



Parr Shoals  
built 1914

Parr Shoals/Alston Hotel?

Interview with Jack Mayo about life in the Alston area:

~~Jack Patricia~~  
Mayo

heard train wreck at Alston in 1900-1910

son of <sup>David</sup> Walter Mayo "Stella Ruff" teacher at Jenkinsville

**ARROUSED BY ATTACK ON SIMS**

**HOUSE MEMBERS WOULD HAVE GLOVER ARRESTED FOR CONTEMPT.**

Resolutions Calling for a Preliminary Investigation with the Proposed Motion to Discharge Multiplicity Grave for Notes.

Washington, April 20.—Formal notice will be taken tomorrow morning of the assault upon Representative Sims of Tennessee Friday by Chas. D. Glover, a Washington tank president, down members of congress, including most of the Tennessee delegation, conferred at the capitol today and determined that an attack upon a member on account of an utterance on the floor of the house was too grave a matter to go unnoted. Representative Garret and Houston of Tennessee were appointed a committee to draft a resolution to be presented when the house convenes tomorrow. It is proposed to have the resolution provide for an investigation by a committee of five to ascertain whether the facts warrant the arrest of Mr. Glover on a charge of contempt of the house. Some of those in the conference wanted in order an immediate arrest, but the fact that Representative Sims was attacked while on his way to the capitol to attend a session of congress justified attention but the counsels of those favoring a preliminary investigation prevailed. Speaker Clark was consulted as to the method of procedure and before the resolution is presented tomorrow it will be discussed with other house leaders regardless of party.

In a published statement Mr. Glover has admitted he slapped Representative Sims' face on account of the representative's reference to him in a speech on District legislation. This, those who have looked up the law and precedents contend, constituted contempt of the house. Various precedents are cited. In 1819 one Patrick Woods used a blasphemy on Representative Porter and upon being held before the house was sent to the District jail for three months. A case regarded as nearly analogous to the present incident was that of Samuel Houston, who in 1812 attacked Representative William Stanberry because of a speech in the house. Houston was arrested by the sergeant-at-arms, held in custody for a week and upon being found guilty of contempt, was publicly reprimanded by the speaker. Today's conference was held in the offices of the house committee on appropriations and those present were Representative Fitzgerald of New York, Shelby of Kentucky, Hardwick and Clisp of Georgia, Fox of North Carolina and Hull, Garrett, Houston, McKellar, Byrnes, Padgett and Austin of Tennessee. All present expressed the view that an act of contempt had been committed and the only difference was as to procedure.

"The matter will be brought to the attention of the house immediately after it convenes tomorrow," said Messrs. Garrett and Houston, "sub-committee with whom the matter was left at today's conference. So far as the personal indignity to Judge Sims is concerned he has no disposition to take steps for redress but the house has and he is not being consulted about the procedure in any way."

It was suggested tonight that if Mr. Glover actually should be taken into custody pending disposition of the proposed proceeding the way would be opened for habeas corpus proceedings and possibly a protracted contest in the courts.

Today's conference was held in the offices of the house committee on appropriations and those present were Representative Fitzgerald of New York, Shelby of Kentucky, Hardwick and Clisp of Georgia, Fox of North Carolina and Hull, Garrett, Houston, McKellar, Byrnes, Padgett and Austin of Tennessee. All present expressed the view that an act of contempt had been committed and the only difference was as to procedure.

It was suggested tonight that if Mr. Glover actually should be taken into custody pending disposition of the proposed proceeding the way would be opened for habeas corpus proceedings and possibly a protracted contest in the courts.

It was suggested tonight that if Mr. Glover actually should be taken into custody pending disposition of the proposed proceeding the way would be opened for habeas corpus proceedings and possibly a protracted contest in the courts.

It was suggested tonight that if Mr. Glover actually should be taken into custody pending disposition of the proposed proceeding the way would be opened for habeas corpus proceedings and possibly a protracted contest in the courts.

**The Parr Shoals Hydro-Electric Development**

Written for The Daily Item by Prof. A. C. Carson, of the University of S. C.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Edwin W. Robertson a party of Columbians recently enjoyed a day's outing on Broad River, in company with Mr. Robertson's classmates at Yale '85. Parr Shoals is about three miles above Alston on the Southern Railway and gets its name from a former owner of a grist mill at that place. The country surrounding the Shoals is typical of the hills and short leaf pine, white pine and there a bold granite outcrop to be seen. It is not, however, the country around but the Shoals themselves that interested us upon this trip. At the Shoals is being developed an immense hydro-electric plant which is to supply from 29,999 to 30,999 horse-power for use in Columbia.

