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## SCHOOL BOOKS

Superintendent Swearingen Raps State Board of Education

## BALLOTS WERE SECRET

State Superintendent of Education Declares Body Acted With Absolute Disregard of Property Rights of the People.—Says Text-Book Adoption Will Cost People Much Money.

Mr. John E. Swearingen, State superintendent of education, made Monday the following statement of his position in respect to the adoption last week of text books for the public schools of the State during the next five years:

"To protect the interests of the people and to keep the record straight I protested against the recent text book adoptions made by the State board of education. Though my protests were disregarded and my wishes ignored, I desire to make a brief statement of my position.

"Eighty per cent of the books now in use have been thrown out of the schools. Not one word of explanation, reason or excuse for this revolutionary action has been offered to the public. Such sweeping changes are without precedent in the text book history of this State or of any other State.

"The books sold in South Carolina, during the last five years cost more than \$500,000. These books have been in the main displaced, and now have only an exchange value of 50 per cent of their original cost. The new books adopted are higher priced and every time a pupil or patron is required to exchange an old book there must be a cash payment in addition.

"This cash payment will be a tax on every citizen of the State. It may be small in the case of any one book, but will amount to thousands of dollars in the aggregate.

"If Winthrop college should be burned to the ground there would be a universal lament from the mountains to the sea. The State board of education with an absolute disregard to the property rights of the people has destroyed values and imposed taxes representing an investment equal in value to the cost of the magnificent college at Rock Hill. Every exchange of books also imposes labor and inconvenience in addition to expense. Any man in charge of a text book depository knows what this inconvenience means. A number of the depositories are conducted by county superintendents of education, and these officers will feel the strain before the exchange period has passed.

"I do not believe that changes should be made unless the books in use have proved inferior or unsatisfactory. The State board of education declined to indicate in writing the unsatisfactory books on the present list. The adoption of 1906 was little short of a crime if inferior books were imposed upon the children of the State. Three members of the present board took part in that adoption and must have voted for the books then selected. The change of heart has taken place in these gentlemen is not questioned by me, but it would be better understood if it were fully explained. If any city superintendent in a special district exercising the right of independent text book adoption should enter upon his work by changing 80 per cent of the books in the hands of the pupils, I do not believe his action would go unchallenged. How much more, then, should explanation be offered when the changes affect the whole State rather than a small municipality!

"I had prepared for the use of the board a ballot showing the name of each member voting and the title of each book voted for. This ballot the board declined to use, because the members did not wish to offend the sensibilities of the various book agents with whom they had established and wished to maintain pleasant relations. This is a laudable sentiment, but it leaves out of the reckoning the sensibilities of the people. It is a well established principle of representative government that the record of a public servant belongs to his constituents. As State superintendent of education, I was anxious for every citizen to know my position in regard to every book that was retained as well as to every book that was changed. I see no reason why the other members of the board should be unwilling to leave a similar record, even though unsuccessful bidders might be disappointed in the adoption.

"The work of the board has been finished, but the tax on the people will not be felt till later. I have pointed out what I consider the unjustifiable disregard of property rights. I also maintain that the wholesale changes ordered by the board were neither necessary nor altogether desirable. I asked for a full record of the proceedings by which this result was brought about and my request was denied.

"I trust that these three facts have been made so plain that the man who runs may read and understand."

**Dispensary Constables Removed.**  
Gov. Blease Monday removed 12 dispensary constables, located in 12 dry counties of the State.

## DEAD MAN'S ASHES

THEY ARE LOST OR MISLAID BY A RAILROAD AGENT.

The Disconsolate Widow Finds a Lot of Tools Instead of Dust of Her Husband.

Through the mistake of a railroad company, Mrs. Mary E. White, 936 Fletcher street, Chicago, found herself in Pittsburgh, Pa., with a complete outfit of automobile mechanic's tools in the place of a brass urn containing the ashes of her husband, George S. White, who died a year ago.

At about the same time a chauffeur in New York was sorrowfully declining a job because in place of his necessary tools he was equipped only with a suitcase containing a number of articles of feminine apparel and a brass crematory urn.

"I'm sorry," the mechanic told Frank Cheske, an agent of the National Trades association, as they stood together in front of 120 Liberty street. "I'd like to have the job, but I can't do nothing without my tools."

"Where are your tools?" inquired Cheske.

