

The Watchman and Southron

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COLLEGE ARISTOCRACY

Rather unexpected in this age of human equality, is the arraignment of democracy by President Cutten of Colgate University. "Manhood suffrage," he laments, "has been our greatest failure, and now we double it by granting universal suffrage."

He seems to think that "the people" cannot rule themselves. He suggests, as his ideal system, government by an intellectual aristocracy, "an intelligentsia which, while it might be found elsewhere, is sure to be found in the colleges."

Most Americans will not agree with President Cutten that manhood suffrage has been a failure in this country. The general impression is that we have got along pretty well with it—better, in fact, than any of the European or Asiatic nations have got along with aristocratic government.

Few will question that college education is an excellent thing, yet the influence of the colleges on government is not great, because college men seem to choose their parties and cast their ballots pretty much as do "hoi polloi."

Their superior education enables them to assert their preference or defend their prejudices more skillfully, but their practical conclusions are about the same. It is questionable whether the decision of the college-trained population regarding any great public issue has ever been much sounder than the decision of the crowd.

SURPLUSES AND DIVIDENDS

According to Wall Street authority, there is an interesting reason back of the stock dividend declared by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and anticipated dividends in many other corporations.

An oil specialist explains that Congress has to find some new way of raising revenue and is likely to try taxing the surplus of corporations. It happens that a great many corporations have large surpluses held against a rainy day. It happens also that the Supreme Court has held that stock dividends are not taxable. Wherefore there is going to be a new crop of stock dividends which may rival the bumper crop of a couple of years ago.

THE ARMED DISARMERS

Americans were rather inclined to take the disarmament conference in Washington as a final affair. That is, many of them believed that when the disarmament treaties were adopted at the conference, disarmament among the powers was assured, and there remained only the routine matter of scrapping old ships and cutting down orders for new ones, of dismissing fighting men and beginning to save money and be comfortable. France, however, never ratified

the treaties. At the present time she has a standing army of 684,000 men, larger than before the war. She seems to have no present inclination to reduce her forces either by land or by sea. There is no military menace to America from France's military power. War with France is inconceivable. But there is a decided financial disadvantage in it. France owes this country a great many millions of dollars. She shows no sign either of willingness or of ability to repay that money. As long as she maintains this vast army she cannot pay. Men in barracks are not producing anything for their families or their country, yet they have to be fed and paid. France's unwillingness to disarm, after her recent terrible experience, and while Europe is still unstable, may be understandable to a certain extent. But she does not seem to realize that by her refusal to make even a start at disarming she is herself contributing to the general instability.

England is able to pay the interest on her loans to this country. It is quite likely that France, if she were to cut her naval and land forces, would soon be able to do as well. The French are thrifty and hardworking. But as long as they permit their lives to be cramped by fear they cannot go forward. France sets an important example to other nations. If she can screw up courage enough to make the cut, others will undoubtedly follow, and all Europe will soon be on a more comfortable and hopeful basis.

THE CHILD'S FOOD The New York Nutrition Council has prepared a schedule of 14 points in the proper feeding of children which are worth cutting out and hanging in the kitchen. Summed up briefly, they express the needs of each child as follows: 1. Fresh, clean, whole milk should be the basis of daily diet. A well child needs at least a pint, an undernourished child must have a quart.

2. At least two vegetables a day, only one being potatoes, leaf vegetables at least three times a week. 3. Fruit every day, or a third vegetable. Dried fruits are valuable. 4. Meat only once a day. 5. Cereals daily, served with milk. 6. About three-quarters of a pound of fat per week, and not more than a pound of sugar. 7. No tea, coffee, alcoholic drinks or fried foods except bacon. 8. Plenty of water between meals and a little with meals. 9. Good hot breakfast every morning, or no school. 10. Good hot luncheon, with soup, cocoa or hot vegetable dish. 11. Between-meal lunches only when meals are five or six hours apart. 12. No candy or other sweets before meals; a little after an occasional meal. 13. Plenty of bulky and vegetable food, such as whole wheat, fruits and fresh vegetables. These take the place of medicine. 14. Restful and cheerful meal-time.

