

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear Not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1, 1865.

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## BROKERS SHOULD BE ARRESTED

### Magistrate McAdoo Requests District Attorney to Draft Warrants For Officials and Members of American Exchange

New York, March 16.—Chief City Magistrate McAdoo, who conducted a "John Doe" investigation of the American Cotton Exchange, tonight requested the district attorney to draft warrants for the arrest of certain officials and members of the exchange, or immediately to lay before the grand jury evidence of bucket shopping.

Besides officers of the exchange Magistrate McAdoo said the following persons had been involved so far in testimony taken at the "John Doe" hearings:

Martin Goulke, trading under the name of Martin & Co.

Israel Goulke, trading under the name of Anderson & Co.

A. T. Jennings and Leonard C. Cochen, trading under the name of A. T. Jennings & Co.

Edward L. Patton, trading under the name of Edward L. Palmer & Co.

Raymond Palmer, trading under the name of Palmer & Co.

Randolph Rose, Sr., and Randolph Rose, Jr., trading under the name of Rose & Son.

A. W. Graham, formerly of Oxford, N. C., president of the American Cotton Exchange and author of the Cotton Futures Act, and Geo. W. Pratt, secretary, are included among the officers involved in the testimony. Magistrate McAdoo said.

The written request for warrants or a grand jury investigation goes into a detail explanation of the law defining bucket shops, prohibited under the penal law. The law is "clear and explicit," the magistrate said, in establishing legislation to prevent "fictitious and make believe sales and defines a bucket shop any betting place or place where any contract prohibited by this article is made or offered to be made."

Magistrate McAdoo criticized the exchange for lowering the unit upon which "wagers" were made from 100 to 10 bales and added that it was a serious mistake for the large number of foolish dupes who indulged in this form of gambling, and their aggregate losses must have been great. "It would have been better," he said, if the unit had been higher than 100 bales.

"Even when the speculating is carried on within the law, it calls for large means in order to meet the losses," the magistrate declared. "Imagine the chances there are to the so-called customer when the game is often reduced to a wager with dishonest and irresponsible persons and when most of those speculating live far away from the exchange, in the cotton belt of the southern states."

The evidence shows that the largest part of the transactions on this exchange were simply wagers made on the fluctuations of the cotton market obtained by telegraphic communication as to the activities and actions of other exchanges, following which false representations were made to those who had risked their money in these illegal transactions.

"I am of the opinion that the evidence given warrants presentation directly to the grand jury, or the taking of a complaint against the officers and persons in charge of the American Cotton Exchange for conducting a bucket shop under the terms of this act."

Regarding witnesses who testified at the "John Doe" hearing, Magistrate McAdoo advised that where they have frankly and fully and without reserve given evidence material for the prosecution and for the public benefit, "I would advise that immunity be extended to them. The district attorney, he added, had not asked the witnesses for waivers of immunity, therefore they would not be liable, under the law.

## RICHLAND CO. OFFICERS MAKE BIG SEIZURE

Columbia, March 19.—County officers stored 35 cases of bottled and bond liquor in a room at the Richland county prison yesterday morning as the result of the seizure of the two Ford sedans on the public road near Dentsville. The cases contained 429 quarts. Rural Policeman Albert Eleazer and Magistrate Wilson arrested a white man and a negro who refuse to give their names and they were lodged in the county jail.

## HOME BUILDING STARTED

Washington, March 20.—There has been a marked stimulation in home construction as shown by contracts awarded during the last three months, reports the department of commerce.

## PRELIMINARY TO THE GREAT MINE STRIKE

### Miners and Operators Hold Conference Principally to Secure Publicity—No Idea of Averting Strike

New York, March 16.—Operators of 74 anthracite coal mines went into secret session here tonight to frame their answer to the 19 wage demands submitted by leaders of organized labor in the coal fields.

Whether they will accept, reject or counter the demands of the miners will not be made known until tomorrow when owners and workers will hold a joint session.

