

Soldier Shot at Chateau Thierry

Alabama High School Teacher Tells Senate Committee of Execution Without Trial

Washington, Jan. 19.—George Washington Yarborough, a high school teacher of Roanoke, Ala., and rated as the welterweight champion of the American expeditionary forces, told a senate investigating committee today that he had witnessed the shooting of American soldiers by a firing squad near the Chateau Thierry region in July, 1918.

Regarded by the committee as probably the most clear headed of all the former service men testifying concerning the alleged hanging of soldiers without trial, Yarborough, himself a reluctant witness, declared the sight of the man being led to his death, with hands tied behind his back, made him forget for the moment the screeching of enemy shells flying overhead. The witness said he was close enough when the officer commanding the squad gave the order to fire to hear the soldier, barely 20 years old, plead to be permitted to die with his eyes unbound.

Members of the committee and Col. Walter A. Bethel, assistant judge advocate general of the army, listened closely to the recital, for evidence from a war department source heretofore presented failed to show where men had met death in that way. Yarborough was pressed by Colonel Bethel, who declared the witness was extremely intelligent and that he was not attempting to break down his story, but seeking to obtain some data which might enable him to check up on the shooting. The witness explained that he could give the names of none of the men with him at the time because they were not attached to his outfit.

There had been camp reports, the witness said, that the soldier was shot for neglect of duty in battle. Asked by Chairman Brandegee if the shooting led him to believe there had been abuse of power, Yarborough replied: "None whatever," as he assumed that the officer handling the squad was carrying out orders. But he thought then, and now, he added, that if the army had detailed a squad to shoot a comrade it might have detailed another squad to pick up the body and bury it.

Much testimony relating to alleged abuse of enlisted men cropped out again today, along with further references to the conduct of "Hard Boiled" Smith. Two former service men testified they had seen three public executions at Is-Sur-Tille, at which station war department records show only two men were hanged.

The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday.

In Honor of Robert E. Lee

Women's Clubs Hold Patriotic Exercises on His Birthday

The Woman's Literary Club of Sumter postponed their regular meeting for a week in order to have exercises on the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and assisted by the Afternoon Music Club, invited the patriotic societies and their interested friends to an open meeting, held at the Girls' High school auditorium, on the night of January 19th.

The following program was rendered by the Afternoon Music Club, who kindly and graciously gave of their talent: The Swallows, vocal solo—Miss Haysworth.

Duet—Overture from William Tell—Miss McLeod and Mrs. Hearon. Chorus by the Club—Dixie. Then came Dr. S. H. Edmunds' address, "A Review of Gamaliel Bradford's 'Lee, the American.'" The large audience listened with deep attention to Dr. Edmunds, as he gave extracts from E. Bradford's book with his own and others' comments, on Lee, his character, his personality, and his personal appearance, closing with an impressive poem, "Lee at the Grave of Stonewall Jackson."

After Dr. Edmunds' address the music club gave three more numbers: Violin solo—Revere—Mrs. Alexander. Chorus—Tenting Tonight. A Love Song from A Day in Venice.

The stage was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and cut flowers, a large portrait of Gen. Lee, and one of Stonewall Jackson, stood on either side at the front of the stage, and a beautiful confederate flag with Camp-Dick Anderson chapter U. D. C. staked on it in gold letters decorated the front of the desk at which the speaker stood.

The literary club is studying biography this year, and the numbers cover themselves very fortunate in having Dr. Edmunds give Mr. Bradford's splendid book in review. The subject was handled with Dr. Edmunds' usual clear impressive manner, and a very evident love of his subject.

The Afternoon Music Club gave their hearers a rare treat, and the evening's entertainment was altogether charming and instructive.

From the racket on a party line it sounds like a jazz party. Due to a shortage of underwear, lots of people's knees are cold.

New American steamer named "Limburgia" ought to be safe in a fog.

There isn't much difference in dressed chickens—human and fowl.

Sumter's Eagle Scout

Sam Harby is First Youthful Aspirant to Title in Sumter

Sumter can now boast of its Eagle Scout, for on Nov. 25, 1921, Sam Farkas Harby was given the credit of this distinction in Scoutdom and awarded the badge of an Eagle Scout, the highest of all Scout merit badges.

