Scraps and Facts.

—A committee headed by T. H. Harmon of Pittsburg, from the National Conference on Farm Markets and Farm Credits recently held at Chicago, called upon Secretary Houston of the agricultural department last Saturday and urged the establishment of a bureau of markets on a large scale. They told the secretary of the progress made at the recent Chicago conference and Mr. Houston informed them that his department would take every means to co-operate with the various agencies to expedite farm marketing. The committee also visited members of the agricultural committees of the senate and house and on Monday will be received by the president.

—Washington, April 18: Mrs. William Cummings Story of New York, head of the conservative faction, late today was elected president general of the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, defeating Mrs. John Miller Horton of Buffalo, the administration candidate, on the third ballot. The vote stood: Mrs. Story 600; Mrs. Horton 449. Seven vice presidents general also were elected to complete the complement of new general officers. They were: Mrs. Thomas Kite of Ohio, Mrs. Rhett Goode of Alabama, Mrs. John Swift of California, Mrs. Allen P. Perley of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Ben F. Gray, Jr., of Missouri, Miss Harriett Lake of Iowa and Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie of Indiana. Three vice presidents general were elected on the first ballot. The result of the third ballot was announced about 5.30 o'clock and the successful candidate was escorted to the platform. She was greeted by Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, retiring president general, and began her speech. She made a plea for harmony and urged all the new general officers to do their utmost to bring peace between the factions that have waged almost continuous warfare for the last five years.

—Washington, April 20: The United States was exporting more than three times as much fresh beef and cattle six years ago as it sends abroad today, as shown by statistics made public today by Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce. In the first nine months of the present fiscal year ending March 31 there was exported only 5,479,439 pounds of fresh beef and 13,598 pounds of cattle, as compared with 200,069,729 pounds of fresh beef and 307,726 pounds of cattle in the same months of 1907. The intervening years reveal an uninterrupted decrease. Another feature of the report is the statement that while the population of the country has increased 11 per cent since 1907, the number of beef cattle had decreased 30 per cent; furthermore 220,000 head of cattle came into the country in the first eight months this year against only 12,500 in 1907. In the calendar year past, the United States exported 9,000,000 pounds of fresh beef; Argentine sent out 756,000,000 pounds; Australia 109,000,000, New Zealand 27,250,000 pounds and Uraguay 21,000,000. The United States surpassed its rivals, however, in prices obtained, having received last year for beef exported an average of 11.67 cents a pound against 4.38 for Argentine, 4.93 for Australia and 5.26 for New Zealand beef.

—Secretary Bryan and Speaker Clark, who have been at outs since the Baltimore convention, have come to an amicable understanding with each other and hereafter they are to be friends. The difference was healed at an informal luncheon given in Washington last Friday by Ira E. Bennett, editor of the Washington Post, to a number of leading officials and statesmen. Clark had arrived first. Vice President Marshall, Senators Kern of Indiana and O'Gorman of New York, Secretary of the Interior Lane and others already had arrived. The speaker was warmly greeted as he made the round and clasped the hands that were outstretched toward him. Shortly afterward the secretary of state entered the room. There was silence for a moment. His reception was no less warm than the one that had just preceded it. As he approached the speaker, the two men looked squarely into each other's eye; each smiled; their hands clasped for half a minute, and a tense situation had been successfully bridged. It will be remembered that Messrs. Bryan and Clark met shortly after the convention and both issued statements that seemed to indicate that an understanding had been reached; but it is only since last Friday that there is good reason for believing that they are likely to get together.

—Columbus, Ohio, April 18: After defeating the Greenlund bill, installing in Ohio law the so-called Torrens, an Australian system of state registration and guaranteeing of titles, the house tonight reconsidered that action and enacted it into law. This carries into execution a constitutional amendment of last September. The victory was a personal one for Representative Charles Reid of Fayette, Republican floor leader, who championed the measure. The bill is a compromise and was drafted by a commission of real estate men after a conference with Humphrey Jones of Fayette county, author of the constitutional amendment. The bill is optional.

—The Democratic tariff bill with its sweeping reductions and a lengthy free list, was finally approved by the Democratic caucus last Saturday, and the understanding was that after being referred to the ways and means committee yesterday, it would be reported favorably and called up for debate tomorrow. Mr. Underwood predicted that the bill would be passed in the house by May 15. Two months the administration leaders think, a generous time to allot the senate for its consideration and passage, and unless it is decided to bring in a currency bill, congress should be ready to adjourn about July 15. The bill as approved by the president, came through the caucus unscathed. Democratic opponents of free sugar in three years and of raw wool made the most persistent fight, but they were voted down and did not develop serious opposition.

