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GOVERNOR COOPER CALLS THE SHERIFFS

Asks for Conference With Solicitors in Columbia on July 15.

JAIL POPULATION TOO BIG

Plan to Be Effected Whereby State and County Authorities Will Co-operate in Law Enforcement.

Columbia, S. C., June 26.—In order to perfect a plan for mutual cooperation in the enforcement of the law in South Carolina, complaints of the violation of which are coming to him from various parts of the state, Governor Cooper has addressed a letter to the sheriffs of the state calling them together with the four teen solicitors and foremen of the various county grand circuits, to meet with him in the hall of the house of representatives here July 15, at noon. The text of the governor's letter follows:

"Complaints have come to me from various sections of the state indicating that the prohibition law is being more or less generally violated. It appears too, that the jail population of the state is increasing, and that the homicide record is distressingly large.

"In view of the facts stated, and of the additional fact that after July 1, we shall have a new situation in regard to prohibition. I am asking all of the sheriffs, the solicitors, and all the foremen of grand juries in South Carolina to meet with me in the hall of the house of representatives, Columbia, at noon on the 16th day of July, for the purpose of discussing law enforcement.

"As a citizen and as a chief executive, I am intensely interested in the upholding of law. Hence, I am calling upon you, as the chief executive officer in your county, to meet with me so that we may effect some plan for mutual co-operation. I am convinced that it is necessary for us to arouse public opinion in order that we may have the most effective possible enforcement of our laws, for as you well know, laws and their enforcement are but expressions of the public will. It seems to me that a meeting of the sheriffs, the foremen of the grand juries, the solicitors and certain others directly interested, will result in much good. We can, by working together, create a public sentiment that will hold up the law breaker as an enemy to society. It is also necessary for the state and county authorities, and for the authorities of the several counties, to cooperate. Isolated effort, while laudable, is not so effective as a general effort. Should we all have a common purpose, then each can inculcate in his community a whole some sentiment that will result in absolute vindication of the laws.

"I hope you will be able to attend this conference. Please notify the foremen of your grand jury of the meeting, and urge him, and any others you care to designate to be present. The state's welfare depends upon the security and happiness of its individual citizens, and the security and happiness of its citizens depends upon the enforcement of law. Your task is not an easy one, but you can make it much easier, and make the results of your efforts far more satisfactory, if you can effect a general demand among your constituents for the eradication of the men who strike at the very roots of our social system by defying the laws we have made.

"I shall be glad to have any suggestions you care to make, either in writing before the conference or verbally in the meeting."

WRIGHTSVILLE FIRE DESTROYS BIG HOTEL

Seashore Burns to Ground, Three Hundred Guests Escaping Unhurt.—Late at Night.

Wilmington, N. C., June 26.—The Seashore hotel, one of the two big hotels at Wrightsville Beach, ten miles east of Wilmington was burned to the ground at a late hour to night. More than 300 guests escaped unhurt with most of their belongings. The loss is partially covered by insurance. Fire fighting equipment was sent from this city.

LAST OF WILD CATS AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Only Members of Division Left in France Are Few Officers and Supply Men.

Newport News, Va., June 26.—All remaining members of the Wild Cat Division except five officers, who were left behind because there was not enough first class accommodations on the ship, arrived here Tuesday morning in the Three Hundred and Sixth Supply Train, numbering nine officers and 470 men. The officers claimed their organization completed the arrival home of all National Army divisions, those remaining abroad being five regular army divisions and service of supply men.

The troops came on the small transport Montpelier which sailed from St. Nazaire two weeks ago. On board the ship were more than 1,000 negro troops attached to veterinary units and service detachments of the Twentieth Engineers. While they are in the city the Wild Cats will be entertained at the Casino Y. M. C. A. hut. Columbia men who arrived on the Montpelier were James W. McManus, 207 Second Street; Jeff Lee Porter, 1207 South H Street; Tillman Hensley, Harry Herkan Kelly, George W. Knox, police headquarters; Lawrence M. Outlaw, R. F. D. No. 4; William O. Onley, 2010 Washington Street; Joseph Clyde Lawhon, 113 Lincoln Street; Sergt. F. M. Levy and Edward H. Fetner, 2029 Blanding Street.

LARGE CROWDS WATCH WILLARD AND DEMPSEY

Camps Thronged by People to See Them Practice—One of Willard's Boxers Quits.

