

THE LANCASTER NEWS

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LANCASTER, S. C. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1919.

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T. U. VAUGHN MAKES HIS SECOND ESCAPE

Patient Under Sentence of Death Disappears From The State Hospital.

GOVERNOR OFFERS REWARD

Former Superintendent of Odd Fellows Orphanage Was to Be Removed to Greenville Jail for Re-Sentence.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 18.—T. U. Vaughn, former superintendent of the Odd Fellows Home in Greenville, who has been under death sentence since 1912 for criminally assaulting some of the little girls of the orphanage and who has been in the State Hospital for the Insane several years for observations as to his sanity, escaped Monday night. Vaughn was to have been taken to Greenville this week for tests as to his sanity, an order to this effect having been issued by Judge Peurifoy last Saturday. Vaughn's disappearance was not discovered until Tuesday morning. He placed a dummy figure in his bed, and one theory is that he had procured a pass key which opened his own cell door and that he walked down three flights of stairs and left through one of the main doors of the institution. A park bench was found leaning against the fence on which Vaughn mounted to vault over the high fence about the grounds. Immediately after Governor Cooper had been apprised of Vaughn's escape, he offered a reward of \$200 for his capture. Officials have been instructed throughout the State to keep a sharp lookout for Vaughn.

He escaped between 8:30 o'clock Monday night and 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, his disappearance being noted by the day attendant who visited Vaughn's room at 7 o'clock. The night attendant had made the usual rounds of the ward and had noticed nothing unusual thinking the dummy to be Vaughn.

Fooled All Attendants.

The patient stuffed a pair of ordinary "jumpers" or overalls with clothing he had made during his confinement together with soiled underwear until he had figure of a man. This he placed on his bed on the fourth floor of the 10th ward and covered it with the bed clothing. With the "dummy" completely covered with the sheets and the back facing the door all attendants were deceived into thinking the patient was in bed and asleep. One night attendant is required to inspect the room every hour and this was done Monday night and nothing was thought to be wrong. Vaughn complained of a slight headache early Monday night and retired about 7:30 o'clock. He was seen in his room the last time about an hour later. Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock the night attendant turned over the work to the day man and the latter visited Vaughn's room about 6:30 o'clock to deliver the morning paper. He noticed nothing out of the ordinary and left the room under the impression that the patient was asleep. About 7 o'clock another attendant went to the room to wake Vaughn for breakfast and when he attempted to shake what he supposed to be the former Odd Fellows superintendent he discovered the ruse and quickly spread the alarm. All authorities of the hospital were notified and general search began, but to no avail. Police officers were then called to the scene and the department was notified to be on the watch for the escaped man. Dr. C. Fred Williams, superintendent of the hospital, immediately sent out telegrams to North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia cities asking the police to keep a close watch for Vaughn.

Two Theories of Escape.

Just how the prisoner made his getaway is baffling hospital officials, but two theories are advanced. The theory believed to be the logical solution of the mystery is that Vaughn had keys to the ward doors and during the night unlocked the two doors he would have to pass through and made his way into the yard. After being in the yard the prisoner merely walked to the wall along Lumber Street, which is about nine feet high, placed a bench or settee against the

COOPER AND THOMPSON TRY TO SETTLE STRIKE

Governor and Councillor Go to Rock Hill in Attempt to Bring Order Out of Chaos.

Columbia, S. C. Sept 18.—In an effort to compromise and terminate the textile strike at the Aragon and Arcade cotton mills, Rock Hill, which has been going on for the past six weeks, Governor Cooper and H. E. Thompson, secretary of the South Carolina conciliation board, went to Rock Hill this afternoon for a conference with both sides of the labor of the mills.

Alex. Long, president of the mills, and the strikers, it is said, are willing to submit the dispute to arbitration.

The textile workers, it is said, are not striking for increased wages or improved living conditions, but desire a recognition of their international union by their employers. The mill management, it is stated, is averse to giving this recognition, as, in effect, it would be turning the government of their plants over to New England union leaders.

BRAMLETT SENTENCED TO DEATH OCTOBER 17

Judge Refuses Motion for New Trial—Case Will Be Appealed.

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 15.—After refusing to grant a motion for a new trial in the case of Hugh T. Bramlett, convicted Thursday of murder in the first degree, Judge James H. Puerifoy sentenced Bramlett to death in the electric chair on October 17. Attorneys for the defense stated that an appeal would be taken to the state supreme court.

