

LYING ABOUT THE HERRIN MASSACRE

Attorney Says That Indictment For Perjury May Be Outcome of Grand Jury Probe

Marion, Ill., Sept. 5 (By the Associated Press)—Deliberations of the special grand jury investigating the Herring riot were widened today, Attorney General Edward G. Bunday announced, to include application of the acid test to testimony offered by witnesses. He predicted several indictments for perjury in the near future.

With the appearance of a local undertaker before the grand jury it became known that the grand jury was seeking to establish the identity of the slain men. Other undertakers will be called tomorrow.

Although no official information could be obtained, it was understood that the grand jurors were in possession of certain clues that may establish the identity of the 16 bodies buried in the potters' field near Herring, the graves unmarked except by numbers.

At the time the 16 men were buried Herring and Marion undertakers who had charge of the preparations declared no positive identification papers were found in the victims' clothes. A description of each, opposite a number, entered in a book kept by the coroner, would be the sole means of future identification, they said.

According to information made public, the work of the grand jury now includes investigation of the 22 deaths, responsibility for the riot, failure of authorities to call for troops and the veracity of testimony offered by witnesses.

"Some of the witnesses who have appeared before the grand jury have not been telling the truth," Attorney General Bunday charged.

"That a number of the witnesses who have been before the grand jury have deliberately perjured themselves to thwart justice and protect members of the mob was intimated by Mr. Bunday.

Others who declined or who may decline to give testimony on the excuse that they might incriminate themselves will be cited before Circuit Judge D. T. Hartwell for contempt of court, Mr. Bunday continued.

Ch. R. Edgington, secretary and treasurer for the Greater Marion association, today made public a letter to a publishing concern in East St. Louis attacking the publicity and characterization given the Herring riot by the Illinois chamber of commerce in its campaign to raise funds for the prosecution of the members of the mob.

"The Illinois chamber of commerce," the letter read, "used literature and propaganda that would lead the outside world to believe that we in Williamson county were nothing short of a bunch of barbarians and outlaws and that we did not stand for the maintenance of law and order. They maintained that no mob had been done since the riots in June to bring the guilty ones to account for the crime. This statement must have been made without investigation for it was common knowledge that the investigation started the day after the massacre.

"The county and state are attempting to conduct a fair and impartial investigation of the riots and it is my opinion that the propaganda and interference offered by the Illinois chamber of commerce is having a tendency to make the trial a fight between capital and labor."

Within two weeks Williamson county will face another angle of the riots when claims totaling nearly \$250,000 resulting from the burning of the strip mine and the attendant disorders are placed before the board of supervisors for their consideration.

That the board will not allow the claims and thereby force the claimants into court for collection is a foregone conclusion.

Mrs. Mabelle Jacobs, widow of Raymond C. Jacobs, has asked for damages of \$5,000 for the death of her husband. This claim, as well as all others, was based on an Illinois riot statute.

His Words Speak for Themselves.

Greenwood Index. In October, 1916, former Governor Blease made an address at Allen University, a negro school in Columbia. The following paragraph is from the report of that speech in the Columbia State:

The congressional controversy between the negro, George Washington Murray of Sumter and a white man, Colonel Moise, of the same district, was also reviewed by the bishop. (Chappell, negro bishop who introduced Mr. Blease.) in all its ramifications. Later in his speech Mr. Blease reminded the bishop that it was he (Mr. Blease) who had made Murray congressman from this state instead of the white man.

In his speech at the Democratic campaign meeting in Walhalla this year, Mr. Blease was quoted as saying:

"Any man who says I have done one act of disloyalty to my party is a damned liar." Mr. Blease is now appealing to the Democratic men and women of South Carolina for support in the second primary which will be held Tuesday, September 12.

Why don't some women have to pay income tax on three-fourths of what their husbands make?

This may be an awful country, but a Swiss firm is using Austrian money to wrap soap in.

Love makes the world go round; but knocking a man on the head has the same effect.

Health hint: Go on home.

