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MINERS WANT THE MINES NATIONALIZED

Would Have Government Buy All Mines and Operate With Miner Representation.

WOULD OUST BURLESON

Call Him "Uncharitable, Harsh and Malignant Opponent of Labor"—New Trial or Full Pardon Asked for Mooney.

Cleveland, Sept. 22.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of America has developed its plan for the nationalization of coal mines, which includes purchase by the federal government of all private mines at their actual value as determined by federal appraisers and operation by the federal government, with equal miner representation upon the bodies administering the industry, and fixing wages and conditions of employment. Nationalization of coal mines in Canada also is proposed. The miners offer right of way to nationalization of railroads, provided the railroad brotherhoods pledge themselves to continue the fight with equal vigor for the nationalization of the mines. Action was taken by a unanimous rising vote.

The convention further adopted resolutions demanding legislation to take from the United States Supreme court the power to declare unconstitutional laws passed by the elective congress; calling upon President Wilson to remove Postmaster General Burleson as the "uncharitable, harsh and malignant opponent of labor and asking a new trial or full pardon for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, the repeal of the espionage act and amnesty for political prisoners. It refused, however, to call, as proposed a general strike and stoppage of all production until all political and industrial prisoners are released and in its resolution on the espionage act declared that many offenders had been justly convicted for interference with the prosecution of the war and that it had no desire to condone such offenses.

The resolution in regard to nationalization of mines reads in part as follows:

"Coal mining is a basic industry, indispensable to the economic life of the nation and to the well-being of the nation's citizens.

"The all-important coal resources of our country are owned and controlled by private interests. Under the prevailing system of private ownership, coal is mined primarily for the purpose of creating profits for the coal owners. The production of coal under this system is characterized by an appalling economic waste. The incomparable natural resources of America, and particularly those of timber and coal, are being despoiled under a system of production which wastes from 33 to 50 per cent of these resources in order that the maximum amount of dividends may accrue to those capitalists who have secured ownership of these indispensable commodities.

"We hold that the coal supply of our nation should be owned by the commonwealth and operated in the interest of, and for the use and comfort of all the people of the commonwealth. Countless generations of men and women will doubtless follow us, and the American people of this generation owe a solemn duty to them in protecting with jealous care and conserving with wise administration those great treasures which a bounteous nature has bestowed upon us in such generous store.

"Our coal resources are the birthright of the American people for all time to come and we hold that it is the immediate duty of the American people to prevent the prodigal waste that is taking place under private ownership of these resources, by having the government take such steps as may be necessary, providing for the nationalization of the coal mining industry of the United States.

"Under private ownership where production is conducted for private gain, the spirit of these times seems to be: 'After us the deluge.' This must be supplanted by a system where production will be for use and the common good and economic waste

WE'RE PREPARING FOR WORLD TRADE BATTLE

Edge Measure Made Possible By Strength of the Federal Reserve System.

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Wilson has drawn attention in many of his addresses in the West to the importance of the United States ratifying the peace treaty and league of nations in order that the business of the world may be resumed at once, and that America may participate to the immense extent the possibilities warrant. As indicative of its belief in the approval of the treaty, as preparation for America's part in the battle for world trade conquest, the senate has passed a foreign finance banking bill and it is expected the house of representatives will take similar action soon. Incidentally, this measure is only made possible by the strength of the federal reserve banking act, one of the greatest legislative triumphs of the Wilson administration.

This bill, introduced by Senator Edge, of New Jersey, is a development of the Owen foreign finance bill of the last session, one of the administration measures that failed of passage. Senator Owen, one of the architects of the federal reserve act, suggested to Senator Edge that a Republican had better handle the measure in this congress, hence it now bears the Jersey senator's name.

Though starting out on the Owen principles favoring a foreign banking corporation with American governmental participation, the Edge bill has become an act practically limited to private banking activities under federal reserve board supervision. As such it had the approval of prominent banking interests, and, with some amendments, was, oked by the federal reserve board.

The chaotic conditions brought on by the world war are accentuated at the present time by financial and industrial uncertainties, due in large measure to doubt as to the fate of the league of nations and stability of international finance, American manufacturers and merchants are chary of seeking foreign business because of the tremendous balance of trade in favor of the United States in the last three years, now amounting to some \$12,000,000,000. With the peace treaty signed and order brought out of the present chaos, they are more than desirous of assisting in the rehabilitation of Europe.