The mechanic dived down in a suitcase and produced some lacy shirt-waists some black gowns, a tooth brush, a yellow pin cushion and a brass crematory urn.

"Here they are," he said with some feeling. "The railroad company got us mixed up and I drew this baggage in Pittsburgh. I've got somebody's ashes here and I'd like mighty well to return them."

Cheske offered to take charge of the urn for him and notified the Pennsylvania railroad office of his acquisition.

The railroad company telegraphed Pittsburgh, and in reply received the following message:

Return suit case at once. Am sending in its place man's suit case with clothing and tools in on train No. 16. Lady very anxious.

The clothes and crematory urn were started back and by this time Mrs. White presumably again is in possession of her husband's ashes.

It was said by neighbors that it had been her custom to keep the ashes with her constantly. When she left home a few days ago she took them with her.

## WILL SHOW UP SOUTH.

Southern Railway Will Make an Attractive Exhibit.

The Southern Railway will make an attractive exhibit showing the agricultural, forest and mineral resources and manufactured products of the Southeast at the Appalachian exposition, to be held at Knoxville, September 11 to October 1, 1911.

This exhibit will contain handsome displays of cereals, cotton, tobacco, legumes, vegetables and fruits, and especial attention will be given to forest products and manufactured specimens of woods. The exhibit will show in a comprehensive way the possibilities and advantages of the Southeastern States and should prove a powerful advertisement for the section as large numbers of visitors are expected at the exposition from points outside the Southeast.

At the same time the exhibit will serve the very useful purpose of calling the attention of the people of the South to the great opportunities which exist in their own country. This is a feature which the management of the Southern Railway considers of the highest importance, as nothing can have a more powerful effect in discouraging emigration from the South to less favored sections than a thorough knowledge of the South and the many reasons which make this the best section of the country in which to live and prosper.

**Girls Drink Carbolic Acid.**  
A suicide pact between two girls was carried out Saturday at Ridgeway, Ill., when Jessie Cobbman, 17 years old, and Lucy Davidson, 18 years old drank carbolic acid. The girls agreed to die together if any attempt was made by the former's parents to recover her. A constable called for Jessie. She asked for time to dress, but instead went to her room and drank the poison. A moment later her friend also drank poison and

**Young Brothers Drown.**  
Alex. Doyle, aged 11, and his brother, J. Doyle, aged 9, were drowned in Blue Pond lake Monday afternoon, near Chattanooga, Tenn. The younger boy fell into the water and the brother leaped from a 20-foot embankment into the water in an effort to save the drowning boy. Neither could swim. The bodies found an hour later, were locked in each others arms.

**Still Another Victim.**  
The fourth victim of the fire that destroyed the boat house at Nantucket, Mass., of William Barnes, Jr., the New York Republican leader, last Saturday, died Monday night when Thomas Keer of New York succumbed to his injuries.

**Tired of Life.**  
Capt. E. H. Jarvis, formerly of the United States revenue cutter service, shot and killed himself in a room at the Athletic Club at Seattle, Wash., on Monday.

## KILLED WITH SPADE

WHITE CONVICT TAKES LIFE OF A NEGRO CONVICT.

Deed Was Committed in the State Penitentiary by J. W. Messervy, Who Murdered Two Men Before.

The State says J. W. Messervy, the Charleston county man who was convicted two years ago for killing a whiskey constable at Ravenel, in Charleston county, and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, Monday killed Vance Clanton, an aged negro, at the State penitentiary by striking him on the head several times with a spade.

Clanton was serving a life sentence from Darlington county. According to the story of Messervy the negro tried to kill him with a knife. Messervy was cut just above the heart and on his left arm. Coroner Walker made an investigation of the case and held the inquest Tuesday.

No one witnessed the affair. According to D. J. Griffith, the superintendent of the penitentiary, several prisoners were sent Monday morning to clean out the basement of the hospital building, which is used as a barber shop. The two prisoners, Messervy and Clanton, were sweeping up some hair.

Messervy held the spade while Clanton was using the broom. Messervy stated that the negro without warning attacked him with a knife. He knocked the negro down with the spade and the negro, rising, cut him on the arm. He then struck the fatal blow. A guard was called by Messervy and medical assistance was given the negro. He died in a few moments.

Messervy killed another man when he killed the liquor constable at Ravenel. Clanton is the third man he has killed. He is evidently a bad fellow.

