

# THE LANCASTER NEWS

68TH YEAR. NO. 77. SEMI-WEEKLY.

LANCASTER, S. C., TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1919.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 A YEAR

## CLUB WOMEN MEET WINTHROP COLLEGE

Most Successful Short Course  
Ever Held, It Was  
Declared.

### FIFTY WOMEN PRESENT

Instructive Addresses Were  
Heard and Scope of Work of  
the Club Women Greatly En-  
larged.

Friday marked the close of the short course for club women at Winthrop college, an annual event of the summer school session. The course is declared in every respect the most successful ever held at Winthrop, both in point of attendance and the scope of the work accomplished. Fifty women, from every part of South Carolina and from North Carolina and Virginia, enrolled for the course. This number exceeded the enrollment for last year by 20.

During the past two weeks, these women, representing the best in club life in South Carolina, have heard lectures by and received instruction from the most prominent educators in the country. Among those secured to direct the work of the club women during this short course were Mrs. Alice Peloubet Norton, of Washington, D. C., editor of the American Home Economics magazine and head of the department of home economics of the University of Chicago, and Mrs. Emma Fox, of Detroit. Mrs. Fox is a noted parliamentarian and has been giving a special course of instruction in parliamentary law. Mrs. Norton, who is a special representative of the United States treasury department, has been directing a special course in thrift.

This course in thrift was arranged especially by the treasury department to perpetuate the principles of thrift learned during the war with Germany when it was necessary to economize and to conserve the nation's resources as a means of winning the war. Through special study of the principles of thrift it is hoped that the club women, who in practically every case are leaders in their communities will realize the necessity for economy as a step toward building up the wealth of the nation during peace times and will preach the gospel of thrift to the women of the cities in which they reside.

This is the first time a concerted effort has been made to teach thrift through the schools, and the results, it is stated, have fully met the expectations of those directing the course. Assisting Mrs. Norton in presenting the lessons in thrift were Misses Kelly, of Raleigh, N. C., thrift organizer for North Carolina, and Miss Barnette, originally of Augusta, Ga., director of thrift for South Carolina.

Mrs. Rufus Fant, of Anderson, the newly elected president of the South Carolina Federation of Women's clubs, while discussing the work accomplished by the club women during the short course, stated that the club women of the state are deeply grateful to Dr. D. B. Johnson, president of Winthrop, for the hospitable way in which they were received at Winthrop and for the excellent opportunities afforded them for study and recreation in an ideal environment. She added that the short course this year has been highly successful and that prospects for the work of the clubs of the state along educational lines during the coming year are very bright. Mrs. Fant spoke of the course of instruction in the best methods of combatting illiteracy in South Carolina as presented for the benefit of the club women by Miss Will Lou Gray, of Laurens, field secretary of the State board, to fight illiteracy. Mrs. Fant stated that the club women attending the short course are planning to return to their homes and take an active part in a campaign to remove from the state the black mark caused by the high percentage of illiteracy among the citizens of South Carolina.

During the course of her talk Mrs. Fant announced that Mrs. J. Russell McElwee of Rock Hill has been appointed South Carolina chairman for thrift. "This is a compliment," Mrs. Fant continued, "not only to Mrs. McElwee, but also to Rock Hill. It is

(Continued on Page 3.)

## NEGRO CONVICT KILLED DURING SEVERE STORM

Tree Falls Across House in Which  
Convicts Had Sought Shelter, Kill-  
ing One and Injuring Two.

Chester, S. C., July 21.—Tom Stroud, a negro convict on the Chester county chain gang, was killed Wednesday evening when a large tree fell upon a house in which a number of the convicts had sought shelter from the storm. Two other convicts were also painfully hurt. The tragedy occurred on the plantation of Miss Naomi Castles, about one and a half miles northeast of Blackstock in Chester county.

A torrential rain fell, accompanied by high winds and much lightning.

It is rather singular to note that the negro Stroud who was killed was serving a life sentence for the murder of a popular Chester citizen, J. J. Williams, several years ago. Stroud was found guilty with recommendation to mercy. Mr. Williams accompanied Sheriff Anderson and Deputy Sheriff Howze on a raid in search of Stroud, who was wanted for another offense, when the negro suddenly appeared and shot Mr. Williams in the head and escaped, but after a long search was finally captured. Stroud is said to have been part Indian.

## TWO ARMY AIRPLANES AND AVIATORS MISSING

One Left Washington Wednesday Af-  
ternoon—The Other Left There  
Friday for New England.

Washington, July 21.—Two army airplanes and their occupants engaged on cross country flights were reported missing by air service headquarters. Lieut. Robert Fells, in a Curtiss machine left Washington at 4 p. m. Wednesday for Langley field, Virginia, and nothing has been heard from him since. Lieut. C. M. Porter, who accompanied him in another machine, also failed to arrive at the field, but it was found that he had made a forced landing at Wicomico, Va., during a rainstorm in which he lost sight of his companion.