Sam Harby, better known to his comrades as "Sammie," is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Harby of



this city. He is 12 years old, his birthday coming on the 23rd day of March. He has brown eyes and hair and is of diminutive stature, but standing erect and four-square to the world. His Scout history began with his initiation as a Tenderfoot in Troop 1, under the leadership of Scoutmaster W. M. Levi, on April 20, 1920. He became a second class scout on Sept. 18, 1920, and on Jan. 10, 1921, he met all requirements necessary to his becoming a First Class Scout. Since that date, Sammie has been a zealous and ardent Scout worker and has devoted a considerable portion of his time to the qualifying for and in acquiring of his twenty-two merit badges. The required number of merit badges essential to the becoming of an Eagle Scout is twenty-one and this number of badges is indicative of the all-round perfect scout. Each merit badge is awarded by the Court of Honor, after certain specified requirements have been met by the scout, and the scout examined before an expert in each of the particular subjects. Composing the Court of Honor of the City of Sumter are: Dr. S. H. Edmunds, President; Dr. D. W. Green, and Messrs. W. L. Lee, W. M. Levi and S. K. Nash. The badge of an Eagle Scout is only awarded from the National Scout Headquarters in New York city.

Sammie is the possessor of merit badges in the following subjects: Art, Athletics, Camping, Carpentry, Civics, Cooking, Craftsmanship, Cycling, Firemanship, First Aid, First Aid to Animals, Handicraft, Life Saving, Ornithology, Pathfinding, Personal Health, Pioneering, Plumbing, Public Health, Scholarship and Swimming.

In order to give some idea of the requirements that must be met and the facts that must be known in order to obtain a merit badge, the following passage has been transcribed from the official handbook of the Boy Scouts of America. To obtain a merit badge for civics a Scout must: 1. State the principal citizenship requirements of an elector in his state. 2. Know the principal features of the naturalization laws of the United States. 3. Know how the president, vice president, senators, and congressmen of the United States are elected and their term of office. 4. Know the number of judges of the supreme court of the United States, how appointed, and their term of office. 5. Know the various administrative departments of government, as represented in the president's cabinet. 6. Know how the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, representatives, or assemblymen of his state are elected, and their term of office. 7. Know whether the judges of the principal courts in his state are appointed or elected, and the length of their term. 8. Know how the principal officers in his town or city are elected and for what terms. 9. Know the duties of the various city departments, such as fire, police, board of health, etc. 10. Draw a map of the town or city in which he lives, giving location of the principal public buildings and points of special interest. 11. Give satisfactory evidence that he is familiar with the provisions and history of the Declaration of Independence and the

Constitution of the United States. It may well be seen that the winning of even one merit badge is not an easy task. Sumter may rightly and justly be proud, therefore, of young Harby in his having worked for and merited his long list of badges, thereby placing this city on the Eagle Scout map of the state, and in direct competition with Columbia, which city has held for some months the Eagle Scout monopoly for the State. Sumter's Eagle Scout we congratulate you.

Popularity of Woodrow Wilson

Former President is More Popular With the People Than Any Other Citizen

Columbia, Jan. 20.—An indication of the popularity of Woodrow Wilson in the national capital, despite the Republican stories to the contrary, is mentioned in a letter received by Wilson Gibbs, clerk of the house of representatives, from Wilson Gibbs, Jr., his son, who is now in Washington.

"Wilson is stronger, I believe, than he ever was," writes the younger Mr. Gibbs to his father, "that is, if the sentiment in Washington is to be taken as a basis upon which to judge, and I have always understood that Washington in general disliked him. It was my pleasure to be at Keith's the other night when he was there (he is there every Saturday night), and all through the show, wherever his picture was shown or a song about him was sung, the applause was long and loud, and Harding got only a few handclaps. I have attended two vaudeville shows lately where they showed a new picture with Harding and Wilson. Wilson's applause was thunderous and long, while a few scattering handclaps greeted Harding. A comedian sang a song, in which he mentioned the best loved of Americans, and ended up with 'Woodrow Wilson is his name,' which brought the house to its feet. The pictures of Wilson show him as he is today, as he was during Harding's inauguration and his own, and there is certainly a vast difference. His famous smile is still there, but his body and face are drawn and he seems to be forty years older."

Law Against Bad Checks

Bill Introduced to Make Issue of Bad Checks a Crime

Columbia, Jan. 20.—Hereafter the letters "N. S. F." on the back of a check will spell "crime," if the plans of the South Carolina Retail Merchants' Association are carried out by the legislature. The association is introducing a bill in the legislature to put a stop, if possible, to the bad check evil. It will be a similar law, if passed, to the laws of other states, and will make the issuance of a check on a bank where there are no funds to pro- vide the check prima facie evidence of intent to fraud. Under the present law a person issuing a false check has thirty days in which to make the paper good, but the merchants hold that this feature of the law is often abused. The proposed law would make the giving of a bad check the same as larceny, whether money or property or credit is secured with it.