M'LEOD FORCES HARD AT WORK

Good Reports Received by R. E. Dennis Campaign Manager

Columbia, Sept. 5.—The McLeod headquarters here have been very much pleased yesterday and today at reports coming from nearly all the counties in the state indicating that active efforts are under way to bring about a full vote in the second primary on September 12 in favor of Mr. McLeod's candidacy for governor.

The reports indicate that the alignment of former Governor Blease with Joseph W. Tolbert, Republican dispenser of patronage in South Carolina, is especially resented and that the public is becoming more and more aroused by the dangers of such a coalition if Mr. Blease should again be elected governor.

The McLeod headquarters here, which are located on Main street, near the corner of Gervais street, a very central part of the capital city, are in charge of Mr. McLeod's law partner, Mr. R. E. Dennis of Bishopville. Mr. Dennis served four years in the legislature, knows South Carolina well and has himself a great many friends all over the state.

The feeling at the McLeod headquarters is that the most important thing in the second primary is to get out a large vote. Reports from a number of counties today have indicated that there is an excellent prospect that this will be accomplished and that thousands who did not vote in the first primary will cast their ballots in the second primary.

The reports to the McLeod headquarters are also to the effect that in various sections of the state many voters who in former years were supporters of Mr. Blease are actively working for McLeod at the present time. Apparently it is the feeling of many of these citizens that South Carolina cannot afford to elect a governor who not only openly rejoiced at a Republican victory but is closely associated with the Tolbert wing of the Republican party.

"The women of the state, reports all say, are thoroughly aroused to the situation and will not only turn out in force for the second primary but are actively at work in the interest of Mr. McLeod's election.

British Colliers Expect Coal Demand from Canada

London, August 9.—A question of immediate practical interest, raised in England by the American demand for British coal, is that of the capacity of the British mining industry to meet the demands with the least injury to the requirements of other customers.

The pressure continues to increase, and it is estimated that the American requirement will soon approximate 100,000 tons a day. The tonnage already taken up, however, does not justify that estimate, for the fixtures reported since the boom began represents a deadweight capacity of between 600,000 and 700,000 tons only. A circumstance to be reckoned with is the advent of Canadian business. There are many indications of shortage in the supply of bituminous and anthracite coal from the United States on which Canada, under normal conditions, depends exclusively, and in the event of a continuance of the coal and railway difficulties in the United States, a strong demand for large supplies of English coal from Canada will doubtless soon have to be reckoned with. Coinciding with the inquiries from America, there is a growing demand from Germany and the Scandinavian countries for Northumbrian, Durham, Yorkshire and Scottish coal.

These are markets in which South Wales competes only to an insignificant extent, but the more the northern coalfields export to the Continent of Europe, the less they will have for shipment to America and the more acute will become the demands from the United States for Welsh coal. This gives rise to the question as to what the Welsh coalfields can sell to America under existing conditions.

The margin for the coal exporting districts is about 600,000 tons a week. No arbitrary limit can be placed to the quantity which it is possible for the collieries to produce in a seven-hour day, but the circumstances under which trade has been carried on during the past twelve months go to show that it is not possible to improve to any appreciable extent on that quantity.

If They Can't Get Rum the Ships Won't Call

Charlotte, Aug. 30.—The Virgin Islands are now officially "dry" and the Volstead Act is in force, but Rear Admiral Kittelle, the naval governor, by official publication, has announced that there are no funds provided by law for the enforcement of the act and that the police officers in the island will have to watch for violations which will be punishable in the local courts.

The period of time granted for the disposal of liquor stocks on hand expired July 20. A commission is now in Washington urging modification of the law to permit the sale of liquors as ships stores in order to prevent foreign ships giving up St. Thomas as a port of call.

Drawback about living in a swell neighborhood is acting hard.

About this coal, it take a lump sum to get a lump.

Domestic clouds are usually accompanied by a lot of thunder.

MINUTE MEN FIGHT RING RULE

Charleston Democrats Organizing to Oppose Grace-Bleaze-Tolbert Combination

Charleston, Sept. 5.—A strong anti-Bleaze movement among the farmers of Charleston county came to light here tonight, when it was announced that units of the Minute Men were being formed in the farming sections of the county.

