CHARMING CHERAW THE TIP TOP TOWN

The Cheraw Chronicle.

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MAKING WAR BY POISON GAS

Battle front in France,—Aa English officer sends the following desription of the effect of poisoned gases the German are using:

"At 2:45 on Monday morning, most of us were roused by a terriffic bombardment by our guns—every single gun for miles seemed to be blazing off as hard as it could, so, thinking thre must be an attack, we dressed and made ready to rush off at amoment's notice.

"I went down into the street and I noticed at once a slight smell of chlorine in the air. I soon noticed that although I was fourf or fiv miles from the firing line my eyes were watering freely. Along thet road were coming some of the victims of this terrible gas. They slouched along like drunken men, hardly any of them had kept rifle or equipment. Allwere gasping and caughing, blindly staggering on—away from the gas. It was a terrible sight Many of them were undoubtly brave men, but had probably been asleep in the second or third line trenches and had not had time to get on their respirators before the gas was upon them, or else their respirators were dry and useless.

"By this time motor-ambulances were streaming back from the field ambulance at the other end of the village. They were a terrible sight, packed with gasping, struggling men in any attidudetheir agony could suggest; sometimes fighting with the very orderlies in charge of them in their delirium.

"Later in the day I went up to the field ambulance at the top of the village. It was a terrible sight, and one I can never forget. The ambulance was established in a fair-sized school, at the door of whwich a perptual stream of motor-ambulances drew up loaded or unloaded, drove away.

Outside the railings of theschool playground were lying some of the less serious cases, who had probably found their way there on foot. They were lying in a row along the pathway, coughing and struggling for breath while doctors and ordilies did the little that was possible for them. Inside the playground was filled with stretchers aranged in orderly rows in the sunlight, but there was less movement here. Some were heaving in their last agony of suffocation, many were silent—forever.

"Through the windows I caught a glimpse of a large scholrom full of more cases, while in yet another room I could se doctors and ordilies in their shirtsleeves dresing the wounded who had just been brought in.

NO LAW FOR THE CASE

No Law Holding Relatives of Insane Liable for Support, Says Peeples.

In a recent opinion given the State board of charities and corrections at its request Thomas H. Peeples, Attorney General, held that relatives of patients undergoing treatment at the State Hospital for the Insane could not be held legally liable for their support, unless in the case of a husband for his wife or a father for his dependent unmarried child, but that the board of regents of the Hospital had the authority under the law to exclude any patient from admission to the Hospital as a beneficiary when, in its judgement, the relatives of such patient were able to pay for his or he rtreatment at the Hospital.

The State board of charities and corrections asked the Attorney General for an opinion on two or three points of law relating to the powers of its fiscal agent, who is authorized under the Act creating the board to make investigations of the financial status of patients at the Hospital and and their relatives. The investigations will be undertaken to give the board of regents information on which it can refuse to admit patients as benificiaries when they themselves or their relatives are able to pay in or their relativs ar abl to pay n whol or n part for their treatment at the Hospital.

Attorney General Peeples said, in his opinion, that he knew of no South Carolina statute holding statuteholding relatives of an insane person liable for his or her support . Section 697 of the Criminal Code of 1912 makes it a misdemeanor for any ablebodied man who shall, with out just cause or excuse, abandon or fail to supply the actual neccessities of life to his wife or to his minor unmarried child dependent upon him.

The Attorney General held further:

"In addition to this the common law imposes a duty on the husband and father to support his wife and children. There is a conflict of authority as to whether this common laow liability extends to the maintenance of an insane persmon who has been taken in charge by the State for the protection of soliety in general, as well as fodr the welfare of the patient himself.

"Section 3 365 of the Code of Laws of 1912 requires the Probate Judge in addition to mental examination of the patient, to make a thorough examination as to the financial standing of the patient and also of the husband. wife,father, mother,sons or daughters of such patient, and requires him to certify and transmit the resultof this examination to the superintendent of the Hospital. This statute, however, to my mind, imposes no liability whatsoever upon the relatives mentioned therein. Such testimony is taken simply and solely fo the information of thesnperintendent and the board of regents, so that they may determine whether or not the patient shal be received as a pay patient or as a benificiary patient. It will be noted by a reading of this section that no liability attaches to any of the relatives named or to any other party for th e support of this patient unles he or they enter into the bond required by that statute.

