

State Highway Engineer Resigns

Letter to MacDonal Causes Action. Member of Commission Says "It Savors of Making a Goat Out of Mr. Moorefield."

Columbia, Feb. 7.—Charles H. Moorefield, state highway engineer, has placed in the hands of the chairman of the state highway commission, R. Goodwyn Rhett, his resignation, effective at the pleasure of the commission. It was understood last night that unless a special meeting of the state highway commission is called previously, Mr. Moorefield's resignation will be acted upon at the regular meeting, which will be held a week from today.

Mr. Moorefield's action grows out of the construction put upon a letter written by him to Thomas H. MacDonal, chief of the federal bureau of public roads, a copy of which was submitted to members of the way and means committee of the house last week, when highway matters were under consideration before that committee.

Certain leaders in the general assembly have insisted that such a letter was an indiscretion on the part of Mr. Moorefield. In tendering his resignation to Mr. Rhett, chairman of the highway commission, Mr. Moorefield expressed his willingness to retire if his elimination would harmonize elements that have been opposing the highway department and its program. It is understood that certain leaders in the house and the senate have assured Governor Cooper that Mr. Moorefield's retirement would eliminate the fight on the highway department.

Charles O. Hearon of Spartanburg, member of the state highway commission, who was in Columbia yesterday, expressed surprise at the firm fight on the state highway department had taken in the demand for the resignation of Mr. Moorefield, state highway engineer. It is possible, he said, that Mr. Moorefield's letter might have been an indiscretion, but in no way indicated disloyalty or lack of interest in the development of highways in South Carolina. Mr. Hearon suggested that the legislature should have legislated the whole commission out of office rather than pick out the engineer. That sort of thing, he said, would not build or maintain any system of state highways.

It has been in the state highway commission, he said, "since its beginning and no agency in the state up to this time has been freer of politics or accomplished more in a constructive way with less encouragement. This turn of distress, because in my judgment it savors of making a goat out of Mr. Moorefield."

Following is the letter that Mr. Moorefield wrote to Mr. MacDonal, which is the basis for the demand for his removal: "I enclose herewith a copy of a bill which has just been introduced in the legislature by E. T. Hughes for the purpose of reorganizing the highway department. Mr. Hughes, whom you will remember in connection with the Poe Deen Bridge matter, is giving support for this measure not only on the grounds that it will save the state considerable money, but that it will satisfy all conditions of the federal aid law. In reading the bill it strikes me that it may fail to make it possible for the department of agriculture to continue cooperation with this state and if this is the case, I should like of course very much to get the information before the legislature in convincing form. A telegram from either yourself or the secretary of agriculture stating that it would not be possible for you to cooperate under a measure of that kind, in case that would be the fact, could be used very effectively in combating Mr. Hughes' attack. The attack on the highway department has been very skillfully organized and lashed just at the time our friends in the legislature were finishing a movement for extending the work of the highway department and I understand it is likely to become law unless it is shown to be inadequate for meeting the federal aid requirements. The bill was kept a secret until introduced and it has been advanced on the calendar very rapidly so that it will come up as a special order for next Tuesday and it is likely to pass the house at that time, if at all. I hope, therefore, you will be able to give this letter immediate consideration and if you feel warranted in writing the governor, or having the secretary of agriculture write him, that it will be done not later than Tuesday morning. If you could also express in the telegram a willingness to cooperate with the legislature in framing a law, I think that would be highly desirable."

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—The government today completed the purchase of two hundred acres of land four miles from Livermore, near here, and will construct a two million dollar hospital for the treatment of tubercular ex-service men, it was announced here.

Marriage License Record.

A marriage license has been issued to Mr. James W. Weeks and Miss Margie L. Barwick, both of Pinewood. When a man killed himself in the old days, the first thought was to find the woman. Now the first thought is to find the bank directors.

Hospital For Ex-Service Men

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London Money Higher

New York, Feb. 6.—Exchange on London today continued its persistent rise, rallying after the close of the stock market to \$4.23 3/8 for demand bills. The previous high quotation of the past two and a half years was \$4.22 1/2, made last week.