Bramlett was convicted of the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lou C. McHugh, after one of the longest trials on record for Greenville county. During the trial a plea of insanity was made by the defense. The verdict was reached Thursday night after a trial lasting eight days. The killing of Mrs. McHugh was committed on the night of June 18.

PRINTER'S INK PAYS SAYS ASHEVILLE TRADE BOARD

Starts Series of Advertisements to Show People What Concerted Effort Will Accomplish.

"Money spent for advertising is a good investment." This statement was made by R. H. McDuffie, president of the board of trade, in speaking at a conference of the citizens of Asheville and to back it up, the board of trade is beginning a series of advertisements to show the people the value of concerted and co-ordinated action through a central organization for the upbuilding of Asheville. Mr. McDuffie stated that he had personally checked up a large number of prominent citizens who are investing money here in large amounts as directly the result of Asheville advertising through the board of trade and follow up letters and information.

"The fact," he continued, "that Asheville has entertained large numbers of visitors not only during the summer season but through the winter and spring as well for a number of years and that the present season has been the greatest that Asheville has ever had, certainly indicates that advertising a city is of even greater importance than advertising a business, because the business itself can not prosper unless there are large numbers of people to purchase the goods and wares."

M. A. Erskine, chairman of the finance committee of the board of trade, stated that he believed that every dollar spent through the board of trade in advertising and development work, that \$100 came in to Asheville for distribution among the hotels, boarding houses, business and professional men and also called attention to the fact that most prosperous cities in the country anywhere are those who have a live, active board of trade or chamber of commerce with an ample working capital with which to carry on its advertising and development campaigns.

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SELLING OIL STOCK IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Unusual Activity of Salesmen in Every Conceivable Sort of Enterprise

STATEMENT BY McSWAIN

Urges People to Exercise Due Care in Buying Stock and ask Salesman to Show His Permit.

The following is from the Columbia State of yesterday.

Salesmen of stock in every conceivable sort of enterprise have been unusually active in the South in recent months, and in South Carolina hardly a day passes that W. A. McSwain, insurance commissioner, does not turn down an application for a permit to peddle stock in South Carolina in some concern.

Oil stock seems a prime favorite with the get-rich-quick men, though zinc mine men, fishery spicers are not wanting and an occasional well groomed citizen of some far distant State drops in and enlarges on the possibilities of the silver mine which he is promoting and urges the advisability of permitting the citizens of this state to invest a few shekels in his scheme, said shekles to be returned some ten or one hundredfold within a few short months. Unincorporated joint stock concerns receive short shrift from the fire insurance commissioner and the eloquence of the oil stock salesmen from distant states is wasted on the unresponsive atmosphere unless the salesmen can show to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the scheme is not of the wild cat order. All of the men applying for permits to sell stock to South Carolina citizens are not misleading in their statements, but it was almost inevitable that the tide of prosperity that has swept over the South should encourage some crooks to ply their trade among gullible citizens.

Mr. McSwain in speaking of stock companies yesterday, said: "I would urge that the people of the State exercise due care in buying stock in various concerns. Unless the salesman can show a permit from this office to sell stock in his concern, his statements might well be taken with a grain of salt."

"The law requires that foreign corporations selling stock in South Carolina secure a permit from this office. Even when the permit is granted, it is not to be considered as an endorsement of the security. It merely bears a statement to the effect that the company has been given permission to sell stock in South Carolina. The permit bears the words, 'The commissioner does not recommend this security.'"

"Some companies," continued Mr. McSwain, "are exempt from this regulation, the department being governed by Moody's Manual in certain cases."

The law with regard to foreign stock concerns, Mr. McSwain said, was passed with the intention of protecting the people of the State from swindlers who make promises which are hardly capable of being realized.

Mr. McSwain pointed out that many fraternal and regular life insurance companies print at intervals bulletins showing the amount of death claims paid, the names and addresses of the beneficiaries and the amount paid in each instance. This information gives the concern selling necessary to swap such beneficiaries with leaflets extolling the virtues of the particular mine or oil well which it deals in, and often results in losses to those who put the life insurance money in the schemes. Mr. McSwain said yesterday that if the postoffice addresses of such beneficiaries were omitted from the statements of claims paid, the statements would lose little of their value and at the same time would not subject beneficiaries to exploitation by heartless concerns intent on securing a firm grip on perfectly good greenbacks.