"I am of the opinion that, under the statute law of this State, there is no liability imposed on any relative for the support of an inmate in the State Hospital for the insane, unless possibly upon a husband for the support of his wife or a husband for the support of his minor unmarried dependent child.

"The board of regents, as I see the law, has the power and authority to refuse to admit a patient as a beneficiary patient if they are of the opinion that the relatives of such patient should support such inmate, but as I understand the law there is no legal liabiliaty attaching to any relative unles he executes the bond provided in Section 3,336 of the Code of 1912.

GREAT SHIP LAUNCHED

Arizona Christened With Wine and Water.

New York June 19.—The new battleship Arizona was successfully launched at the Brooklyn navy yard today. The Arizona shares with her sister ship, thePennsylvania, recently launched at New port News, the honor of being the world's largest batleship. The Arizona slipped into the water at 1:12 o'clock.

She went tot he river with the wine and water of her christening trickling in rivulets down her bow from two broken bottles that swung bound togt her by a long red, white and blue cord of silk. Miss Esther Ross of Presscott, Ariz., the sponser, made a fair throw as the big hull quivered and slid slowly forward; the froth of the wine spattered her gown and the clothes of those in her party.

From the navy yard, black with a holiday throng, from the spans of the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges, from the docks and piers along the Manhattan and Brooklyn waterfronts. from scores of craft hugging the far shore of the East river, and from every vantage point of window and house top in the vicinity, many tens of thousands saw the newest of American battleships glide down the ways.

NO WORK FOR COURT.

Darlington Reports No Violation of Law.

Darlington, June 19.—For the second year in succession the summer term of court of general sessions for this county finds no work to do. and Judge I. W. Bowman of Orangeburg has been notified that his presence wil not be needed on Monday next. This condition speaks volumes for law and orde in this county, where the criminal dockets are rarely ever heavy.

VAUGHN EITHER SPLENDID ACTOR OR INSANE MAN.

Greenville Man Convicted of Criminal Assault Has Not Spoken in Nearly Two Years

Columbia, June 22.—T. U. Vaughn, the former superintendent of the Odd Fellows' home at Greenville, convicted in October, 1912, before the Court of common pleas for Greenville county, of criminal assault on a young white inmate of the orphanage in July 15, 1908, either is an adept at feigning insanity or he has completely lost his mind.

Accompanying Gov. Manning and Albert S. Johnston, secretary of the board of charities and corrections, last Friday afternoon on an inspection of the state prison a reporter of the Columbia Record made close observation of Vaughn, who is confined in the hospital at the state penitentiary. The man at the time was seated on the floor in a stooping position head bowed and fingers constantly interlacing. Although addressed in the loudest tone of voice, he did not seem to notice that he was spoken to; nor would he utter a word or pay any attention to any one near him.

Col. D. J. Griffeth, superintendent of the state penitentiary, said that Vaughn has not spoken in nearly two years, and he constantly acts as if demented. The superintendent himself thinks Vaughn is insane and should be in the asylum instead of the state penitentiary. Dr. A. P. Herring, of Baltimore, Md., when in Columbia, the first part of the year investigating the state hospital for the insane, made a close study of Vaughn Herring admitted that Vaughn was a and gave as his opinion that the man was simulating insanity, although Dr. Herring admitted that Vaughan was a superb actor.

Vaughn's case is on appeal before the United States supreme court and will be argued on July 14.

LOST

One gold cuff button on which is engraved the initials "R. N. S., Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to The Chronicle office.

FEDERAL [illegible] CIDES [illegible]INA CASE.

Columbia, [illegible]—Two important South Carol[illegible] were decided yesterday by [illegible] Supreme Court. Thomas H. P[illegible] attorney general received a tel[illegible] as follows from James D. Ma[illegible] deputy clerk of the court: "Vaug[illegible] vs. South Carolina affirmed with costs; United States ex relatioe Br[illegible] vs. Cooke dismissed for want of ju[illegible]iction."

T. U. Vaug[illegible] formerly superintendentof the OddFellows orphan home at Gr[illegible]ville, convictcd of criminal assa[illegible] uopn one of his wards, and s[illegible]nced to be hanged, appealed to [illegible]deral supreme court on the groun[illegible] his constitutional rights had be[illegible] infringed by a change in the meth[illegible] of execution in this State made [illegible]r he was sentenced. The court ha[illegible]lready overruled the same point [illegible] case of Joe Malloy and Will [illegible]une, also appealed from this [illegible] Affirmation of the verdict [illegible] sends Vaughan back to th[illegible]ville county court to be res[illegible].

