

## GOMPERS DEFINES ISSUES IN STRIKE

Tells Senate Labor Committee Employees Have Rights To Be Heard and to Organize

## LABOR MUST HAVE VOICE

Should Have A Say in Determining The Conditions Under Which They Work—Committee's Course Open.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The issue in the nation-wide steel strike was defined by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as recognition of the right of employees "to be heard, to organize and to have some voice in determining conditions under which they labor."

Appearing as labor's second witness in the senate labor committee's investigation of the steel strike, President Gompers drew from his experiences as chairman of the first committee to organize the steel industry and traced the history of organized labor's efforts to unionize the steel workers. When he finished, the committee adjourned until next Wednesday, at which time Judge Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation, has promised to appear.

President Gompers, in the course of his remarks, condemned unsparringly civic authorities in the western Pennsylvania steel centers and repeated many of the charges made before the committee yesterday by John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the strikers' committee.

"Whatever helps the corporations against the workers, that the authorities of Pennsylvania will be found doing," Gompers said at one point. Full responsibility for the strike he laid at the door of Judge Gary, who could have stopped it, he said, by granting a conference to the strike committee.

Counter charges against the steel workers, involving the revolutionary radicalism of William Z. Foster, strike committee secretary, in particular, was met by Gompers with the assertion that Foster no longer was a syndicalist or a believer in violence.

There were several interludes, once when Senator Phipps, republican, of Colorado, read statements of President Wilson made in 1909, to the effect that he was "a fierce partisan of the open shop," which brought a quick assertion from Gompers that "President Wilson now does not hold with what Dr. Wilson then said."

Senator Sterling, republican, of South Dakota, at another point read some steel company statistics, in reference to greatly increased pay of workmen during recent years, and efforts made by the company to place its stock among employees. In reply, the labor chief said that the company had increased its earnings 400 per cent while increasing workmen's pay 100 per cent, and that its stock selling enterprises "were attempts to tie the men to the jobs."

"What we want is the right to have workers represented before their employers," he went on, "represented by counsel of ability, of courage, and of intelligence that can cope with the power of the corporation chiefs, and can fitly set forth the evils and injustices of plant and mill life. This war was fought against autocracy, and won against autocracy, whether autocracy of militarism or autocracy of industry. The day is past when an employer, no matter how great, can declare himself master of all he surveys."

Chairman Kenyon, adjourning the session, left the future course of the investigation to be settled at another meeting, and as the only certain date for its convening fixed the Wednesday appointment with Judge Gary. The intention to call William Z. Foster tomorrow was abandoned, although members of the committee intend to call him later.

## Inland Employees Deny Fitzpatrick's Testimony

Indiana Arbor, Ind., Sept. 29.—A K. Perkins, an employe of the Inland Steel company, who has presided at meetings at which expressions were made that many of the men wanted to return to work, sent a telegram to Senator Kenyon, chairman of the

## JAPS SCOUT THE IDEA OF WAR WITH AMERICA

Jap Official Bids American to Tell Home Folks War Couldn't Happen.

Tokio, Sept. 29.—Address in which it was declared war between Japan and United States is a contingency not to be considered and statements that the future of the two countries lie in the cultivating of economic relations and friendly intercourse were heartily applauded today at a luncheon given by the American-Japan society.

Viscount Kaneko, a member of the privy council and former special representative of Japan to the United States, presided. The luncheon, which was given in honor of former United States Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio; Carl F. Baldwin, the American military attache, who is leaving Japan shortly for Washington, and D. P. Blake, an American business leader in Japan for 30 years, who is going to London, was attended by a large number of Japanese and Americans.

Without directly mentioning Shantung the speeches were based on the feeling in the United States arising from the Shantung question.

"Some Americans fear that a war may come with Japan," said Viscount Kaneko in opening the speechmaking. "But you, Colonel Baldwin, who have seen our military organization and know our people will be able to tell your countrymen that we never have had the slightest idea of declaring war against the republic on the other side of the Pacific."

Viscount Kaneko added that Colonel Baldwin might even tell the Americans that instead of thinking of war the Japanese were fraternizing with Americans around the banquet table.

"There will never be a war between Japan and America," continued Viscount Kaneko, "and the entire Japanese people will concur with me in this opinion. Tell this to your President and the members of the cabinet the senators and representatives, and your judges, bankers, capitalists, journalists and working people."

"Never can we entertain such an idea against America, which has done so much for our country and led us into the path of taking a seat in the council of five great powers."