"If such check, draft or order is not paid by the drawee, the person making, drawing or uttering same shall be deemed guilty of the larceny of such money or property or thing of value obtained on such credit, and the fact that such maker or drawee did not have on deposit with the bank sufficient funds to pay the same in full when presented, shall be against the maker or drawer of such check, draft or order, as prima facie evidence of fraudulent intent," reads the proposed bill, which is to be introduced in the legislature by the judiciary committee of the house within a few days.

The proposed law would provide that where the bad check be paid before a preliminary trial before the magistrate or before presentation to a grand jury, the presumption of intent to fraud shall not arise.

Government Losing Money

Florence, Ala., Jan. 20.—Charges that the government had lost practically a million and a half dollars within the last six months by "not accepting Henry Ford's Muscle Shoals offer," was made before the southern group of American farmers' bureau federation, by Gray Silver, their Washington representative.

John Bull Hard Up

Glasgow, Jan. 20.—Austein Chamberlain told a conference of Scottish Unionists here that the expenditures of the United Kingdom must be reduced two hundred million pounds to make both ends meet.

England Has Many Unemployed

London, Dec. 30.—As a result of the dumping of German goods consequent upon the low value of the mark, the closing of a great many plants in the industrial Midlands is imminent unless the government imposes a heavy duty on German manufactures, the Morning Post declares here. Official statistics give the number of registered unemployed in the United Kingdom on November 11 as 1,795,500, an increase of 76,000 compared with the previous week.

Look What They're Doing Now!



"Illustrated legs" is the latest fad in London. This West End beauty doctor is decorating a leg so boldly that the pictures will show through a sheer silk stocking. And he says he has a steady demand for such designs.

Preparing to Leave for Belgium



Henry P. Fletcher is packing his trunk for his trip to Belgium as United States ambassador. With Mrs. Fletcher he stopped work long enough to be snapped in front of their Washington home. He was Under Secretary of State.

New Companies Chartered

Columbia, Jan. 20.—Charters were issued Thursday to two Sumter corporations with the same personnel. The Sumter Brokerage Co. is one of the new corporations. Its capital stock is \$500. The Farmers' Fertilizer Co. is the other, with capitalization of \$10,000. The officers of the two corporations are as follows: H. J. Harby, president and treasurer; H. W. Harby, vice president; J. H. Guthrie, secretary.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 16.—A new political party, the Roosevelt Progressive party, has been organized here by women.

Another Royal Bride



Announcement of the engagement of Princess Marie of Rumania to King Alexander of Jugoslavia is the fourth international match of royalty in recent months. England and Holland, Rumania and Greece, Belgium and Italy and Rumania and Jugoslavia are linked by the recent or forthcoming marriages.

County Board of Assessors

Senator Crosson Prepares Bill to Abolish State Tax Commission

Columbia, Jan. 20.—Senator Crosson of Lexington has an idea entirely new for property assessment throughout the state and has introduced it in a bill in the legislature. The bill would abolish the present state tax commission and would create a board in each county, to consist of a county appraiser, who with the county treasurer and auditor, would constitute the county board of assessors. There would also be a state board of assessors, with one member for each Congressional district. This to be in lieu of the present state board of equalization. This would meet each April and would receive a report from the county appraiser would receive \$200 a month for not more than four months work.

Charleston Woman Wins Big Verdict

Mrs. Annie S. Simons to Get Fifty-Four Thousand Dollars From Leslie Estate

New York, Jan. 19.—Affirmation of a judgment for \$54,000 awarded Mrs. Annie S. Simons of Charleston, S. C., against the executors of the estate of Mrs. Frank Leslie was made today by the United States court of appeals, marking the latest development in a four year battle.

Witnesses for Mrs. Simons testified that Mrs. Leslie made oral promise to bequeath to her \$50,000 in her will in return for her services as a nurse and companion. The will, however, left only \$10,000 to Mrs. Simons, the bulk of the estate valued at more than \$1,500,000 going to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, with the implied promise that during Harding's inauguration the money be used in the furtherance of the woman suffrage cause.

Four years ago Mrs. Simons sued the executors for \$40,000 and interest. In the ensuing litigation the case was taken to the United States supreme court which granted a mandamus writ compelling the lower court to grant Mrs. Simons a hearing before a jury.

During the hearing the court dismissed the complaint and the case was carried to the circuit court of appeals, a new trial was ordered, and Mrs. Simons was granted judgment. It was this decision that was today affirmed.