Regardless of the outcome of this conference it is generally predicted by both sides and by official observers of the United States department of labor that the anthracite mines will suspend operations after April 1. The object of tomorrow's session will be to determine whether a protracted suspension or strike may be averted by an offer to compromise the wage question.

Secretary of Labor Davis here today banished all probability of government intervention in the present negotiations.

"The government will maintain a hands-off policy and will give the owners and miners every opportunity to settle their differences peacefully," he said. Unless a protracted suspension or lengthy strikes result, reaching a climax which will result in direct injury to the consuming public, we shall not intervene.

"What policy the government shall adopt in such an event will be decided when the emergency actually arises. We need not cross the bridge until we come to it."

Washington, March 16.—Bituminous coal miners who have voted to cease work April 1, "come what may, will have the support of the American labor movement in their struggle," President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor said in a statement tonight. Coal mine owners, "bound by a solemn agreement to confer with the workers upon the terms of a new wage agreement" after that date, "have refused to abide by the terms of their own pledge," he declared, adding that "no group of employers in any industrial category in this country has ever placed itself in a more indefensible position."

"The citizenship of America can draw from this conduct but one conclusion," Mr. Gompers continued, "and that is that the mine owners wish it to be understood that the pledge of mine owners is valueless. They are willing to break their own word if by so doing they can reduce wages or weaken the union."

"Profits and power with the mine owners come first. The United Mine Workers of America have an honorable record of agreements honorably kept. The industry for 20 years has been conducted upon the basis of negotiation and joint agreement. The mine workers have met every demand made in those agreements. What they ask now is negotiation and agreement. The thing they want least of all is a final, forced cessation of work as a final protest against the dishonor of employers. The cause of the miners is just and in that just cause they will have the united and unswerving support of the great labor movement of our country."

No action was taken today by the government affecting the probable break in the industry, and officials conversant with the situation appeared convinced that nothing more could be done to adjust the disagreement in advance of its final development.

J. D. A. Morrow, vice president of the National Coal association, made public tonight copies of a letter he has addressed to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, complaining that the union had "sent broadcast, erroneous versions of testimony given by the coal witnesses seeking railroad rate reductions before the interstate commerce commission."

M. Morrow declared he had never stated that average selling prices of bituminous coal were \$10.50 during 1921 out of which miners received \$1.57 as labor cost, but had fixed the total cost of mining bituminous coal during October as averaging \$2.59 per ton against an average selling price received by the mine operators of \$2.43.

## Greensboro Suffers Big Fire Loss

Greensboro, N. C., March 20.—Fire believed to be incendiary destroyed the warehouse and stable of the Carolina Warehouse company here last night. The loss was over four hundred thousand dollars.

## THE RAWEST BRIBE EVER OFFERED

### Wall Street Journal Expresses Opinion Big Business of Soldiers' Bonus

By Wallace Bassford (Special News Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., March 18.—The president has returned to the city from his fishing, boating and golfing trip to Florida. A great many Washingtonians regret he did not find time to commute the sentence of the half-witted boy, McHenry, under the death sentence here. The heart-broken mother had walked to Washington from a distance to ask this of the president, but he had just left for Florida. From all accounts Mr. Harding had a delightful time, freed from the cares of State—his arduous daily grind. He was the guest, on a palatial house-boat, of a young Washingtonian who was famous a few years ago for his wild driving—a veritable road burner. His late father's will created a "spend-thrift trust," but the heir has found holes in it. One of his friends recently lost \$60,000 worth of choice liquors by thieves, but the supplies on the houseboat are said to be intact except where shrinkage was due to "natural causes." Perhaps a hatch was left open. Dangerous waters for an orthodox Baptist, down Havana-way.

The latest gossip about the president records him as being the possessor of fifty pairs of trousers, including golf knickers. Enough to equip a centipede. Is it any wonder the National Association of Tailors was so loud in his praises? A few more such customers and they could cut a melon. Unfortunately, conditions in the country generally are so bad that many a fellow would be in a sad predicament if the pressing-iron should happen to be too hot.

