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COMPROMISE PREVENTS BOLT OF REPUBLICANS

Chicago, June 10.—Rescuing the party by eleventh hour compromise from a threatened split on the league of nations issue the Republican national convention today adopted a platform and then adjourned to nominate a candidate tomorrow.

Harmony on the league issue was reached after many hours of heated negotiations involving about the subcommittee on resolutions but bringing into consultation first and last virtually all the big men of the party. In the end the irreconcilables and mild reservations accepted a treaty plank drafted by Elihu Root before his departure for Europe several weeks ago but revised in some details to meet the views of the contending elements. It condemns President Wilson's league covenant, upholds the senate in its rejection of the treaty and indorses the principle of an international peace concert in harmony with American traditions.

After impatiently marking time all day for the resolutions committee to complete its work the third convention received with cheers the reading of the platform by Senator Watson of Indiana, the committee chairman, and adopted, it was a great chorus of cheers. It nearly drowned out a minority report presented by Edwin J. Gross, the Wisconsin member of the committee and signed only by himself. The substitute provided flat rejection of the league idea, advocated government ownership of railroads, and contained other proposals which the convention voted as "socialistic."

The relative chance of the presidential candidates apparently was little affected by the platform agreement and on convention eve there was in evidence no development which changed the situation with Wood, Johnson and Lowden leading, but without any one of them having delegates to nominate. So far as the talk of a compromise plank was concerned, the attainment of harmony over the treaty plank had no reflex on any of the candidates except possibly in the case of Senator Johnson. He will not now appear on the convention floor and that it is a disappointment to his supporters who had believed that the appearance of his leader in a treaty fight would help his fight for the nomination.

In accord with the plan to finish up the conventions work on a skip stop schedule, it was agreed to convene at 9 a. m. and to hurry through the nomination speeches and remain in continuous session until a candidate is nominated. The plan seemed acceptable to most of the campaign managers and it suited the delegates because they are worn out and anxious for the big show to end.

The convention held two sessions today. Meeting first at 11 a. m. it quickly adjourned when word was brought that the work of the resolutions committee still was uncompleted. The second session began at 4 p. m. and then two hours were whiled away in music, speeches and cheering before Senator Watson brought in the platform.

INDICTMENT QUASHED BY JUDGE MACK

(By The Associated Press)
New York, June 11.—Indictments charging profiteering against the American Woolen Companies, of New York and Massachusetts, and William Wood, president of the companies, have been quashed by federal Judge Mack. The judge sustained a demurrer or Charles E. Hughes, special counsel for the defense, which held that woolen goods did not constitute wearing apparel and therefore did not come within the meaning of the Lever act.

TURNER-GAULT

Miss Essie Clio Turner and Mr. L. H. Gault were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Turner, of Blacksburg, S. C., Sunday, June 6. Rev. B. H. Meadows being the officiating minister.

The bride is an attractive and accomplished young woman and Mr. Gault is being congratulated upon his good fortune.

Mr. Gault is a member of the Union Marble Co. firm, coming here to engage in the business at the first of the year.

Vera, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Johnson, is seriously ill at the home of her parents.

STORMY SCENES IN LABOR MEETING

Montreal, June 10.—The American Federation of Labor in its annual convention here today wiped out the "color line" and warned its affiliated international union that negro workers must be given full and equal membership with white men.

The federation's action came at the end of a stormy session which nearly resulted in a "face war" between delegates from the Southern states and the negroes and their sympathizers.

Rejecting the recommendation of its organization committee the federation for the first time in history threatened the autonomy of an affiliated union by requesting the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks to give the negro freight handlers, express and station employees full membership and eliminate from its constitution the words "white only."

The committee's report of "non concurrence" on the ground that the federation had no power to interfere with the constitution of an affiliated union immediately drew the fire of the negro delegates and those of several Northern states, chiefly Illinois and New York. There was a voluminous exchange of oratory in which the negroes charged "taxation without representation" and "discrimination" to which their opponents replied with accusations of betrayal by negro workers of the whites in past labor disputes.

Indignation of the negro delegates was expressed several times during the debate when speakers referred to them as "nigger freight handlers" and their objection such remarks was sustained by the acting chairman, James Duncan. They charged that the use of the word "nigger" was a slander to the race.

IT WAS DOGAN

It was Dogan Arthur who flew over Union this week-end to give the reception he would have been given. The colonel was driving the plane and was coming from Fayetteville, N. C., to Columbia, S. C. and although Union is not on the main route, the plane came over here, didn't it.

Another trip is in view and perhaps we may yet get a chance to fly, for the Colonel said if there had been a landing place, he would have stopped in this—the best town on the map and looked around a bit.

