the county fair:

50 yard dash for boys under 100 pounds—Banks Boykin, Pinewood, 1st; Linwood Graham, Pinewood, 2nd; Cecil Rodgers, Pisgah, 3rd.

50 yard dash, boys under 135 pounds—Douglas Barwick, Pinewood, 1st; Eugene Keels, Shiloh High School, 2nd; Clarence Geddings, Bethel, 3rd.

100 yard dash, boys under 180 pounds—Banks Boykin, Pinewood, 1st; Jack Newman, Concord, 2nd; Linwood Graham, Pinewood, 3rd.

100 yard dash, boys under 135 pounds—Douglas Barwick, Pinewood, 1st; Clarence Geddings, Bethel, 2nd; Eugene Keels, Shiloh High School, 3rd.

Standing broad jump (any rural school boy)—Clarence Geddings, Bethel, 3 feet, 4 1-2 inches, 1st; Robert Dinkins, Loring Mill, 7 feet, 9 inches, 2nd; Johnnie Logan, Trinity, 7 feet, 3 inches, 3rd.

Running broad jump—Douglas Barwick, Pinewood, 15 feet, 4 1/2 inches, 1st; Johnnie Logan, Trinity, 14 feet, 10 inches, 2nd; Richard Cain, Bethel, 14 feet, 3 inches, 3rd.

Running high jump—Johnnie Logan, Trinity, 55 inches, 1st; Clarence Geddings, Bethel, 54 inches, 2nd; Richard Cain, Bethel, 53 1/2 inches, 3rd.

Tug of war (boys under 100 pounds)—Bethel team composed of following boys: Ladsen, Geddings, Clifton Geddings, Percy Geddings, Willard McLeod, Dwight Cain, 1st.

Tug of war (boys over 100 pounds)—Concord team composed of the following boys: Eli Brunson, Hyatt Brunson, Melton Brunson, Sam Hodge, Sidney Newman, 1st.

By allowing three points for first places, two for second, one for third, and five for winning tug of war, the various schools and individuals participating may be graded as follows:

Pinewood, 18 points.

Bethel, 17 points.

Concord, 7 points.

Shiloh, 6 points.

Loring Mill, 2 points.

Pisgah, 1 point.

Individual honors go to Douglas Barwick of Pinewood with 9 points, however, he is closely followed by Clarence Geddings of Bethel with 8, while Johnnie Logan of Trinity and Banks Boykin of Pinewood tie with 6 points each. The Fair Association gave prizes of one dollar each to each boy winning a first place and to each boy on a winning tug of war team.

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## Woman on Trial For Murder

Orlando, Fla., Nov. 22.—Lena M. T. Clarke, former postmistress at West Palm Beach, was today placed on trial charged with the murder of Fred A. Miltimore, a former employee of the postoffice. Baxter Patterson, the chauffeur who drove Miss Clarke to Orlando the day of the killing, August 1st, was placed on trial with her.

## MRS. JAMES J. HILL DEAD

St. Paul, Nov. 22.—Mrs. James J. Hill, the widow of the former president of the Great Northern Railway, died at her home here after a long illness.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Disorder marked the beginning of the senate consideration of the conference report on the tax bill, reaching a climax in the unusual procedure of expunging from the Record words used in the clash between Senators Penrose of Pennsylvania, and Heilin, of Alabama.

Trial by jury is said to have existed in 2,000 B. C.

## Medicinal Beer Up To President

Washington, Nov. 22.—The anti-medical beer bill, passed by congress last week, has been received by President Harding and by him has been referred to the treasury department for recommendation as to its approval.