Every time the Republicans carry an election in Maine they loudly announce that Maine is the finest political barometer in the land—that "as Maine goes, so goes the country." Of course Maine is as reliably Republican as George is Democratic. Everyone expects Maine to go Republican, and when the Democrats carry elections up there it has a deep significance. Four cities in the state have elected mayors this month and all four of them were Democrats. The smallest majority (150) was in Saco, but the Democrats got six of the seven wards. In Bath the majority was four to one. Republican leaders don't talk about it, but if four cities in the country would be informed that it indicated a huge Republican landslide. And it would.

There will be no bonus legislation. While enjoying the scenery from the houseboat in Florida the president found means to bring Speaker Gillett to his views; as a result the Speaker will not aid his Republican brethren to put the bill through the House. The Senate leaders announce that they will take no action on it until after the fall elections. They plan to let the needy veterans wait until the leaders can see what effect the bonus situation will have on the voters; the president would be glad to see a hummer of recalcitrant Republicans in congressmen defeated. He is sure he could better control a small Republican majority than the present unwieldy and miscellaneous collection made up in some measure of grotesque political accidents and misfits from districts usually represented by seasoned Democratic congressmen of long service and proved ability.

Though the president shows more backbone in standing against the soldiers' bonus than he was supposed to possess, he yields readily to the demands of the ship-owners who also desire a bonus. But they are rich and powerful and can reach his ear. The Wall Street Journal daily reflects the desires of the big corporations and the few dozens of men who are all powerful in big business. It says: "There is no way of passing a soldiers' bonus, and if there were a way the bonus should not be paid. In any form it constitutes the rawest bribe ever offered to the voters, while it prostitutes patriotic service to the level of the meanest pen-and-ink peddler. But President Harding's program for building up a merchant marine will appeal as sound to all but the demagogue. The money used to subsidize shipping would be in the nature of a national defense." The President accurately reflects the mind of Wall Street. It is still true, as when Israel reamed the valley of the Jordan, that "the ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib."

The Newberry case will not do. Townsend of Michigan and Frothingham of New Jersey are both opposed for renomination on the ground that they voted to establish the principle that a man could bribe the electorate and unblushingly admit it and then sit in the Senate, posing as the equal of men honestly chosen in the man-

## From Chorus to Castle



May Etheridge was a London chorus girl. She married Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who had no money and was heir to none. His brother, the Duke of Leinster, recently died and he succeeds to the title, being the premier duke, marquess and earl of Ireland. The former chorus girl now presides over a mansion and an estate of 11,000 acres in the county of Kildare.

## BONUS BILL NOW BEFORE THE HOUSE

### Estimated That Total Cost of Bill Would Be Slightly More Than Four Billion Dollars

Washington, March 16.—There were just two developments today in the soldiers' bonus muddle. One was the filing by Chairman Fordney, of the ways and means committee of the majority report on the compromise bill which was estimated to cost the government a total of \$4,098,719,350. The other was the circulation of a petition by Representative Limberger, of California, a former speaker man, for a conference of House Republicans for next Tuesday evening to discuss the bonus legislation.

Mr. Limberger announced tonight that there were sixty signatures to the petition or ten more than required for a rules for conference committee.

Chairman Fordney declared emphatically that it still was his determination to bring the bill up Monday under a suspension of the rules, if that could be done, and if not, to call it up Tuesday under a special rule if such rule could be obtained.

## JOHN BULL SEIZES ISLAND

New York, March 20.—Wrangel Island, among the most important lands in the Arctic region and strategically dominating northeastern Siberia has been claimed for Great Britain by a party of three Americans, a Canadian and four Eskimos, through Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, who organized the expedition. It was learned today.

## BIG LEAGUE BALL GAMES

Detroit, March 20.—Detroit Americans and Rochester Internationals start on a tour of South Carolina to visit Anderson, Union, Columbia, Hamlet, Raleigh, and Charleston.