Cheering greeted the words of Viscount Kaneko.

Mr. Burton said he joined with the Japanese statesman in declaring that a war between Japan and the United States was impossible. In the first place, he declared, it would be futile. If Japan attacked the Pacific coast she could not hope to penetrate the interior of America; if America attacked Japan she might be able to do serious injury, but she would leave trails of hatred behind her which would hurt America more than Japan.

"As I have traveled here," continued Mr. Burton, "I have found the very air charged with hospitality and friendliness. Language and customs will prove but a temporary barrier between us. There is the traditional friendship that must endure always. No trouble makers or jingoos can break the ties that bind us. Mutual interest holds us, and we shall go forward with the conviction that war is not the way to settle differences between nations."

## CHARLESTON WOMAN KILLED BY ANOTHER

Mrs. Lucile Lynch Shot to Death by Mrs. J. T. Jones, Now in Custody of Coroner.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 29.—Mrs. Lucile Lynch was fatally shot Thursday morning in an entry way on King street, and Mrs. Joseph T. Jones is now in custody of the coroner, charged with killing Mrs. Lynch. Mr. Jones is held as a material witness, and the tragedy is said to be the outcome of domestic troubles. Hearing the shot fired, Mr. Jones hurried from his meat shop to the entry way leading to rooms over his place, and found Mrs. Lynch prostrated at the foot of the stairs.

After telephoning the police, Mr. and Mrs. Jones took Mrs. Lynch to Roper hospital. She expired on the way, from the wound, inflicted by a .38 caliber bullet which passed through her body. Mrs. Jones is said to have admitted the shooting. Mrs. Lynch was about 23 years of age and formerly resided in Branchville.

## WHITE BIRTH RATE SHOWS AN INCREASE

Total Number of Births in South Carolina for First Half Year 9,670

## DEATHS SHOW DECREASE

Fewer Negro Infants Per 1000 Population Were Born in State in 1919 Than in First Half Year 1918.

During the first six months of 1919, the total number of births of white infants in South Carolina was 9,670. The number of births of white infants for the first six months of 1918 was 9,386, which shows that the number of white births for 1919 was 284 more than for the same period of time in 1918.

Negro births for the same periods of time showed a falling off to the extent of 1,023. During the first six months of 1919, the number of births of negro infants in South Carolina was 10,255. During the first six months of 1918 the number of negro births was 11,278.

Comparative death rates for infants of the two races for the first six months of 1918 and for 1919 show that the white race showed a decrease while the negro race showed an increase. In 1918 the death rate for white infants under one year of age was 94.7 per 1,000 births. In 1919, the rate was 88.4 per 1,000 births.

With the negro race, the deaths for six months in 1918 among infants under one year of age was 169.4 per 1,000 births. In 1919 for the same period of time the statistics show that the death rate among negroes was 176.9 per 1,000 births.

These statistics are taken from the official figures compiled by C. W. Miller, chief clerk of the bureau of vital statistics of the state health department.

The total number of births for the first six months of 1918 in South Carolina was 21,454. The total number for the same time in 1919 was 20,691.

The total number of deaths for the first six months of 1918 in the state was 12,633. The rate per 1,000 of population was the same for the two years while the birth rate showed a slight falling off for 1919.

**Infant Mortality.**  
The following statistics will prove of interest to persons interested in the health conditions in South Carolina. The figures are for the first six months of 1918 and 1919:

	1918	1919
White deaths under 1 yr.	899	855
Negro deaths under 1 yr.	1,911	1,815
White deaths from 1 to 5.	580	411
Negro deaths from 1 to 5.	1,004	731
White births.	9,386	9,670
Increase for 1919		284
Negro births.	11,278	10,255
Decrease for 1919		1,023

## Births and Deaths.

The births for the first six months of 1918, 21,454; rate per 1,000, 26.2.

Births for 1919 (first six months.) total number 20,691; rate per 1,000 of population, 25.2.

Deaths for the first six months of 1918, 12,633; rate per 1,000, 15.4.

Deaths for first six months of 1919, 12,633; rate per 1,000, 15.4.