Toledo, June 26.—With the return of cool weather, the largest crowds that have seen Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey in training packed the camps of the heavyweight rivals. Forty-eight hundred persons paid \$2,400 to watch Dempsey box four rounds, and while the attendance at Willard's camp was not announced, the crowd was nearly as large.

Dempsey boxed two rounds with the "Jamaica Kid," and two with Bill Tate. Willard boxed the usual eight rounds and did three of shadow boxing and other exercises. Jack Heinen, the Chicago heavyweight, quit the camp because of an injury to his neck received when his head struck the unpadded edge of the ring when Willard knocked him out for the third time Friday.

With the arrival of Maj. A. J. Drexel Biddle, president of the army, navy and civilian board of boxing control, definite announcement in regard to referee question is expected to be made. There was an unconfirmed report that Jack Welch, a veteran ring official, of San Francisco, was under consideration as the final choice. Jack Kearns, manager of Dempsey, is not opposed to Welch, and Willard is understood to favor him because of his work in judging Willard's championship battle with Jack Johnson in Havana.

Willard was advised that he had been granted the first professional boxer's license by the board of boxing control. Dempsey was granted license No. 2. The first promoter's license was awarded to Tex Rickard, promoter of the Independence day contest.

CYCLOPS IS REPORTED AS IN A GERMAN PORT

Columbia Lady Receives Wire from New York Saying Her Son, Seaman on Lost Collier, Is Safe.

Columbia, S. C., June 26.—Another of the many clues to the lost collier Cyclops, all of which have so far been exploded, turned up here when the mother of Otis Ramsey, a seaman on the ship, received a telegram from New York saying he was "safe in this country again" and that the missing vessel was in a German port.

The records show that Otis Ramsey, of Columbia, was a seaman on the Cyclops, and he is listed as "lost at sea with the ship." The navy, however, knows of nothing that would clear up the mystery. Officials think the message probably a hoax, but as they expect to solve the mystery some day they are carefully looking up every clue.

MAY STORE IT IN HOME FOR OWN USE

Folks Who Want to Keep Liquor Around the House May Do So.

SOME OTHER PROVISIONS

Some Members of Congress Disposed to Make Possession Illegal But They Lose Fight.

Washington, June 26.—A man's right to store liquor in his home for the long dry period after July 1 stood up against an attack on that provision of the prohibition enforcement bill before the house judiciary committee.

Near the end of the session, the committee voted down an amendment which would have made it unlawful for a citizen to have liquor in his possession; struck out a section which would have prevented "use" by a citizen of liquor in his private dwelling, and decided that in the matter of general enforcement there would be no difference between war time and constitutional prohibition.

Even with this and other changes the bill as it will be reported out is considered as all embracing. So drastic are its provisions, members of the committee said that while a man may put a keg of beer in his cellar he may be convicted and fined if for instance he wears a watch fob on which there is a picture of the keg as an advertisement.

In a general consideration of the measure the committee made a number of minor changes, but the principal fight was over the question of the right of home storage for personal use. Representative Morgan Republican, of Oklahoma, endeavored to have stricken out the section reading that "it shall not be unlawful to possess liquor in one's private dwelling while the same is occupied and used by him only as his dwelling."

Away With Saloon.

Ardent prohibitionists on the committee voted against the Morgan proposal for the reason, they said, that nothing was to be gained by enacting a law so drastic as to arouse the hostility of people who rejoiced that the day of the saloon had ended. Prohibition members supported an amendment eliminating the proviso that the liquor must be obtained and placed in storage prior to date the act would become effective. As amended the section reads: "That such liquor need not be reported, provided the burden of showing that possession is legal upon the possessor."

Representative Gard, Democrat, of Ohio, led the fight to strike from the bill the word "use" as applied to the right of home consumption. His motion to amend also included the striking out of the words "give away," "receive" and "possess" but the committee insisted that these should stand and it was said there was no particular fight on Mr. Gard, and as amended the section stands: "That no persons shall or after the date when the 18th amendment to the constitution of the United States goes into effect, nor while the war prohibition act shall be in force, manufacture, sell, barter, give away, transport, import, export, deliver, furnish, receive or possess any intoxicating liquor except as authorized in this act, and all the provisions of this act shall be literally construed to the end that intoxicating liquor as beverage may be prohibited. Liquor for non-beverage purposes and wine for sacramental purposes may be purchased, sold, transported and used as herein provided."

Must Make Report.