The Times knew it was Dogan for he did some stunts that no other bird would have known to do and his little sister said he flew so low that she thought he was after a chicken on the roost.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Colton and little daughter, of Charlotte, N. C., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burris on South street.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The meeting is growing in interest. Last night the church auditorium was full and ran over into the Sunday school room. Rev. J. Powell Tucker is preaching with great effectiveness and power. Mr. Wolslagel is singing the gospel in a very winning and winsome manner. The sermon—subjects for the next day or two will be: "An Old Fashioned Home." For this evening, "The Test of Love;" for Saturday morning, "The Rod of God's Power;" for Saturday evening, "Following the Gleam;" for Sunday morning, "Is the Bible Scientific?"; for the mass meeting at 3:30 Sunday afternoon, and "A Plain Talk to Young Men" congregation extend a cordial and pressing invitation to every body to come to the services.

GAME POSTPONED

The base ball game which was scheduled to come off at the city park this afternoon at 6:15 o'clock between the Union Concert Band and the Union Mill team, has been postponed until a future date. The managers are very sorry to make this announcement, but many of the players were at work until after 6 o'clock and could not make the date. The date will be announced later.

WEATHER REPORT

Fair tonight and Saturday with little change in temperature. Gentle shifting winds.

TIMES BULLETINS

The Times will post bulletins from the Republican national convention up to twelve o'clock tonight.

CITY COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

At a meeting of the city council held last night and again at noon today, the following officers were elected:

W. D. Arthur, City Clerk and Treasurer.
Jno. T. Wright, Chief of Police.
H. H. Wilson, Mayor Gault, W. P. Stelham, P. L. James, D. B. Phillips and W. W. Kohn, Assessors.
Vernon Gault, street sweeper.
C. P. Hart, flagman, Main Street crossing.
Boyt Whisenant, cemetery keeper.
J. W. Gilbert, public weigher.
Fred Norman, fire truck driver.
Edward Jones, Boyd Rippey, M. S. Brennan.

WORK FOR BRIDGE OVER SAVANNAH

Georgia People Ready to Cooperate in Project.

Committee From This State Addresses Business Men of Savannah—Counties Work Together.

Interest in the construction of a bridge over the Savannah river which bridge would open a fertile region of South Carolina, is steadily growing in the city of Savannah according to newspaper accounts from that city. The exact location of the bridge has not yet been decided upon, and some time will elapse before definite steps towards the erection of the structure will be taken.

The Georgia allotment of federal funds has already been apportioned for different undertakings for the present year, but next year there is a possibility of getting assistance from the fund from Georgia.

The following account of a meeting recently held in Savannah is taken from the Savannah Morning News: "Much interest was evidenced yesterday at the meeting of the South Carolina bridge committee and local citizens men interested in the project, held at the Savannah hotel."

The project is to build a bridge near Savannah as possible, but the court of last resort was considered the army engineers and the object of building a bridge at some logical point in this section was regarded as more important than the question of exact location. The meeting was held at the board of trade rooms.

"The South Carolina committee announced that \$300,000 is assured from their state for the bridge and resolutions were adopted petitioning the Chatham county commissioners to appear personally before the state highway commissioner to ask assistance in a joint survey with the South Carolina committee relative to a site and the cost of construction. Another resolution was passed expressive of a favorable sentiment in the community toward the proposed bridge and providing that after the survey the county commissioners should submit to the people the question of a bond issue for the erection of the bridge.

"It was stated that it would be impracticable to build a bridge farther above Savannah than Beck's ferry, 27 miles away. An explanation of the Georgia law in regard to the construction of bridges between counties was made, which showed that the provision is that the stream shall be no wider than 1,000 feet. Following this explanation, county attorney, George W. Owens, was asked to prepare a bill to present at the next session of the state legislature with a view to amend this feature of the law.

"J. P. Wise, secretary of the South Carolina bridge committee for the counties of Jasper, Hampton and Beaufort, made the principal talk for the South Carolina delegation, fully covering the work that has been done by his state, and stating that the Chatham county action is being looked forward to with much interest. The three counties have made arrangements to furnish \$50,000 each and through federal aid the state of South Carolina will furnish a sum equal to the combined amounts of the three counties making the total \$150,000.

"B. H. Graff, engineer for the first district of the state highway department of Georgia, said he thought there was a good chance of the highway commission bearing part of the expenses, and although the \$2,700,000 allotted to Georgia of federal funds this year already had been apportioned for different undertakings, there might be a possibility of getting assistance from the highway commission next year.

"Several enthusiastic talks were made all of which showed the necessity of a bridge connecting this section of Georgia with South Carolina.—The State.

REPUBLICAN PARTY ADOPTS PLATFORM

COURT TO AID OFFICERS IN ENFORCEMENT OF LAW

By H. P. McGowan

Washington, June 10.—The following statement relative to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in upholding the constitutionality of the 18th amendment to the constitution of the United States and the national prohibition act was issued by the commissioner of internal revenue, William M. Williams, today:

"The immediate effect of the decision of the supreme court of the United States declaring the 18th amendment to the constitution and the national prohibition act constitutional will be to give a decided impetus to the enforcement of the prohibition laws.

"It has been truly said that the successful administration of any law depends upon public sentiment. The American people are law abiding people. Their sentiment is to demand the observance of the prohibition law as of all other laws.

