

THREE LOWMAN NEGROES LYNCHED THIS MORNING

Sheriff and Jailer Overpowered and Negroes on Trial for Murder of Sheriff Howard Taken From Jail to Pine Thicket on the Columbia Highway and Shot to Death—Lynching Follows Yesterday's Directed Verdict—Grand Jury is Called.

FARMERS' PLIGHT CONCERN OF STATE

Situation Presents Matter for Bankers Rather Than for Legislators, However.

MEETING IS HELD

Special Session of 1924 Recalled by Talk of Calling Lawmakers Together in Present Crisis—Could Not Provide Credit.

By Jno. K. Aull.

Columbia.

The decision reached by Governor McLeod and the bankers, farmers and other business interests, at the conference held here, that the situation fac-

ing the farmers of the State as a result of the tumble in the price of cotton, can best be met by a special session of the State Bankers Association, to devise some means of relief, was reached after the consideration of many suggestions, numerous among them being requests for a special session of the general assembly, such as was held in 1914, and which estab-

lished the State warehouse system.

That session also passed an acreage

reduction bill which was signed by Governor Blease with doubts as to its

constitutionality, and which was re-

pealed at the regular session follow-

ing.

It was pointed out, however, that it

would hardly be possible for the

legislature to afford any relief. The

legislature under the Constitution can

not pledge the credit of the State "for

the benefit of any individual, company,

association or corporation." It was felt

that the important thing was the

financing of the present crop in such

manner as to try to stabilize the price

at a higher figure, and to urge right

now the beginning to acreage reduc-

tion by the sowing of land in grain.

The "Sumter plan" to finance ware-

house receipts to the extent of 20 per

cent. of the crop at an interest rate of

not more than six per cent, and to

encourage acreage reduction next

year "by refusing to finance any farm-

er who fails to pledge himself to re-

duce the land planted in cotton by 20

per cent;" promotion of a movement

for the planting of grain; approval of

the proposal of Governor Whitfield, of

Mississippi, for a conference of repre-

sentatives of the cotton-growing

States, and more extensive wearing of

cotton goods by both men and women,

were all given the seal of approval by

the conference. Governor McLeod will

appoint a committee to attend the

Whitfield conference.

J. C. Rivers, State warehouse com-

missioner, is also calling upon the

farmers and bankers for cooperation.

The State system now has 1,388 cotton

warehouses and 170 warehouses for

grain and other non-perishable farm

products, and Mr. Rivers says the

system is prepared to receive cotton

and issue receipts which "are absolutely

water-tight, open and above-board,

and the best security that can be had

for a loan." Mr. Rivers is confident of

an increase in price "which will come

when the markets are assured that a

material reduction will be made in

next year's crop."

The price of cotton, which has been

steadily dropping, has cast a financial

gloom throughout the State. In every

section there appears to be even more

despondency than the situation would

fully justify. The farmers of this

State are really in better shape than

had been expected during the summer,

when the indications were for a poor

crop here and bumper crops in Texas,

Oklahoma and some other States. But

a good crop was made in South Caro-

olina. The bumper crops in Texas and

Oklahoma were made, and with these

coming on anyway, more will be got

for South Carolina's crop than would

be the case.

(Continued on page eight.)

Press story.

The K. K. Robinson had placed behind

the jobbers' dock several extra

your about no excitement prevailed.

Temporary Halt.

Life on, a temporary halt Wednesday

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From stand witness, Deputy At-

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Drinking Law Officers Not

to Be Tolerated by New Governor

JOF

COLUMBIA.—Liquor-drinking law officers will not be tolerated during John G. Richards' term of Governor. In a statement made public today, he said, "I want every applicant for a position of the government to commit himself to total abstinence."

"I want to see that any one to the law officers of the government, who drink liquor, are not appointed, they must strictly adhere to them."

(Continued on page eight.)