This movement was said by the spokesmen of the farmers to be a result of the growing belief that the election of Blease would mean Grace rule in this county and a serious blow to the Democratic party. The action of the faction of Mayor John P. Grace of Charleston in throwing farmer clubs out of the Democratic convention here last June was said to have caused a bitter feeling and the belief that Grace rule would mean the disfranchisement of the farmers.

The spokesmen for the Minute Men among the farmers said the organization stood for clean government, honest and fair elections, a white Democratic party, rule by the majority, law enforcement and against any connection with the Republican party.

"We have the election of Blease would mean a Blease-Grace-Tolbert combination and a blow at our white Democratic primaries," said the spokesmen, who pointed out that the organization would make every effort to bring out a full vote in the second primary.

Paderewski Turns from Politics to the Piano

Warsaw, August 2.—The announcement given out in Paris by Ignace Jan Paderewski, the world-known pianist and former Premier of Poland, that he had retired definitely from the political life of Poland, has caused varied comment here. The radicals are relieved, as politically they feared his return, the Nationalists hope it is not true. They argue that Paderewski is too great a patriot to stand aloof from Poland during the very important elections of November, on the 6th of members of the Diet and on the 12th of members of the Senate. Even should he return to music at the present time, they say, sooner or later he will have to resume his career as a Polish statesman. Paderewski has been away from Poland for two years; but in spite of this absence he still has great prestige here, and many faithful and loyal followers. The Nationalists are still trying to persuade him to return to Poland for the election campaign.

The radicals, it is believed will advance General Pilsudski, the present chief of state, as their candidate for the presidency of the republic. The Nationalists have not yet any candidate in sight; if Paderewski returned he undoubtedly would have their support.

In the meantime reports from Switzerland, where Paderewski has been staying, recently at Morjes, describe himself to his music, and convinced in his own mind that, for the present, he has decided upon a course of action which is the best for his country and himself.

At Morjes Paderewski practiced many hours a day in preparation for his concert tour in the United States which is set to begin in November. He has played little during the past five years. Once was on the occasion of his wife's birthday in 1919, at his hotel in Warsaw, and another when he was in California last spring. On the latter occasion he played without him, and in Switzerland also he played much without notes, waiting until his music could be collected. His favorite hours for practice were in the early morning and again late at night. His idle time he spent in reading or in feeding his prize chickens, of which he has a large number.

Swedish Exports Equal and Excel Pre-war Figures

Stockholm, Aug. 30.—That Sweden has definitely survived the post-war crisis, and is one of the first nations in Europe to show a natural and consistent recovery, appears from the monthly report on the foreign trade of this country during June, which has just been issued.

The export of timber and sawn wood, a staple commodity, has grown so rapidly that the volume is now 97 per cent of the pre-war figures. At the end of June the timber sales were close to 600,000 standards, which is considerably more than half of the normal yearly output. The export of matches is 95 per cent of the pre-war normal, and it is encouraging that the export of iron ore has even surpassed pre-war figures by three per cent. As regards wood pulp and paper, which America buys from Sweden in large quantities, the figures for the month exceed the 1913 figures for the corresponding month by 18 to 72 per cent. Incidentally it is reported that one reason why the quotations on sulphite pulp are high is the increased demand from the United States for the manufacture of artificial silk. News print, which is shipped in great volume to America, shows an export figure 72 per cent above that of 1913.

In the line of manufactured industrial products the quantity of electrical machines and apparatus, ball bearings, and telephones is nearly three times that of June, 1913. Cream separators and motors have risen to 59 per cent of the pre-war figure.

A similar indication of prosperity is seen in the increased imports of raw material needed for Swedish industries. American dealers in copper will be interested to know that Sweden's imports of that metal have reached 84 per cent of the pre-war figure.

Conscience is a still small voice because it doesn't talk enough.

Hunt the bright side. If we knew what the weather was going to be, how could strangers talk?

League Discusses Austria's Plight

Work of League of Nations Occupies Attention of Geneva Assembly

Geneva, Sept. 7.—The League of Nations assembly today continued the discussion of the report on the work of the council. The question of relief for Austria entered the phase of practical study with the appointment of a special committee composed exclusively of members of the interested states.