BRAINS

Whether one was an idiot, a genius or a person of average intellect cannot be told from the appearance of his brain after he is dead. Neither the size of the brain nor the extent and thickness of the gray matter nor the fineness of the convolutions is a guide. Dr. Louis Casamajor, professor of Neurology at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, is authority for that statement in the current American.

There is a great deal still to be learned about physical brains. They cannot be studied during the lifetime of the possessor. But one of the things known is that potential intelligence depends on the number and kind of nerve cells in the brain. The baby is not fully equipped with these. They grow in number until he is about two years old. From then on no new cells are developed. All the potentialities of the man are therefore contained in the small child. This does not mean that people have no choice as to their intelligence and development. One thing of which those who have made brain research their lifework are most sure is that most people do not begin to exhaust the possibilities of their brains. There are millions and millions of undeveloped cells left in the brain at the end of life. "The world is full of men and women whose brains are practically idle," says Dr. Casamajor. "Millions of twelve-cylinder brains are hitting on only one cylinder. "Good mental habits can be formed as well as bad ones. To increase your intelligence you must do directive thinking. That is, you must have a purpose in your thought. When you read, you must use your brain to draw your own conclusions from your reading, and must then form decisions or perform actions based on those conclusions. The body as a whole must be kept well, if the brain is to function properly, because the brain is only a part of the whole system. But neither size nor pattern differentiates the ordinary brain from Lincoln's or Michelangelo's. The ordinary man cannot lack of success to lack of brain power. The chances are he has six or seven million idle brain cells lying around idle in his cerebral cupboard. All he has to do is to use them.

PAROLE CASE TO COURTS

Authority of Governor to Revoke Parole to Be Decided Columbia, Oct. 26.—Governor Harvey is leaving the Reed Shaw case, one of the most unique of recent years, to the courts for a determination of whether he is right in ordering Shaw rearrested, because of his violation of his "good behavior" condition of his parole, or whether Judge Price is right in ordering Shaw released. The governor stated today that he did not care to make any statement until the appeal, prepared by Solicitor Harris, of Anderson, at the governor's request, is decided by the court. However, the governor did express great surprise at the order of the circuit judge, and he does not propose to let the matter rest until the state's highest tribunal has passed final judgment.

The governor contends that revocation of the parole is in his hands; the governor having fixed the conditions of the parole. As chief law enforcement officer he contends that he has a right to order a man arrested for violations of the parole condition of "good behavior." Shaw was paroled by a former governor, Governor Cooper, "during good behavior." Shaw was rearrested on orders of Governor Harvey when the governor was advised that Shaw was violating the laws. Habeas Corpus proceedings stopped the transfer of Shaw from Anderson to the penitentiary and Shaw was released by Judge Price. The outcome of the battle between the two branches of government, the executive and the judicial, is awaited with interest throughout the state. Governor Harvey stated that if this situation stands, it means there's something wrong with the criminal laws.

COUNTY AUDITORS MEET

R. A. Ellison, of Greenwood, is President Columbia, Oct. 26.—With the election of R. A. Ellison, of Greenwood, president, and H. F. Jackson of Columbia, secretary and treasurer, the South Carolina Association of Auditors and Treasurers closed its two-day meeting here this morning, after hearing a discussion of taxation problems by W. C. Query, chairman of the State Tax Commission. Mr. Ellison is treasurer of Greenwood county. Mr. Jackson is pension clerk in the office of the Comptroller General. Vice presidents were elected as follows: Walter E. Duncan, Comptroller of South Carolina; S. T. Carter, State Treasurer; R. L. Osborne, Wilbur V. Southernland, former Comptroller General; R. G. Miller, Spartanburg county treasurer, was made chairman of the executive committee.

CANADIAN BOAT WINS

Schooner Blue Nose Beats the Henry Ford Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 26.—(By the Associated Press.)—The schooner Blue Nose of Canada is again champion of the international fishing fleet. Capt. Angus Walters and his fellow Lunenburgers today scored a second success against the Henry Ford, American challenger, and Capt. Clayton Morrissy and his crew of Gloucester men. The margin was seven minutes, 51 seconds, about the same as the Blue Nose lost of yesterday. Although the Gloucester boat won two races, the first was declared unofficial. Capt. Morrissy took little part in today's activities because of illness. Capt. Al Malloch, one of Gloucester's hardest drivers had the wheel much of the time.