To offset this tremendous balance the United States has taken over gold and securities, but the bill, of course, is far from being paid in full. The present time is an emergency period of Europe and its needs are of a drastic nature. If America does not give Europe the credit it asks because it cannot realize on the bills of exchange, there will be little or no trade, it is pointed out. The American exporter is hesitating because he feels that he has already gone the limit in extending his international credits, and fears to risk more without specific assistance from this side of the water.

It is believed the foreign finance proponents point out that it will facilitate international trade by furnishing a means of marketing the bills of exchange. This will enable the smaller business men to have the same facilities in international trade now enjoyed by larger firms with close connection with big banking firms that specialize in business across the seas.

In the very early days of the world war some Americans saw the opportunity to seize the bulk of the German trade in South America. They found that inadequate banking facilities constituted the greatest barrier South Americans were accustomed to long credits from England and Germany and demanded the same from America. Ninety day bills were unknown there, and six months was the usual minimum.

The National City Bank of New York was the first to establish banking branches in leading South American cities, and it was followed by other concerns from New York and Chicago until now American exporters have laid the foundation for a large and permanent business with this nation's neighbors to the south.

Birth.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Sapp, September 10, 1919, a son.

PRESIDENT WILSON IS LOUDLY CHEERED

Welcomed to Los Angeles By Crowd Which Densely Packed the Big Auditorium.

PARADE TEN MILES LONG

Everywhere the President Appeared He Was Cheered Tumuluously—A Non Partisan Meeting.

Los Angeles, Sept. 22.—President Wilson completed his week of speech-making on the Pacific coast Saturday night with a monster mass meeting here at which thousands shrieked approval of his plea for early ratification of the peace treaty.

Welcomed to the city by a crowd which densely packed the downtown section, the president was cheered tumultuously everywhere he appeared during the day. Along the line of a 10-mile parade he rode in a din of applause and later at a public dinner cheers greeted his declarations that the treaty should and would be accepted.

When he entered the auditorium for his night speech he was cheered for more than two minutes by a crowd estimated by the police at 6,500. The hall was jammed and outside were thousands who could not get in. Some had been waiting since early morning for the doors to open.

At the auditorium meeting Mr. Wilson was introduced by Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, national president of the General Federation of Women's clubs, who told the crowd that the league must and will become the bulwark of a war weary world for all time. The "political partisan," she asserted, had no place in a discussion of the peace treaty.

The meeting had been advertised as one of strictly non-partisan character, and many of the state's prominent Republicans sat on the platform. Among them were Henry W. Wright, speaker of the California assembly, and Marshall Stinson, who was campaign manager in southern California for Senator Hiram W. Johnson in 1910.

The president alluded to an address made by President McKinley on the day before his assassination, and asserted that the martyred President's words about arbitration seemed to show he had a prophetic vision on the eve of his death.

Referring to objections that the league would involve the United States in entangling alliances, Mr. Wilson said the league was in fact a proposal for disentanglement.

"What Washington had in mind was exactly what these gentlemen want to lead us back to," he said. "The day of alliances is behind us."

When Mr. Wilson declared it was a matter of amazement that some men were now opposing the league, someone in the crowd shouted "shame on them!" and many others took up the cry. There were more cheers a moment later when he declared the treaty was founded on the rights of the weak rather than the power of the strong. It was a people's treaty, he said, not a statesman's treaty.

The people of the world, said the president, were tired of old system of autocratic domination and they would overthrow "it one way or another."

Under the league, he added, autocratic governments would be excluded from decent society because only self-governing people would hold membership.

Describing a friend who he said "never let the facts get him if he saw them coming first," the president asserted that some men could not now see the facts in the treaty discussion marching upon them.

"My prediction is that the facts are going to see them," he added, while the crowd cheered again, "and make a very comfortable meal of them."

CONGRESSMAN THOMPSON OF OKLAHOMA DIES SUDDENLY

Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 22.—Congressman J. B. Thompson, of Oklahoma, died of heart trouble on a train an hour out of Washington. He was accompanied by his son, Lieut. J. B. Thompson, lately quartered at Camp Funston. His body was removed to a local undertaking establishment here.

GREAT HARDSHIPS FOR THE SURVIVORS

Eleven Men Drifted Six Days With Only Five Gallons of Water and 100 Biscuits.

OTHERS DROWNED OR LOST

Men Picked Up By Fishing Smack Eighty Miles Southwest of Egmont Key and Brought in to Tampa.