Hyman, New York's Democratic mayor, must be a pretty good sort of mayor after all. The Republican State Senate has voted to increase his salary from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

## ENTHUSIASM FOR COTTON MARKETING

### All Records in Number of Bales Signed Expected to Be Broken This Week in State-Wide Campaign

Columbia, March 20.—The greatest enthusiasm is reported all over the state in the cotton co-operative marketing campaign, and the week beginning today is expected to see all records smashed in number of bales signed in one week.

Every section of South Carolina is now reported aroused over the movement and in almost every county in the state committees will work every day and in some counties every night this week.

The great Piedmont section of the state which was somewhat slacker than the Pee Dee section, to be aroused has now fallen strongly into line and four big counties, Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson and Laurens have promised a total of 100,000 bales to the pool.

Marlboro county total has now gone to 29,381 bales and E. Wallace Evans, the county chairman, insists that a total of 40,000 bales will be signed while S. E. Evans, the county agent has visions of 100 per cent sign up.

Thomas G. McLeod of Lee county begins a four days speaking tour in the Piedmont section tomorrow. He will speak at Anderson, Belton, Greenville, Greer, Spartanburg, Woodruff, Laurens and Clinton and great crowds are expected to hear him at all of these places.

Dr. D. W. Daniel of Clemson College, one of the greatest orators in the south begins a seven days speaking tour on Friday at Edgefield. He will speak in Abbeville, Greenwood, McCormick, Edgefield, Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Orangeburg, Calhoun and Allendale counties.

The whole state is watching the outcome of tomorrow's canvass in Sumter county.

## LIBERTY BONDS RECOVERED

Washington, March 20.—The recovery of the Liberty Bonds amounting to \$150,000, which were stolen from the branch treasury department Saturday, is announced by the secret service today at Edgefield. He will speak at Edgefield, Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Orangeburg, Calhoun and Allendale counties.

## STRIKE SETTLEMENT URGED

Manchester, N. H., March 20.—Bishops, in a letter read in Catholic pulpits, urged a speedy settlement of the cotton mill strike and suggested that mill owners and strikers submit the wage and working hours question to arbitration.

## GEORGIA MOB HELD OFF BY YOUNGSTER

### Who Plays Heroic Role in Stirring Episodes—Boys Saved From Lynching

Chattanooga, March 19.—According to citizens of Durham, Ga., I. W. Williams, young manager of the commissary at the Durham Coal Mines on Lookout Mountain, played a heroic role in the stirring episodes that followed the killing of J. W. Morton, deputy sheriff, by the Baker boys at Durham yesterday, having almost singlehanded, on two different occasions and at different places, prevented lynching of the accused. The story related by witnesses in substance follows:

When the Central of Georgia train rolled up to the little loading station of the mining company yesterday at noon Ralph and George Baker, scarcely out of their teens, stepped from a car near which Morton, who was 67 years of age, was waiting to assist his invalid daughter, Mrs. Gordon Phillips, who had come to the mining town to be treated by the company doctor. One of the Bakers placed himself in front of the officer and said:

"Well, you got a warrant for us, have you?"

Morton replied, "No, boys, I have no warrant for you."

Then without further words the two brothers opened fire and the aged man pitched forward with his body riddled with bullets, but firing one shot as he fell dead.

The fifty or more men standing around the station were stunned by the suddenness of the tragedy, but Williams, who was in the commissary some distance away, immediately ran to the scene.

He secured a revolver from a bystander, and calling two other young men to his assistance, started in pursuit of the fleeing gunmen. George Baker was soon run down and captured, when a mob of men who had gathered about threatening to hang him, Williams boldly told the crowd that he intended to protect him, that Baker was his prisoner and finally persuading the angry citizens to disperse. Meantime, another posse was trailing Ralph Baker and found him in the left of a farm house several miles from Durham. He was dragged out, a chain thrown around his neck and plans made to string him up to a tree. Williams, who had joined the searchers, along with a few other men protested against the lynching, but some of the citizens were determined to wreak vengeance. One of the leaders then drew a line on the ground and asked all favoring hanging Baker to step across, declaring that majority should rule. Immediately nearly all of the hundred men present stepped across the dead line, but Williams again took a firm stand for law and order and again prevented a lynching.