—How the supreme court of the United States, or at least one member of it, views the present-day criticism of the courts is set forth in a speech by Justice Holmes, made public Saturday in the form of a senate public document. Justice Holmes delivered the speech recently at a private dinner in New York. Science has taught the world skepticism, the judge said, by way of preface, and made it legitimate to put everything to the test of proof. "Of course we are not excepted," he said, referring to the supreme court. "Not only are we told that when Marshall pronounced an act of congress unconstitutional he usurped a power that the constitution did not give, but we are told that we are the representatives of a class, the tool of the money power. I get letters, not always anonymous, intimating that we are corrupt. Well, gentlemen, I admit that it makes my heart ache. It is very painful when one spends all the energies of one's soul in trying to do good work with no thought but that of solving a problem according to the rules by which one is bound to know that many see sinister motives and would be glad of evidence that one was consciously bad. But we must take such things philosophically and try to see what we can learn from hatred and distrust, and whether behind them there may not be some germ of inarticulate truth." A very important truth to be extracted from the popular discontent, according to Justice Holmes, is that judges, particularly in state courts, have read their conscious or unconscious sympathies prematurely into the law. "It cannot be helped, it is as it should be—that the law is behind the times," declared Justice Holmes. "As law embodies beliefs that have triumphed in the battle of ideas and then have translated themselves into action, while there still is doubt, while opposite convictions still keep a battle front against each other, the time for law has not come; the notion destined to prevail is not entitled to the field." In connection with this discussion of premature law, he expressed the belief that twenty years ago, when a "vague terror went over the earth and the word socialism began to be heard," fear was translated by judges into doctrines that had no proper place in the constitution or common law. "Judges are apt to be naive, simple-minded men and they need something of Mephistopheles," observed the justice. Justice Holmes concluded by saying that as he grew old, he grew calm, and predicted that competition from new races will cut deeper in the future than workingmen's disputes and will test whether "we can hang together and fight." "I do not pin my dreams for the future of my country or even to my race," he said. "I think it probable that civilization somehow will last as long as I care to look ahead. I think it not improbable that man, like the grub that prepares a chamber for the winged thing it never has seen but is to be, that man may have cosmic destinies that he does not understand and so beyond the vision of battling races and an impoverished earth I catch a dreaming glimpse of peace."

The Yorkville Enquirer.

Entered at the Postoffice in Yorkville as Mail Matter of the Second Class.

YORKVILLE, S. C.:
TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1913

The great question now is the extent to which congress can stand the pressure of the big interests that object to changes in the tariff schedules.

A resolution introduced by Senator Tillman not long ago, to prohibit smoking in the senate chamber during executive sessions, has been defeated. The senators who smoke were unwilling to deny themselves the comfort.

The start that Secretary Daniels has made for the elimination of the hazer from Annapolis is along the right line, and those who know the secretary say he will keep it up to the end. His efforts in this direction promise much for the entire country. The college hazer ordinarily is a cowardly brute, and it is well that he should be held in check or eliminated.

Now if the governor had sent a defendant to a judge with instructions to come back to him if the judge did not do as desired, there would have been some row; but when a circuit judge undertakes a procedure like that, then what? That is about the way it looks according to the Columbia Record's report of the procedure in the case of those alleged wire-tappers.

We are glad that Messrs. Bryan and Clark are getting together on a basis of their old friendship; but still we are decidedly of opinion that Mr. Bryan performed a great service to his country when he procured the nomination of Mr. Wilson at Baltimore. Had Mr. Clark been nominated instead of Mr. Wilson, we believe that the presidency would have gone to Col. Roosevelt.

According to the way we see it, the supreme court will have to reverse itself in order to make the Webb law effective against people in other than dispensary counties who would order liquor from without the state for personal use. It will be remembered that in the Sumter club case three years ago, Judge Memminger held in effect that the mere possession of liquor in other than a dispensary county was unlawful. Judge Memminger was going according to the statute as it is written, and we believe he was right; but the supreme court overruled him. If the supreme court now holds that it is unlawful for people living in non dispensary counties to procure liquor from without the state in original packages, it will reverse itself on the very principle in which it overruled Judge Memminger, and it is not going to do anything of the kind, according to our notion. But we still believe that Judge Memminger was right, as he generally is.

The principal objection to the Torrens law here as elsewhere, is selfish. In early times, all land belonged to the kings. Kings, after a time began to give leases and even titles; but always conditioned on certain service that the holder of the lease or title was to perform when called upon. In the course of time, in England conditions were removed, and land titles became vested in fee simple. About as comprehensive a definition of "fee simple" as can be given, is "without obligation of any kind except taxes to anybody." This usage was transferred to America with presumably more freedom. But the truth of the matter is that the land title is not yet free. Custom has attached to it a kind of graft that ought to be removed. Except in rare cases, no prudent man will pay his money for a land title until that title has been looked up by a lawyer. Often the looking up is a mere form; but there is expense attached to it all the same. For instance, a man purchases a hundred acres, and the buyer or seller, usually the seller has to pay a fee ranging from $5 to $100 and sometimes more, for abstracting the title. As to how much work there is involved is usually of small consequence. For instance if there should be another transfer of the same land say within a year, there is another fee to pay, even though it be to the same lawyer. In a sense, and in a very pronounced sense at that, this proposition savors of the same old obligation that the landowner used to be to the king—to extort tribute. There are some men, not attorneys, who know enough to protect themselves without having to pay this tribute; but with the average man this is risky business. Now the object of the Torrens system is to re-arrange this whole business so the state itself, the whole people in whom the title to all land was originally lodged, keep informed as to transfers, mortgages, etc., and be ready at all times to guarantee any particular title. The idea is simple, plain and right; but these qualifications do not necessarily assure its adoption. The removal of the graft from the land title business would destroy an important source of revenue to a large number of people, and these people are not going to stand for any such thing as long as they can help. The history of the efforts that have been made during the last half dozen years to secure the establishment of the Torrens system in South Carolina give evidence that the people interested on the other side are not yet at the end of their resources.