While there is very probably considerable speculation over the State in various kinds of stocks, land deals occupy first place perhaps in the favor of South Carolina and some hand some profits have been realized by transfers of real estate.

NEW POLICY TO CHINA IS ASSURED

President Wilson Says Great Powers at Paris Promised Him as Much

TREATY A BOOM TO CHINA

No Other way to Secure The Return of Shantung By Japan—Entire Treaty Defended.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 18.—Discussing at length the Shantung provision of the peace treaty, President Wilson said in an address here yesterday that he had been assured by the great powers that under the league of nations there would be a new international policy for the protection of Chinese integrity.

These powers, said Mr. Wilson, had Japan's promise to return Shantung to China and intended to see that it was fulfilled under the league. He said he had asked the colleagues at Versailles specifically whether they meant, under the league, to inaugurate a new policy toward China, and they told him they did.

Far from being detrimental to China's interests, declared Mr. Wilson the treaty really was the first in the world's history to do something for China's benefit. In all previous instances of acquisition of Chinese territory, he said, the United States had not even protested.

The President's declarations were received with applause and cheers by the 1,600 women present at the woman's luncheon at which he spoke. There were cries of "no, no," when he asked whether it would be wise to go to war over Shantung. There is no other way, he said, to secure the immediate return of the province to China.

"Our One Vote."

Mr. Wilson also discussed the Monroe doctrine, article X and the right of withdrawal from the league, repeating previous arguments against reservations on those points and declaring some of the changes proposed involved merely a question of literary style.

Turning to the objection that "Great Britain has six votes in the league assembly," Mr. Wilson said it so happened that "our one vote is just as powerful as their six." There is no case in which the assembly could vote on any important subject except admission of new members without a decision first having been made by the council in which there was an equality of votes.

Denouncing "hyphenated" Americans, the President repeated his charge that a pro-German propaganda again was spreading in the United States. He said opponents of the treaty were desiring the same ends Germany was desiring, but asserted his confidence that the treaty would be accepted.

Two addresses were on the President's program for the first day of his stay in San Francisco. He spoke first at the women's luncheon given by various women's organizations of California and was applauded again and again when he declared it was in the interest of the women of the country that the treaty was accepted.

The President was introduced by Mrs. E. J. Mott, president of the collegiate alumnae, and the 1,600 women in the room stood up and cheered for two minutes. A few hours earlier he had been welcomed to the city by crowds which kept up a wave of cheering as he passed through the downtown streets.

World Trusts America.

The President told the luncheon guests that there were no words strong enough to picture properly the extent to which the world was trusting to the leadership of America.

"We cannot desert humanity," he said. "We are the trustees of humanity. I cannot conceive a motive adequate to hold men off from this great enterprise."

Mr. Wilson said he was not satisfied with the Shantung settlement, but that it was "irrational" to propose to make the situation better by the treaty's amendment.

He traced at length the growth of Japanese power in Shantung, declaring the original grant of the Shantung rights to Germany was the result of

MACON'S POLICE CHIEF TENDERS RESIGNATION

Policemen and Outsiders Making It Unpleasant for Him—Textile Mills Reopen Today.

Macon, Ga., Sept. 18.—Chief of Police Warren McWilliams, former Texan and former soldier, has handed his resignation to the civil service commissioners.

In a verbal statement he said that members of the policemen and outsiders were making it unpleasant for him and because of the discord he decided to give up.

Policemen and firemen still refused to turn in their badges or their union cards today. They remained on duty. Lieut. Martin Thompson, member of the union took command when McWilliams resigned.

The resolution of the commission calling on the police and firemen to disband their union was sent to the city council, which holds a meeting tonight, asking that body to approve the action.

SUFFRAGE NOTES.

Woman Suffrage Bound To Come Anyway—Better Come With It

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has issued the following statement with regard to the woman voters of 1920 and sent it broadcast into those states that have not yet ratified the Federal Suffrage amendment.

"Since the war began in 1914, the following countries have enfranchised women: Great Britain, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Holland, Sweden, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Austria, Czechoslovakia the German Republic, Both France and Italy have passed a suffrage bill through one house.

"In the United States, the states of Nevada, Montana, New York, Oklahoma, Michigan and South Dakota have gained full suffrage since 1914. The following states have, since 1914 given women the right to vote in the presidential elections: North Dakota, Nebraska, Tennessee, Rhode Island, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin.