MOTORLESS AIRPLANE TESTED

Glenn Curtiss Makes Successful Flight With New Type Plane

Port Washington, Sept. 6.—Glenn H. Curtiss, aviation expert, today soared over Manhattan bay in a sail plane which on two occasions took the air when towed by a speed boat, stayed aloft 49 seconds each time with the tow line cut and then glided gracefully down to the water again. This was said to have been the first time a marine slider has ever risen from the water.

At the end of the experiment observed by a large party of engineers, Mr. Curtiss expressed himself well pleased with the results of his test, made under adverse conditions with a light wind, and then gave himself over to interesting speculation on the possibility of an "air transfer—a number of sail planes towed through the air by a motored seaplane." The theory that trailers could be attached to a flying boat was advanced by aviation experts who watched the flights, after W. L. Gilmore, chief engineer of the Curtiss corporation declared that the sail plane tugged very lightly at the tow line. With the sail plane 30 feet in the air, Mr. Gilmore grasped the line and found that he could hold it with one hand.

Later when the theory was laid before Mr. Curtiss he said he believed it would be practical to tow a sail plane behind a flying boat at considerable height, without danger.

The sail plane used in today's tests was, except for its blunt nose, at most a complete copy, on a reduced scale, of the X. C. 4, the first air craft to fly the Atlantic.

The glider has a wing spread of 25 feet, is 24 feet long and weighs 140 pounds. Mr. Curtiss, who piloted the craft, weighs 135 pounds, bringing the total to 255.

The hull is made of very light metal. The cockpit is so small that Mr. Curtiss could barely get into it.

The wings are 54 inches wide and the distance between the upper and lower planes is 60 inches.

Today's experiment started with three unsuccessful attempts to reach the sail plane into the air. Each time the fishing line used as a tow rope snapped. Failure to rise was attributed to the almost dead calm that prevailed and the aviators, like sailors, whistled for a wind.

Finally a slight breeze arose. After it had been towed about a quarter of a mile at 35 miles an hour, the glider rose 12 feet from the water. The tow line was cut. "Forty-nine seconds" announced the timer, when the sail plane descended and Mr. Curtiss propelled himself ashore with a canoe paddle.

Later another flight of equal length was made. The glider moved through the air, this time at about 30 feet, on an even keel and Mr. Curtiss, under perfect control.

"This is the first step in sea soaring," said Mr. Curtiss. "The problem there is different than that met by the German gliders, which recently remained aloft so long. There's the problem of maintaining balance on vertical air currents."

"Here we have no such currents for the currents move parallel with the water. We must pattern after the albatross which takes off from a wave and soars immediately. To keep soaring, we must have knowledge of the variations of the air currents over the water."

Japanese Trade Figures

Tokio, August 5.—The Empire's foreign trade for the first half of the current year resulted in an excess of import over export to the gross amount of 368,370,000 yen, the former aggregating 1,103,566,000 yen as against the latter totalling 735,196,000 yen.

This adverse tendency of the first half year's trade, however, was accompanied by a reassuring feature each month showing a more advantageous balance of trade.

In reviewing the tendency of the Empire's foreign trade during the first half of 1922, economic experts and critics are at once unanimous in concluding that the situation does not yet admit of any too optimistic views with reference to the future prospects of the country's trade, because the ebbing of excessive import itself. The decline of import is attributable largely to the practical exhaustion of the Japanese reserves abroad of the Japanese exchange banks. This cause has, however, been removed now as a consequence of the brisk export of raw silk, thereby releasing the issue of sale drafts and letters of credit by the exchange banks to the encouragement of import trade once again.

Bumper crops are predicted so maybe they will bump prices.

ALABAMA POLITICS ACTIVE

Democratic and Republican State Conventions in Session

Montgomery, Sept. 7.—The Democrats of Alabama are here today holding the first state convention in ten years to formulate a party policy and adopt a general working program. At the same time the Republicans of the state are assembled in Birmingham to nominate a full ticket for state offices.