"Citizens who have heretofore passively acquiesced in the prohibition act, pending the decision of the United States supreme court, now may be depended upon to become active in cooperating with federal, state and municipal authorities in its enforcement. In communities where attempts are made to thwart the law, public opinion—the opinion of the law-abiding citizens always in the majority—will be of great aid in bringing to justice the violators of the law.

"The bureau is advised that notwithstanding the fact that the national act has been in effect since January 1920, there are many persons who are not familiar with the double taxes and penalties which the law requires to be imposed upon violators. The law makes it mandatory upon the commissioner of internal revenue to impose certain double taxes and penalties upon evidence of illegal manufacture or sale. The additional taxes are separate and apart from fines which may be imposed by the courts and have no connection with the prison sentence which may be given under law. For instance: A person manufacturing and selling, in violation of the federal and state statutes, ten gallons of distilled spirits might be liable without court proceedings to maximum assessments of taxes and penalties amounting to \$8,124.25."

INDICATION OF DEADLOCK BETWEEN THE BIG THREE

(By The Associated Press)

Chicago, June 11.—With the platform out of the way most of the delegates met today to name a presidential candidate. The nominating speeches were first and to get these out of the way the convention met at 9 o'clock instead of at 11. Further steps toward eliminating the useless oratory was taken in connection with the seconding speeches. Under the rule adopted each candidate may be seconded in two five minute addresses. He may have as many seconders as he likes, but if more than two none who speak for him may talk more than two minutes. Under this plan the first ballot should be reached by the midafternoon. The balance of power is still to lay with more than five hundred uninstructed delegates. Despite the days of missionary work among the lieutenants of the leading candidates, it is learned that little is known of their state of mind. It remained for the first ballot to reveal any decisive drift of sentiment among the rank and file of the party. Up to the time the convention assembled there is every indication of a triangular deadlock between Wood, Johnson and Lowden which would be shown on the first ballot, for that reason the dark horse promoters are busy throughout the night planning and working to prepare to attempt a coup if the opportunity came.

F. J. Mabry and wife have moved to Union from North Carolina, where they resided for the past year. Mrs. Mabry is in very poor health, and it is hoped that residing in Union may benefit her health.

Coliseum, Chicago, June 10.—After adopting the report of life resolution committee and thereby adopting its platform the Republican national convention at 7:35 tonight adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. There was no fight in the convention over the platform with the hard fought plank on the league of nations. An attempt to substitute a minority report went down under a landslide of noes.

When the convention reconvenes tomorrow it will be under an agreement to nominate a presidential candidate before it ends its session. All the nominating speeches are to be delivered, all the second speeches will be limited to two for each nominee and to five minutes each.

Under that agreement the convention must finish its balloting before it adjourns tomorrow night, leaving the nomination of a vice president for Saturday.

The much discussed plank on the league of nations is the one which had caused a long delay in bringing in the platform before the convention. As finally agreed upon in the resolutions committee and accepted by the convention it harmonized the views of the conflicting elements, some of which had threatened to bolt the party.

The plank on the league of nations says:

Foreign relations "A" League of nations: "The foreign policy of the administration has been founded upon no principal and directed by no definite conception of our nation's rights and obligations. It has been humiliating to America and irritating to other nations, with the result that after a period of unexampled sacrifice, our motives are suspected, our moral influence impaired, and our government stands discredited and friendless among the nations of the world."

We favor a liberal and generous foreign policy founded upon definite moral and political principles, characterized by a clear understanding of and firm adherence to our own rights, and unfailing respect for the rights of others. We should afford full and adequate protection to the life, liberty and property and all international rights of every American citizen and should require a proper respect for the American flag, but we should be equally careful to manifest a just regard for the rights of other nations. A scrupulous observance of our international engagements when lawfully assumed is essential to our own honor and self respect, and the respect of other nations. Subject to a due regard for our international obligations we should leave our country free to develop its civilization along the line most conducive to the happiness and welfare of the people and to cast its influence on the side of justice and right should occasion require.

Washington and Monroe: The treaty plank put the Republicans on record for "agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world" and declared the covenant for the league "signally failed" to accomplish peace.

The treaty plank further declared that the league covenant "repudiated to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable" the policies of Washington and Monroe.

"The unfortunate insistence of the president upon having his own way without any change" the plank declared, "required senators to vote their own judgement, or 'submit to the commands of a dictator.'"

SARDIS

Rev. L. P. McGee will preach Sunday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. at Sardis church and Sunday school will be held at 2:30. Everybody is cordially invited to attend both services.

Miss Marie Thompson, of Spartanburg is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. J. H. Gault on South street.

Harry Arthur, a full fledged senior of the South Carolina Military Academy, will arrive today to spend the summer holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Arthur on East ain street.

J. T. Littlejohn, Jr., arrived in Union today and will be here for several months. He is representing the National Map Co., of Indianapolis, Ind.