

THE LANCASTER NEWS

68TH YEAR. NO. 67. SEMI-WEEKLY.

LANCASTER, S. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1919.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 A YEAR

MONEY IS LOST BY "COUNTRY DAMAGE"

Cotton Crop of 1918 Suffered Loss of 6.3 Per Cent From This Cause.

NEED MORE WAREHOUSES

State Warehouse Commissioner Says Much of This Could Be Prevented if Warehouses Had More Room.

Columbia, June 17.—W. G. Smith, state warehouse commissioner, said yesterday that many new warehouses must be built this summer as units in the state cotton warehouse system if South Carolina farmers are to avoid the enormous "country damage" loss on the cotton crop of 1918. A large part of this loss from weather rotten cotton would not have occurred had the state warehouse system had storage space for all of the cotton offered to it.

J. S. Wannamaker of St. Matthews, president of the American Cotton association, has estimated that "country damage" caused a loss of 6.3 per cent on the cotton crop of 1918. On this basis, the farmers of South Carolina lost on their 1918 crop of 1,500,000 bales the staggering sum of \$14,175,000 account damage to bales of cotton left in the weather.

On Mr. Wannamaker's estimate, the loss per bale for "country damage" amounted on the average of 31.5 pounds worth \$9.45 at 30 cents. The average cost of warehousing and insuring a bale of cotton against fire for six months in the state warehouse system is less than half this average loss per bale on the entire 1918 crop caused by "country damage."

However, this average "country damage" loss per bale on the 1918 crop is not a fair index to the actual loss on individual lots of weather damaged cotton as is shown by the following instances which have lately come to the attention of Commissioner Smith.

A farmer recently sold 16 bales of cotton which were left in the weather after ginning. The rotten, weather damaged cotton in this lot amounted to 2,300 pounds or over four bales. The loss in money amounted to \$690 at 30 cents a pound. This farmer could have warehoused his 16 bales in almost any warehouse in the state system, had there been room for it, for six years for \$690 and at the same time it would have been insured against fire.

A second farmer disposed of 60 bales of cotton a week or so ago on which the "country damage" amounted to 7,500 pounds, a loss at 30 cents a pound of \$2,250. He might have put his 60 bales in a state warehouse, thus protecting it from the weather and against fire, kept it there for the six months it lay rotting in his yard and saved at least \$1,818 of the \$2,250 he lost.

Mr. Smith pointed out yesterday that with the removal of all government restrictions on construction there was no reason now why farmers or groups of farmers could not build either plantation or community warehouses and put them into the state warehouse system, thereby avoiding "country damage" on the 1919 crop.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN HAS PUT EMBARGO ON FREIGHT

Portsmouth, O., June 16.—Norfolk and Western officials here have announced that an embargo on all freight except perishable goods would go into effect as once on all divisions of the road, due to the inability of the company to operate freight trains because of a strike of the federal craft. Railroad officials admitted that virtually all freight traffic had stopped and that only an occasional train would be run to take care of perishable goods. Ranks of local strikers are believed swelled by shop foremen.

Furniture Dealers Adjourn.

Charlotte, N. C., June 16.—The Southern Furniture Dealers' association adjourned its seventh annual convention here Thursday, following election of officers and selection of Greenwood, S. C., as the next convention city.

BYRNES MAKES FIGHT ON POTASH MEASURES

Opposes Fordney Bill Designed to Make Big Increase in Cost of Fertilizer.

Washington, June 16.—Representative Byrnes of South Carolina has started an aggressive fight against the Fordney bill now under consideration before the way and means committee which proposes to fix a price for potash for the next two years at \$250 a ton, for the third year \$300 and for the fourth and fifth years \$150 a ton. The purpose of this bill is to protect the potash industry in the West during the war, the claim being that at the end of five years they can compete with imported potash.

Mr. Byrnes has urged upon the ways and means committee that the bill will work untold injury to the cotton farmers of the south who prior to the war purchased potash at a price not exceeding \$60 a ton. It can hereafter be imported from Alsace, which will be French territory, so that we will not be dependent upon any one nation for our supply.

Mr. Byrnes' investigation shows that the potash industry of the west has for the last two years produced potash at \$120 a ton, and has sold it for not less than \$400 a ton, and for a long period at \$600 a ton. He claims that the industry has already made enough profit to wipe out the investment and at this time needs no protection by the government. The Republicans seem disposed to protect the industry either by this price fixing or by a high tariff duty which would accomplish the same purpose. Mr. Byrnes is determined to make an aggressive fight against it.