COLORED CHURCHMEN'S COUNCIL

Thirteenth Annual Council of Colored Churchmen of Diocese of South Carolina

The thirteenth annual council of the Colored Churchmen of the Diocese of South Carolina will meet with the Church of the Good Shepherd, this city, Thursday and Friday, November 2nd and 3rd. Bishop W. A. Guerry, Bishop Finley and Bishop Suffragan, Rt. Rev. H. B. Delany, of North Carolina will attend the council, as well as all the colored clergy of the Episcopal church of South Carolina, and lay delegates from all the colored Episcopal churches of the state. This will be the last council that will include all churches of the state, as the division of the diocese will be effective after this meeting. Rev. J. Clyde Perry, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd extends a cordial invitation to the public generally to attend all or any of the sessions of the council. The following is the program: Wednesday, November 1st. 8:30 p. m.—Meeting of the Executive Committee. Thursday, November 2nd. 10:30 a. m.—Address and Celebration of the Holy Communion by the Rt. Rev. Wm. A. Guerry, Bishop of S. C. Offering devoted to Council Expenses. 11:45 a. m.—(a)—Organization of the Council and appointment of committees. (b)—Report of the Rt. Rev. H. B. Delany, Bishop Suffragan of North Carolina. (c)—Report of the Treasurer of the Council and the Treasurer of the Church Pension Fund and the Credentialed Committee. 1:15 p. m.—Recess. 3 p. m.—(a)—Welcome address by the Rev. J. Clyde Perry and response by the Bishop of the Diocese. (b)—Greetings from the Rev. J. B. Walker. (c)—Reports of committees and other business. 4 p. m.—(a)—Archdeacon Baskerville's report. (b)—Business session. 5 p. m.—Special order, "The Church and the Social Problem" Leader, the Rev. N. Perry, Followed, the Rev. C. A. Harrison. 5:45 p. m.—Greetings from our New Congregation by the Rev. Wm. M. Morgan. 8:00 p. m.—Evening prayer by the Rev. J. Thomas, the Rev. Geo. F. Howell. Sermon by the Rev. C. A. Harrison. Friday, November 3rd. 8:30 a. m.—Corporate Communion, Woman's Auxiliary Celebrant. The Archdeacon, assisted by the Rev. J. Clyde Perry. Offering devoted to the Woman's Auxiliary. 9:30 a. m.—Business Session of the Council. 10 a. m.—(a)—"What should be the qualification of a Church School Teacher?" Leader, the Rev. St. J. A. Simpkins. Followers, the Rev. J. J. Thomas and Mr. Wm. L. Zytat. General discussion. 11:00 a. m.—The Necessity of Missionary Giving. Leader, the Rev. J. B. Elliott. Followers, Messrs. B. B. Martin and J. E. Storrs. General Discussion. 12 m.—(a)—"How shall the Church meet the Problem of Illiteracy?" Leader, the Rev. J. Clyde Perry. Followers, Rev. Geo. E. Howell and Dr. C. W. Birnie. 1:00 p. m.—Miscellaneous Business. 1:15 p. m.—Recess. 3 p. m.—Public meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary. Offering devoted to the Woman's Auxiliary. 5:30 p. m.—Final Business Session of the Council. 8:00 p. m.—Special meeting at Mt. Pisgah Church. (a)—Creed and Prayers by Bishop Delany. (b)—"The Church's Opportunity in the Community." the Rev. J. L. Benbow, Pastor of Mt. Pisgah church. (c)—"Good Health as a Racial Asset," Dr. Wm. Francis Holmes. Remarks and benediction by Bishop Guerry. Offering devoted to the Archdeacon's Fund. (a) Mrs. Wm. P. Cornell and Mrs. Thomas H. Hazelhurst have been invited to speak to the Woman's Auxiliary.