## SHORT WEIGHTS IN COLUMBIA.

Experts Find Scales and Measures Inaccurate.

Weights and measures used in Columbia are generally incorrect, the errors favoring as a rule the dealer as against the consumer; and, upon a showing to this effect by Federal experts, the city council has set for itself the task of remedying matters.

The situation is complicated and its proper readjustment will require some time. The promising feature is the cordial cooperation which the merchants themselves offer. It is realized, by city council as well as by the Government agents, that the losses inflicted by short weights and measures upon the consumers are inflicted innocently and ignorantly by most of the dealers so offending, and these merchants say they will be very glad to have their standards corrected.

In April experts from the bureau of standards of the national department of commerce and labor quietly made an investigation into the weights and measures used in Columbia, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Stillman, Mayor Gibbs knew of the investigation, and, foreseeing the importance of its bearing, asked to be furnished with a copy of the report, embodying the findings of the experts. This report has just come to hand, from director S. W. Stratton, of the bureau of standards.

## HURT BY SAME MULE.

Father and Son Both Meet Death the Same Way.

News reached Lexington Monday of the death of Gus Bouknight, a young farmer of the Chapin section of the county, death resulting from injuries sustained by being thrown from a mule. A strange coincidence in connection with the death of the young man is the fact that his father, John Bouknight, was injured in a runaway last fall by being thrown from a bale of cotton, the same mule being hitched to the wagon, that threw Gus Bouknight on Saturday. The father lingered a few days, when death came as a relief to his suffering.

Gus Bouknight was about 30 years of age, and, besides his wife and child, is survived by his aged mother and several brothers and sisters. His remains were laid to rest in the Methodist church cemetery at Chapin Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock in the presence of a very large congregation of relatives and friends.

**Caused Double Tragedy.**  
W. E. Hudson, a prominent merchant and planter, was shot and killed Monday by Drew Hudson, the adopted son of T. A. Hudson, a brother of W. E. Hudson. In turn Drew Hudson was killed with his own weapon by Morgan Hudson, a third brother. The double tragedy occurred about five miles north of Dyersburg, Tenn., and is said to have been the outcome of a feud which had existed for some time between W. E. and T. A. Hudson.

**Young Man Gone Wrong.**  
R. C. Kuhle, an express messenger, was in jail, charged with the theft of a Deputy Sheriff Harell and lodged in jail, charged with the theft of articles in his charge while in transit. Kuhle was running between Florence and Jacksonville while in

## VOTED IT DOWN

Root's Amendment to R. reciprocity Bill is Rejected by the Senate

## AFTER A LONG DEBATE

The Vote Against the Amendment Was So Overwhelming That Its Friends Did Not Ask for a Roll Call of the Senate When the Vote Was Taken.

The Canadian reciprocity bill emerged from its first ordeal in the senate Monday night unscathed. The Root amendment proposing a modification of the wool pulp and print paper section of the agreement was defeated by an overwhelming vote, after several hours of debate. Friends of the amendment were so satisfied of a defeat that a roll call on the vote was not demanded.

This leaves the reciprocity measure open to the general fight that is to follow for amendment of important portions of the Payne tariff law. Senator LaFollette in a speech opposing the Root amendment announced he would give to the senate a chance to pass on general tariff amendments for free paper, free lumber and lumber products and for reductions in many other schedules. Senator Clapp also announced his intention of offering a free paper amendment later, and other senators gave evidence of their purpose to force from now on consideration of tariff revision on the widest plan.

Attack on the Root amendment was interspersed with attacks on the whole reciprocity measure in the debate that ran throughout the afternoon and which resulted in the defeat of Senator Root's proposition to change the house bill to require that all Canadian provinces should remove their export restrictions on pulp wood and its products before the reciprocity features of the wood-pulp and print paper items of the agreement became effective.

"I am opposed to this so-called reciprocity legislation as a whole, because I believe it is wrong, harmful and unjustifiable," said Senator LaFollette. "If it must pass I want to see it made as nearly perfect as possible. I shall vote against the Root amendment because I believe it will defeat the very purpose of the wood pulp and print paper paragraphs of the agreement."

Senator LaFollette said there was no justification for any duty on paper. He analyzed the figures of the tariff board to show that the best mills in the United States actually produce paper cheaper than the best mills in Canada. To continue a high tariff on paper, he said, was to put a premium on "inefficiency and sloth," and to make the tariff deaden all constructive forces "for the development of efficient management."