PRESIDENT COMES HOME NEXT WEEK

Leaves for America After Visit to Belgium—Goes to Devastated Regions.

Paris, June 16.—President Wilson probably will remain in Paris only three or four days after his return from Belgium next Friday. He will then embark at a French port for the United States.

President Wilson expects to visit Belgium Wednesday or Thursday. Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Grayson his personal physician, President Wilson will leave Paris Tuesday night by special train returning to Paris Friday morning.

Elaborate plans for the entertainment of President Wilson and his party in Brussels have been made by King Albert and Queen Elizabeth whose guests they will be. It is expected that while in Belgium President Wilson will be conducted on a short trip through the devastated regions.

WASHINGTON SCANS NEWS FROM JUAREZ

Wounding of Americans in El Paso May Lead to Action by War Department.

Washington, June 16.—Reports of fighting between rebel and government forces in Juarez, Mex., directly across the Rio Grande from El Paso, were scanned closely by state and war department officials. The fact that bullets had fallen on the American side of the border endangering American life and property, led to the belief that some action might be ordered by the United States government but so far as could be learned at the state department no steps had been taken. At the war department it was reiterated that Major General Cabell, commanding the border guard, had instructions to deal with the situation as he saw fit.

Dispatches to the state department said Villa forces attacked Juarez at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning and remained in possession of the town two hours before being driven out.

After the soldiers, Corp. Edward Reilly of a motor transport company and Corp. Earl Smith of the Twenty-fourth Infantry were shot, General Erwin ordered the port closed and the military took over the international bridge. No one was permitted to cross to Juarez without a military pass.

SECRETARY WILSON URGES NO STRIKE

Tells Federation of Labor Justice for Mooney Cannot Be So Obtained.

MAKE WORKMEN JURORS

Secretary of Agriculture Says By Striking Me Would Be Passing Upon Merits of the Case Without Evidence.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 16.—Secretary of Labor Wilson, speaking before the convention of the American Federation of Labor urged organized labor to refuse to support the nation-wide strike which has been proposed as a protest against the conviction of Thomas Mooney. Mr. Wilson told the delegates that the government was investigating the claim that new evidence justified a new trial and that he himself was devoting much time to the case.

The secretary declared that so far the government's inquiry had shown that the judge and jury before whom Mooney was tried had conducted themselves properly and that on the evidence the jury had to convict. He admitted that new evidence might develop which would alter the situation.

"But," he continued, "for organized labor to participate in such a strike as is proposed would simply mean that labor was trying Mooney, without the benefit of evidence. Very few of us are familiar with all the evidence, yet every working man is asked to make himself a juror. Justice cannot be obtained in that way."

Against Barbarism.

Secretary Wilson then turned his attention to bolshevism and was heartily cheered when he asserted that no element of American labor would stand for bolshevism for a moment when the true meaning of the movement was understood.

Secretary Wilson pointed out that the conditions in eastern Europe and the United States were entirely different now and always had been.

"Force in Europe may have been necessary," he declared, "force to overthrow a monarchy may be great patriotism, but force in overthrowing a democracy, as some people are advocating, is high treason against the masses of the people. In this country we can settle things by evolution. There is no necessity for revolution."

Gompers Approves.

President Gompers, after a roar of applause for Secretary Wilson had subsided, said that workers everywhere realized the truth of the secretary's statements. He then took occasion to refer to Representative Blanton, of Texas, as "bleating Blanton," for remarks the congressman made recently about labor.

"As time goes on," said Mr. Gompers, "Blanton will be eliminated or left at home as others of his stamp have been."

He then sketched the history of the department of labor and added:

"There seems to be a policy to starve this department out of existence or deny it money to the point where its efficiency and value to the working people of the country will be materially reduced. Let me tell you that outside the government departments which had to do with ships and soldiers during the war, the department of labor did more toward winning it than any other. We hope soon that the world will sway from military to industrial activity. I predict that the war and navy departments will become less and less potent and that functions of the labor department will become more vital to the nation. Let me announce, too, that the American Federation of Labor will fight any and all efforts to curb, weaken or destroy the department."