Election Interest Intense in Michigan

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 26.—Michigan voters will go to the polls September 12 to name party nominees for United States senator, governor, lieutenant governor, members of congress, state legislators and local officers. Overshadowing all other contests is a point of state wide interest is that for the Republican nomination for United States senator.

There are four candidates in the field, senator Charles E. Townsend, senator Herbert F. Baker, Congressman Patrick H. Kelley and John G. Emery, formerly national commander of the American Legion. The paramount issue in the vigorous campaign they are conducting is excessive campaign expenditures. With Michigan the home state of Senator Truman H. Newberry, "Newberryism" has come to be the slogan of the campaign and all other issues have comparatively been lost sight of.

Baker, Kelley and Emery are basing their campaign upon a denunciation of "Newberryism." Senator Townsend, in reply, has held steadfastly to the position that his actions in the senate call for no apology. He has declared that he "is as much against excessive expenditure as anyone." In the Newberry case he admits that "too much money was spent but not that any money was illegally spent."

Former Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris is unopposed for the Democratic senatorial nomination.

Governor Alex J. Groesbeck is opposed for Republican renomination by Former State Labor Commissioner Richard H. Fletcher and Theodore M. Joslin of Adrain. Both Joslin and Fletcher are asking for votes as a protest against alleged excessive expenditures in the conduct of the state's business. They also assert that Governor Groesbeck has created an autocracy of which he is the head. The governor will go before the voters on his record.

Organization of Home Guards

Topeka, August 31.—Organization of Topeka Post No. 1, department of Kansas, of the American State Guards marks the beginning of a movement to form into local state and national units those who served in the state guards, or citizen's home guards, during the world war. In Kansas, this volunteer organization drew to a maximum enrollment of nearly 20,000 men, but it was disorganized soon after the close of the war when the Kansas National Guard was reorganized.

Those promoting organization of the association state in their adopted constitution, that they regret the lack of proper recognition "for this neglected branch of the military service during the World War." They point out that most of the states had home guards during the war, and that the Kansas department will urge members of the home guards in other states to organize.

Plans Set For Speed Classic

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 26.—Plans virtually have been completed for the 300 mile international speed classic, to be held over Mr. Kansas City's new \$500,000 speedway, September 16. Racing followers declare that several records should be broken.

Entries have been received from the foremost drivers of the game, including Jimmy Murphy, 1922 A. A. champion, Harry Hartz, runner-up to Murphy at the Indianapolis race this year; Tommy Milton, 1921 A. A. champion; Cliff Durant, Roscoe Scales, Al Melcher, Joe Thomas, Frank Elliott and Jerry Wonderlich.

From the Pacific coast comes word that Bennett Hill, one of the entrants, is coming with a new car, especially designed which has made 120 miles an hour.

The mile and a quarter oval track, banked at an angle of 42 degrees, will permit a speed of 120 miles an hour, according to "Jack" Prince, head track designer and originator, who had charge of its construction. The track will be ready for elimination trials about September 5. The two steel grandstands will seat 35,000 persons.

The American Legion will dedicate the new speedway in ceremonies preceding the race. Hunter McNider, national commander, is scheduled to be present.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker will be the referee of the event.

Lifboats on Rails Make Launching Easy

London, Aug. 30.—Lifboats arranged on deck on rails, so that they can be run to that part of the ship from which launching is possible, are features of the new steamship Mecklenburg, claimed to be the last word in safety ships, which has just made her maiden trip between Folkestone and Flushing.

In many cases of disaster at sea it has been found impossible to launch all of the boats on a ship because of the list. By this new device this difficulty is said to be overcome.

WHITE LAD STABBED

Negro Boy Held in Jail Pending Outcome of Wounds

Marion, Sept. 5.—Following an altercation between Edwin Stanley, a young white boy, and Charlie Evans, a young negro boy, the white boy was badly stabbed by the negro. It is reported that young Stanley was rolling a tire which bumped into the negro. A fight soon started and the negro boy whipped out a knife and plunged it into young Stanley's side, cutting a rib and piercing the side to the hilt of the knife, it is alleged.