Last summer a contract of about two and a half millions dollars was given to the J. G. White Contracting Company of New York for the purpose of constructing a great dam across Broad River at this point and for the erection of machinery and transmission circuits to Columbia. Up to November last, only preparatory work had been done. A complete town had been erected, water works, sewerage, electric lights had been installed and a beginning had been made in the construction of the coffer dams across one branch of the river. The river at this point is divided by a sand island into an east and a west branch and work was begun on the east branch first.

With the completion of the coffer dams across the east branch the stream was entirely diverted from that part and here is where they require sand, crushed rock and cement. About a half mile above the site of the dam they quarry the granite from the bottom of a branch of the river, a seam of rock running back into the hillside. A tramway runs from the quarry to the crusher and from thence to the mixer. Loads of stone of various sizes up to two feet in diameter are dumped into the crusher which is run by a hundred-horse-power engine, and the hard granite is made into small pieces as easily as one would smash a soft cracker in his fingers. From the crusher the rock is carried by bucket elevator to the sifter which is similar to the bolting cloth of a flour mill, only this rock sifter is of metal, and here the rock is separated into coarse and fine and all over two inches is dropped back into a smaller crusher and broken again. Dump cars run under the rock bin and receive their loads of crushed rock and convey them to the concrete mixer.

The rock is dumped into pockets and raised by elevator buckets about one hundred feet to large bins above the two mixers. There is also a bin above the mixers for sand. The island mentioned above is chiefly of sand and it is here that they get the sand for the concrete. From a tower on the island to another tower on the shore there stretches a two inch steel cable about one thousand feet long. On the steel cable a runner weighing two tons is pulled by smaller wire ropes. A steel bucket holding four cubic yards of sand is rapidly filled from a bin, is attached to the runner, is pulled across the river and is automatically dumped. While the bucket is on its journey, a second is filled and little time is lost in attaching this upon the return of the carrier. A large steam shovel keeps the bin on shore filled with sand. The sand on shore is hauled to the mixer in dump cars as needed.

The mixer structure is about as high as the stamplike in Sumter and is constructed of heavy round and square timbers. On one side there is a long warehouse which is piled full with carload after carload of cement. Down the middle of this long building and running to the mixers is a twenty-four inch belt conveyor. A workman in the warehouse puts sack after another on the conveyor which whirrs it on several hundred feet to the mixer where it is quickly opened and emptied and added to its proportion of sand and rock. Every few minutes the mixer discharges its charge of concrete into dump cars which are hauled on to the forms on the side of the dam.

At the site of the dam there is a forest of derricks. The granite has been blasted way below the river bottom in order to get a firm foundation. Rock drills are booming away on every side drilling holes eight or ten feet through the solid granite. The whole surface is covered by blue covering mats are piled high in the air and then placed either in cars or on the soft concrete. A rattle of hammers is heard where the carpenters are building the forms and everyone of the 300 laborers seems to be working up to the limit. In fact looking into that cut and at that great dam one might imagine himself inland at Panama.

One section of the dam is completed. It is thirty-five feet high and is to be topped with a ten foot steel casement. They are now putting in the flumes, two are already in place and the foundation work will soon be ready for the other eight.

When the plant is completed they will have eight large alternators giving 29,999 total horse-power and two exciters. The transmission to Columbia is to be at sixty-six thousand volts on a steel towered line costing upwards of \$150,000.

One cannot help admiring the system with which everything is carried on here. Everything is planned and everything works in its place. Every detail as to costs and hours of labor is worked out. Every sanitary law is rigidly enforced and inspectors who inspect are right on the job.

**BLAME AND PRAISE.**  
Scores Brown for Calling Out Militia and Commanders. House for Failure to Do so. Augusta, Ga., April 17.—Resolutions were passed by the Georgia Federation of Labor this morning on two resolutions—House of South Carolina and Brown of Georgia. The former's action in refusing to call out the State militia during the strike on the interurban line of the Augusta-Aiken Railway and Electric corporation was endorsed and a telegram of thanks was ordered sent to him. Gov. Brown was denounced for calling out the militia in Augusta last fall during the same strike when the city was under martial law. The resolution stated that the governor violated one of the provisions of the United States which gave freedom of speech and freedom to the press.