Every person legally permitted to have liquor is required to report to the proper authorities within ten days after the passage of the act, and possession after that date "by any person not legally permitted under this title to possess liquors" shall be regarded as evidence that it is kept for purposes of sale. This, however, does not apply to home stocks. The bill's definition of what is intoxicating liquor—any beverage or product containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol—was re-

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ASK REMUNERATIVE PRICES FOR COTTON

Head of Virginia Polytechnic Institute States His Views on Question.

ONE-CROP SYSTEM FAILS

Approves Cotton Campaign to Raise Price of Staple and Plane of Living By People of South.

St. Matthews, S. C., June 26.—Mr. J. S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton association, has given out the following letter received from Dr. J. D. Eggleston, president of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute:

Mr. J. Skottowe Wannamaker, President American Cotton Association, Columbia, S. C.
My Dear Sir: I have your letter of May 29th.

In answer to your questionnaire: 1. I have all my life believed in and worked for living wages; reasonable hours of work; and proper working conditions. In so far as this affects children and young people, it is undoubtedly true that the tendency of civilization is to forget that all children and young people have an inherent right to play, and should be encouraged to do so.

2. A one-crop system is slavery, whether it be cotton, tobacco, or anything else. No doubt God could make a country permanently prosperous without cattle, but He has never done so. With me, the vital question is not how cheaply a thing can be produced, but how the standard of living can be made so sane and healthful that the human beings making the thing can make it without detriment to themselves physically, mentally or morally.

3. I have never believed in sectional lines. An illiterate child in Idaho should be a matter of concern to every citizen in Alabama. An overworked child in North Carolina should enlist the deep interests of every citizen of California. Improper working conditions; inadequate wages; child labor—these things are a menace to every citizen of our common country, and the welfare of the country itself.

4. Not only remunerative prices for cotton, but diversification of crops should be encouraged throughout the south.

5. Child labor should never be permitted if it interferes with the physical, mental and moral growth of the child. The child is valuable to the country as a citizen. Everything should be done, therefore, to make of him the best possible citizen.

It should not be necessary to make a practice of working children and women in the fields. Except under temporary stress, the children should be in school with plenty of time for play, and the women should be in the homes, and the homes should be worth while being in.

6. The one-crop system is slavery. Aside from that it will and does tend to poverty of soil. It is worse than absurd that southern farmers buy meat, hay, etc., from the west.

7. Every home should be a pleasant, healthful place in which to live. Small farmers especially should be encouraged to get away from the one and two-room dwellings; to have water in the house; to have good sewage wherever possible; to have sanitary surroundings; to have electric lights, telephones, etc.

8. It is positively depressing to me to travel through the country districts of the south and see the washed hillsides; the bleached fields; the unpainted and undersized homes; the poor cattle; the general air of neglect around many of the homes. The contrast between some portions of the south, and other parts of our country, in these respects, is very marked. We need a campaign to get our people to whitewash and paint homes, barns, stables, fences and to plant flowers and cultivate grass and set out trees.

9. The negroes are human beings. This should answer your question.

10-11-12. Already answered.

13. A man's occupation in any

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TALK OF JUDGESHIP HEARD AT CAPITAL

Spartanburg Men Appear in Behalf of Sease—Name of Gary Mentioned.

Washington, June 26.—The federal judgeship had another turn here when Horace L. Bomar and Ben Hill Brown, attorneys of Spartanburg, came to Washington and discussed the situation with Senator Dial.

Mr. Brown has been here before in the interest of Judge Thomas S. Sease, and again made an argument for his appointment.

Much has been heard here within the last day or two concerning the probability of this place going to Judge Frank Gary, which would leave a vacancy on the circuit court bench of the state.

It is rumored that one of the best known lawyers of South Carolina is slated for the vacancy in the event that Judge Gary should go higher.

John W. Kellett of South Carolina has been appointed a deputy collector in the internal revenue service, through the interest of Senator N. B. Dial, and will enter on his duties in the near future. Mr. Kellett will be assigned to the staff of Revenue Agent Vanderford.

Senator Dial has obtained from Clarence Ousley, assistant secretary of agriculture, a tentative promise that the great interdepartmental touring exhibit known as the victory shows, which will be displayed in Columbia at the state fair, shall be shown also in Greenville on leaving Columbia.

Mr. Ousley's agreement is contingent only on the provision of suitable housing and display facilities and Greenville has in the Southern Textile hall perhaps the best building in the south for the purpose. This exhibit comprises a long train load of displays representing all the departments and is undoubtedly the most attractive and instructive collection, which is available to American fairs.