The negro was placed in jail and young Stanley was taken to the Howell Hospital. His condition is considered rather serious.

Arab Girl Leader Pleads For Her Native Land

Haifa, Palestine, August 3.—Nazel al Abed, an Arab girl who played a prominent part in fomenting the revolt against French rule in Syria last May, and who later managed to escape from prison where she was serving a life sentence, gave the representative of the Associated Press an interview in which she set forth her reasons for the unpopularity of the French mandate in the Near East.

"The French press," she said, "accused Charles R. Crane, former American Minister to China, of being the cause of the disorders of last May. This is absolutely false. The disorders were the direct result of the oppressive and offensive rule of the mandatory power in Syria.

"We Syrian people," she continued, "are liberty loving people. We pride ourselves on the fact that we are the intellectual and moral leaders of all Arabs. In welcoming the French army in 1918, we had hoped that France would help us realize our aspirations for self government. We have been deceived. Instead of just treatment, we find our country occupied by black troops, who are our inferiors; our government turned over to inexperienced French officials, who try to govern by force, and our leaders lodged in jails.

"In the face of all these abuses," she declared, "a nation can do no less than revolt and rid itself of the yoke of the oppressor."

Nazel al Abed is about 30 years of age, of commanding personality and with a great charm of manner. She was born in Damascus of a wealthy and influential family. A mission school provided her with an education which seems to have instilled into her heart the love of country and of independence.

During the war she served in the Red Crescent, a Turkish organization similar to the American Red Cross. Since 1919 she has been the accredited leader of all the women organizations in Syria. Because of the part she played in organizing the demonstrations in Damascus last May, which resulted in great disorders and bloodshed, she was arrested and condemned to life imprisonment. She remained in prison, however, but a short time, soon making her escape.

Asked if Syria is prepared as yet for independence Nazel al Abed replied: "Those who know anything of Syrian politics will admit that as so far the mandate system has proven an absolute failure. On the one hand it introduced fresh encroachments on sovereignty of our beloved country in favor of an imperialistic power, and on the other hand it brought to us great social as well as commercial suffering, due to the separation of Syria from her sister country—Palestine."

Nazel al Abed complained that the world, and especially America, is so ill informed about Syria. "The French occupation," she asserted, "has been a curse instead of a blessing. We Syrian people today are treated like slaves. We are forced to accept French customs, a French civilization and even a French language, in spite of ourselves. Is it any wonder that we revolted last May?"

"All we ask now is to be left alone, free to rebuild our country in undisturbed quiet; free to live our life in our own way, and to solve our problems after our own manners. We still hope that America will not fail to help us realize our aspirations."

London Weather Hard on Even Graven Images

London, August 9.—The outer walls of the Houses of Parliament are crumbling. Hundreds of carveng images, mostly of imaginary royal figures, have been unable to withstand the ravages of the weather, combined with the smoke laden London atmosphere. They suffer also from the lack of respect shown them by hundreds of pigeons which roost on the eaves and sharpen their beaks on the noses of kings.

Scarcely a day passes but a monarch's hand or the falls into Palace Yard. Not long ago a king's head was found in fragments on the terrace.

During the coming recess scaffolding will be erected and many workmen employed at a cost of 11,000 pounds sterling, picking off the loose bits. Thus may one man in a day uncover scores of kings.

Sir John Gilmour, who represents the government department that looks after public buildings, is of the opinion that none of the kings or other distinguished folk will be allowed to stick it out much longer on the outer walls of Parliament. "I think the day will come before long," he says, "when all the statues will have to be taken away. The situation does not agree with them."

Demitash Embroideries Find Ready Sale in America

Broussa, Asia Minor, August 2.—There has developed recently in the United States a large market for the native homespun cloths and embroideries of the little village of Demitash, near Broussa.

The Demitash patterns are absolutely unique, nothing of the kind being produced in any other part of the world. According to Miss Constance Shelton, of Louisville, Ky., an American relief worker who has had a large part in stimulating the output of the native workshops, the patterns are of Macedonian origin, having been imported into the Broussa district about 200 years ago. The work at the present time provides a livelihood for 700 Armenian and 200 Greek refugees.