"The fifty-year struggle for an amendment to the United States Constitution giving all women the same rights in the electorate that men enjoy finally passed both houses of Congress this year in 1919. Sixteen states have already ratified this amendment within the past four months. Enough more states have signified their willingness to ratify in special or regular sessions to make up the 36 states whose ratifications will make the Federal Suffrage Amendment law. It is expected that all the women of the United States, qualified to vote, under their state laws will therefore be enabled to take part in the primaries of March 1920.

"Whether the Federal Suffrage Amendment is ratified or not, there are in the states already granting women full or presidential suffrage 15,492,751 women of voting age. Nothing any state can do will be able to prevent these women, duly qualified and registered under their several state laws, from taking their share in selecting the next President of the United States. These women live in states which will choose 306 of the 531 presidential electors. They are already a prime factor in the elections of 1920.

"If the women of your state are not among the fifteen and one-half million women who can vote for the next President, why aren't they? The 1920 presidential choice is going to depend on women, and the women of your state will remember whether you help or hinder their vote. Better come across—not go across."

a hypocritical demand by the German foreign office.

Yet, at the time of that demand, continued Mr. Wilson, President McKinley made no protest on the part of the American government. Neither were protests made, he asserted, when other nations took parts of Chinese territory.

"Which of the gentlemen that are now protesting," he asked, "were prominent in protesting against the original grant to Germany? It makes my heart burn when some men are so late in doing justice."

ELECTION CONTEST IS YET UNDECIDED

Delay in Dillon County in Canvassing Returns Retards Action of Committee

WILL MEET NEXT TUESDAY

State Democratic Executive Committee Gives Positive Order to Dillon Managers to Report Promptly.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 18.—The State Democratic executive committee will have to hold another meeting in Columbia next Tuesday to pass on the contest in the Sixth Congressional District between E. J. Sherwood of Horry County and P. H. Stoll of Williamsburg.

The committee was unable to proceed Tuesday because the vote from Dillon County had not been canvassed and returned to the State organization by the Dillon County executive committee. The State executive committee sent a mandatory resolution to A. B. Jordan, county chairman, and other members of the county executive committee that they meet next Friday and canvass the county return and report promptly.

Much of the time of the meeting was given to a discussion of just how severely the State committee should be in dealing with the laxity and indifference the Dillon County committeemen for failure to comply with the party regulations.

John Gary Evans, State chairman was of the opinion that they should be given another opportunity to meet the requirements of the party, and should there be any further dilatory action in taking care of the registered will of the people that the State committee should strike with a "mailed fist."

Mr. Evans cited the State statute for enforcement of the party regulations, which imposes a fine of not more than \$500 nor more than six month imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, for infraction of the rules or failure to comply with the regulations.

Seventh Vote Received.

In the Seventh District Ed. C. Mann of St. Mathews, Calhoun County, was declared the nominee of the party to succeed A. F. Lever, over George Bell Timmerman of Lexington. The vote in the Seventh District was: Mann, 5,224; Timmerman, 4,702, which gave Mr. Mann a majority of 522.

As soon as the committee was called together at noon in the State library a committee composed of Gen. Willie Jones of Columbia, S. H. McGehee of Greenwood, W. C. Wilson of Williamsburg, together with Ashley C. Tobias, Jr., secretary of the State Democratic executive committee was appointed to tabulate the vote of the Seventh District. This was completed with dispatch and the official report adopted.

The committee then proceeded to a consideration of the vote from the Sixth. In that Dillon had failed to canvass and report the committee's hands were tied. A general discussion was then begun as to the failure of Dillon to send in its vote and just what action the State committee should take. There was an undercurrent of feeling that the committee should declare the result of the election on the face of the returns from the seven counties which had reported, but the position taken was that the people of Dillon County had registered their will in the election and that their rights should be preserved despite the failure of the county executive committee to meet and send in the official tabulation.

Debate Resolved.

A somewhat prolonged debate was precipitated as to the language which should be employed in the resolution, whether the committee should merely "request" the county authorities to act or give a mandatory order to "require" action. The latter wording finally prevailed and Mr. Tobias was instructed to send copies of the resolution to each member of the county executive committee. Immediately after the committee had adjourned a telegram was received giving the Dillon vote as follows: Sherwood, 822;

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