Witnesses testified that Mrs. Leslie had made many payments for services rendered with promises of legacies, which were not fulfilled.

Japanese Pleased With Conference

Honolulu, Jan. 20.—Prince Tokugawa, the Japanese arms delegate, said here that if the Washington conference had accomplished no more than the four year Pacific treaty it would have been no small achievement, but it did far more.

Cost of Living Declines Last Year

Washington, Jan. 20.—Figures on the cost of living in twenty-one cities, issued by the department of labor, showed declines from June 1920 to December 1921, ranging from 12.5 percent at Los Angeles to 21.6 percent at Cincinnati.

Armed For Liquor Bandits

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—Sawed off shot guns will be given prohibition agents in California under orders published by Tom Brown, assistant prohibition director. He said this was necessary to protect agents from armed bandits.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET BOOM

New York, Jan. 20.—The buying of so-called steel and iron shares on a scale without parallel since the war boom featured the stock market and the move was attended by rumors of a consolidation or merger.

Senate Holds Memorial Service

Columbia, Jan. 20.—The Joint Assembly today held memorial services to the late George S. Mower, member of the House from Newberry and speaker pro tem, one of the most prominent legislators of recent years. Numerous speeches in his honor were delivered. Matters of local importance with a few statewide measures were debated in both branches, and both adjourned this afternoon to meet again Monday night. The Senate had a long discussion of a bill to exempt Asheville county from the special two mill highway levy. The House had a long and futile debate of the bill against killing of foxes.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The determination to lay before the National Agricultural Conference next week "the thoroughly selfish and grasping attitude of many companies of different sorts which loan money on farm mortgages" was announced today by Secretary Wallace.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Senator Underwood said in the senate the Shantung question must and probably will be settled between China and Japan and cannot be taken up by the arms conference.

And resolutions have proved that the good die young.

Corporation License Bill

Ways and Means Committee Introduces Measure to Create New Source of Revenue

Columbia, Jan. 20.—The corporation license bill, the fifth of the new revenue producing bills making up the tax reform of the present legislature, was introduced today by the Ways and Means committee of the House of Representatives. The five revenue bills now on the calendar, which will provide state income in lieu of property taxes, are the gasoline tax bill, the income tax bill, the inheritance tax bill, the hydro-electric power tax bill and the corporation license bill. The corporation license bill provides a tax against corporations of three classes, domestic corporations, common carriers and foreign corporations. The tax against domestic corporations annually would be one mill upon each dollar paid to the capital stock of each corporation, to be paid before April 1 of each year.

The tax against foreign corporations would be one mill on each dollar of the value of the property of each corporation used within the thirty days after notice of assessment by the state tax commission the first part of each year. This tax would be in addition to the initial license fees paid by foreign corporations.

The tax against railway, street railway, express, navigation waterworks, power light, telephonic, telegraph and Pullman car companies would be three mills on the gross income for such corporations, to be paid before May 1 of each year. The bill provides a penalty of \$50 and \$10 for each additional day after date of payment that the tax runs overdue. The tax would not be assessed against insurance companies or associations.

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Former Emperor Given Warning

Berne, Jan. 20.—The French, British and Italian ambassadors here informed former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, that he will be deported to an island much more remote than Madeira, if there is any further attempt to regain the throne.

Closed Unions

The labor union was established in the first place to unite the men of a certain trade or craft for mutual help and support, both in the economic struggle and in the affairs of everyday life. That purpose is the justification of the union. Where it is still pursued the union is useful and wholesome; where it is forgotten it is a public nuisance.

The recent investigation into the conditions that prevail in the New York building trades has brought to light some sinister practices among the labor unions of that city. To the closed shop has been added the closed union. Those who are already enrolled keep the privileges and the profits for themselves. They refuse to admit outside workmen who desire to become union men, but grant "pernit cards" that authorize the outsider to ply his trade on paying so much a week—a sum that is much greater than the regular union dues.

It has been shown before the Lockwood committee that some unions in New York—the plasterers' union for example—do not admit anyone to membership after the age of nineteen, and that only a few are taken in even at that age. The hoisting engineers have not let anyone into their union for years. It is said that all the present members are more than fifty years of age. It was testified that through the sale of permit cards the electrical workers' union collects \$250,000 a year from workmen whom it will not admit to its ranks.

We hear much of the "privileged classes," and it is assumed by most of those who use the phrase that privilege exists only among the employers of labor. As the instances here cited prove, that is not true. The profiteer, the exploiter of his fellow men, is to be found in the labor union as well as in the employers' organization. Greed and injustice are sins to which human beings of all classes and all occupations are prone.