THREE HOUSES BURNED Hot Fire Saturday Night on East Hauser Street The fire department was called out Saturday night about 8 o'clock by an alarm from the box at the corner of Magnolia and Kendrick street. The fire being located on the extreme end of Hauser street, just across the street from the Williams Veneer plant. A small store owned and occupied by W. J. Nelson, the furniture repairer, and two frame houses were destroyed, all three buildings being in flames when the fire trucks arrived on the scene. The fire had to stretch long lines of hose and in stretching the second line they were seriously interfered with by trees leading to the fire being almost completely blocked by automobiles that sight-seers had parked in the streets without regard to the convenience of the firemen. Notwithstanding this handicap the fire department did good work and kept the fire from spreading beyond the three buildings, which were too far gone to be saved when they arrived. We heard a football quarterback telephoning and he scared central calling the signals. An excellent cure for insomnia is found by getting a parrot that will say "Get up. Get up."

ALL RAILROADS WOULD BE BANKRUPTED

If Demands For Increased Wages Should Be Granted Railroads Would Have Deficit of \$2,241,639,548 Chicago, Oct. 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—Attacking the theory of "the living wage" as a basis for determining wages of railroad workers, the public and railroad groups of the railroad labor board in an opinion made public tonight declared such a course, "if carried to its legitimate conclusion would wreck every railroad in the United States, and if extended to other industries would carry them into communistic ruin."

The opinion in the form of a rejoinder to a dissenting opinion filed by A. O. Wharton, labor member in the recent decision increasing the pay of maintenance of way employees two cents an hour, declared if employees were granted a 72 to 76 cents minimum wage for common labor with corresponding differential for other classes, an increase of 125.7 per cent in the nation's railroad wage bill would be necessary. This, the opinion said, would add \$3,122,952,387 to the annual payroll, bringing it to \$5,539,465,993, which would mean it added an annual deficit to the carriers of \$2,241,639,518. Even if the 48 cents minimum wage requested by maintenance of way men were granted and corresponding differentials were made for other classes of employees, the opinion said, an increase of 50.45 per cent in wages would be necessary, adding \$1,249,930,994 to the annual wage bill of the roads, bringing it up to \$3,725,884,540, thus forcing the railroads to face an additional deficit of \$378,078,129. The phrase "living wage" was termed in the opinion as a bit of "misleading phraseology," well calculated to deceive the unthinking. "If the contentions were that the board should establish a 'living wage,' the majority would readily agree to the proposition," the opinion said, "and a matter of fact the board has granted a living wage in all others, but the abstract, elusive thing called 'the living wage' confessedly based upon a makeshift and guess, can not receive the sanction of this board, because it would be utterly impractical and would not be just and reasonable as the law demands."

Mr. Wharton's dissenting opinion and the supporting opinion in reply are attached to the formal decision increasing the pay of maintenance of way employees two cents an hour, establishing a minimum ranging from 25 to 37 cents. The United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Railway Shop laborers, held a strike order affecting 400,000 men in abeyance last July after the board had reduced wages pending a request for an increase based on the contention that the costs of living had advanced and wages in other industries had been raised. When the case came up maintenance of way officials asked the board to subscribe to the principle of the "living wage" based on a budget of what was required for an average family of five persons to live in health and reasonable comfort. A majority of the board refused to subscribe to this principle, asserting that the transportation act called for establishing a just and reasonable wage and that a just and reasonable wage was in effect a living wage. The maintenance of way organization asked the board to establish minimum rates of pay of 48 cents an hour to replace rates then in effect ranging from 23 to 35 cents. After a deadlock of several days the board made public its decision to increase rates of pay two cents an hour and adding about \$20,000,000 to the railroad payroll. The decision asserted that the increase raise was due mostly to the fact that higher rates of wages were being paid for the same classes of work in other industries and that there had been no appreciable increase in the cost of living. Mr. Wharton in his dissenting opinion maintained that the "fundamental error" of the decision rested on failure to inquire into "the adequacy of rates of pay established for section men and unskilled laborers." He asserted that rates of pay in other industries of similar character should be made a secondary consideration and that the prime factor to be considered was whether the rates fixed were just and reasonable, which, he said, meant an adequate and living wage under the transportation act. He maintained that the law of supply and demand which operated in private industries to fix the price of labor should not be taken as a basis by the labor board. If that should be continued, should what should be a just and living wage by computing a family budget containing the expenses of an average family. He maintained that the living wage principle was practical, asserting that added labor costs should be absorbed in large part by increased efficiency of the men by managerial ability. Pointing out that Mr. Wharton would ignore the provision of the transportation act, directing the labor board to consider wages paid in other industries of a similar nature in fixing wages, the supporting opinion declared that those responsible for the decision consid-