—Brussels, April 21: The general strike for equal suffrage in Belgium, entered upon its second week with the strikers' ranks unbroken, in fact, strengthened by the adhesion of added recruits, bringing their total up to nearly 500,000, according to Socialist computations. A cheerful spirit prevails among the working classes, who feel that the government will be obliged to yield at least to the compromise suggested by the liberal leaders. This provides that the equalization of the parliamentary franchise immediately shall be taken up for consideration. Cabinet ministers are determined not to surrender if the government still commands a majority of the chamber of deputies when it reassembles tomorrow. The Socialist national convention meets on Wednesday to discuss the situation. Acts of violence continue to be rare and are in most cases attributed to other causes than the strike.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

York Supply Co.—Sells Farmer's Favorite cotton planters at $5, and has guano plows, cane seed, seed peas, farm tools.

McConnell Dry Goods Co.—Offers bargains in ladies' oxfords, ginghams, muslin underwear, scout shoes, etc.

Palmetto Monument Co.—Offers you best material, best workmanship and right prices on monuments. It sells wire fencing.

I. P. Boyd, Supt. Co. Home—Wants a buyer for a good milk cow.

J. M. Stroup—Is showing new lines of ladies' neckwear, ribbons, dry goods, and straw hats for ladies and gentlemen.

I. W. Johnson—Invites you to his store for syrups, cottolene, snowdrift, washing powders, teas and coffees.

Geo. W. Williams, Broker—Wants a quick buyer for the Rose property on Main street, Yorkville.

Kirkpatrick-Belk Co.—Puts on a special sale of ginghams Thursday, at 5 cents a yard. Shirt waist special and staple goods specials.

Yorkville Hardware Co.—Reminds all farmers that it can supply practically every kind of needed farm tool and wants to serve you.

Thomson Co.—Continues its April sale until Saturday, and you can save 10 to 25 per cent by buying this week. Colgate's talcum, 10 cts. box.

J. C. Wilborn—Offers a desirable small farm near Smyrna, at an attractive price. See page four.

The Rock Hill Alfalfa association holds its annual meeting tomorrow. All who are interested in alfalfa are invited to attend the meeting.

Col. C. B. Armstrong was nominated for mayor of Gastonia last Saturday, practically without opposition, Mayor Craig having decided not to stand for re-election.

It is said that Slaughter, the mile man on Hickory Grove's track team, frequently takes a run over to Sharon, a distance of seven miles, in the morning before breakfast. That sounds something like endurance and pluck as well as determination, and it is the spirit that wins.

Mr. C. H. Smith, the large dairyman on Yorkville, No. 4, has determined upon the erection of a concrete silo similar to that erected on the Bratton farm near Yorkville. He will pitch his crops so as to make sufficient ensilage and will put up the silo between July and September.

As to whether that foreigner, who is being held at Camden for the murder of his companion, is the same man who was through this country recently, cannot be said with certainty; but a good many people seem to think there is a probability that such is the fact. There have been two foreigners in Yorkville within the past few months, one only a few weeks ago, representing themselves as "Greeks," begging for the benefit of an alleged orphanage that they represented as being located somewhere in Syria. They picked up a good many quarters and dimes in Yorkville.

There is a plan on foot to inaugurate a state-wide movement for the eradication of the cattle tick in South Carolina. Already the national government, operating in co-operation with Clemson college has eradicated the tick from fourteen counties, and now the idea is for the state to take the matter up and go at it with great vigor until the remaining counties are cleaned up. It is estimated that the cattle tick has been costing South Carolina in the neighborhood of five million dollars a year, and with the right kind of laws properly enforced, it can be wiped from the state in less than two years, with less than a hundredth part of that sum.

THE CIRCUIT COURT

The second week of the circuit court was convened yesterday with the court officials, including the jurors, on hand; but notwithstanding the long list of cases on Calendar 1, it looked for some time as if there would be no business to keep the court employed.

Upon fully realizing the situation, the unpreparedness of the attorneys, etc., Judge Gary gave it to be understood that unless there was a case ready by 3 o'clock he would adjourn the court of common pleas sine die.

