

**UPROAR EXPECTED AT CATTS' TRIAL**

**Charged With Aiding An Alleged Counterfeiting Ring, Former Governor Accuses Enemies.**

Jacksonville, Fla., April 30.—Persecution by his political enemies is expected to be a strong claim of Sidney J. Catts, Sr., former governor of Florida, when he goes on trial in the federal courts at Miami and Tampa, charged with aiding and abetting an alleged counterfeiting ring.

The former governor, who in private life is a Baptist minister and a reputed large property holder in West Florida, probably is the stormiest figure in the state's political makeup.

Veteran of many campaigns, Catts always has appealed to his constituents and audiences by a highly developed sense of the dramatic.

He has been the target in egg battles. He even has left the stump on speaking campaigns to go into his audience and offer to fight hecklers who disagreed with him or who harassed him continually.

Once, during one of his several state campaigns—he has run for governor three times—he was indicted on a charge of peonage. The indictment, brought by enemies of his campaign, proved a boon for the fiery orator.

Ever observant of his sense of the dramatic, Catts secured a pair of handcuffs and took them on the stump at a large rally of his supporters.

"Looka there, boys," he called to his hearers. "Looka there what they did

to me when I tried to fight the people's battle—your battle." He raised his manacled hands.

"Whoopee, Sidney, don't you worry, we'll take 'em off," his audience yelled back almost in unison. He was elected.

A native of Alabama, he came to Florida in 1910. He had held several pastorates in Alabama, his native state.

During the wild campaign of 1916, when Catts sought the Democratic nomination for governor, he was beaten in the primary. Coming out in the general election on an independent ticket he carried himself to the governor's chair by a wide margin. He was governor until 1921, when he retired to his home at DeFuniak Springs, where he had lived since coming to the state, and where his pastorate was.

With the power to sway audiences, Catts stumped the state to the tune of a steam callopie. He was a relatively poor man, it was said, and often after a speaking engagement, would pass the hat among his hearers. It was said that he went into the governor's office in a campaign so financed.

The war time governor again turned to politics last year and sought the Democratic nomination for governor, running second in a field of five.

Just when he had retired to private life again, he was indicted jointly with five others on the counterfeiting charge. The government indicted him as Sidney J. Catts, alias, Gato, a Spanish word meaning cat.

He was alleged to have financed a counterfeiting ring headed by Julian Diaz, Tampa attorney, who was in-

dicted on a charge of manufacturing \$1100 notes. Catts was alleged to have furnished \$5,000 as the initial capital for the venture, for which he was to have received \$25,000 in spurious bills on his investment.

"It's all a frame-up," the former governor said when informed he had been named in the true bills—there were two of them.

**REVOLUTION IN MEXICO CRUSHED**

**General Calles Reports To President Gil That Organized Resistance Is Now At An End.**

Mexico City, April 29.—General Plutarco Elias Calles, Mexican minister of war, today considered the revolt in Sonora at an end, and the last Mexican state cleared of organized resistance to the central government.

In a message to President Portes Gil he said: "It is my honor to report with satisfaction that in my opinion the rebellion in Sonora has terminated as the principal traitors continue their flight northward unaccompanied by material support.

His message, detailed unconditional surrender of two groups of rebel soldiers, totaling 1,000 men yesterday, and described disintegration of the rebel troops as they found retreat at almost every point blocked by federal soldiers.

Continued desultory guerilla warfare seems the prospect in Sonora for little while as federal contingents pur-

sue remnants of the rebel army into the mountain districts. Aiding in this pursuit, General Calles said, were to be large Yaqui Indian contingents who had vowed their allegiance to the central government and had always remained passive to the rebel cause.

But one other military problem seems to face the administration of President Portes Gil, that being the suppression of the "Cristero" or so-called religious rebellion in the states of Guanajuato and Jalisco, where General Saturnino Cedillo is already campaigning vigorously against them. It is not believed General Calles will find it necessary to undertake personal direction of this campaign.

General Calles in his report said the last of the rebel armies had been driven north of the Rio Yaqui and that General Robert Cruz, one of the commanding officers of the rebel west coast army, had fled to the mountains. Marines had been landed at Guaymas from three federal gunboats there and were holding the city while reinforcements were rushed up the railroad from Corral.

Gunboats in the harbor of Guaymas were said to have shelled rebel troop trains passing the junction outside the city on their way northward toward Hermosillo and the United States border. Many, it was believed, would escape into the United States before General Almazan, moving through Pulpito pass could cut them off.

**WHAT DO P. S. JEANES DO?**

**Negro Killed In Train Crash**

One Negro was killed and another seriously injured early Saturday morning when five cars of Seaboard passenger train No. 5, were derailed near Garlington.