The sad thing about ears being back is it takes more rouge.

TO TRAP BOLL WEEVIL

The following letter has been sent to all managers of the Southern Cotton Oil company: To All Managers, The Southern Cotton Oil Company, Gentlemen: We quote the following letter from Mr. Caldwell, at Dillon:

"For your information following up the inclosed letter, which we thought well some time ago to address to all of the gineries of Dillon county, we would say that in the handling of 22 bales of cotton today through our ginney, we put fertilizer sacks under our cleaner feeder discharge pipes; and this afternoon after shutting down we examined the sacks carefully and found that out of four sacks we had something in the neighborhood of a half gallon of live weevils. We also found that the fertilizer sacks would not prevent the weevils from crawling out through the weaver. We are trying cement sacks tomorrow. These we will put down in a barrel of water to destroy the weevil. We think so much of this proposition that we are writing you to see if it would not be possible to have all of our gineries take steps to destroy the weevil which they can trap in this way."

"It appears that it would not be much trouble to put this plan into effect, and it might be the means of destroying quite a number of weevils."

"Yours very truly, C. C. Fishburne, Assistant District Manager."

The following is a copy of Mr. Caldwell's letter to Mr. Cotton Ginner of Dillon County:

Dear Sir: In writing you this letter there is no need to remind

you that the success of your ginney's operation in the future depends entirely upon the success of the farmers in your section in their fight upon the boll weevil. Your future success depends upon the amount of cotton that can be grown by the farmers who grow their cotton with you. All of us have modern up-to-date ginney outfits, which, in most cases, are equipped with cleaner feeders. In the handling of cotton through our gineries, thousands of live boll weevils are taken out of the cotton daily by our cleaner feeders. These weevils are discharged through small pipes along with the dirt and trash that is extracted from the cotton by the cleaners.

If we would take the trouble, we could prevent these thousands of weevils taken out each day from going into winter quarters to come out again next spring to destroy next year's crop.

Our idea is to place boxes or barrels, covered with cloth or mosquito wire, in which a hole has been cut to fit the diameter of the feeder's discharge pipe, under each gin, and to take the accumulation of each day's work—dirt, trash and weevils—to our boiler rooms or sheds and either burn the same in our fire boxes under our boilers or thoroughly scald by the use of steam. You, no doubt, remember the number of weevils you might have destroyed in this way last season if you had thought of the good you could do thereby. If you will join us in this work, so, please drop us a card, saying so. Your cooperation will help us to get others to join in the good work.

W. E. Caldwell, Manager

LET THE SCHOOL TEACHERS VOTE

Suggestion Made That Opening of Public Schools Be Postponed Until After 12th

Spartanburg, Sept. 5.—A. Mason DuPre, president of the State Teachers' association, has addressed a communication to the school trustees of South Carolina, suggesting that the opening of school next Tuesday, September 12, be postponed, so that the teachers of the state might have an opportunity to cast their ballots at their home precincts. He says: "You may not have noticed that many of the schools of the state are set to open September 12, the very day of the second primary. This will necessarily take a large number of teachers from their voting precincts and will prevent their voting. Our teachers, both by precept and example, have a very responsible duty of teaching patriotism to our children of the state. They should not, therefore, be prevented from exercising this most sacred right and duty of casting their ballots next Tuesday. As president of the State Teachers' association, I, therefore, appeal to you as trustees to take steps at once to postpone the opening of schools to a time that will enable all teachers to exercise their duties as citizens and cast their votes next Tuesday. As so many are involved I am sure that South Carolina will consider this as both a gracious and a patriotic act on your part."

These were some of the outstanding statements made tonight by Thomas G. McLeod in a 30 minute speech from the court house steps.

Mr. McLeod reached here tonight and tomorrow morning will begin a tour of the county. He is scheduled to speak at 12 points in this county tomorrow and eight on Thursday, going to Greenville Thursday afternoon in time for a speech that night. He was enthusiastic upon his arrival here tonight and professed to be confident of success next Tuesday.

It was greeted tonight by a crowd estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 and was given hearty applause. He was introduced by Dr. H. N