At 3 o'clock there was one case in readiness, that of Edna White vs. the Seaboard Air Line railway. This case was taken up yesterday afternoon and will probably consume the balance of today.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Miss Webb Stanton of Bethel, is visiting friends in Yorkville.

Mrs. Samuel Snoddy of Spartanburg, is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. J. Dunlap, on Yorkville R. F. D. 3.

Mrs. Fred C. Williams of Columbia, is visiting friends and relatives in Yorkville.

Misses Annie McPheeters and Catherine Dickson of Yorkville, are spending several days in Rock Hill.

Miss Hazel Matthews of Marietta, Okla., visited Miss Gerald Lowry in Yorkville, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Hunter and children, of Lincolnton, N. C., arrived in Yorkville last night for the Hunter-Ramsay wedding.

WITHIN THE TOWN

—The Yorkville shade trees are the prettiest ever.

—Last Saturday was the dullest Saturday the town has known this year. The farmers were able to plow and generally did it.

—The new Associate Reformed church is ready for the placing of the pews and that will be completed during the present week.

—And still there is nothing doing with reference to that proposition to concrete the Liberty street sidewalks from Congress street down Liberty street to the Southern depot. This task should be accomplished by all means.

—Gastonia defeated Yorkville in a game of baseball on the Yorkville grounds Friday afternoon by a score of 11 to 10. Although they secured 13 hits to Gastonia's 7, numerous errors on the part of the Yorkville boys were responsible for Gastonia's winning. R. Finley's hitting and H. Suggs fielding were the features of the game. Gastonia easily outclassed Yorkville in fielding, but the Yorkville boys were far superior to the visitors in batting. Batteries, Yorkville—L. Grist and Quinn; Gastonia—Pearson and S. Suggs. Umpire, Bert F. Smith; Scorer, Moore.

—A very interesting and well rendered musical recital was presented to a large audience in the Graded school auditorium last Friday evening by students of the music department. The recital was directed by Miss Maud Eberhardt, who is in charge of this department of the school and selections were rendered by the following students: Misses Frances Witherspoon, Evelyn Shieder, Sarah Carroll, Sue Meek Allison, Margaret Love, Mary Esther McConnell, Rachel Wylie, Ella Rhoda Mackorel, Eleanor Herndon, Mell Burgess, Sara Jones, Iola Garrison, Mary Stokes and Master Kershaw Walsh.

—Mr. D. R. Lavender, proprietor of the Idle Hour theatre is in Yorkville today. In conversation he spoke of having had some films made of scenes in Laurens and Newberry, and although the pictures have not yet been developed, he hopes that they will be all right. He talked as if he would gladly do his part in the production of moving picture scenes in Yorkville, if there is any inclination to co-operation in the matter. It is understood of course, that desirable pictures can be had only on some special occasion, or after due preparation.

MEDAL FOR ROAD ESSAY

A gold medal to the school boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 15 who writes the best composition, not to exceed 800 words, on the repair and maintenance of earth roads, is to be awarded by Logan Waller Page, director, office of Public Roads, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. All compositions must be submitted to Mr. Page before May 15, 1913, and the medal will be awarded as soon thereafter as the compositions can be graded. The composition may be based on knowledge gained from books or other sources, but no quotations should be made.

After many years' experience in dealing with the public road situation of the country, it is Mr. Page's belief that ignorance on the subject of repair and maintenance of roads is as much the cause of their bad condition as any other one factor. It is expected that the competition will bring about a better understanding of the subject of repair and maintenance in the rural districts.

Many children living in the rural districts have experienced the disadvantages of roads made impassable through lack of proper maintenance and it is expected that their interest in the competition will stimulate greater interest among the parents. Bad roads have prevented many children from obtaining a proper education and have even prevented doctors from reaching the side of rural patients in time to save their lives.

Any child between the ages mentioned, attending a country school, may compete. Only one side of the paper must be written on; each page should be numbered; the name, age and address of the writer, and the name and location of the school which he or she is attending must be plainly written at the top of the first page. The announcement of the competition has been sent to the superintendents of schools in the rural districts. No further information can be obtained from the office of Public Roads. This announcement should be plain to everyone, and all children will thus start on a basis of equality.

TRACK MEET

There was a "meet" between the Hickory Grove and Yorkville High school track teams on the grounds of the latter team yesterday afternoon and a small bunch of Yorkville people who turned out to witness the trials of speed, endurance and skill, were quite pleasantly entertained during about two hours while the contest lasted.

The Hickory Grove team in charge of Superintendent R. H. Holliday was made up of Whisonant, Allison, S. Slaughter, Castles and Foster, and the Yorkville team in charge of Prof. Witherspoon was made up of L. Grist, Gaulden, Quinn, Garrison and Devinney.