Four DeHaviland planes which have been engaged in a tour from Dallas to Boston, stopping at various places over the United States, left Washington for New England. Two were forced to land in New Jersey, while a third smashed up near Rockaway Beach, Long Island. The fourth is missing. No one was injured in the accident to the plane forced to descend on Long Island.

## ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF FOOD HELD IN STORAGE

Stocks of Meats, Butter and Eggs of  
Packers in Chicago Warehouse  
Increase Abnormally.

Chicago, July 21.—In a report officials of the Illinois department of agriculture declare that enormous quantities of meats, butter and eggs are now in storage in Chicago warehouses chiefly under control of the five big packers. The report states that since the last regular compilation of figures June 1, the stocks of these commodities have grown in abnormal proportions and that their release would go far toward relieving the present shortage and tend to reduce prices.

According to the report the following quantities are at present stored in Chicago:

Beef, 85,971,000 pounds.  
Pork, 70,517,000 pounds.  
Butter, 7,893,000 pounds.  
Eggs, 1,280,000 cases, or 360,000,000 dozen eggs.

The figures in the report will be used by District Attorney Cline in the federal government's inquiry into the high cost of food products in Chicago.

## MONTEITH ENTERS RACE FOR A. F. LEVER'S JOB

Columbia, S. C., July 21.—Colin S. Monteith, attorney for the city of Columbia, has announced his candidacy for congress from the seventh congressional district, making the fifth definite entrant into the fight to succeed Congressman Asbury F. Lever, of Lexington, who has been nominated by President Wilson on the farm loan board and who will resign about the first of the month. Mr. Monteith is very popular in Columbia and surrounding territory and will have strong support in Richland county.

## MEXICANS HOLD UP AMERICAN SAILORS

Boatload, Flying American Flag,  
Robbed Near Tampico—Pro-  
test to Carranza.

### SITUATION IS MOST GRAVE

Closely Resembles That Which  
Led to Occupation of Vera  
Cruz in 1914 By United States  
Troops.

Washington, July 21.—The most serious of the recently growing list of attacks on Americans in Mexico came to light today.

A boatload of American sailors from the U. S. S. Cheyenne were held up in the Temesi river on July 6, nine miles off the city of Tampico, and the sailors were robbed. The American flag was flying from the boat at the time.

Closely resembling the attacks on American sailors which led to the occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914, the state department did not hesitate to regard it as a most grave affair and immediately dispatched urgent representations to the Carranza government and the local authorities at Tampico.

Although the sailors were fishing, they were on official duty, bringing in food for their ship, and the American flag flying from the boat denoted that it was official business.

Preliminary reports of the attack, reaching the navy department on July 7, did not go to the state department until today when it promptly was given out. No explanation was made for the delay. Today Secretary Daniels asked for a fuller report.

The incident is regarded as most serious and charged with possibilities because the Carranza forces are in full control of the Tampico district, especially the city and waters about it, and because it comes as the climax to a long series of recent attacks on Americans, all of which have been made the subject of increasingly urgent representations to the Carranza government.

Since President Wilson returned from the peace conference he has turned his attention a great deal to the Mexican situation. Various reports have been circulating in sources in touch with Mexican affairs that the American government's policy had undergone a change, but there has been no official indication or announcement.

It is known, however, that the American troops along the border have a new set of orders, which was evidenced by the prompt manner in which they crossed into Juarez and cleaned up the fighting there when it menaced El Paso. The extent to which the military establishment has been prepared to meet a situation in Mexico has not fully been disclosed, but there is evidence that the government is taking measures to be prepared for any eventualities into which it may be forced.

It was an incident at Tampico in 1914 which brought on the occupation of Vera Cruz. A boat from one of Admiral Mayo's ships was detained, a paymaster was arrested and jailed, and at other times messengers from the ships were menaced ashore. General Huerta refused to apologize and salute the American flag and the occupation of Vera Cruz followed.

Officials here see in the incident of July 6 the makings of a more serious situation.

## FATHER OF SOLDIER RECEIVES MEDAL

W. Lee Hall, of Fort Mill, Was Pres-  
ented Congressional Medal Awarded  
Posthumously to Sergeant Hall.

Fort Mill, S. C., July 21.—A congressional medal of honor, the highest that any American soldier can win, was presented Sunday afternoon to W. Lee Hall, father of Sergeant Thomas Lee Hall, who was killed in action on October 8, 1918, on the battlefields of France and to whom the medal was posthumously awarded. The ceremonies attending the delivery of the medal were arranged by Col. Thos. B. Spratt and took place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. General Barnett, commanding the southeastern division and stationed at Charleston, delivered the medal.