Senator LaFollette declared that newspapers for having urged the reciprocity measure as a means of getting relief from the oppressive charges of the print paper manufacturers. He said they had joined with the "packers, the railroads, the four millers" and others who would secure advantages through favorable action on the reciprocity pact.

"For my own part," he said, "I shall stand for a proposition which will give to the users of print paper a free product. But I contend they are not fairly entitled to that at the sacrifice of any other industry or great class of people. I am sorry they should have joined to sacrifice the agricultural interests in this bill."

Senator LaFollette declared that in the testimony taken by the finance committee it would be shown the newspapers had suppressed the news of the reciprocity proceedings but on this point Senator Stone, who also is a member of the finance committee, declared the Wisconsin senator was mistaken.

"That is the blackest page in the newspaper history of the United States," said Senator LaFollette. "I regret that the fact must become part of the history of this legislation, but it is a stubborn fact. There is no one who followed the hearings before the finance committee but knows that those who favored the Canadian agreement were given great space, but when the agricultural interests came before the committee, making a great showing of the injury they would suffer, a showing which I consider the most important made before the committee, the news filled but meagre space in the great newspapers of the country."

"I want to interrupt the senator," said Senator Stone, "not to defend the newspapers, but because I think his statement is not quite justified by the facts. It was charged that the Associated Press, for example, had given great space to the reciprocity literature and to the reciprocity contention which the newspapers had greedily accepted and widely exploited.

"The facts as developed show, as I understand them, that far more space was given the anti-reciprocity arguments by the Associated Press and by the newspapers of the country than was given by either the one or the other in favor of reciprocity. I wish simply to put the statement, as representing my judgment of the facts, against the statement of the observations of the senator from

## SCORES CARNEGIE FUND

ATTEMPT TO MONOPOLIZE HIGHER EDUCATION.

Priest Asserts That It Will Have Effect, Also, on Legislation Aimed at Steel Trust.

A scathing attack on the aims and alleged tendencies of the Carnegie foundation was the somewhat sensational feature of the opening session of the convention of the National Educational association at Chicago Tuesday.

In an exhaustive address the Rev. Timothy Bresnahan, S. J., president of Loyola university, Baltimore, arraigned the foundation, and his views were supplemented by a general discussion.

In the course of his address Father Bresnahan said: "A fund of \$15,000,000 in bonds of the United States Steel corporation providing retaining allowances for certain institutions will enlist the interest of influential personages in the stability of the Pittsburgh millionaire's industrial institution.

"These, we may reasonably suppose, would scarcely look impartially on legislative enactment that would imperil the value of their securities. The result of investing the United States Steel corporation bonds in the foundation could scarcely have escaped the acumen of so acute a business man.

"The Carnegie foundation affords a motive to university and college presidents for discharging professors when they have reached the deadline.

If the evils of depotism are in store for us should we permit monopoly of education by the government, which after all can be called to be account, what may we expect from a private, permanent, self-perpetuating corporation backed by millions of dollars and irresponsible to the public, whose one aim is to bring into disrepute schools under definite religious control; to bind together non-secular schools selected mostly for their actual or prospective strength; through them to get control of the higher education of the country, and finally to establish educational unity and coherency by an educational system necessarily hostile and skeptical in its attitude toward religious truth?"

## FATAL SHOOTING SCRAPE.

One Man Mortally and Another Severely Wounded.

Foster F. Harper and William Ridgeway, two young white men of prominent families, engaged in a pistol duel near Holliday's bridge, Anderson county, Monday afternoon, each firing 15 shots, and each being wounded, Harper probably mortally. The row was a result of some reports one of the principals started, so it is said, but the nature of the reports can not be learned.

Friends of both men anticipated a fight and asked Harper and Ridgeway to meet at the home of Bub Holliday in order to adjust their differences. It is said that both men began firing when they met and that each emptied his revolver three times and when their pistols were emptied they calmly reloaded and began firing again.

Harper was shot through the liver and two other balls lodged in his stomach. Ridgeway received three bullets in his leg. He was moved to his home, where he was attended by physicians. Harper was rushed to Belton in an automobile, and was brought to Anderson over the electric trolley. He was carried to the hospital and Doctors Harris, Haynie, Babb and Young operated on him. They say there is very little hope for his recovery. Ridgeway will recover if no complications set in.