Two discharged soldiers and a discharged sailor addressed the convention as representatives of the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Protective association, explaining its aims as shortening of the work day, vocational training for all service men construction of public works and a year's pay for all men discharged from the service.

President Gompers announced

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LINES ARE DRAWN SHARP FOR FIGHT

Battle in Senate This Week Will Rage Around the Knox Resolution.

BOTH SIDES OPTIMISTIC

If Vote is Blocked Republicans May Try to Secure Signatures Pledging Opposition to Treaty.

Washington, June 16.—Senate leaders have drawn their lines more sharply for the next phase of the treaty fight, to begin early this week around the resolution of Senator Knox, Republican, of Pennsylvania, proposing to put the senate on record against accepting the league of nations as now interwoven with the terms of peace.

After a series of conferences and much information counting of votes there were various predictions as to the course the struggle would take. Both sides were optimistic but were predicting a long and stormy debate.

Whether opponents of the resolution should carry their fight to the point of parliamentary obstruction so as to prevent a vote until after signing of the treaty at Versailles was discussed at a conference of Democrats attended by Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and several members of the foreign relations committee. Afterward the senators present gave conflicting views as to the method of procedure but agreed that it must be shaped largely by developments.

Senator Hitchcock said no filibuster would be resorted to, and that there would be no serious opposition to bringing the measure to a vote. He predicted that every Democrat except Senator Reed, of Missouri, would be against it and that they would be joined by about eight Republicans, giving a safe majority to vote it down.

Other senators at the conference made clear their intention to fight the resolution at every step, suggesting that there might be an effort to take up appropriation bills ahead of it.

Supporters of the measure have contended that if more than one-third of the senate membership goes on record in its favor, the result will be a warning that the treaty as now framed cannot secure the necessary two-thirds when presented for ratification. If a vote is blocked, it would be no surprise if an effort were made to accomplish this purpose through a round robin similar to that circulated in the closing hours of the last session.

The first fight over the resolution when it comes up is expected to center about the section stricken out in committee which would have declared a policy of the American government that it should co-operate in removing any future menace to the peace of Europe. A motion to concur in this committee amendment will meet sharp resistance, and some senators believe the provision will be restored.

Senator Fall, Republican, of New Mexico, cast the deciding vote on this question in committee, but reserved the right to support the provision in the senate. Opponents of the resolution generally are expected to favor the section's restoration with the hope of weakening the resolution.

The measure's supporters, however, predict that the European section will be restored. Even if it were, they say, the resolution, because of its other features, still would have the support of Senators Borah, Republican, of Idaho, and Johnson, Republican, of California, who led the fight to amend in committee, and of others who are opposed to any participation in European affairs.

BANDITS SECURE \$50,000 IN HOLDUP AT CLEVELAND BANK

Cleveland, June 16.—Five armed bandits late this Monday afternoon held up the West Cleveland bank and escaped in stolen automobile with currency estimated at \$50,000. Two of the robbers stood guard over six customers and four clerks outside the bank while two robbed the bank, the fifth remained in the automobile with the engine running.

MAY BRING END STRIKE OF KEYMEN

Burleson to Give Order for Conference—Labor Leader Talks.

Atlantic City, June 16.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, announced to national convention delegates here last night that Postmaster General Burleson had promised to give orders which would result in conference between representatives of the striking commercial telegraphers of the Western Union and Postal companies and representatives of the companies.

At these conferences, he said, machinery for "settling differences" would be arranged.

Mr. Burleson's action in recognizing the electrical workers' union thereby averting a strike will not affect the resolutions which have been presented to the convention asking for his removal, sponsors of these resolutions announced. They declared that these resolutions would be pushed to the limit.

New York, June 16.—President Wilson will be asked to intervene in the strike of the commercial telegraphers of the Western Union and Postal systems, Percy Thomas, vice president of the union, told a mass meeting of strikers. Mr. Thomas announced that he would go to Atlantic City early to ask the aid of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in bringing the strikers claims before the president.

He maintained that recognition of electrical workers' union by Postmaster Burleson left Mr. Burleson no alternative but to extend the same recognition of the commercial telegraphers.

Chicago, June 16.—Although the strike of electrical workers scheduled for today throughout the country was called off following orders issued by Postmaster General Burleson, granting the telephone employees the right to bargain with their employers and to organize and the telegraph companies believed the nation-wide strike of commercial operators had failed, S. J. Koenekamp, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, prepared to appeal to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, for aid.