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HALF A MILLION COULD BE SAVED

Proper Apportionment of State Aid Under 6-0-1 School Law Would make this Possible

HOPE DISCUSSES LAW

State Superintendent of Education Quoted as Saying Law Must be Broken, Explains His Remark

By Jno. K. Aull.

Columbia.

That some amendments to the 6-0-1 school law will be offered and pressed at the coming session of the general assembly, with a view to straightening out the kinks, is one of the certainties in connection with State-wide legislation to be proposed. "The weak point in the law now," State Superintendent of Education Hope, in discussing the situation said, "is the difficulty in getting the State aid accurately and honestly apportioned among the schools. If such apportionment could accurately and honestly be made, it would save the State at least \$500,000."

At a meeting of the State superintendents of education last week with the legislative delegation and the trustees of Greenville County, Mr. Hope was questioned as to the operation of the law, and as to the running of negro schools the coming year only three months with State aid, while the white schools are run six months, and a Greenville newspaper, in reporting the meeting, said that "admission that the State department of education considers, and has been treating the 6-0-1 school law like so much dough, to be stretched and pulled to conform to any shape that the occasion might demand" was made by the State superintendent.

As matter of fact, when the law was passed the difficulty of so wording it as to keep it within the bounds of the constitution, and yet to allow such terms as might be fixed for each school, was realized, and the very first section of the Act, in attempting to meet this difficulty, became contradictory in its very terms. It says that "the general assembly shall make sufficient appropriation to pay the salaries of all school teachers in the public schools of the State for six months, or, failing to do so, for the remainder of the year." The proviso gives "however, that no school in any school district shall continue open for a longer period of time than that fixed by the board of trustees in the district where such school is located."

The proviso gives the latitude under which the State board of education not long ago fixed a school term for negro schools and a salary schedule for negro teachers, and the upshot of the matter was the Greenville tangle where the appropriation of county funds to supplement State funds was the real bone of contention. By another Greenville newspaper the State Superintendent is quoted as saying "that he broke the law last year" with regard to the salaries of negro teachers, and that he would break the law again this year. . . . and added that the negroes should be made to do something for themselves." And Mr. W. G. Sirrine, chairman of the Greenville city board of trustees, is quoted as having told the meeting there that it had been admitted "that the 6-0-1 law cannot be carried out. If you men of the legislature make laws, for pity's sake put something there to enforce it. Let's get data together where by the legislators may make laws that cannot be broken."

All these matters were brought to Mr. Hope's attention with the request for a statement that might elucidate the whole situation, to some extent. With regard to his assertion that if the apportionment of State aid "could accurately and honestly be made it would save the State at least \$500,000," the State superintendent said "this inaccuracy" arises from: 1. Padded enrollments; duplicate enrollments. 2. Padded average attendance. 3. Maintenance of one, and two-teacher schools with an insufficient number of pupils to meet the minimum enrollment and average attendance requirements. 4. Duplicate payments of State aid in case a school is transported and a teacher is not saved by such transportation. 5. Applications for State aid by trustees, boards and county superintendents for teachers who either have no certificates at all, or who have certificates of lower grade than those reported on State application. 6. Applications for State aid for length of term greater than that to which the school is entitled."

Mr. Hope did not mince words in placing the responsibility for these (Continued on page eight.)

Veneer Plant at Ellenton

Making Banana Case Stock

Mill to Employ 300 Hands and Backed by 25,000 Acres of Timberland Along Savannah—Supplies 25 Factories.

ELLENTON, Oct. 5.—Important among new industrial establishments in South Carolina is the veneer plant just beginning operations at Ellenton for the Leigh Banana Case company of Chicago, which owns 25,000 acres of timber lands in the Savannah river bottoms.

Material turned out at Ellenton will be made up into crates at the 25 factories maintained by the company at strategic centers and distributed directly to the consuming trade through its selling organization.

The most easterly of these factories is in Boston, the most westerly in Denver, the most northerly in Winnipeg and the southerly in Selma, Ala.

Flower Show Next Month

The Annual Aiken Flower Show will be held during the first week in November, the exact date yet to be announced.