As far as practicable the order of events was the same as that prescribed for the state meet to be held in Columbia next Friday; but the Hickory Grove boys not having been practiced on the shot put, discus throw and pole vault, allowed those contests to go by default, the Yorkville boys taking first and second places and giving the Hickory Grove boys third. The other events were all contested, and the competition was well worth while, the general opinion being that most of the records were close up to the best that are likely to be made in Columbia.

L. Grist, of the Yorkville team, made the hundred yard dash in 10 3-5 seconds, and Whisonant of Hickory Grove established a record of nineteen feet in the running broad jump. Quinn of Yorkville, high-jumped five feet and one inch, and Garrison of the Yorkville team ran a mile in 5 minutes and 10 seconds.

There was some question however about the propriety of counting the record made by Garrison for the reason that he is barred from the state meet by the age limit, being twenty. There was no disposition to withhold admiration from Garrison for his remarkable speed and endurance, in this trying event, and it was admitted that Slaughter came in a most creditably close second, there being only a few yards between them at the windup. Both finished in splendid form that indicated that they would have been good for another mile if the same had been demanded.

Out of a possible hundred points the Yorkville team scored 76 and the Hickory Grove team 24. Grist of the Yorkville team led with 21 in the number of points scored; Whisonant of the Hickory Grove team came second with 13 points and Quinn of the Yorkville team came third with 10 points. The events, and records were as follows:

100-Yard Dash—Grist, Yorkville, 10 3-5 sec.; Whisonant, Hickory Grove, Devinney, Yorkville.

High Jump—Quinn, Yorkville, 5 ft. 1 in.; Grist, Yorkville; Whisonant, Hickory Grove.

880-Yard Dash—Garrison, Yorkville, 2 min., 16 sec.; Foster, Hickory Grove; Gaulden, Yorkville.

440-Yard Dash—Devinney, Yorkville, 1 min.; Quinn, Yorkville; Castles, Hickory Grove.

Running Broad Jump—Whisonant, Hickory Grove, 19 ft.; Grist, Yorkville; Quinn, Yorkville.

220-Yard Dash—Grist, Yorkville, 25 4-5 sec.; Devinney, Yorkville; Whisonant, Hickory Grove.

Mile Run—Garrison, Yorkville, 5 min. 10 sec.; Slaughter, Hickory Grove; Gaulden, Yorkville.

120-Yard Hurdles—Grist, Yorkville, 14 4-5 sec.; Whisonant, Hickory Grove; Quinn, Yorkville.

LOCAL LACONICS

Rock Hill School Bonds.

Rock Hill special of April 21 to the Columbia State: The board of trustees of the Rock Hill school district this morning sold to the New York Life Insurance company the $75,000 issue of school bonds at a premium of $2,049.75. There were five other bids, but this was the best one.

Closed by the Sheriff.

Rock Hill Record: Sheriff Brown came over from Yorkville Friday night and closed up the various establishments of H. Finch & Co., of this city. We hear that a petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the firm. Assets or liabilities have not yet been made public.

Mrs. S. A. Gilfillen Dead.

Mrs. S. A. Gilfillen died at her home in Gastonia early last Saturday after a long illness. She was aged 53 years, one month and 20 days. The interment took place in Sharon cemetery yesterday after services by Rev. Dr. J. C. Galloway, pastor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church of Gastonia, of which the deceased was a member.

Doctors On the Line.

Among the questions taken up at the recent annual meeting of the State Medical association was that of North Carolina doctors living along the state line, crossing over and practicing in South Carolina. The board of district counsellors was instructed to look into the matter and take such legal steps as may be necessary to put a stop to such practice.

Filbert School District.

Filbert school district, No. 21, on last Saturday voted a special tax of five mills on the taxable property of the district for school purposes. There are about 65 qualified voters in the district and there were 62 votes cast. The tax carried by only four majority. There has been a hard, long sustained campaign on the special tax question in the district, and the tax advocates are in high feather over their victory.

—Columbia State, Saturday: Without a tremor and with indifference, Charles P. Rushing, the Chesterfield county farmer who was convicted several months ago on the charge of killing his wife, walked to the electric chair at the state penitentiary and paid the death penalty. The current was turned on for 55 seconds at 11.54 o'clock yesterday morning, and Rushing was pronounced dead at 11.57 by Dr. R. T. Jennings, the prison physician. Rushing did not make a statement after being placed in the chair. He was about 40 years old. Rushing is the eighth man and the second white man to be electrocuted since the installation of the chair at the penitentiary. There were three score witnesses present yesterday in the "death house," which is located in the prison yard. The condemned man was brought from his cell to the death chamber and placed in the chair at 11.45 o'clock. He said that he had no statement to make upon question by Capt. J. D. Griffith, superintendent of the penitentiary. Rushing was convicted in Chesterfield county several months ago on the charge of killing his wife. According to the testimony given at the trial, he went home drunk one night and after a quarrel, shot her to death. Samuel N. Hyde, who was convicted in Anderson county on the charge of killing his wife, was the first white man to be electrocuted at the state prison.