RAID RAND SCHOOL AND I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS

State Troops and Agents of Legislative Committee Pounce On Strongholds of Reds.

New York, June 26.—Headquarters of three radical organizations in this city were raided by a joint force of state troops and agents of the legislative committee which is investigating bolshevik propaganda in this city. A large quantity of books and papers was seized.

The raids were conducted almost simultaneously upon the Rand School and the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, but on the lower east side, and upon the office of a communist newspaper on the lower west side. The raiders acted under the direction of A. E. Stevenson, associated counsel of the Luck committee, and Deputy Attorney General Samuel A. Berger.

About 30 persons found at the Rand school vigorously protested seizure of documents. This raid had been planned at the office of Chief City Magistrate McAdoo, who issued the search warrants.

Meanwhile radical socialists were holding an outdoor meeting up town to protest against the seizure of documents in the recent descent on the Russian soviet government bureau. Handbills reading "hands off Russia, down with Kolchak," were distributed and 17 speakers were scheduled to address the radicals, comprising about 150 men. Copies of the Rebel Worker, a radical weekly, were being offered for sale by a person who solicited members for the "one hib union."

A big sign nearby read: "Industrial power will bring workers what they want. The one big union will open the jails."

The police ordered the sign removed.

TEXAS HOUSE RATIFIES THE SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION

Austin, Texas, June 26.—The house of the Texas legislature, by a vote of 96 to 21, adopted the resolution ratifying the woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. Senator Westbrook, senate leader, says 15 of 30 senators and the president of the senate are pledged to support the resolution.

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BANKERS ENDORSE COTTON ASSOCIATION

Pledge Co-operation in Movement for Bix Export Financing Corporation.

TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS

Fact Deplored That Cotton Cultivation Has Brought Wealth to Every Section Except South.

Columbia, S. C., June 26.—At the convention of the South Carolina Bankers' association at Tybee Island last week, resolutions endorsing the work of the American Cotton association and pledging the co-operation of the bankers were adopted. The formation of the big export financing corporation was strongly endorsed.

The resolution adopted by the convention follows:

Realizing that the American Cotton association is engaged in a work of vital importance to every phase of life in the south; realizing that cotton has blessed every section of the globe on which the sun shines except the south (to the south it has proved a curse); realizing that the commercial handling of cotton has brought wealth in every form in which it has been handled to every country in which it has been handled except the south; realizing that for the last sixty years the south has produced and sold cotton on the basis of starvation wages and at starvation prices; realizing that cotton is a national question and not a sectional question; realizing that between the years 1880-1914, 35 years, the total value of the foreign exports of raw cotton from this country was \$10,843,114,637, or \$2,282,887,437 more than the total of the world's gold production of \$8,560,227,200 during the same period; in other words, if every ounce of gold mined on earth during that 35-year period had been poured into America it would have fallen \$2,282,887,437 short of paying America's bill against Europe and Asia for our raw cotton; realizing that during the 10-year period of 1905-1914, inclusive, the value of the exports of raw and manufactured cotton and cotton seed and its products aggregated about \$5,700,000,000 as a contribution to our foreign trade; realizing that from the discovery of America in 1492 to 1914 the total production of gold for the entire world was \$15,690,000,000, while the total value of the south's cotton crops, including seed, for the 35-year period 1880-1914, was \$18,164,000,000, or about \$2,500,000,000 more than the value of the world's gold production for 423 years, from 1492 to 1914; realizing that it is absolutely necessary that the south change these conditions and its commercial life and the various phases of its business and social life, that are affected as a result of conditions brought on by the production of cotton, which has been sold at starvation prices for the last sixty years;

Therefore, be it resolved: That this association hereby indorses in the strongest terms the great work being done for the purpose of changing and improving the conditions as outlined above by the American Cotton association; that we further bind ourselves to cooperate with, and loan every assistance in our power, to the American Cotton association. We realize that they are engaged in a work of vast commercial importance and of great service to every section of our nation.

We further indorse in the strongest terms, and pledge our undivided support, to the following specific lines of work now being undertaken by the American Cotton association:

1. Formation and putting into operation of the Export Financing Corporation, the organization of which corporation we realize will not only prove of untold benefit to the entire south, will revolutionize the cotton and various allied interests of the south, but which will also perform a wonderful service in arranging credits to war-stricken Europe, for the purpose of enabling them to finance their purchases of raw cot-

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