Deaths from certain disease for the first six months of 1918 were as follows:

	1918	Rate per No. 100,000
Cancer	252	30.7
Diphtheria	23	2.8
Dysentery	213	25.9
Dysentery, amebic	8	.97
Encephalitis, lethargic		
Malaria	87	10.6
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal	156	19.
Pellagra	322	39.2
Pneumonia	980	119.3
Pneumonia, broncho	463	56.3
Pollomyelitis	2	.24
Scarlet fever	2	.24
Smallpox		

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## GOVERNOR COOPER LAUDS MEN OF 30TH

Record for Valor as Good as That Made By Southerners In Any War

## LIVE LONG AS HISTORY

Chief Executive Calls Upon The Veterans to Assume Leadership in Their Respective Communities.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 29.—"Your record for valor and devotion to duty is as good as that made by the Southern soldiers in the Revolutionary war, or in the Mexican war, or in the civil war, during which conflicts soldiers from the Southern States made records which will live as long as history lives."

These words were used by Governor Cooper in a statement given out here in welcoming the men of the Thirtieth division to Greenville, where the initial reunion of the men who broke the Hindenburg line will be held today and Tuesday.

Governor Cooper's statement was replete with commendation for the fortitude, endurance and achievement of the men of the Thirtieth division.

The Governor said in part: "Unnecessary Effort."

"I have been asked to say a few words of welcome to the Thirtieth division. It is a pleasure to do this, and yet it is an unnecessary effort, for the members of this division know they are welcome in every home in South Carolina. They were assured of this welcome when they landed at Charleston last spring on their return from France, where they made such glorious history, and the welcome has been extended and repeated every day ever since, everywhere they have gone. And this welcome will endure and grow warmer, if possible, through the years and at each succeeding reunion, wherever it may be held, these heroes will be given the same enthusiastic and full-hearted greeting that is being given them by the people of South Carolina today.

"As Governor of one of the States which furnished the officers and men of the Thirtieth division I have felt the greatest pride and satisfaction in the record made by this organization. To say that the record made on the field of battle by this division was not surpassed by any other division is a very modest and conservative statement, indeed. It is also true to say—and it is something to be proud of—that you young men have lived up to the best history and traditions of your sires. Your record for valor and devotion to duty is as good as that made by Southern soldiers in the Revolutionary war, or in the Mexican war, or in the civil war, during which conflicts soldiers from the Southern States made records which will live as long as history lives.

## "Another Record."

"You have made another record which I would like to be lost to which I would not like to be lost sight of. Wherever the Thirtieth division was stationed, in this country or in France, the best of discipline and the best of morale prevailed. You were not professional soldiers, and had no thought of being such, yet the discipline of this division was as good as that of the most highly trained troops the world ever saw. With this discipline there was nothing of military autocracy, but the most cordial, and even affectionate, feelings between officers and men, and men and officers. There was at all times cheerful and whole-hearted devotion to duty, a contempt for danger, and aside from the ordinary duties of soldiers there was in evidence everywhere and at all times good order and gentlemanly conduct in all things. In short, the Thirtieth division was, as we knew it, and others knew it, the perfection of citizen soldiery, and that is the highest type of soldiery in the world. The Thirtieth division was a moral force, a force for law and order, as well as an irresistible force upon the field of battle.

"And the record which you made in this respect emboldens me to make a suggestion and a request. There were some of us who were not per-

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## S. A. L. TRAIN WRECKED WITH MALICIOUS INTENT

Bloodhounds Taken to Scene of Fatal Wreck of Train No. 5 Near Petersburg Va.

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 29.—Rail road officials have no doubt that the wreck of Seaboard Air Line train No. 5, three miles south of this city early Saturday morning, was caused by the switches being opened with malicious intent. The switch lock was broken and the jaws of the switch held apart by means of a large stone. The switch lamp was stolen, the wick being found this morning some distance from the lamp standard. Dr. J. M. Burke, chief surgeon of the Seaboard, who was summoned to the scene to attend injured, made a very close examination of the surroundings and says he has little doubt that the wreck probably was caused by robbers. Embers of a fire built on the embankment above the scene were found. Bloodhounds were brought to the scene within two hours, and followed a trail for some two miles, when it was lost at a street railway crossing just beyond the corporate limits.

The body of Engineer C. L. Smith, of Raleigh, was taken to Asheville this morning for interment. The body of Harry Ferguson, the fireman, is still at an undertaking establishment in this city.

The negro killed in the wreck while beating his way, was identified this morning as James Hobbs, of Dinwiddie county, for whom a reward of \$100 was offered by the authorities of Brunswick county for shooting another negro about six months ago.

## DRIVER LOSES LIFE ON DILLON TRACK

Victim of Accident Also Frightfully Burned by Explosion of Gasoline Tank.

