

**GARVAN TELLS OF
HUN MASTER SPY**

**Allen Property Custodian Describes
How Germany Abused American
Confidence.**

New York, April 25.—Under "The Master Spy," Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, German agents in this country, reported to Berlin by code every detail of America's business life, kept from the allies four million five hundred thousand pounds of explosives and sent overseas the formula for the deadly mustard gas which laid low thousands of American soldiers, according to Francis P. Garvan, alien property custodian, who delivered an address at the annual banquet of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association here tonight.

Mr. Garvan declared he had for 19 months been making "a study of German industrial life and its manifestations in the United States." As a result, he said, he was also able to reveal the far reaching machinations of Dr. Schweitzer, former president of the Bayer company, which was taken over and re-organized by the alien property custodian.

"True it is that the Hamburg-American line and the North German Lloyd kept faithful tabs for Berlin on a thousand details of our business life which came under their observation; that not a ship left our harbors, not a cargo was loaded or unloaded, but that some member of its organization watched and reported every detail to be sent by code to the German government," said Mr. Garvan.

"But greater than all, and forming the foundation of her entire espionage and propaganda system, stood the dye industry. As long as you were supplied by the 'big six', your business had no secret unknown to Berlin. In Berlin you will find a card index system which recites every fact connected with each and every one of your concerns that can be of any possible value to your rivals over there.

"The head of that system in this

country for years before the war was Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, president of the Bayer company. He was given his secret service number by the imperial minister of war—963,192,637. He came to this country, became a citizen on the instruction of the German government, eventually was made the head of the Bayer company and led the espionage and propagandist movements here down to the day of his sudden death in November, 1917.

"Schweitzer was the inventor of the idea of the purchase of the New York Evening Mail. Schweitzer was the inventor of the idea of the German publication society. Over thirty trained chemists, his lieutenants, are now interned."

Asserting Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, commercial attache at the German embassy in Washington, had turned over about \$1,500,000 to Schweitzer, Mr. Garvan said the latter had formed the Chemical Exchange by which all available phenol supply in America was turned away from the manufacture of picric acid for explosives for the allies, with a profit out of America's pocket, to Germany of \$1,650,000. In praising Schweitzer's work, Albert is quoted by Mr. Garvan as saying: "Now one should picture to himself what a military coup would be accomplished by an army leader if he should succeed in destroying three railroad trains of forty cars, containing four million, five hundred thousand pounds of explosives."

Mr. Garvan added the Germans "hoped to corner" bromine, produced only here and in Germany, and deadly in its effect when combined with nitric gases.

"At Bogota, New Jersey, in the New Jersey Agriculture Chemical Company, Dr. Schweitzer employed Dr. Walter Scheele, who was the inventor, in that little town of New Jersey in 1913, of mustard gas, the formula of which he transmitted through Captain Von Papen to Germany as soon as the war broke out," continued Mr.

**BURLESON AGAIN
ON "WAR PATH"**

**Postmaster General Belittes Charges
that Criticisms of His Administrations
are Selfishly Designed.**

Washington, April 25.—Postmaster General Burleson tonight continued his attacks against what he recently termed an organize effort to destroy him, by issuing a statement reiterating charges that criticisms of his administration were not designed to work improvements in the postal and wire service, but to obtain the repeal of the zone system or rates on second class mail matter. The Postmaster General said the issue arising from the criticisms presented a test which he welcomed.

"The news reaches the postmaster general this morning," says Mr. Burleson, in his statement, "that Mr. Burleson's methods as applied to the postal and wire service will be the subject matter of discussion today by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

"While this association is putting in the entire day by talking about Mr. Burleson and his methods, the thoughts of certain selfish members thereof during that time will not be on Mr. Burleson's methods or on desired improvements in the postal and wire service, but on their share of the \$72,000,000 they have been enjoying as an annual postal subsidy for many years, and as to how they may recover the part of which they were deprived by congressional action and how to remove the danger of losing more of it. There may be little said by them about this legalized graft, but it will be uppermost in their minds just the same.

"It is now insisted that this issue be not obscured to deceive the American people. The real issue is whether cer-

Garvan. "This is the mustard gas which laid low your brothers on the plains of France."

tain newspapers and magazines shall continue to flinch from the postal revenue \$72,000,000 each year and impose that burden upon other users of the mail. This presents a test. I welcome it.

"It is noted that Mr. C. J. Post has promptly identified himself as the chief lobbyist of this coterie of selfish publishers to whom I referred in a recent statement. The others to whom I referred in that statement will be at this meeting. They are invited to disclose their identity and to repeat what they said to me.

"Mr. Post actually developed hysteria about 'Prussianism and vicious one-man censorship established in the postoffice.' The basis for this panic is as infamous a falsehood as was ever published, to wit, the alleged refusal of the postmaster general to have transmitted over the telegraph wires certain matter criticizing the postmaster general. The New York World knew that this was a base lie when it published it. Mr. Post knew this was a base lie when he repeated it. As they well know, the postmaster general never at any time directed the exclusion of any matter offered for transmission on the wires, but on the contrary, has ordered that even libelous matters against him shall not be refused, though the sending of such matter is prohibited by rules of the companies enforced for many years.

"Mr. Post fails to disclose the amount of money raised by him to repeal this legislation, or in what manner it was spent. I am sure this would be very illuminating to the public. He indulges in much juggling of figures relating to postal subsidies and deficits. This shall avail nothing by way of confusing the public if the postmaster general can prevent it. The issue is, shall certain newspapers and magazines enjoy a postage rate on their commodity, a large part of which is not only purely commercial, but highly profitable advertising, which entails on the postal establishment for its transmission an annual loss of \$72-

000,000 to be borne by other users of the mails in an unjust tax upon them. The postmaster general believes that this is outrageous and indefensible, and has said so. The congress has partly corrected the wrong. The postmaster general has refused to acquiesce or aid in reducing this action."

**PROHIBITION LAW
WILL BE ENFORCED**

**Department of Justice Announce Lit-
eral Enforcement of Law will be
Made.**

New York, April 24.—The government proposed a literal enforcement of the war-time prohibition act, including a ban on production and sale of all beers and wines, whether or not they are intoxicating, the department of justice announced through special representative in the federal court here today.

While no steps will be taken to prevent brewing, pending a court determination of the law's constitutionality raised by brewers of the New York district, manufacturers will operate in peril of future prosecution, accord-

ding to the statement of William C. Fitts, special counsel, appearing for attorney General Palmer in the beer litigation.

The attorney advised Judge A. N. Hand, who heard arguments on the government's motion to dismiss the suit brought on behalf of the national brewers by the Hoffman Brewers Co. to restrain the federal authorities from interfering with its production of 2 3-4 per cent beer, that the department of justice did not know and did not care whether beer of the strength indicated was intoxicating.

The law prohibited sale after June 30, of distilled beverages as well as manufacture after April 20, and sale after June the 30, of "beer" wine and other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors for beverage" pending the demobilization of the military forces, he said. The words "beer" and "wine" were not qualified, in the opinion of the government, he added, and the apparent congressional intention to stop the "waste" of grains and fruits in their production in any strength would be enforced.

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