Coronation of Pope February 12

Rome, Feb. 7.—The Vatican is resuming its usual brilliancy in preparation for the coronation of the new pope on February 12th.

Many Problems Unsettled

Washington Arms Conference Only Touched Upon World Issues

Washington, Feb. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—When the Washington conference went out of existence today it left a dozen legacies in the form of commissions and other international bodies which again will bring the representatives of the powers together to discuss world problems. Besides many general agreements to consult among themselves when troublesome questions arise, the governments represented here authorized specifically, among other things, a five power conference eight years hence to again discuss naval armament, a five power commission to review the rules of warfare, a "special conference" and a separate "revision commission" to regulate the Chinese tariff, a board of reference for questions in the Far East and an international commission to inquire into extra territorial rights in China.

Only two duties are bequeathed to the secretary general of the expiring conference and it is the expectation of officials that the secretary general's office will wind up these tasks as finally close its doors in the very near future. It was merely to compile and have printed the corrected minutes of the plenary sessions and committee meetings and to act as a clearing house through which the various nations will inform each other fully as to their existing commitments affecting China. This information is to be filed with the secretary general for transmission to all conference members "at the earliest convenience" and similar commitments entered into in future are to be dealt with by direct communication between the various foreign offices.

The provision for another armament conference is embodied in the five power naval treaty signed today. It sets forth that "in view of possible technical and scientific developments the United States shall arrange for a conference of all the contracting powers which shall convene as soon as possible after the expiration of eight years from the coming into force of the present treaty to consider what changes, if any, may be necessary to meet such developments."

In addition it is provided that in case one of the five signatories becomes involved in war, the others shall "consult" and all five shall "meet in conference" again when the war is over. A conference also is to be held if any development seems to materially affect the "requirements of national security" of any power in a manner to involve treaty provisions and if any signatory desires to terminate the treaty after its initial 15 year term "all the contracting powers shall meet in conference."

The rules of warfare commission authorized under a separate resolution is to be composed of two representatives of each of the five major powers. The other governments are to notify the United States of their selection of delegates within three months and the American government is to fix the time and place of meeting. The commission is to inquire and "report" whether present international law fully covers new weapons of warfare and what changes, if any, are necessary.

Suicide in Barnwell

Albert E. Hartin Fires Bullet Into Temple—No Cause Given For Act

Barnwell, Feb. 6.—Albert E. Hartin, a local garage owner, took his life about 7:30 o'clock tonight by firing a bullet from a .38 caliber revolver into his head while lying on the bed at his home here. No reason can be given for the rash act as he appeared in his usual good health during the day. The members of the family were downstairs when the fatal shot was fired and the frantic cries of his wife brought neighbors quickly to the house. The first to arrive found him breathing his last with the pistol clamped in his right hand. The bullet entered the right temple, passing entire, through his head. Mr. Hartin is survived by his wife and three little sons of Barnwell, his parents, who live in Fairfield county, and several brothers and sisters. He was about 32 years of age. He came to Barnwell a number of years ago from Savannah and during the time that he had lived here made scores of friends. No funeral arrangements had been announced tonight.

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Bank Swindler Granted Bail

Sam H. Padgett Released at Aiken on \$1,500 Surety Bond

Aiken, Feb. 6.—Sam H. Padgett, who has been held in Aiken county jail, charged with conspiracy in connection with the swindle of three Aiken banks last month, gave bond today in the sum of \$1,500 for his appearance before the grand jury, but was immediately re-arrested by Sheriff Howard on a warrant from Griffin, Ga. He is being held for the Georgia authorities, being wanted there on a similar charge. Westbury and Lyles, the two men arrested with Padgett at an Augusta hotel several weeks ago, have not given bond. Padgett furnished a surety bond. His attorney intimates that he will not return to Georgia without requisition papers.

Cotton Marketing Association.