Dillon, S. C., Sept. 29.—Driving a high powered Studebaker racing automobile in the 30 mile race here Thursday afternoon Robert Norton of Columbia was instantly killed when the car plunged through the fence inclosing the track, turned turtle after crossing a ditch and pinned him underneath it. One of Nelson's legs was mashed to pieces as was one of his arms and he was almost disemboweled, besides being frightfully burned from the explosion of the gasoline tank on the car. Norton was strapped to the car.

There were four entrants in the 30 mile event in which Norton lost his life. All had completed the seventh lap of the half mile track and Norton was in the rear and was making the turn on the back side of the track. Something went wrong with his car and it was seen to skid slightly. He succeeded in righting the car, but it again skidded almost immediately and plunged through the fence. The other drivers made another lap or two before the race was stopped. Meanwhile a number of spectators had rushed to the assistance of Norton, but he was dead when the first one reached him. Practically all the clothing was burned from his body and the flames had consumed the machine.

There were 3,500 present for the races, but many of them did not see the accident as great clouds of dust were kicked up by the fast going machines. The 30 mile race was called off when it became known that Norton had been killed.

## STRIKE AT ROCK HILL HAS FINALLY BEEN SETTLED

Rock Hill, S. C., Sept. 29.—The strike at Aragon and Arcade mills ended Friday after the mills had been idle seven and a half and five weeks, respectively. The management had held out against the union in which there were workers other than employes of the two mills. The result is a local union will be formed solely of Arcade and Aragon employes, the strikers finally agreeing to this. Representatives of the state board of conciliation effected the agreement. Loss in wages total \$60,000. This could have been averted had workers not stood out for recognition of general union embracing all mills in the city.

## POINDEXTER SAYS WILSON A MENACE

Characterizes President as Pro-German and Regards Him Leader of Reds

## BITTER IN CRITICISM

Washington Senator Says President Wilson is Tried and True Friend of Bolsheviks.

New York, Sept. 29.—President Wilson was characterized as "the world's greatest menace" in an address by United States Senator Miles Poindexter at a mass meeting of Queens county republicans in Long Island City. The meeting was held to celebrate the 65th anniversary of the founding of the republican party. Senators Wadsworth and Calder, of New York, also spoke.

The senator from Washington, after blaming the President for delay in ratifying the peace treaty, said he was "the greatest pro-German in the country," and that his theories and suggestions regarding the "democratization of industry" had encouraged radical labor leaders to attempt to bring about a "dictatorship of the proletariat," which means "the final overthrow of our republican form of government."

## Reds Regard Him Leader.

Referring to the President's imputation that certain opponents of the peace treaty and covenant were "pro-Germans and bolsheviks," Mr. Poindexter entered a vigorous disclaimer, declaring at the same time that the President "was forced by an irresistible public opinion in opposition to his will, and tried, as late as 1918, to precipitate a negotiated peace and thus defeat the aims of the allies."

"The reds of the world regard him as their leader," asserted Senator Poindexter. "His abuse of power in coming to the rescue of the dynamiter Mooney in California, the murderer Hilstrom in Utah, the anarchist, Robert Minor in France, and in attempting to set aside the processes of civil and military justice in the punishment of these criminals, has justified the anarchists and revolutionists in looking upon him as their friend."

The senator attributed to the President a statement in an address given on March 5 last, to the effect that the United States should be sacrificed by the "joining of our fortunes with the fortunes of men everywhere," and said his utterances regarding "self-determination for all peoples" had "created disorders and revolutions" in Korea and Egypt, and invited "sedition and insurrection" in Italy.

## Unwarranted Interference.

As a result of this unwarranted interference in the Flume controversy with which we have no proper immediate concern," said Mr. Poindexter, "he has brought the Italian nation to the verge of civil war. Without the remotest authority he has sent to participate in the controversy over Flume and in the fighting which now seems imminent there, American marines and American ships of war. They should be withdrawn immediately. There is no authority for their presence there. It is an affront to a friendly nation and is a violation of every prerogative of the American people. No warrant or authority whatever has been given the President to make war upon the Italian people or any part of them. They are our friends and we should observe our duty, at least as neutrals, if not as allies, in the recent war."

"The war is over," continued Mr. Poindexter. "It has been over for nearly a year. Formal peace should have been ratified at least eight months ago." Charging that the President had "encumbered" the treaty with the provisions for an international labor congress and a league of nations, the senator declared that both provisions were "through the influence of the President, responsible for the delay of a formal peace, and largely responsible, together with the encouragement given by the President to communist, for the social and political disaster of this country, of Italy, Russia and other nations."