Four Negroes were standing near the tracks when the accident occurred, all being members of a section gang. Two were able to climb the bank and escape, but the other two were caught under the cars when they left the track. One of the men was killed instantly and the other seriously injured. He was rushed to Dr. Hays' hospital of this city, where he is now a patient.

The cars leaving the track were baggage and express cars, the heavy steel Pullmans remaining on the track and all passengers escaping without injury. A temporary track was provided immediately with two gangs and a wrecker on the grounds, and traffic resumed about 8:30. No cause has been given for the accident.

**Near East Relief Director Visits Here**

Lex Klutz, Carolinas director of Near East relief was in Clinton yesterday to confer with Dr. D. J. Brimm, local chairman, regarding the final and culminating appeal for the Bible land orphans which is being launched here the first part of next week.

**Ask the man who's had a LOSS**

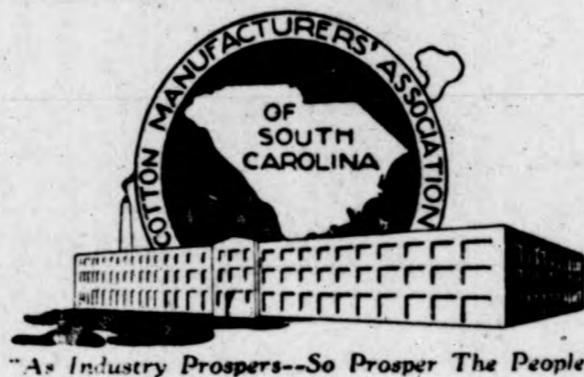
A POLICYHOLDER writes the following endorsement of Aetna Accident Insurance Claim Settlements: "My claim was handled promptly and there was absolutely no quibbling or disputing of the amount due me. I am more than satisfied in every way and have no hesitancy whatever in recommending your company to anyone desiring the liberal accident protection which you offer."

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"As Industry Prospers—So Prosper The People"

**Extended Labor---Is It Fair?**

**F**ACED with a threatening competition which relentlessly demands better cotton goods at lower prices; and realizing that competition can only be successfully met through a permanent reduction in production costs; many manufacturers of South Carolina as well as of other Southern cotton manufacturing states, have adopted at heavy cost for new and improved machinery what is commonly known as the extended labor system.

The intricate nature of the textile industry has caused misunderstanding in some cases of the methods adopted. These methods have been in use in many South Carolina mills for years with pleasing results. Particularly have they been successful in mills where there is a closer understanding between officials and operatives and a mutual appreciation of each other's problems.

As a basis of agreement in a South Carolina mill recently, both officials and operatives concluded that "The fundamental principles of extended labor are correct when properly applied."

The essentials of extended labor, applied principally to the weave room, lie in relieving the weaver of all but the more technical operations of weaving; thus lifting him out of the class of common laborer and elevating him to the position of skilled specialist. His assistants attend to the more laborious and simpler duties. Thus the weaver is enabled to give his whole time to weaving. In his new capacity as expert weaver, he is enabled to supervise more looms and thus earn greater wages. In one South Carolina cotton mill the weaver who formerly alone attended 24 looms can now with more ease, less exertion and greater skill, care for a hundred looms with the help of his assistants. With 100 looms, his work is no heavier and his health is in no way jeopardized. However, the number of looms attended is not an accurate measure of the weaver's accomplishments, for with different mills the width of the cloth varies, and with the width the number of threads per inch also varies. Some threads are coarse, others fine; some yarns are strong, others weak; and the more closely spaced the threads, the more difficult the weave. Thus it is obvious that in one mill the handling of 50 looms could be more difficult than the operation of 100 in another.

Under the new system the principal duty of the weaver is that of tying broken threads. With automatic looms the machine stops for every broken thread. Production costs are largely gauged by loom stops. As broken threads result from many causes, and there is a limit to the number of threads a weaver can tie in a day, manifestly no mill can install the new system until so organized as to eliminate defects all along the journey of the cotton through its machinery. No mill can successfully put in a system of extended labor without first carefully selecting an improved grade of cotton and replacing defective machinery wherever necessary throughout the mill. This alone has involved South Carolina mills in the expenditure of millions of dollars within recent years. Nothing is left undone in an effort to specialize the weaver's work, and enable him to accomplish more and earn more.

Thus there is nothing in extended labor to cause suspicion. It is a scientific, a sound, and an honest effort of the manufacturer to meet exacting competition with improved production and a better product. Nothing now is needed but time to convince the operative that the principle is sound, and its adoption inevitable. It is but a logical and natural step forward in the advancement of the industry.