Columbia, Feb. 7.—Saturday proved to be the banner day up to this time in the cooperative marketing of cotton campaign. Contracts representing 5436 bales having been received at the headquarters of the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative association in this city. Contracts representing 4,888 bales came from Darlington county, 420 bales from Lee county and 128 bales from Oconee county. Darlington county has now signed up more than 15,000 bales and B. D. Dargan, county director and A. H. Ward, county agent, predict that 25,000 bales will be signed up by the close of the campaign. The 4,888 bales received yesterday represent the efforts of last Tuesday, which was observed as "sign up day," when 20 automobiles filled with progressive farmers toured the county visiting farmers who had not signed.

"South Carolina seems to be aflame with enthusiasm for cooperative marketing of cotton," said Harry G. Kammer, president of the association, yesterday, "and the reports which are coming in from over the state by every mail tell of great interest everywhere in the movement and of the eagerness of growers to sign the contract. It simply is a question with us now of getting commitments to get the contracts signed. It is a big job but we are making headway and every grower in the state will be given an opportunity before May 1, the date of the close of the campaign, to sign the contracts. I make this statement in answer to numerous inquiries from farmers over the state as to when the campaign will be launched in their particular vicinity, some expressing impatience at the delay."

G. B. Briggs, county agent in Oconee county, in forwarding six additional contracts from his county yesterday wrote that in the county the growers are working for a 100 per cent sign up. He said the enthusiasm was fast spreading in that county. R. C. Hamer, chairman of the campaign committee, returned yesterday from Williston and Denmark, where he spoke on Friday. He reported splendid meetings at both places and said the plan was received enthusiastically at both points. He thinks Bamberg and Barnwell counties will both reach their quotas easily. A meeting of the organization committee of the association has been called for Friday, February 16, at noon.

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Severe Storm Off Cape Hatteras

Washington, Feb. 7.—Warning of a storm of "marked intensity" centered near Cape Hatteras, was issued early today by the weather bureau, which said the storm would move rapidly northward during the next twenty-four hours, attended by storm, northeast, north shifting to northeast winds and gales.

The hair is always exquisitely dressed and her shoes in perfect shape. No more in the way of dress is required of any woman. —London Daily Mirror. Britain's baby climate. —Syracuse Herald.

Charges Against Confidence Men

Many Wealthy Florida Visitors Prepare to Testify

Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Feb. 6.—A section of Florida's wealthy winter colony extending from Palm Beach to Miami was largely represented here today in the legal proceedings incident to the preliminary hearing of twelve alleged confidence men arrested Friday when their establishment was raided. The hearing itself was postponed until tomorrow at the request of State Attorney Coleman and the day's developments consisted largely of the taking of depositions from reputed victims and the arrival of new accusers. Approximately 200 persons crowded the court room in expectation of the preliminary hearing, the majority of them for the purpose of relating their treatment at the hands of the alleged band, whose operations are said to have totalled several hundred thousand dollars. In addition, postal inspectors were on the scene to investigate any possible criminality in the use of the mails. Gaston E. Bilqueze representative of the Fidelity and Trust company, of Maryland, arrived today to identify several of the men as having skipped bonds made for them in Jacksonville two months ago. A recent addition to the array of accusers was John C. Wittauer, 697 Baldwin avenue, Detroit, who deposed that he had narrowly escaped being fleeced of \$2,000 at Havana, January 17, by members of the band. B. F. Otts of Pittsburg, president of the Harmony Creamery Company of that city, identified one of the band today, C. Watson, as the man who attempted to defraud him of \$30,000 in New Jersey in 1920.

