

THE LANCASTER NEWS

68TH YEAR. NO. 76. SEMI-WEEKLY.

LANCASTER, S. C., FRIDAY JULY 18, 1919.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 A YEAR

MOB ORDERS MAN TO LEAVE COUNTY

Father of Boy Paroled by Governor Visited by Disguised Crowd.

DENIED ANY KNOWLEDGE

Union County, N. C., Citizen Told the Crowd He Did Not Know the Whereabouts of His Son.

Monroe, N. C., July 17.—Twenty or 30 men disguised so as not to be recognized, drove to the home of G. D. Stegall, in Lanes Creek township about midnight Friday night and after asking for his son, Roy, who was conditionally paroled on June 30 by Governor Bickett after having been sentenced to two years on the chain-gang for an assault upon a white female, and being told that the boy's whereabouts was unknown, informed Mr. Stegall that he must get out of the community by January 1.

Marked by Quietness.

The affair was marked by its quietness. The men acted in an orderly manner, did not seem to be drinking, showed no firearms and allowed one who seemed to be the leader to do all the talking. To forestall any efforts to summon officers or aid, the telephone wires had been cut in three places before the party approached the house.

Mr. Stegall gave an account of the affair. He said that it was about 11 o'clock Friday night, old time, when he heard several automobiles stop in front of the house. He said that neither he nor his wife was asleep as they had got word that a party was coming to make demands that night. Officers, he told the correspondent, had been informed concerning the visit by a party of men believed to be impending, but placed no credence in the report and so were not there to meet the disguised ones.

Mr. Stegall declared that when he thought he heard automobiles stop he inquired of his wife if she didn't hear them. Upon her replying that she did he said that he made his way to the room of his 19-year-old son, Frank, woke him and told him that somebody had stopped in front of the house. Mr. Stegall declared that before his son was fully dressed someone approached the front door and said:

"Open that door or we will knock it down."

Upon this Mr. Stegall opened the door, stepped out upon the porch and leaned against a post to talk with the party.

As to who composed the party Mr. Stegall said that he could not tell. He said that he had defective eyesight and that in the moonlight he could not recognize any member of the callers. Their faces appeared pasty white, and blue and colored, he asserted. From this it is thought that the members of the party must have daubed their faces with some coloring matter. Asked whether they seemed young, old or middle aged men, Mr. Stegall declared that he could not tell. He thought there were 20 or 30 in the crowd, which seemed ominous in its silence and quietness. The correspondent wanted to know if the men seemed to be drinking or displayed any firearms. Mr. Stegall replied in the negative.

Asked for Boy.

When Mr. Stegall stepped out on the porch and leaned against a post a man who appeared to be the leader addressed him in words reported as the following, "Where is the boy? You have moved him?" The boy referred to was Roy Stegall, 16 years old and recently conditionally paroled by Governor Bickett. Mr. Stegall replied that he did not know where he was, and the leader reiterated the question several times.

The man doing the talking for the party wanted to know where Roy had been moved. Mr. Stegall repeated that he had not moved the boy and did not know where he was. The leader then referred to Rev. R. M. Haigler, who was one of a number who appeared before Governor Bickett and urged that he pardon the boy, Roy. According to Mr. Stegall, the leader could not recall the name of the minister at the time saying, "You tell that preacher (here he hesitated

(Continued on Page Three.)

DEBATE IS SHIFTED TREATY TO SHANTUNG

Fight Breaks in Senate With New Fury Over This Provision.

WAS "PRICE PAID JAPAN"

Chairman Lodge Says as Much in Connection With Japan's Acceptance of the League of Nations.

Washington, July 17.—The stormy senate fight over the peace treaty has shifted away from the league of nations covenant and broke with a new fury about the provision giving Shantung peninsula to Japan.

In five hours of debate the treaty opponents charged in bitter terms that the Tokio government had wheedled Shantung from China at the peace table without the shadow of a cause except the ambition of conquest and supporters of the treaty defended the course of President Wilson in the negotiations by declaring the only alternative was failure of the whole peace conference.

Chairman Lodge, of the foreign relations committee, declared Shantung was "a price paid" for Japan's acceptance of the league of nations. Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, charged that Japan in 1917 secretly had inveigled the European allies into a promise to support her Shantung claims. Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, asserted that if the United States must either underwrite the Shantung agreement or accept the challenge of another power, the country would choose the latter course.

Won Fairly by Japan.

Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, ranking Democrat of the committee, replied that the German rights in Shantung were obtained legally by treaty, in 1918 and were won fairly from Germany by Japan long before the United States entered the war. Senator Williams, Democrat, of Mississippi, said the president had to accept the Shantung settlement or come home without a general treaty of peace and that Japan never would give up the peninsula unless forced to do so by war.

In the end the senate adopted without a record vote a resolution by Senator Lodge asking the president for any available information about a secret treaty alleged to have been negotiated between Japan and Germany in 1918 embodying a plan for Russian rehabilitation and promising Japan's indirect protection of German interests at the Versailles conference.

A sweeping request for information about the conversations at Versailles also was sent to the White House by the foreign relations committee, which adopted a resolution by Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, calling for all proposed drafts for a league covenant for the reports of the arguments relative to the league, and for "all data bearing upon or used in connection with the treaty of peace."

Committee Reads Treaty.

At its meeting the committee began the reading of the treaty, covering in less than two hours about one-fifth of its sections but passing over for future consideration the league covenant, the boundaries of Germany, and many minor provisions.

There was no discussion of President Wilson's offer to consult with the committee on doubtful points of the treaty, nor was any attempt made to have the committee open its doors to the public. It was said these questions might not come to a head for several days, after the reading of the document was finished. There was a growing conviction, however, that should the president see the committee, it would be at the White House and not at the committee room.

MONTANA TOWN COMPLETELY CUT OFF BY A FOREST FIRE

Missoula, Mont., July 17.—St. Regis, Mont., which was partially destroyed in the forest fires of 1916, has been surrounded by the Nigger hill fire, which has leaped the divide. The town is completely cut off from help and is declared to be in danger of destruction.

BENJAMIN D. HEATH DIES IN CHARLOTTE

Father of Mrs. C. D. Jones and Mrs. John Crawford of This City.

WAS LEADING FINANCIER

Mr. Heath Had Been in Poor Health for a Number of Years But Was Seriously Ill Only Short Time.

Charlotte, N. C., July 18.—Benjamin Dawson Heath, a leading Charlotte business man for a quarter of a century and one of the city's wealthiest men, died yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at his home, "Heathcote," on Central avenue, from heart trouble. Mr. Heath had been in poor health for a number of years, but his condition had been considered serious only for the past two weeks. Had he lived until July 26 he would have been 70 years old.

Mr. Heath was widely known as a cotton mill owner and financier. Beginning life without advantages, he fought all obstacles in the way of success and was reputed to be rated at more than \$2,500,000 at the time of his death. Mr. Heath was of a philanthropic nature and made many gifts to deserving causes. Among them was a donation of \$20,000 to the Methodist orphanage at Winston-Salem, and the property on which the Hawthorne Lane Methodist church and the parsonage are located. He was a steward in Tryon Street Methodist church for over 20 years, and was one of the organizers, a few years ago, of Hawthorne Lane church.

Until the death of his brother, O. P. Heath, he was a member of the cotton firm of Heath Brothers. Since 1912, Mr. Heath has devoted his time to his extensive cotton mill holdings. He was president of the Charlotte National bank for 15 years.

Funeral This Afternoon.

Funeral services will be conducted at Hawthorne Lane Methodist church this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Dr. T. F. Marr, the pastor, and Bishop John C. Kilgo will officiate. Interment will take place in Elmwood cemetery.

Mr. Heath was born in Lancaster county, South Carolina, July 26, 1849. He was the son of Moses Chappel and Mary Morrow Heath, and was one of a family of 15 children. Mr. Heath's mother came from the fighting Morrows who hold an important place in the military history of America. Heath is an old and aristocratic name, borne in early Norman days by William Watte Hethe, John de la Hethe and in later times by Robert Heath. The Heaths settled in Northumberland county, Virginia, in the late seventeenth century, and founded Heathville, the present county seat. The Heaths were among the first to receive land grants in America from Charles I.

Saved to Go to School.

Benjamin Dawson Heath spent his boyhood days attending country school and assisting in farm work at home. In 1867 his father died, and a year later young Heath embarked in the mercantile business and opened a general store at Waxhaw, N. C. He realized the importance of a business education, and as soon as his savings permitted, took a commercial course in Baltimore. After graduating he immediately returned to his business at Waxhaw, which occupied his attention until 1874, when he opened a general mercantile, cotton and banking establishment at Monroe, continuing this business until 1891. Mr. Heath then removed to Charlotte, where he has resided since, and where he soon became a leading factor in the business and civic life.