Vaugha[illegible] for many months a prison[illegible] safekeeping in the State peni[illegible]y. He has not spoken in a lo[illegible] and this fact, inconnection [illegible] other peculiarities of behavior, [illegible]indicate a likelihood of an insani[illegible], in case such further defense [illegible] as remain to be used shall [illegible] to save him from the electric c[illegible]

Fredric[illegible], alias Grant, ane-gro wanted in [illegible] Carolina for murder was arre[illegible] Pensylvana but until thedeci[illegible]terdayhad sta[illegible] off extradi[illegible] this State on [illegible] plea that [illegible] he could n[illegible] a fair [illegible] South Carolin[illegible] [illegible] court having di[illegible]miss- [illegible] for want of jurisdiction Brown wi[illegible] brought to this State for trial u[illegible]s he shall devise other means of de[illegible]ying execution.

Attorney General Peeples has had before the s[illegible]preme court this year six cases and [illegible] each of them the decision has uph[illegible]d the contention made by his senten[illegible].

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SIX MONTHS FOR FALSE RESIDENCE

George L. Lyons is Convicted in the Sessions Court Enrolment Fraud

Lyons pleaded guilty to charge of perjury, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Judge Moore in the Court of General Session Saturday. Lyons was charged with committing perjury in that he registered on the enrolement books for Ward 7, in the City of Charleston giving his residence No 22 Charlotte street, and falsely swearing thereto. The offense to whic Lyons pleaded guilty was a violation of the Sinkler primary election law which was passed by the General Assembly this year. He is said to have confessed just after being arrested. Mr. J. Edward Smith, who resides at 22 Charlotte street, said that Lyons did not stay there. The Club rolls were open for the registration of ptrsons for the municipal primary election to be held this fall.

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URGED TO MAKE MORE HAY

Government Bulletin Advises Farmers of South

Washington June 19.—The practicability of increasing materially the production of hay in the South is urged on Southern farmers in a bulletin issued to-day by the agricultural department.

The bulletin points out that 1,305-000 tons of hay, valued at $17,626-000, are brought each year into the eleven Southern States despite the fact that "it is practicably for the farmers of the South to produce all the hay that they need on their own farms."

Among the grasses and legumes that the department says make good market hays in the South are Lespedeza in the lower Mississippi Valley, Johnson grass over most of the cotton belt, Bermuda grass on the rich bottom lands and the Arlington mixture (orchard grass, tall oat grass and Alsike,) on the heavy uplands.

OKLAHOMA "GRANDFATHER" CIAUSE UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Conditions of Period Tthat Existed Before Fifteenth Amendment Cannot be Held as Qualifications for Suffrage

Washington,, June 21.—In probably one of the most important race decisions in its history, the Supreme Court today anuled as unconstitutional the Oklahoma constitutional amenddment and the Annapolis, Md., voters' qualification law restricting the suffrage rights of those who could not vote or whose ancestors could not vote prior to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Chief Justice White, a native of the South, and a former Confederate souldier announced the court's decision. which was unaminous except that Justice McReynolds took no part in the case.

"It is true," continued the Chief Justice, "that it contains no express words of an exclusion from the standard which it establishes of any person on acount of race, color, or previous condition of servitude prohibited by the Fifteenth Amendwment, but the standard itself inherently brings that result in to extence since it is based purely upon a period of time before the enactment of the Fifteenth Amendment and makes that period the controling and dominant test of the right of suffrage.

"In other words, we seek in vain for any ground which would sustain any other interpretation but that the provision, recufring to the conditions existing before the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted and the Conditinuance of which the Fifteenth Amendment prohibited, proposed by, in substance and effect, lifting these conditions over a period of time after the amendment to make them the basis of the right to suffrage conferred in district and postive disregard for the Fifteenth Amendment. And the same result we are of opinion, is demonstrated by considering wwhether it is possible to discover any basis of reason for the standard thus fixed other than the purpose above stated.

N0 Other Explanation.