THE FLOOD AT LOGANSPORT

Elliott Springs of Lancaster, Writes Graphic Story to His Father.

The letter which follows was received several days ago by Col. Leroy Springs from his son, Elliott Springs, a student at the Culver Military academy in Indiana, who during the terrible floods ten days ago, did noble work as a member of the rescue party sent from his school to Logansport, a submerged town fifteen miles away. Believing the young man's own account of his experiences would be of particular interest here at home, we have secured Col. Springs' permission to publish it. The letter reads:

Culver, Ind., March 30, 1913.

Dear Father: I guess you have received the paper I sent you just after we came back from forty-eight hours' work in Logansport.

Now, we don't all claim to be heroes, but sixty volunteers, mostly men who had been to summer school, saved over 1,000 people, mostly women and children. We saved 800 the first day and were too busy to count the second.

At about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning we were awakened with the news that Logansport was under fifteen feet of water and that we were needed. We loaded five boats on flat cars and got a switch engine and caboose from South Bend. It was sure some job carrying those big boats a half mile to the sidetrack. Only about 100 were awakened and all volunteered, but they only picked about forty-five who had been to summer school and fifteen of the biggest in the school, hoping they could row. Then they gave us each a canteen of water and a cup of coffee and piled us all in that one caboose. You see there was no drinking water or food there at all, so we went prepared to stay. By daybreak we had the boats launched and began our fight with the water. Logansport is situated in the valley between the Wabash and Eel rivers. They join in the lower part of town and the whole city now was a big river. Every street was a raging torrent, fifteen feet deep on an average and every alley was a mill race. The flood had come on suddenly in the night and the people had had no chance to get away. Those in one-story houses either got to one with an attic or second story or were drowned like rats in a trap. Once we found a man up to his neck in water with just his head sticking out of the roof where he had torn a hole in it with his hands. Another time we came to a hip roof of a house just sticking out of the water. We rapped on it with an oar and heard a cry for help. We tore off the shingles with bayonets and found two young girls lying on the rafters in the water. They had been there for forty-eight hours without food, water or light and scantily clothed. The thermometer was 24 degrees and it was snowing hard.

You can't imagine how hard it was to navigate those big heavy boats in that current and those narrow streets. Every time we came to a corner the cross current would pick us up and dash us against a pole or house. Once it drove us on a submerged iron fence and ripped a hole in the bottom. Lots of times we couldn't get near the house but would get the people out of the second story window by ropes. Do you remember the Barnett hotel where we took breakfast in Logansport one morning on the way to summer school? Well we took forty-five people out of the second story back window by dragging the boat up an alley. It was as much trouble landing the people as getting them, especially as there were so many cripples, sick people and paralyzed people. I remember once we were taking some women out of the interurban station when they passed a little girl with spinal trouble to me. She was strapped to a board and as I carried her down the boat I could hear the most pitiful groans I have ever heard. Another time we had to bring a woman down the ladder who had both her legs broken. She smiled at us and was cheerful all the time in spite of the fact that every step nearly killed her. We had to take a mother with a two-hour old baby out of a drenched flat and I tell you it was some job. We let her down by a rope and just wrapped the baby up in five or six blankets and threw it down. A woman wanted us to save her dog but we wouldn't do it, so she wrapped it up like a baby and handed it down carefully. My! but we were mad when it started barking.

Two men were rowing down Market street (the main street) Wednesday in a steel row boat when they struck the current crossing at Third. The current dashed it against an iron post and wrapped it around the pole like a piece of wire. Three hours later we came along (Cutter No. 6) and found the men hanging to the awning of a grocery store three blocks further down. I wish you could have seen that steel boat; bent double around that pole, the bow and stern rammed into each other like a safety pin. You can imagine how swift the current was, even a mile from the river. The rivers themselves were like the rapids above Niagara and no boat could stay upright in it for a second. All six bridges over the Wabash were washed away and only one held on the Eel. Thursday morning about 2.30 we took No. 6 and carried it across the bridge to get at the "island," as it is called, but it is really a peninsula between the rivers. Here we worked Thursday, at times almost the banks of the river itself. We could see houses, barns and chicken coops shooting down the river at the rate of forty and fifty miles an hour. Wednesday dead bodies were lodged up against the piers of the bridges and could be seen in the river. No one has been able to get them off yet. Some are supposed to have been washed all the way down from Peru, fifteen miles north. But the most horrible of all was when a man's head was found between two iron spikes in the bridge. It is supposed that he was caught there by his neck and the current tore his body away. So far he has not been identified.