Facing a Crisis

Melver Williamson Discusses Conditions in the South

To the Editor of The News and Courier: Not since the slave was freed and enfranchised has the south faced a crisis so grave as the crisis which she faces today. It is not what the boll weevil has done or will do to cotton, for if cotton has ever been a blessing to the south, where now are the fruits? Less than two years ago the whole south from Texas to Virginia was selling cotton for over ten cents. For well over a year we have made painful search for this boasted prosperity. Without cotton it would have been impossible for the cause of slavery to have fastened itself upon the south. And but for slavery, it is inconceivable that this wonderful south could today be the poorest part of our nation. Yet when the boll weevil strikes down our vanished idol, we feel that the world's turned upside down. From generation to generation cotton has been our sole reliance, its production our chief concern. We have learned no other agriculture; therefore, the scrapping of this knowledge plus our much beloved credit system, is to us a greater evil than the scrapping of all the navies of all the world. Against our will we have been torn loose from our ancient anchorage and have had to feel our way to a new way of life. We are no longer to be judged by the past. Added to all of this, the great debt which cotton has devised to us with her love and devotion is surely sufficient to create an awful vacancy. Just here is the danger point, that we lost heart, give up and move to town. It is not so much what the boll weevil does to cotton, as what we shall permit him to do to us. That five-boll weevil has proved a blessing to every section as well as to every farmer that has fought him with intelligence is a fact well established, as also is the fact that the idle and thriftless farmer will surely be weeded out. The one thing certain is that the remedy lies in our own hands, and that no one else is going to get us out of this trouble. And that to the farmer who fights with industry, intelligence and courage will come success according to his deeds. Neither should our apprehension over the boll weevil cause us to overlook the fact that a general readjustment necessarily follows all great calamities before normal business can resume, and that until normal business does resume, we can certainly make no advance. Now, the high prices which we have had here in a part of the war, we saw them in the Civil War, nor did we see them again for fifty years. The farmer has been resumed all the time, he is now thoroughly deflated. The farmer will get what outside relief he does get from this deflation in the prices of the things he has to buy and freights that he has to bear. For it does not seem that the world is in a condition to give us hope of increase in the consumer's price of our produce. That Europe is not able to supply her needs, much less her wants, is evident when we realize that half of her wealth has been wiped out of existence as completely as a ship that is burnt in mid-ocean; that 10,000,000 of her ablest producers have been slain in battle; that 10,000,000 more of the wounded are left a further burden upon her poverty; that the immense wealth she has accumulated since the wars of Napoleon is absolutely destroyed. For when property is burnt up or blown up or shot up it is forever lost and the world is just that much poorer until it is replaced by actual labor and paved by economy. In order that we may realize the vastness of this property which has been accumulating for 100 years, and the disaster which its sudden destruction must bring, we mention that outside of her fabulous preparation, her economic and human loss plus the indemnity which she must yet pay, that Germany (8500) dollars for every one of her 60,000,000 people, while we spent \$350 per capita, \$1,750 for each family, both black and white, \$620,000,000 for South Carolina, which is more than her entire state taxes since Columbus discovered America. Therefore, we must not look for relief from a return of the prosperity which we have had. For a large part of this we got from Europe. Entirely losing sight of the fact that those who have become our allies, were our fighting men and those contemplating going into the dairy and beef cattle industry linked themselves together to borrow money up to seventy per cent of the value of the livestock purchased. But unless it is shown that the farmers are interested, and those who want to borrow money will come to the front nothing can be accomplished. The dairy cow is considered a big possibility in renewed prosperity—but many men are unable to borrow money from the banks. Now is the time to treat trade or travel if you want to get some of Uncle Sam's money to invest in livestock. If you wait too long other counties and other states will have the money.