ered this as well as other factors set forth in the law. Attacking the budget method of determining what should be a living wage the supporting opinion says: "That it would be wise and practical to undertake to establish an arbitrary standard of living for several millions of persons is not apparent. That the desires and requirements of all men are equal and alike is not correct, and that any committee of experts could set up an average living standard upon which a wage scale could be practically based has not been demonstrated anywhere. "That standards of living are gradually improving in this country is undoubtedly true and this is as it should be. There is no member of the labor board who does not profoundly desire improving living conditions for common labor, but it is our belief that this movement must be continued along lines indicated by human experience and that it can not be consummated in the twinkling of an eye by artificial expedients." Asserting experts testifying for the maintenance of way organization, admitted that "immediate establishment of 'the living wage' would 'throw a monkey wrench into industrial machinery,'" and that the board therefore make only a start in that direction at present, the opinion said: "Such a proposition is entirely illogical. If the living wage is the just and reasonable wage authorized by the statute it is the duty of the labor board to establish it now. If it is not, the just and reasonable wage commanded by law, then it is not the duty of the board to adopt it now or hereafter unless the law be changed. Adoption of a family of five with one wage earner as a basis for compiling a living wage also was attacked in the opinion, which asserted that the last census showed there were 4.4 persons in the average family, but 1.4 dependent children, instead of the three that experts before the board took as a basis that there were 1.36 workers instead of one in the family. Commenting upon government ownership if the living wage principle were established the opinion said: "Of course, for those who desire government ownership this would be a quick way of getting it, for it is a sure thing that the public would not stand for the imposition of higher rates to pay such a deficit." It asserted that in the last analysis the public would pay for the increased wages and that most of it would come from workers in other industries. Commenting on an article by William Randolph Hearst included in Mr. Wharton's dissenting opinion in which the statement was made that he unjustly lowering of the shopmen's wages caused the shopmen's strike, the supporting opinion declared such a statement was not important, except that in so far as it was adopted and endorsed by a member of the board. "In the judgment of the majority of the board," the opinion continued, "and we believe, of a great majority of the people, the shopmen's strike was a blunder without any real justification, and that it is said with the kindest feelings for the employees who have suffered most from its effects. It has wrought harm to all and good to none. It has burdened the railroads with an unjust expense, has inflicted great losses upon the public, especially the food producers and has resulted in an approximately \$177,535,524 loss to the strikers. For all this, the men on strike have won nothing. They have gained no concessions as to any matter upon which they struck. For months the strike has been merely a struggle upon part of the men to regain their positions." Constrasting the situation of the maintenance of way organization, which withheld its strike and appealed to the board, the opinion asserts the employees received about \$147,656,866 in wages since July 1, which would have been lost had they gone on a strike, and in addition have received an increase of wages of about \$20,000,000 a year. "Perhaps there is no better time and place," the opinion adds, "to emphasize the belief of a majority of the labor board that railway strikes are utterly useless and wasteful and that the employees will always gain better results at the hands of any tribunal fairly constituted and representative of the people than they will by making war on the carriers and the public." In addition to the decision and the dissenting and supporting opinions, today's document contained a statement by W. L. McMenimen, labor member of the board, as to his reason for voting for the two cent raise for the track men. He said he favored a larger increase but voted for the two cent raise after the labor board had been in a long deadlock during each day of which the men were losing about \$70,000 and when he feared that no increase might be obtained if the two cent raise advocated by the public group was not accepted.