He was senior member of the cotton and banking firm of Heath Brothers until 1897, when, with others, he organized the Charlotte National bank. He was president until 1911, when succeeded by Julian H. Little, who later was succeeded by John M. Scott, the present president.

In 1912 Mr. Heath found it necessary to devote his entire attention to his industrial enterprises which included the Manetta Mills, at Lando, S. C.; Jackson Mills, Monroe, and the Newton Mills, at Newton, of which he was president and general manager. Other concerns of which he was pres-

(Continued on Page 5.)

President Says Welfare Work Must be Maintained in Full Strength for Men Overseas

URGES ALL UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN PLEDGES PAID OR WELFARE WORK WILL SUFFER—NECESSARY FOR SOUTH TO "SPEED UP" ITS PAYMENTS OR DROP BEHIND

Washington, D. C.—The need for the payment of United War Work Campaign subscriptions has become so acute because of the danger that the work of the welfare organizations for our soldiers still in uniform will be curtailed that a letter to Raymond B. Foadick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, from President Wilson, has been made public. This letter from President Wilson, better than any other document, shows the great need for continuing the welfare work until the Army of Occupation is withdrawn and demobilization is completed.

It is to back up the President's request and to fill the great need for cash to carry on the work that "Speed Up" Week, July 28th to August 4th, has been inaugurated so that everyone who has not paid his pledge will do so at that time.

The President of the United States of America, Paris, 18 April, 1919.

My Dear Mr. Foadick:

All that I have seen and heard over here in France has but added to my sense of profound appreciation of the vital importance of maintaining in full volume and strength the service of the seven organizations which last fall joined in a united campaign for support—the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus), the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army, on behalf of our soldiers and sailors.

In addition to the needs which existed at the beginning of the war, there are now added and very imperative reasons why this work should be continued during the period of demobilization.

The American people showed in a remarkable manner their wholehearted support of the cause for which their men were fighting when they responded so generously to the appeal of the United War Work Campaign last November, and I earnestly hope that the whole amount then subscribed may be forthcoming, in order that this final helpful and still absolutely necessary ministry on behalf of the men who have given themselves with such rare devotion to the nation's cause may be in every way worthy of their wonderful spirit.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON, Honorable Raymond B. Foadick, Chairman, Commission on Training Camp Activities, 45, Avenue Montaigne, Paris.

TWO WARRANTS RESULT OF GASTON MEANS TRIAL

Warrants Charging Conspiracy Issued for J. T. Dooling, of New York, and W. B. Miller, of Chicago.

Concord, July 14.—Charging conspiracy in the prosecution of Gaston B. Means for the alleged murder of Mrs. Maude A. King and for subordination of perjury in connection with the trial of Means in 1917, warrants were issued here today for John T. Dooling, assistant district attorney of New York, and William B. Miller, attorney of the Northern Trust company, of Chicago.

Dooling assisted Solicitor Hayden Clement in the prosecution of Means, in December, 1917, and representatives of the Northern Trust company were witnesses for the state. Means was acquitted at the conclusion of a sensational trial lasting three weeks.

The evidence upon which the warrants were issued will be presented and witnesses heard by the grand jury of Cabarrus county Superior court here August 11 next, it was officially announced today, and if a true bill is found the governors of New York and Illinois will be asked to extradite the defendants for trial here.

WILL TRY TO REPEAL THE SODA WATER TAX

Republican Leaders Decide to Attempt Repeal—Investigation of Postoffice Department.

Washington, July 17.—Repeal of the soda water tax was decided on by Republican leaders of the house. The decision, which was made by the Republican steering committee, will be referred to the ways and means committee, which will draft a repeal measure. Some leaders predicted that the tax which levied an import of 10 per cent on soft drinks and ice cream would be repealed within a month.

Investigation of the postoffice department was understood also to have been discussed by the steering committee without a final decision. Members, however, indicated that an inquiry was planned by the standing house committee on the department's expenditures, headed by Representative Zihlman, of Maryland.

Immediate attention, the steering committee decided, would be given by the house to the two appropriation bills, vetoed by the president, after which the prohibition enforcement legislation would be disposed of.

PROMINENT PLANTER DIES NEAR FORT MILL

Benjamin F. Massey Passed Away Suddenly at His Home Wednesday Morning.