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PHILIPPINE WAR IMPLEMENTS

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 4.—Gen. John J. Pershing has augmented his contribution of Philippine birdskins presented to the state museum of the University of Nebraska several years ago, by a collection of Philippine war implements, accumulated by the general during his various army maneuvers in the islands. The first shipment of the collection has been received and the major portion, which is stored in Washington, will be forwarded later. General Pershing attached big compliments with the collection when they were presented. Included among those pieces already received and described by the museum custodian as of moral value, are: Three long-shafted and ornamented spears, made and used by the Moros of the southern Philippine islands. A large solid brass helmet imitation of the Moros in imitation of the style of the Spanish of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. A rare and valuable heavy cast helmet of unusual size, weight and design, also likened after the Spanish. A coat of mail of heavy brass links and plates, in thick cast brass; each plate being inlaid with copper in various designs. A set of ten large cast brass gongs, turned and set together to make a musical instrument akin to the tubaphone. Two richly ornamented cast brass anklets, or native canon. They are five to six feet long, weigh 150 to 200 pounds each, have a bore of about one inch and throw a one-inch projectile. Sets of dagger kris, straight and serpentine kris, broadbladed barongs used by Moro tribes, broadswords and similar weapons. Some of the swords are elaborately wrought with heavy blades of carved ivory, trimmed, wound and inlaid with silver. The blades in some instances are inlaid with metal and etched in intricate designs. "Where," demands a corn-belt orator, "do we find most of the hogs?" Speaking off-hand, we should say on the end seat.

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PHILIPPINE WAR IMPLEMENTS

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 4.—Gen. John J. Pershing has augmented his contribution of Philippine birdskins presented to the state museum of the University of Nebraska several years ago, by a collection of Philippine war implements, accumulated by the general during his various army maneuvers in the islands. The first shipment of the collection has been received and the major portion, which is stored in Washington, will be forwarded later. General Pershing attached big compliments with the collection when they were presented. Included among those pieces already received and described by the museum custodian as of moral value, are: Three long-shafted and ornamented spears, made and used by the Moros of the southern Philippine islands. A large solid brass helmet imitation of the Moros in imitation of the style of the Spanish of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. A rare and valuable heavy cast helmet of unusual size, weight and design, also likened after the Spanish. A coat of mail of heavy brass links and plates, in thick cast brass; each plate being inlaid with copper in various designs. A set of ten large cast brass gongs, turned and set together to make a musical instrument akin to the tubaphone. Two richly ornamented cast brass anklets, or native canon. They are five to six feet long, weigh 150 to 200 pounds each, have a bore of about one inch and throw a one-inch projectile. Sets of dagger kris, straight and serpentine kris, broadbladed barongs used by Moro tribes, broadswords and similar weapons. Some of the swords are elaborately wrought with heavy blades of carved ivory, trimmed, wound and inlaid with silver. The blades in some instances are inlaid with metal and etched in intricate designs. "Where," demands a corn-belt orator, "do we find most of the hogs?" Speaking off-hand, we should say on the end seat.

Severe Storm Off Cape Hatteras

Washington, Feb. 7.—Warning of a storm of "marked intensity" centered near Cape Hatteras, was issued early today by the weather bureau, which said the storm would move rapidly northward during the next twenty-four hours, attended by storm, northeast, north shifting to northeast winds and gales.

Charges Against Confidence Men

Many Wealthy Florida Visitors Prepare to Testify

Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Feb. 6.—A section of Florida's wealthy winter colony extending from Palm Beach to Miami was largely represented here today in the legal proceedings incident to the preliminary hearing of twelve alleged confidence men arrested Friday when their establishment was raided. The hearing itself was postponed until tomorrow at the request of State Attorney Coleman and the day's developments consisted largely of the taking of depositions from reputed victims and the arrival of new accusers. Approximately 200 persons crowded the court room in expectation of the preliminary hearing, the majority of them for the purpose of relating their treatment at the hands of the alleged band, whose operations are said to have totalled several hundred thousand dollars. In addition, postal inspectors were on the scene to investigate any possible criminality in the use of the mails. Gaston E. Bilqueze representative of the Fidelity and Trust company, of Maryland, arrived today to identify several of the men as having skipped bonds made for them in Jacksonville two months ago. A recent addition to the array of accusers was John C. Wittauer, 697 Baldwin avenue, Detroit, who deposed that he had narrowly escaped being fleeced of \$2,000 at Havana, January 17, by members of the band. B. F. Otts of Pittsburg, president of the Harmony Creamery Company of that city, identified one of the band today, C. Watson, as the man who attempted to defraud him of \$30,000 in New Jersey in 1920.

Facing a Crisis

Melver Williamson Discusses Conditions in the South

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