A resolution denouncing the Democratic party in Georgia for ignoring the State Federation of Labor, its officials and all measures placed before the same, was tabled. It was contended that it would be unwise to condemn the Democratic party when legislation favorable to labor would be requested of that party at the next session of the legislature.

A resolution in regard to Ty Cobb and the alleged scoldan methods of organized baseball was tabled on the ground that the question of Cobb and his dispute was not one in which organized labor was interested, as an effort had been made to unionize ball players and the players refused to organize.

Warm debating over the adoption of resolutions disapproving of the Boy Scout movement, protesting against the stimulation of the jurisdiction of Judge Emory Gray of the Southwestern district, southern division of Georgia, and upon the passage of resolutions contained in the report of President S. H. Marks characterized the afternoon session of the Georgia Federation of Labor in contention here.

Taking the view that the Boy Scout movement was the training camp of the militia, the majority went on record as opposed to the movement.

Col. C. T. Ladin, counsel for the federation, addressed the convention at length upon the compensation and employers' liability acts. He strongly indorsed a compulsory education act, which is the sentiment of the convention.

The trouble with New York's "sun-few" law is that it hits too few of its own.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**Blood Was Wrong**

All women, who suffer from the aches and pains, due to female ailments, are urged to try Cardui, the reliable, scientific, tonic remedy, for women. Cardui acts promptly, yet gently, and without bad effects, on the womanly system, relieving pain, building up strength, regulating the system, and toning up the nerves. During the past half century, thousands of ladies have written to tell of the quick curative results they obtained, from the use of this well-known medicine.

**TAKE CARDUI The Woman's Tonic**

Mrs. Jane Callahan suffered from womanly trouble for nearly ten years. In a letter from Whiteville, N. C., she says: "I was not able to do my own housework. My stomach was weak, and my blood was wrong. I had back-ache, and was very weak. I tried several doctors, but they did me no good. I used Cardui for 3 or 4 months, and now I am in the best health I have ever been. I can never praise Cardui enough." It is the best tonic for women.

When seriously sick, or simply weak, try Cardui.

Solely by Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Detailed Instructions, and 50-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free. J. B.

**FIGURE IT OUT** Mr. Land Owner

The Biggest Problem in the South is Drainage.

**IT PAYS TO FARM WITH DYNAMITE**

Have you been worrying about the drainage on your farm? Why not let me prove to you that dynamite can solve cheaply your particular drainage problem. regenerate the soil, shatter sub-soil or clay hardpan and double farm values. Stumps or boulders can be blown to atoms.

All this work will be done for you at a very low cost without you doing a thing but watch your farm grow in value.

Write full particulars as to location, condition and size of your farm, and I will be glad to furnish estimate of cost of necessary work to be done.

**E. J. Schabelitz.**  
Sumter, S. C.

**RECEIVER FOR TINDAL.**  
Fred K. Norris is Appointed by Judge Bowman at Orangeburg.

Orangeburg, April 17.—Fred K. Norris has been appointed receiver of the effects and property of A. Jack Tindal, who is held in part in prison.

Mr. Tindal, the return of Barclay Bush, who, together with A. Jack Tindal were supposed to be drowned in the Santee river, has caused the creditors of A. Jack Tindal to push their claims. As a result of this a general complaint has been drawn, mortgage creditors made parties and foreclosure prayed for.

An order has been made by Judge L. W. Bowman appointing Fred K. Norris receiver of the estate of Tindal. Mr. Norris will conduct the farm this year and try to realize all he can therefrom. The farm lands will be sold this autumn.

**Every Officer And Employee**

Of this bank wants to KNOW each depositor.

This way of KNOWING each other means more than merely handing your deposit in at the Receiving Teller's Window, it means SAFE BANKING and good fellowship combined.

Your account and acquaintance invited.

**The Bank of Sumter**

THE MAN WHO WROTE THE SONG

**"Winter Time IS A Pleasant Time"**

WAS EVIDENTLY COMPOSING ON

**A Winter Piano**

The hours spent in listening to the dear old songs you love played on the Sweet Tone WINTER PIANO will be like spots of sunshine on a dreary day.

If you don't own a "WINTER" you ought to, and our excellent terms offer you the easy opportunity to own one. Just tell us if you want to.

**The PRINGLE PIANO CO.,**  
at SIMPSON'S FURNITURE STORE, E. LIBERTY ST.