Tampa, Sept. 22.—After drifting six days in an open boat, Chief Officer A. H. Moodie and 10 other survivors on the 11,000-ton steamship Bayrongo, sunk September 11 off the Tortugas, were brought into Tampa by the local fishing smack Ida, which picked them up 80 miles southwest of Egmont Key. Another lifeboat with 24 men from the Bayrongo has not been heard from. Fifteen men, including Capt. T. Eversett and most of the officers, were lost on the ship because the other lifeboats were smashed, but it is reported that they were taken off by the schooner Fannie and Fay, Tampa to Havana. The 11 men brought to Tampa are Chief Officer Moodie, W. Cole, wireless operator; W. Saunders, carpenter; E. Abbot, lamp trimmer; Boat-swin Bridle and Firemen T. Brett, A. Sheerin, Edmunds, Duovan, Griffith and W. Denley.

The Bayrongo foundered in heavy seas without running aground. When the ship listed 60 degrees, the remaining two boats were launched. Moodie and his 10 men had five gallons of water and 100 biscuits. Two days later, running short of water, they spread their oiled coats and caught half a bucket of rain water. Tuesday they caught a few fish and ate them raw. At 3 a. m. September 12 they sighted a big two-masted steamer and sent up distress rockets, but Moodie says the ship paid no attention except to turn and run off in the opposite direction.

The men were almost naked. They poured salt water over their bodies to cool them, and the sun blistered the skin. Many of them have boils and abscesses formed by the exposure. Peter Taylor, English vice-consul, is looking after their welfare.

The 11,000-ton steamship Bayrongo, with 7,000 tons of wheat, was bound from Galveston to Marseilles via Norfolk. It is owned by the Bay Steamship company, London. It was torpedoed in July, 1918, and had been laid up for repairs until it sailed from Southampton last month on this trip. Chief Officer Moodie states that he was on the steamship Bayrongo in July, 1917, which sank a U-boat then, and he was afterwards decorated by King George with the D. S. C., the captain getting the D. S. O. Moodie also has the victory medal, the merchant service medal, the 1914 medal and on his sleeve three gold torpedoes and five yearly service chevrons.

A. H. Moodie is from Dundee, Scotland; Victor Cole from London and the others all from Southampton.

At the same time the local fishing smack Ida picked up the 11 men from the Bayrongo, another lifeboat was sighted several miles away. Two men rowed over and found Andre Cubello, a 22-year-old Porto Rican negro, a survivor of the steamer Lake Winona, hanging half dead across the thwart in a boat full of water. He was revived and brought into Tampa. He says he and an Italian fell off the deck of the Winona with a lifeboat, with which they were swept away from the ship, leaving 52 others on board. These two men, Cubello says, drifted together for 10 days, living on crabs and small fish, raw, and moistening their parched lips with salt water.

On the 10th day the Italian, after urging the negro to kill himself, committed suicide by slashing his throat with his knife. He was engaged to be married, had bought furniture for his house and his sweetheart was waiting for him at Porto Rico, says Cubello. The negro threw the body overboard and continued drifting six days more until picked up. It seems likely that in his suffering he lost track of time, as according to reports, it has not been 16 days since the Winona was wrecked. His body

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ALL HOUSES ON ISLAND DESTROYED BY STORM

Survivors Without Water For Eleven Days and Lacked Food Nearly As Long.

Miami, Sept. 22.—A tale of suffering, hardship and privation unsurpassed by any growing out of the tropical hurricane which passed over the southern end of Florida and Cuba recently and did so much damage at Corpus Christi and other Texas towns, has been brought here from North Elbow Cay by submarine haster 335. Waves swept entirely over the island, which is 40 feet high, destroyed all houses except the lighthouse, and filled the inhabitants' cisterns with sea water. The islanders were without water 11 days and food almost as long.

Wind and wave struck the islet with such force that large pieces of rock were torn away and swept into the sea. Not a vestige of human habitation was left, save only the lighthouse in which the 12 survivors huddled and awaited the arrival of the help they prayed for.

North Elbow Cay is in the straits of Florida about half way between the Florida peninsula and Cuba. It is visited once in three months by a Cuban government vessel with supplies and mail.

Two goats of the comparatively large flock on the island were left by the storm, and these were eaten. All other food supplies were washed away.

Sepulchers in which bodies of former residents were buried were torn open by the giant waves and the coffins carried away by the waves.

A Cuban gunboat searching for the missing Spanish steamship Valbanera was signalled on the 16th, but was unable to furnish the water requested. A wireless message from the gunboat to Nassau, Bahamas, and relayed to Key West and Miami, caused the submarine chaser 335, stationed here, to be sent to the rescue with water and food.

GREAT FALLS NURSE MEETS INSTANT DEATH

Caught Under Over-turned Car—Her Head Was Almost Severed From Body.