There is one thing I saw that I will never forget. No. 6 was lashed to awning poles of Blick's saloon, a half a block from the river. How we got there I don't know, but it took us three hours to get back, the current was so strong. We had a little row-boat with us and we sent it down further to get an old lady out of the Pennsylvania station. They got there and started back. They struck a submerged baggage truck and lost control of the boat. The current caught them and drove them against a guy wire of a telephone pole. The boat upset and was broken into bits against the pole. They weren't fifty yards from us but we were powerless to help them. I shall never forget that woman's screams. I have dreamed about it every night since. The two men shouted for help but soon the waves of the river hushed their cries. We turned away and hid our faces; we couldn't bear to look. Then suddenly we heard a yell and looked up. One of the men was pulling himself, hand over hand, on the guy wire to the pole. We yelled encouragement to him and grabbed our oars. The officer of the boat drew and loaded his revolver and commanded, "Sit steady, we can't help him! It would be suicide to unfasten these ropes! Don't look! Coil rope and keep your nerve. Can't drown thirty people to try to save one!" In the meantime the man got to the pole yelling for help. Then we got another little rowboat and two men volunteered to try it. We told them goodbye and never expected to see them again. Slowly they drew themselves along the sides of buildings by awnings and windows until they were within fifteen feet of him. We were nearly mad in the boat, feeling like murderers. They lashed the little boat to the door of the Hotel Dunn and swung the stern around. One man stood up in the stern and threw a rope to the man on the pole. It fell short. Again he tried, but again it fell short. The third time he caught it and they pulled him in. That was the bravest thing I have ever seen or hope to see. The other man managed to pull himself into a store and was saved also. Later we heard that the woman was caught in an eddy and carried up into an alley where she was saved, but I can hear her screaming right now.

We didn't have much to eat those days either. Wednesday I had sixteen pint cups of coffee, a bacon sandwich, a can of sardines and a little can of beans. But some of the people we rescued hadn't tasted food for three days.

The newspapers have said lots more about us on account of this, than they ever thought about the Washington trip. It's been forgotten entirely.

Your devoted son,
Elliott.

—Lancaster News.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

—Dr. A. C. Moore, dean of the South Carolina university and Dr. H. N. Snyder, president of Wofford college, have been suggested for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Mitchell. Governor Blease is quoted as suggesting that either D. W. Daniel of Clemson, or A. G. Rembert of Wofford, will make a good president.

—Edgefield, April 21: Sheriff Swearingen received formal notice this afternoon from Philadelphia that the appeal before the supreme court of Pennsylvania brought by J. O. Grant in the habeas corpus proceedings in resisting the efforts to bring him to South Carolina will be heard Thursday afternoon. It will be remembered that J. O. Grant is the negro who is wanted here for murder of Mr. Durst at Johnston six years ago. Two weeks ago Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania granted the requisition, but the delay in bringing Grant to Edgefield was caused by the habeas corpus proceedings brought by his lawyer. As it is practically certain that the supreme court will sustain the action of the governor, Sheriff Swearingen will send his deputy to Philadelphia tomorrow to bring the negro to South Carolina.

—Gaffney merchants and business men have determined to put a stop to the "deadbeats" and bill-beaters imposing upon them and are making preparations for the issuing a credit guide, which is to be circulated among the business and professional houses. The books will not give a man's financial rating as to what he is worth; instead, will show how promptly he meets his obligations and how soon he pays his bills. A permanent organization has been affected with the election of J. N. Lipscomb as president, G. G. Byers, vice president, and R. A. Dobson, secretary and treasurer. The executive board of the association is composed of fifteen local business men, with W. J. Wilkins as chairman. The promoters of the plan state that the book will appear within the next few weeks, and it is hoped that it will in a large measure do away with the contracting of bad debts by irresponsible parties.

—Georgetown special of April 21 to the Columbia State: The plant of the Atlantic Coast Lumber corporation, said to be one of the largest lumber plants in the world, having a capacity of one-half million feet per day, was almost completely destroyed by a fire which broke out this morning at about 5 o'clock. Fanned by a strong wind from the north which increased as the flames made headway, it seemed that nothing in the pathway of the flames could escape, but one of the mills which was located north of where the fire commenced and another which was not directly in the direction of which the wind was blowing, remain standing. Two mills, together with the power house and two dry kilns and a vast amount of lumber, some 10,000,000 feet were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about one-half million dollars, completely covered by insurance. It is quite a serious proposition to a great many people who were employed in these mills, as well as to business generally in Georgetown and vicinity, as this was the chief industry in this section, but the management has announced that the work of rebuilding will be started at once, and that the two mills which were not burned will be run day and night, so it is hoped that it will not turn out to be as serious as was at first anticipated. Owing to the fact that most of the pumps were put out of commission during the early stage of the fire very little could be done to check the flames. However, the plant of the Dupont Powder company, which manufactures alcohol from sawdust, was saved by heroic work on the part of the management and employes of that plant. The fire attracted great attention and a large crowd of people, in fact, every one who could possibly get out, turned out to witness it.