HOW JUSTICE IS CHEATED

Gov. Harvey Having Difficulty in Enforcing the Law Columbia, Oct. 30.—Considerable interest throughout South Carolina attaches to the outcome of the contest between Governor Harvey, chief executive and law enforcer, and the courts of the state in two recent cases. In one the governor announces that he has been defeated, at least so far as immediate results go, but in the other he is pushing his side vigorously. One of the cases is that against E. N. Mittle, convicted of killing J. H. Patterson, an engineer at Bovesville, in Orangeburg county, in November, 1920. Mittle was sentenced to serve five years, but because of legal maneuvers he is at liberty and the governor stated that he is confident it will be two years or may be three years or more before the United States court can consider the case, due to its congested docket. In the Mittle case an appeal was made to the supreme court and the verdict of the lower court was sustained, in two separate decisions. A motion for a rehearing was then refused by the supreme court. In August, last, Judge Mauldin signed an order, staying the order of the supreme court for ninety days, on petition setting forth that Mittle intended to appeal to the United States supreme court. The governor, however, immediately ordered Mittle arrested. Appeals were then made to the governor for a temporary release of Mittle, that he might arrange his private affairs. These the governor refused, taking the position that he had had twenty-one months from the time of his sentence. Mittle then moved before Associate Justice Watts, of the supreme court, under ex parte proceedings, to be released under bond, and the bail was granted, bond being fixed in the amount of \$10,000, and he recently left the penitentiary. Mittle is said to be a wealthy man. In another case the governor has taken his contest with a circuit judge to the supreme court on appeal. This is the Reed Shaw case, of Anderson. Shaw was ordered paroled by Governor Harvey and when the chief executive ordered him to be brought back to the state penitentiary, habeas corpus proceedings stopped him and Judge Price of Anderson, ordered Shaw released. The governor had received reports that Shaw was violating the law, thereby breaking the condition of the parole. Shaw, it is said, was armed when arrested. The governor ordered the sheriff to arrest Shaw. The judge ordered the sheriff to release him. The governor appealed the case to the supreme court. There is considerable demand for changes in the criminal laws, whereby to prevent the upsetting of the orders of the chief law enforcement officer and the courts, by tricks at law or appeals from various decisions of various judges.

NEW JERSEY MURDER CASE

Grand Jury Summoned But Case Not to Be Presented Today New Brunswick, Oct. 30.—Although the grand jurors have been summoned to convene, it is considered unlikely that the Hall-Mittle case will be presented today. Attorney Mott reiterated his confidence in the story of Mrs. Gibson, the eye-witness, saying that her testimony has been corroborated by Mrs. Norman Tingle, a woman living near the Phillips farm. preme court, under ex parte proceedings, to be released under bond, and the bail was granted, bond being fixed in the amount of \$10,000, and he recently left the penitentiary. Mittle is said to be a wealthy man. In another case the governor has taken his contest with a circuit judge to the supreme court on appeal. This is the Reed Shaw case, of Anderson. Shaw was ordered paroled by Governor Harvey and when the chief executive ordered him to be brought back to the state penitentiary, habeas corpus proceedings stopped him and Judge Price of Anderson, ordered Shaw released. The governor had received reports that Shaw was violating the law, thereby breaking the condition of the parole. Shaw, it is said, was armed when arrested. The governor ordered the sheriff to arrest Shaw. The judge ordered the sheriff to release him. The governor appealed the case to the supreme court. There is considerable demand for changes in the criminal laws, whereby to prevent the upsetting of the orders of the chief law enforcement officer and the courts, by tricks at law or appeals from various decisions of various judges.

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TEN YEARS HENCE WILL YOU BE PROSPERING in BUSINESS or LOOKING FOR A JOB? IT DEPENDS ON WHETHER OR NOT YOU HAVE STARTED TO SAVE. First National Bank of Sumter

FACTS WORTHY OF YOUR CONSIDERATION Our large Capital Stock and Surplus indicate our Ability. Large Loans and Discounts—our Liberality. Large Deposits—the Peoples' Satisfaction with our Service and Confidence in our Protection. We offer you our Service and Protection and want your Account. The National Bank of South Carolina The Bank With the Chime Clock. C. G. Rowland, Pres. Earle Rowland, Cashier