## RACE RIOT BREAKS OUT IN WASHINGTON

Total Casualties 10, Two of  
These Having Been Killed  
in the Fighting.

### MAY BE MANY MORE HURT

One of the Dead is a City Detec-  
tive Who Was Shot Through  
the Breast by a Negro Wo-  
man.

Washington, July 21.—At midnight tonight the known casualties in Washington's race war totalled 10 including two deaths, and two men probably dying, while unconfirmed but police reports placed the number at a much greater figure. Of the dead, one was a city detective, shot through the breast by a negro woman, who was firing indiscriminately from the upper story of her house.

The negro, a girl of about 17 years, also was shot but not fatally. In another part of the city a black firing from a garage door kept a provost guard of soldiers, sailors and marines at bay for several minutes but finally was shot down.

Many clashes occurred between whites and blacks on street cars. One negro attacked on the back end of a car, fired into a crowd following the car and wounded four persons but finally was stopped by a city detective who was reported to have sent seven bullets in the negro's body. Each of the four white men was only slightly wounded.

The fighting at midnight had resolved largely to fighting between small groups and in one of these encounters a marine was reported to have been killed. Although service men had taken part in the early clashes, the most serious were those in which the mobs were made up of civilians.

Washington, July 21.—Riots between negroes and whites broke out late tonight in the National Capital in retaliation for recent attacks by blacks on white women and at 11:30 o'clock one negro had been killed and four persons wounded.

Police stations late tonight were swamped with reports of clashes between mobs of whites, largely made up of soldiers, sailors and marines, and negroes in many different sections of the city. The negro killed was struck over the head by a marine during one of the numerous fights on street cars.

Crowds which moved up and down Pennsylvania avenue between the capital and White House despite the presence in the city of two troops of cavalry and 400 other armed service men, grew more determined as the night wore and outbreaks were reported more frequently.

Washington, July 21.—An air of suspense hung over the nation's capital tonight as armed forces of cavalry, marines and sailors joined with the police and provost guard to prevent, if possible, a threatened renewal of the race riots which began two nights ago in retaliation for numerous attacks by negroes on white women in the outskirts of the city, and general lawlessness.

The troops of cavalry from Fort Myer patrolled the downtown streets, ready to quell an outbreak which might start, although the city generally was quiet. Two hundred marines, brought here from the Quantico training camp today when it was feared that the provost guard and police might not be able to stop the disturbances, were scattered throughout the city, together with 100 naval military police. A dozen motor transport corps trucks, each able to carry 40 men, were stationed at strategic points, prepared to rush reserves to any part of the city.

Uneasy crowds made up of civilians and numerous enlisted men of the army and the navy, on leave from nearby camps, moved up and down Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the White House. Every effort was being made to keep the men in motion, and when any number gathered at a corner, police quickly dispersed them.

On the whole, there was little disorder. Orders were issued from po-

(Continued on Page 5.)

## STATISTICS SHOW A WAVE OF CRIME

Commitments to Jail on Various  
Charges in South Carolina for  
Three Months.

A clear idea of the number and character of crimes which have been charged against individuals during the quarter ending June 31, 1919, is conveyed in the statistics which have recently been gathered by G. Croft Williams, secretary of the state board of charities and corrections. These statistics were presented to the conference of sheriffs which was held in Columbia a few days ago.

They show accurately the crime wave which is sweeping over the state. The table is made up of commitments to jail as reported by sheriffs over South Carolina.

Following is the number of whites and blacks committed to jail together with the name of the offenses with which they are charged:

Alleged offense	Negroes	Whites
Lunatics . . . . .	57	21
Homicide . . . . .	59	22
Assaults . . . . .	150	25
Breach of trust . . . . .	17	5
Violation of labor contract . . . . .	25	4
Burglary . . . . .	78	21
Larceny . . . . .	174	66
Misdemeanor . . . . .	131	64
Forgery . . . . .	10	7
Rape . . . . .	13	3
Fraud . . . . .	19	2
Drunkenness and disorderly conduct . . . . .	111	65
Vagrancy . . . . .	54	32
Violation of the prohibition law . . . . .	88	57
Malevolent mischief and trespass . . . . .	30	8
Seduction . . . . .	15	0
Suspicion . . . . .	6	3
Arson . . . . .	2	1
Fornication . . . . .	6	17
Bigamy . . . . .	3	1
Slacker . . . . .	1	0
Deserter . . . . .	3	0
Commitments on two or more charges . . . . .	20	8
Causes not reported . . . . .	338	182

The figures given above are for three months only, and they indicate clearly the character of the offenses that are most common in the state.

## CAMDEN OFFICER DIES OF WOUNDS

Constable Bateman Passes Away in  
Columbia—Governor Cooper  
Commends.