Fort Mill, S. C., July 17.—Benjamin Franklin Massey, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Fort Mill township, died suddenly Monday at his home about three miles east of Fort Mill. His sudden death came as a great shock to his hundreds of friends in the town and community as he was seen here Saturday apparently in good health. The unusually hot weather of the past few days was probably contributory to his death, as he tried to do some work on the farm Monday morning and was probably overcome by the extreme heat. He was in the 69th year of age, having been born April 10, 1851, in the community in which he spent his life. He was married January 1, 1884, to Miss Bessie Mills, who survives him, together with the following children: John M. Massey, Leonidas H. Massey and Miss Isabelle Massey, of Charlotte, N. C.; B. F. Massey, Jr., of Hastings, Fla.; and Ladson Mills Massey, of Fort Mill. He was connected with some of the most prominent families of Fort Mill by blood and marriage, being survived by the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Mary M. Ardrey, wife of the late Captain John W. Ardrey; Mrs. Sue Spratt, wife of the late John M. Spratt; Mrs. T. S. Kirkpatrick and L. J. Massey of Rock Hill. He was a man of unimpeachable character, honest and upright in all his dealings, and honored and respected by all who knew him. He owned and operated one of the largest farms in Fort Mill township, located in a beautiful spot near the Catawba river.

DANVILLE MINISTER SCORED BY MINISTERIAL STUDENT

Danville, Va., July 17.—A sensation was caused here when Guy Lawless, a ministerial student of the Baptist seminary at Louisville, issued, and had published a long statement attacking Rev. C. J. D. Parker, pastor of Moffett Memorial church, also the board of deacons for their alleged failure to indorse him at that institution. In his statement he says that his ministerial career has been ruined and that he has been "stabbed in the back" by the minister. The withholding of the indorsement, he says, was due to the fact that he failed to take advantage of his ministerial exemption but joined the aviation service, also that he was married without first securing the consent of the minister.

COUNTY OFFICIALS HEAR THE GOVERNOR

Executive Lays Conditions Before Sheriffs, Magistrates, Solicitors and Jurymen.

JAILS OVER STATE FULL

Crime is Increasing and the Governor, in Heart-to-Heart Talk, Asks Co-operation in Law Enforcement.

Setting a precedent and taking a step that has solicited the loud commendation of the citizens of the state, Governor Cooper laid before a great gathering of sheriffs, magistrates, solicitors and foremen of grand juries, in the hall of the house of representatives in Columbia Wednesday, in a manly, heart-to-heart way, the needs of South Carolina, in so far as law-enforcement is concerned, and while he did not express pessimism as to the situation, the governor did call attention to the fact that there is a great amount of crime practiced in the state. "There is more violation of law in this state and more immorality than is conducive to the best interests of the people," said the governor in his address to the law enforcers of the state.

Governor Cooper explained the increase of crime by placing the blame on the unsettled afterwar conditions, the high price of liquor and similar conditions.

Jails Are Filling Up.

The governor told the law enforcing officials that he had received many reports of immorality and he stated that the population of the jails is on the increase. He made it very plain to the sheriffs, magistrates, solicitors and jury foremen that while public sentiment must back them in their efforts, if they are to succeed, at the same time they "can create a public opinion and secure the cooperation and support of the people of their counties by a tactful and efficient administration of their respective offices."

Governor Cooper's address was the opening feature of the meeting. He was heard with rapt attention. The governor's position in calling this unusual meeting and the spirit in which he has put the law-enforcement matters before the officials, has been the subject of much favorable comment. It is believed that this step will result in a better condition throughout the state.

Governor Cooper's address follows: "I have requested a conference with the sheriffs, foremen of grand juries, solicitors and magistrates for the purpose of discussing the administration of criminal laws of this state. I do not wish to create the impression that the people of South Carolina are lawless, because I am sure that the great majority are law-abiding and law-respecting. But due to a combination of circumstances we have a lawless condition throughout the state. The sale of intoxicating liquors and every compound or mixture of every kind that is calculated to produce drunkenness has been condemned. This prohibition is now nationwide. Owing to the very high price which a great many people are willing to pay for alcoholic beverages, illicit distilleries have sprung up all over the state, and various devices are being used in the manufacture of intoxicants. My information is to the effect that men who ordinarily would not think of engaging in any illegal practice are so attracted by the profits which they may make, that they are engaging in this nefarious business. But there are other matters closely allied with and resulting from this practice that must be considered.

"The population of the jails in this state is on the increase," continued the governor. "In various sections reports of immorality have been called to my attention. A great deal of this condition is doubtless due to the natural reaction following the war, and incident to the general unsettled condition. Whatever may be the cause, or the explanation the fact remains that there is more violation of law in this state and more immorality than is conducive of the best interests of our people.

"The governor can not without the

(Continued on Page 4.)