—Columbia Record, Saturday: "Now, gentlemen, I am going to grant this requisition. That settles it—without any further hearing. I do not propose for technicalities or trickeries to control in my office. The requisition will be granted. They are your prisoners, Mr. Gegan. They are out of your hands, Mr. Sheriff. Mr. Poulnot, do not put your hands on those men any more. Unless the court interferes with you, Mr. Gegan, you can start to New York on the next train." The foregoing was an excerpt from an opinion handed down by Governor Cole L. Blease this afternoon when he honored the requisition from Governor Sulzer for A. A. Carter and Frank Tarbeaux, wanted in New York for running a "fake pool room," and for "fleecing" victims out of thousands of dollars. When the hearing was commenced today Mr. Mordecai, one of the counsel for the defense, showed Governor Blease a writ of habeas corpus from Judge DeVore, granted yesterday in Charleston, instructing that the prisoners be brought back to Charleston after the decision of the chief executive. The governor, upon reading the order, immediately dismissed the hearing, stating that a hearing would be granted when the courts were through with the matter. After a portion of the persons present had left the room, a telegram was shown to Governor Blease by Deputy Sheriff Joseph M. Poulnot, which stated that Judge DeVore ordered Poulnot to release the prisoners if the chief executive refused to sign the papers. But under the writ of the judge if Governor Blease signed the papers, they were to be brought back to Charleston. Solicitor W. H. Cobb, who represented the state on the request of the attorney general, gave as his opinion that the habeas corpus writ was worthless; that when requisition was made on the governor of one state by the chief executive of another, no court, whether circuit or supreme, had the right to issue any paper until the governor of the state, to which the requisition was sent, had passed on the matter. George R. Rembert, of the defense, explained that the writ was obtained, not in a spirit of trickery, but to get the prisoners out of the Charleston jail. At this juncture, Governor Blease announced that no further hearing would be granted; that he intended to grant the requisition. In this connection, he said: "I am free to say that I do not like this kind of practice. This thing is a piece of trickery worked up so if I do grant this requisition, this man here, the agent of the state of New York, can be deviled and delayed by court orders. That is all. I look at it that way and I do not believe it is anything else."

—They have accused W. R. Dillingham, one of the applicants for the Spartanburg postmastership, of horse stealing. The story is told by a Washington correspondent as follows: There were two charges against Dillingham. One was that during the administration of Governor Heyward he had secured the appointment of several men to the constabulary force and had taken money for it. He readily admitted that this was true. He said that the men came to him and asked him to try to get jobs for them, and that he made them pay him for his time and expenses in going to Columbia, and that was all he took from them. This charge fell flat with those who heard it, and was not pressed very vigorously. The next charge was more serious, and was in effect that Dillingham had tried to steal a horse. Otts presented an affidavit signed by himself, Lee Brown and one or two others, stating that they had had a conversation with a man named Stover, who used to live in Spartanburg but who now lives in Greenville, and a man named Gilliland, in which these men stated that in 1898 Dillingham was shipping some horses to Tampa, Fla., to be sold to officers in the army, that he carried along a horse belonging to Stover to sell for him, that he came back and reported to Stover that the horse had got killed or had died; that Stover afterward found that the horse had been sold to an army officer, that he went to Dillingham about it and that Dillingham had then paid him $150 to hush the matter up. Neither Gilliland nor Stover were present, nor did they send any affidavit. All that was present was the affidavit signed by Otts, Lee, Brown and others as the conversation with these men. Mr. Otts explained their non appearance, and the fact that they did not present affidavit in person by saying they had said they did not want to get mixed up in the case, and that besides they had no money to spend on a trip to Washington. Otts declared, however, that Stover and Gilliland had both said that if they were summoned by due process of law they would appear and testify as to the facts. Dillingham presented an affidavit signed by a man named W. R. Thompson who used to live in Atlanta. Thompson's affidavit was to the effect that he and Dillingham shipped some horses to Tampa at the same time, but were operating on a separate account; that Dillingham had nothing to do with the shipment of the Stover horse. That the horse got sick and could not be sold; that Dillingham made a trade in which he was able to put in the Stover horse for $40, which he turned over to Thompson; that after their return to Spartanburg, Stover was very much dissatisfied, and was having a good deal to say, and that finally, in order to avoid trouble and in order to get Stover's mouth closed he (Thompson) paid Stover $150, or some amount, and that Dillingham had nothing whatever to do with it. The foregoing is the substance of the charges that were made against Dillingham. Mr. Lanham brought with him a score or more letters from prominent men in Spartanburg, collected yesterday, after they had heard of the charges, expressing absolute confidence in Dillingham's integrity.

—Camden Chronicle: The body of a foreigner was found last Monday about midday on the Kennedy plantation, hidden in a culvert under the roadway of the Seaboard Air Line. Examination showed that the man had two bullet holes in his body—one through the neck and another entering the arm. The section master and his crew working between Camden and Lugoff made the discovery—the man's feet protruding out of the culvert with his head wrapped in his coat. The body was carried to Lugoff where the coroner viewed the remains and it proved to be that