## Woman Starve to Death.

For the second time within forty-eight hours, a woman collapsed Saturday of starvation in the streets of New York. This time the victim died. She said she was Rose Dasso, aged 51, homeless and friendless. She had slept in doorways and parks for a year, she said, and with her last breath she told a policeman who knelt over her that food had not passed her lips for so long that she had forgotten the taste, and had all but forgotten the taste.

## Fell in North Sea.

One of the four balloons which ascended at Paris Saturday fell into the North Sea. A violent storm prevailed at the time and the aircraft was rapidly carried out to sea. Two persons were aboard her. A rescue boat was sent out as soon as possible to the aid of the distressed balloon but later returned, having recovered only an empty ballast bag marked "R. G. B.—70."

## Two Brothers Injured.

As a result of a railroad accident at Majolica, six miles west of Salisbury, N. C., on the Southern railroad Tuesday afternoon, Ralph Johnston, 16-years-old, of Salisbury is dead and his brother, Samuel R. Johnston, is in a critical condition at a hospital here. The brothers had been on a fishing trip and boarded an incoming freight to Salisbury. Wisconsin, that his statement shall not go unchallenged."

## WILL REMOVE THEM

THE HOOK WORM IN SOUTH CAROLINA MUST GO.

A Sweeping Investigation to be Made by Experts and Specialists in This State.

The announcement is made by Dr. J. LaBruce Ward that the work of investigating and treating hook worm in South Carolina will be materially furthered by the recent appointment of three specialists in addition to the one already employed to go over the State and get in among the people Dr. Routh of Hampton County, Ia. at work in his native place. Dr. J. T. Howell, of Kenly, N. C., will begin in South Carolina on July 1, on July 15 another goes on duty, the name to be announced later.

These specialists will make examinations and seek to cure the cases they find. Each will be equipped with a microscope and projection lantern; by means of the latter lectures will be given as a large part of the work, in this way aiming to get the actual facts, visual facts, before the people of the state, especially the rural sections.

As a further step in the systematic stamping out of the disease, plans for the establishment of dispensaries for the treatment of patients comes as a practical scheme and an invocation in South Carolina. Beauford and Hampton Counties have signed to Dr. Ward their hopes of aiding him to begin this work in these counties. Others will be added to the list. The plan is to have in each county four or five dispensing stations for medicine.

The specialists will make the rounds of these stations, advertising in the county papers at what time he will be at a particular dispensary. He may be consulted, the patient goes home for treatment according to directions, and in a week returns either cured or to be recommended to further treatment until the disease is completely eradicated.

Dr. Ward has received information from the Rockefeller sanitary commission that at the dispensary at Blenville, La., 61 cases were treated the first day of its opening. Dr. Ward states that the disease is no heavier there than in South Carolina. Systematic hook worm eradication is going on in South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas. His plan is that the men shall move from county to county thus covering in time the entire State.

## TURKS ON THE RAMPAGE.

Districts Devastated and Women and Children Butchered.

The situation in Albania is extremely critical. Turkey has massed 50,000 troops within a day's march of the Montenegrin frontier.

Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, who has just arrived at Vienna from Cetinje after traversing Albania, says the Turks are devastating whole districts, killing prisoners, burning houses and crops and blowing up the churches. A large body of Albanian women and children is now caught between two wings of the Turkish army and escape is impossible.

Mr. Crane adds that 25,000 women and children have fled to Montenegro and are starving there, their only means of subsistence being boiled grass and various roots they are able to gather.

## KILLED AND INJURED

By a Terrific Oil Explosion at Port Arthur, Texas.

At Port Arthur, Texas, two lives were lost half a dozen or more men were injured some seriously, three oil barges and one tug burned to the water's edge, about 10,000 barrels of oil destroyed and two large warehouses and over 500 feet of wharves burned, in an explosion followed by a disastrous fire in the Port Arthur harbor and water front Monday morning. The loss is estimated late to-day at about \$300,000.

Capt. Frank Weber of the barge Gumble, and a man who is as yet unidentified, lost their lives in the explosion aboard the Gumble, where the fire originated.

The flames swept rapidly over smaller vessels belonging to the Texas Company and spread to two large warehouses of that company. These two, together with 500 feet of wharves, were soon a mass of ruins. Other buildings were damaged.