"We say this because we are unable to discover how unless the pro ment were considered the selightest resason was afforded for basing the classification upon a period of time prior to the Fifthteenth Amendment. Certainly it cannot be said that there was any peculiar necromeny in the time named which engender attributes affecting the qualification to vote which would not exist at another and different period unles the Fifteenth amendment was in view.

The Chief Justice expressed his statement by a development of the argument that the restriction imposed by the fifteenth amendent on the power of the stae over suffrage was coincident with the limits of the power itself. Healso set forth the principle that, while in the true sense the Pifteenth Amendment gives no "right" of suffrage. "it was longago recognized that in operation its prohibition might measurably have that effect; that is to say that as the command of the amendment was self-executing and reached without legislative action the conditions of discrimination against which it was aimed, the result might arise that as a consequence of the striking down of a discriminating clause a right of suffrage would be enjoyed by reason of the generic character of the provision which would remain after the discrimination was stricken out."

This was said by way of answer to the argument of attorneys for the election officials that the Fifteenth cause there was no such thing under the American form of government as a "right" to vote

IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

By holding that conditions that existed before the Fifteenth Amendment, which provides that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridgedon account of race color, or previous condition of servitude, could not be brought over to the present day in disregard of this self-executing amendment, it is generally believed that the court went a long way toward invalidating much of the solution of Southern States.

The immediate effect of the court's decision was to uphold the conviction of two Oklahoma election officials who denied negroes the right to vote in a congressional election and to award three Maryland negroes damages from election officials in Annapolis who refused to register them. The court held that these election officials could not ignore the potency of thhe Fifteenth Amendment in wiping out of State Constitutions the word "white" as a qualification for voting. In the Maryland case, the court's decision established the point that the Fifteenth Amendment applies alike to municipal as well as to Federal elections.

Discussing the Oklahoma cases, Chief Justice White said the suffrage amendment to the State Constitution first fixxed a literacy standard, and then followed it with a pro-vision creating a stanard based upon the condition existing in January 1, 1866, prior to thtadoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, and eliminated those coming under that stanard from the inclusion in the literacy test.

The court had difficulty, he said, in finding words to more clearly demonstrate its conviction that this action of the State recreatd and perpetuated the very conditions which the Fifteenth Amendment was intended to destoy than the language used in the amendment.

BITTERLY ATTACK SPELLING OF FEES AMONG SURGEONS

Sanfrancisco, June 21.—The secret division of fees between physicians and surgeons is "criminal dishonesty" said Dr. William D. Haggard, of Nashville, who addressed a meeting here today of the Fellows of the American College of Surgeons.

"Fee-splitting" Dr. Haggard declared, "is criminal, because it leads first, to unnecessary operations; second, to incompetent work resulting in unnecessary death; and third, to a constant lowering of the moral and professional standards in medicine. The practice has all through it theh elements of theft.

"When a physician refers a patient to a surgeon under an agreement that the surgeon later is to divide with him the fee collected, the crime is not primarily one against the pocketbook of the patient. It is a crime against the health or life of the patient. This practice means that the physician auctions off his patient tothe highest bidder who is naturally the most incompetent and unscrupulous surgeon available.

"Another evil is that the surgeon feels under obligation to accept the diagnosis of the physician to operate whether or not on examination he agrees with the diagnosis of the physician. If he does not operate in such cases he discredits the ability of the physician and loses further business with him. Thus is perpetrated the meanest of crimes an unnecessary surgical operation.

"The sovereign remedy for commission giving by surgeons and bribetaking by physicians is publicity. If we don't cure the evil by extermination, the public will do it by legislation, and the elimination of the unfit. The physician who diagnosis a case is quite as much entitled to compensation as is the surgeon, but separate bills should be rendered by the physician and the surgeon to the patient. In other words the patient should always know what he is paying for. To stamp this practice out of theh profession of medicine is one of the chief tasks of the American College of Surgeons.

MAKE MOVING PICTURES

Supreme Court Unanimously Declares

Orangeburg, S. C. June 22.—The Culler Film company of this city hhas begun operations. Cecil R. Culler is at the head of this concern. Already consideration and several exxperimental scenes have been taken. The pictures that have been taken so far are comical. These pictures will be shown at local theaters first. The plan for the developing and reproduction of the films wil be modern. As this is probably the first undertaking of this kind in South Carolina, the industry will be watched with much interest.

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