Great Falls, S. C., Set. 20.—Mrs. S. E. Belvin, nurse for the Republic Cotton mills, was killed in an automobile accident Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock on one of the residence streets of Great Falls. A feeling of sadness prevailed over our entire town when the sad news was learned of the accident that crushed the life of Mrs. Belvin.

While Mrs. Belvin was making her round visiting the sick in her car, it appears that she evidently lost control of her car and it plunged over an eight foot embankment, turning a complete somersault. When found a few minutes later she was pinned under the car with her head practically severed from her body.

Mrs. Belvin came here several months ago and accepted position as nurse for the mills, and since her stay here has displayed remarkable efficiency as a nurse. She had won the friendship and high esteem of all who knew her.

FOOD PRICES DECLINE MORE THAN 10 PER CENT

Report Received by Department of Justice Indicate Fair Price Committees Are Getting Results.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Reports to the department of justice from 12 states indicate there has been a decline of 10 to 15 per cent in food prices since the time the fair price committees began their work.

From four states have come reports on wholesale prices, indicating a decline of two to five per cent. Virtually no reductions in clothing prices have been noted.

The reports on retail food prices were said to have been from cities and counties well distributed throughout the country, and the information is believed by officials here to be a fair indication of what is going on everywhere. They think that results now becoming evident will be cumulative as the season advances, new declines in wholesale prices being reflected in retail prices, and additional reductions coming from the campaign against hoarding and profiteering.

THE BOLL WEEVIL ADVANCES 20 MILES

Enemy Enters New Counties in Georgia Though is Checked in Some Others.

WILD RUMORS ARE AFLOAT

Fortnightly Crop Review Says Also Weather Has Added to the Trouble and Crop is Badly in Need of Rain.

All other crop news is insignificant beside the story of weevil destruction and advance, says the fortnightly review issued by the Co-operative Crop Reporting Service, (a union of state and federal agencies under J. J. Brown, commissioner of the Georgia department and United States Field Agent Z. R. Pettet.)

On August 25th, the date of last authentic data, the advance posts of the insect pest had penetrated about 10 miles beyond the Georgia road from Atlanta to Augusta, with the main body at work some 15 miles south. During this two weeks the line of destruction has crossed the road at most points and is 20 miles beyond at the eastern end.

The outposts are still farther north. New counties not previously aware of this enemy, now authentically reporting are, Walton, Oconee, Wilkes, on the east, while on the Atlanta Chattahoochee line, northwest of Atlanta, Gordon sends in word. The forward movement follows exactly the Hun system of filtration of seepage, by which a few weevils work forward unnoticed, establish a center of infestation, increase in numbers and prepare for the heavy and disastrous rush of the fall migration, which is about due.

Just as in all invaded territory, wild rumors of the foe occur, so sensational reports of infestation become current, and it is difficult to separate the truth from the false. Thousands of innocent bugs are captured and sent in for examination, among which a few of the real destroyers occur.

Back of the thin line of skirmishers, the real destruction occurs with the arrival of the main bodies. The Atlanta salient, consisting of Fulton and DeKalb counties, previously considered safe, has been overrun and few top squares survive, (though the main crop is preserved.) Rockdale, Morgan, Newton, Warren, McDuffie and Columbia are now fast in his grip but will lose only a part of the top crop.

Still farther south where the weevil has been garrisoned for a year or more the tribute exacted is now being accurately checked and is found to surpass even the sensational early estimates. The loss in total abandonment will run large. In the north central belt the counties now thoroughly occupied will show increasing loss.

Besides the weevil factor, the weather has added to the trouble. Hot dry weather has caused stoppage of growth and dropping of fruit. In places this was relieved by welcome showers but these do not appear to have been state wide. Cotton plants are taller than usual but the line of fruit stops a foot from the top or in some cases even lower. The bolls are also fewer than usual.

Exact figures on the cotton abandonment, loss in bales and value will be published in the October report.

Other crops vary greatly in different counties and even in diverse sections of the same county. The past weeks have had little material effect on the condition figures as the crops are about made with exception of sweet potatoes, sugar cane, pecans and hay. All of these are on the right side of the ledger, all others on the wrong.

Chester Wants New Depot.

The Chester Chamber of Commerce has gone after the Seaboard Air Line for its failure to live up to an agreement to erect a new passenger station and will carry the matter before Director-General Hines. The railroad company, the Chamber of Commerce says, agreed on October 5, 1917 that the new station would be built three months after the determination of peace or within two years from the date of the agreement.

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