Columbia, S. C., July 21.—J. Fletcher Bateman, state constable, who was shot near Camden Thursday afternoon when making a raid on a distillery, died at the Columbia hospital late Friday afternoon. Immediately after the shooting Dr. LeGrand Guerry, Columbia surgeon, made a hurried trip to Camden in an effort to save the man's life. Mr. Bateman was brought to the Columbia hospital and an operation performed. The bullet penetrated the left chest just below the heart. He was 48 years old. Funeral services will be held in Camden as soon as a son, who is in Texas, can reach home.

Sant Barratt and Jim Sheorn, white men, charged with operating the distillery, were both injured in the exchange of shots. Barratt fell with a bullet through his thigh. Sheorn escaped, but surrendered, he, too, having been wounded.

For a number of years Mr. Bateman was a chief state constable, stationed in Charleston, where he gained a reputation as a fearless and conscientious officer. Concerning the killing of Mr. Bateman, Governor Cooper said last night:

"I am deeply grieved at the death of my friend, Mr. J. F. Bateman. He was not only a good officer, fearless and efficient in the discharge of his duty, but was a good citizen, devoted to the welfare of his state. He possessed the traits which go to make an ideal officer. He was brave and was a gentleman, and in a very intelligent manner he went about the discharge of his duty. He has served during several administrations as a state officer, and never have I heard anything derogatory to his character or to his work. The state can ill afford to lose such a man. He met his death in the line of duty—met it while he was doing all in his power to afford to society the protection of the law, without which our social fabric would become chaotic, and our happiness and security be lost."

## CATAWBA WAS UP TO 17 FEET ON SUNDAY

Went Out Its Banks and Threat-  
ened Repetition of the  
1916 Flood.

### COLUMBIA TRAIN DETOURS

Uses Seaboard Tracks From  
Camden to Columbia on Ac-  
count Wateree Bridge Being  
Under Water.

After having risen to about 17 feet at various points, the Catawba river Sunday night was reported to be falling about a foot an hour. Reports received were to the effect that the river rose to 15 or 16 feet at Mt. Holly, and below Tuckasee ford, about four miles south of Mt. Holly, it rose to 17 feet.

Rains continued general over western Carolina throughout Sunday.

Some damage to crops along the lowlands of the Catawba was reported. The river left its banks in the lowlands during Saturday night, and Sunday covered many acres of land, much of it tiled. No damage to cotton mills or power plants along the banks of the river was reported.

Trains on the Lancaster-Columbia branch of the Southern have been several hours late since Sunday, and are being detoured over the Seaboard tracks from Columbia to Camden, the Wateree bridge below Camden being under water.

### Washouts in North Carolina.

Hickory, N. C., July 21.—Nearly six inches of rain since Thursday, most of it during Friday night, caused streams in this entire section to rise rapidly and many of the smaller to overflow their banks. Late Sunday evening, however, the Catawba river had fallen several inches from flood tide of 11 feet and the South Fork river was reported as subsiding materially. This stream overflowed its banks and put many acres of corn under water near its junction with the Catawba.

Reports to the railroad shops here said that some washouts had occurred above Lenoir, but no bridges were down. The rains were heavy in the mountains and many tourists were stopped at Lenoir on their way to Blowing Rock.

The highways are in fairly good condition and the damage will not be much. It was the worst rain in three years and recalled the conditions of July, 1916.

### Damage in Santee Valley.

Columbia, S. C., July 21.—Sporadic rains over the state and an almost continuous downpour yesterday sent the rivers of the Santee up to a mark little short of the high water marks of the 1908 and 1916 floods. A special warning, issued yesterday by Richard H. Sullivan, meteorologist at the United States weather bureau, predicted that the Wateree would reach 36 feet at Camden today, a record but four feet short of that of July, 1916.

The Congaree at Columbia had passed the 16 foot mark last night and was still rising at a rate of about seven inches an hour. The Catawba river was expected to reach a mark of about 21 feet this morning while the Saluda at Blairs will probably crest near 17 feet early today. The Santee is still rising at Rimini and is expected to reach its crest Thursday with a record of 21 feet, the flood crest reaching Ferguson two days later.

The flood, unlike those of 1908 and 1916, which were flash floods, is what is known as a slow flood. Continuous heavy rainfall distributed over several days have caused the flood to spread out for a considerable distance so that the river is now practically at a high flood stage from Gaston Shoals to a considerable distance below Columbia. The water, slow in rising, will also take a long time to pass and if the rains above Columbia continue the river will rise still higher here as the water reaching Columbia comes from rains near Spartanburg and Gaston Shoals last Friday.

Detouring Trains.  
Railroad service throughout the Santee valley is generally demoral-

(Continued on Page Three.)