Nearly 25,000 telegraph employees were on strike. Mr. Koenekamp said, but Mr. Burleson had made one policy for the telephone employees and refused to grant the telegraph operators the same benefits.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 16.—Miss Julia O'Connor, president of the Telephone Operators' Union of America, announced she had called off the strike of telephone operators on the Pacific coast scheduled for Wednesday.

OBJECT TO RETURN OF FORMER RULER

Majority Socialist Leader Says German People Will Not Tolerate Presence of Hohenzollern.

Berlin, June 16.—Former Emperor William "belongs in the pathological ward" and is not wanted in Germany, declared Herman Mueller, majority Socialist leader and whip in the national assembly, in a speech delivered before the majority Socialist convention here.

Herr Mueller, who is one of the most conservative of the Socialists, referring to the rumor that an attempt was to be made to bring about the return of the ex-emperor, warned the Prussians said to be interested in such a move that a majority of the German people would not permit his return. The speaker declared the former ruler was dangerous to the country, and blamed his verbosity for Germany's misfortune.

Herr Mueller's speech was received with cheers.

No Soviet Constitution.

Weimar, June 16.—The Socialist congress has rejected a proposal for a soviet constitution for Germany. The proposal received only one vote. The congress adopted a resolution declining to give pensions to members of former royal families.

D. S. CROSSES FOR FIVE CAROLINIANS

Three of Those to South Carolina Men and Two to North Carolina.

EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM

One South Carolinian Killed and Captured Party of Twenty-five of the Enemy Single-Handed.

Washington, June 16.—The distinguished service cross has been awarded the following North and South Carolina boys:

Sergeant Walter S. Forehand, (A. S. No. 1316251) Company I, 119th infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Bellecourt, France, September 29, 1918. Sergeant Forehand showed exceptional bravery and devotion to duty by advancing with another, though separated from his platoon, in the attack by his regiment on September 29, 1918. They found four privates, also lost in the smoke, and fog; and, with this small party, proceeded toward the objective. During their advance they surprised and captured 92 Germans, including several officers, without other aid. They succeeded in getting all of the prisoners back to the military police, and then rejoined their platoon.

Home address: B. S. Forehand, (father) South Mills, N. C.

Private Honor E. Bryant, (deceased) A. S. No. 1311604, Company H, 118th infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Somarin Revere, France, October 11, 1918.

Hearing a call for help from a man lying beyond the front line, Private Bryant, a stretcher bearer, unhesitatingly went to his assistance, although the spot was under heavy fire from enemy machine guns and snipers. As he was approaching the wounded man, he was instantly killed by an enemy sniper.

Next of kin: William H. Bryant, (father) R. R. No. 2, Wadhalla, S. C.

Corporal Thomas P. Bane (A. S. No. 1307266) Company C, 117th infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Busigny, France, October 9, 1918. Corporal Bane, while leading his squad in the advance with his company, was wounded by a machine gun bullet in the head. Despite his wound, he continued in the advance until the objective was reached, and the position consolidated. Corporal Bane on the day previous, in company with two companions, rushed a nearby machine gun nest, killing five of the enemy, and capturing the remainder.

Home address: Daniel D. Bane (father) 293 Elm street, Durham, N. C.

Private Roe Bradley, (A. S. No. 1311167) Company F, 118th infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Brancourt, France, October 8, 1918. When a party of 25 of the enemy threatened the advance by machine gunfire from a sunken road, Private Bradley, who was ahead of the front line, quickly got his automatic rifle into action and by well directed, enfilading fire, killed a large number of the enemy, capturing the remainder. His timely act prevented an interruption of the attack.

Home address: Mrs. G. W. Bradley, (mother) Glendale, S. C.

Corporal Lawrence E. Caulder, (A. S. No. 1311763) Company I, 118th infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Brancourt, France, October 8, 1918. With another soldier, Corporal Caulder crawled through intense artillery and machine gunfire 50 yards in advance of their position, for the purpose of snipping the enemy machine gunners, who were holding up the platoon. His companion was killed, but Corporal Caulder remained at his post, and kept up an effective rifle fire on the enemy nest, until the tanks came up and destroyed it.

Home address: Sidney Caulder, brother, Kollocks, S. C.

Birth. Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Rice Sunday, June 15th, a son.