The natural results of the restrictions that the favored union members impose upon other workmen are a diminished supply of labor, a wasteful amount of construction. There is growing unemployment and real suffering among the workmen who are deliberately excluded from the union. The limited union means monopoly, and monopoly of the most grinding sort; the monopoly of the right to work and earn a living.

New York does not know how to deal with the evil situation. So far there has been no help from the employers of labor in the building trades. They are as hard at work profiteering as the labor unions are. Both factions openly defy the law. Not until public opinion in New York learns that some kinds of financial prosperity are not creditable but shameful will there be any permanent improvement.

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Pacific Treaty Not Completed

Washington Conference Continues to Make Motions Without Moving Rapidly

Washington, Jan. 19. (By the Associated Press.)—The five power treaty for limitation of naval armament has undergone one further change in the course of a final overhauling by experts, and it now is complete except for the article establishing a fortifications status on the Pacific. When a solution of the fortifications problem will be possible is regarded by some delegates as a dubious question, but in other quarters there still is hope that a quinary session to announce publicly conclusion of the treaty may be held by early next week.

By some delegations the proposal is put forward that the troublesome article be dropped from the treaty altogether, and either attached to the four power treaty already signed or embodied in a separate convention to be drawn later. Thus far, however, that suggestion has remained in an informal stage, and conference leaders are going ahead on the assumption that the provision will remain in the naval pact.

In the light of renewed instructions from Tokyo to the Japanese delegation of the naval drafting experts will meet again tomorrow to try to work out a new phrasing of the article. It was indicated tonight that the Japanese advice from home were not entirely conclusive, but hope was expressed in an early solution.

It was revealed today that in the final revision of other portions of the treaty, modifications had been agreed to in the limitations on aircraft carriers and on methods of scrapping, and that provision had been made which would require two years' notice from any power desiring to terminate the convention. The termination stipulation is applicable only after the initial 15 year period of the treaty's duration, and it is provided that should one signatory desire to terminate the treaty after that period, it will automatically become inoperative as among the others.

Other sections of the text remain virtually unchanged, the principal provisions for limiting capital ship strength and the size and armament of individual vessels being incorporated in their original form. The regulations for governing use of submarines, the prohibition against poison gas and the airplane resolution are not included, but will be embodied in a separate treaty.

In the section dealing with airplane carriers, the total tonnage limitations agreed to by the five powers are retained in the final draft, but the proposal to limit individual carriers to 27,000 tons each is modified so as to permit each signatory to construct two of 33,000 tons each. It is provided specifically that these may be obtained by conversion of battleships now under construction but which would otherwise go to the scrap heap.

In addition, France and Italy each will be permitted to retain two of the capital ships listed for scrapping in 1921 for conversion into training ships. For the same purpose the United States, Great Britain and Japan each is to be permitted to retain one prescribed capital ship but in all cases measures are provided to prevent the vessels so retained from becoming again active fighting units.

Legislative News From Columbia

Columbia, Jan. 20.—The senate Friday morning passed a concurrent resolution asking congress to pass a resolution or act to allow the farmers of the cotton growing states to purchase "boll weevil poison" at cost. The preamble of the resolution set forth the profit and value of the poison and that it is understood that the farmers are being charged exorbitant prices for the poison now.

An invitation to attend a banquet to be held at the Jefferson Hotel next Tuesday night under the auspices of the South Carolina Good Roads Association brought forth objection from Senator Wightman, who thought it would interfere with the work of the senate to accept the invitation. However, the invitation was accepted "with thanks," the Saluda senator voting against the acceptance.

An unfavorable committee report was received on the bill providing for insurance on school buildings. The life of the bill, however, was saved when the senate granted permission for the bill to go on the calendar. The adoption of the unfavorable report would have killed the bill.

Taking Trouble Easy. Paris, Dec. 26.—A native nurse in the employ of the American Red Cross at Goldinger, Latvia, lost ten sons in the war, her husband was shot by the Bolsheviks and her three daughters died last year.

Still she goes about her work with a smile. "Nichevo" is her consolation, which means among a million other things, "it can't be helped."

It seems clear enough now that submarines will not again be used against merchant ships until the next war.

Nothing so keenly delights a husband as to have his wife express the fear that he is working himself to death.

Another difference between hog and pork is that pork never grabs the end seat.

"Rural postoffice claimants stack arms" says a headline. Probably a 1498 stack.

Trying to put a peace pact through the senate is one way to bring trouble.