## Tried by Japanese Judges.

At Tokyo, John E. Atkins, a seaman of the United States cruiser Saratoga, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment for killing John L. Saunders, a bluejacket of the New Orleans. Atkins was tried before three Japanese judges on June 23. He was defended by Attorney Hato-yama, son of the president of the district. It was shown that the killing occurred during a row while Atkins was intoxicated.

## Must Have Been Thirsty.

On the voyage over the 752 cabin passengers on the Olympic consumed the following: Champagne, 7,000 bottles; Beer, 13,000 bottles; Mineral waters, 1,000 bottles; Whiskies, 500 bottles; Liquors, 160 bottles.

## ARE AFTER HIM

Funk, Star Witness in Lorimer Case, Shadowed and Threatened

## BY PAID DETECTIVES

Mr. Funk Says He Has Been Persecuted and Ill Treated Ever Since

He First Testified in the Case, and Intimates that Hines Is at the Bottom of It.

Shadowed for weeks by detectives instructed to get anything possible against him was the alleged experience of which Clarence S. Funk, of Chicago, star witness in the present Lorimer investigation, Monday complained to the senate committee inquiring into the Lorimer election.

The statement produced a sensation because the name of Edward Hines, whom Mr. Funk had testified, had asked him to contribute \$10,000 toward \$100,000 used to "put Lorimer over at Springfield," was mentioned in connection with the services of the detectives.

Mr. Funk declared four detectives had followed him to Washington and two had watched him during lunch Monday. One of them, he said, had been compelled to give him name and that of his employer when caught in a tight place.

Mr. Funk declined to break his word to the detective and reveal his name. He said the employer was not Senator Lorimer. The committee ended the day's hearing by going into executive session to consider the situation.

At the executive session Mr. Funk is said to have revealed the detective's name and promised to produce him before the committee. The committee then took up consideration of what steps to take to prevent detectives interfering with witnesses before the committee.

Mr. Funk's statement about the detectives came at the close of a long examination on the witness stand. He retold the story he related to the helm committee in Illinois, about how Mr. Hines is alleged to have asked him, as general manager of the International Harvester company, to contribute \$10,000 to the Lorimer fund. For hours attorneys and members of the committee have asked question after question of him about this conversation, the report of which probably led to the present investigation of the Lorimer election. The witness had described his personal relations to Senator Lorimer, Mr. Hines and many others figuring in the case.

Rather incidentally Mr. Funk remarked that his part in the case has been anything but pleasant and that he had been promised more "unpleasantness."

"Promised more?" repeated Senator Jones.

"Yes, over the telephones and by anonymous communications, indirect threats have been made."

Then Mr. Funk said he had been followed ever since he testified at Springfield before the Helm committee.

Mr. Funk told about the detectives following him to Washington and about getting the name of one of them. He said the detective he had cornered claimed to be employed by the Thiele Detective agency in Chicago and had been instructed to get anything he could on Mr. Funk. He protested against being made to reveal the detective's name because "he seemed like a nice fellow, who said he was not proud of what he was doing and had a family to support."

To tell his name, Mr. Funk said, would mean his dismissal.

"If you don't tell it, all four will probably lose their jobs," suggested Mr. Gumble.

William J. Hines of counsel for Senator Lorimer and Edward O. Hines urged the witness to reveal the name.

"Put Edward Hines on the stand and ask him to whom the detectives report each night," responded Mr. Funk.

Elbridge Hancy, of counsel for Senator Lorimer, asked if the detective said Mr. Lorimer employed them.

"No, Senator Lorimer did not employ them," declared the witness.

The committee then went into executive session.

## Will Bring Him Back.

A dispatch to The State from Cameron, Texas, says Gov. O. B. Coburn, of Texas, Monday honored requisition papers for W. B. Avant alias William Benjamin, who is wanted in Georgetown, S. C., as a convicted manslayer. Avant was arrested while engaged in selling machines, and admitted he was the man wanted. His wife was with him at the time. Avant was convicted of manslaughter for killing Mrs. G. C. Bigham and sentenced to three and a half years.

## Fell Under Train.

As he was alighting from a Southern train Monday night at the terminal station at Atlanta, after a visit to his family at Ellenwood, Ga., J. R. Lenford, aged 42, slipped and fell. He was struck by the train and so badly injured that death resulted ten minutes later. He leaves a widow and ten children.