The prisoner was then taken to Durham and turned over, with his brother, to Sheriff Harmon, and both were placed in jail.

That the killing of deputy Morton was deliberately planned was indicated by the fact that the Baker boys are said to have had cut the telephone wires before boarding the train at Flintstone for Durham. The affair, coming upon the heels of several other killings of officers by moonshiners and liquor runners, has created tense feeling throughout the county.

## MORE IN CITIES THAN IN COUNTRY

### Bank Assembles Data, Showing Fewer on Farms Than in Factories

New York, March 19.—For the first time in the country's history more persons are employed in factories than on farms, according to statistics made public today by the National City bank, showing fluctuations since 1870.

Figures for 1920 showed that while those "gainfully occupied in agriculture were less than double the number in 1870, employees in manufacturing and mechanical industries were five times as many as in 1870. Those in trade and transportation were six times as numerous as in 1870.

Women gainfully occupied increased from 2,647,000 in 1880 to 5,394,000 in 1920, or about 221 per cent, while the percentage of males grew only about 124 per cent from 14,745,000 in 1880 to 18,059,000.

## PLANS FOR COAL STRIKE

Washington, March 20.—The general policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America were called today to meet Friday in Cleveland to formulate the policy to be followed by the bituminous miners when work suspends on April 1.

## BONUS BILL SNARL GROWING WORSE

### Bitterness Increases in Republican Circles—Hints Against Gillett

Washington, March 19.—Every day that passes increases the bitterness and seriousness of the fight into which the Republican party is getting itself over the bonus bill which the majority of the ways and means committee, under the leadership of Chairman Fordney, is trying to drive through the house by "strong-arm" methods.

A promising new element of discord has been added by apparently authentic reports from Florida that Speaker Gillett, who has been with President Harding on the brief presidential vacation, will refuse to recognize Chairman Fordney or anyone else who proposes to offer a motion to take up the bill under suspension of the rules, which would mean rushing it through in one session with forty minutes of debate and without permitting any amendments to be considered.

Mr. Fordney and other leaders in the agitation for this procedure are planning to call a Republican caucus immediately, in the event the speaker, when seen here on his way to New York, confirms the reports that he will not recognize any member to move a suspension of the rules and remains obdurate in that attitude. The present idea is to have the caucus "instruct" the speaker to afford such recognition; and back of this idea lurks a disposition to undertake to unseat Mr. Gillett and install another speaker if the instruction should not be obeyed. Of course, a party caucus has no right to instruct a speaker of the house—but that is another story.

There is still another reason for the anxiety of the leaders who favor the pending bill to jam it through the house Monday. Not only do they fear the lapse of time in engineering opposition to the measure itself and in giving further opportunities for discord, but they have a deadly dread that the sentiment in favor of permitting adequate debate and of allowing amendments to be offered will open the way to revival of the excess profits tax, which was abolished with much difficulty when the existing revenue law was adopted earlier in the session.

A number of Republican members of congress who think the bill ought to carry within it the provision for paying the bonuses which it undertakes to establish, in order to meet the president's ultimatum, are trying to have a caucus of their party colleagues called for Monday or Tuesday night. Some of them are in favor of the sales tax; others are in favor of the excess profits tax. There is no apparent possibility that a sales tax could be adopted even with the bonus propulsion behind it, but the excess profits tax has formidable support, and many who reluctantly voted to abolish it earlier in the session in order to stand with the administration would seize an opportunity to restore it as a means of paying the bonus. Most of the Democrats would probably vote for the excess profits tax as a revenue-raising amendment to the bonus bill.

If the scheme to consider the bill only for a few hours under a special rule should prevail, there is a possibility that an upset might occur through the adoption of a motion to commit it to the committee with instructions to include the excess profits tax as a revenue-raiser. Rumor has it that Chairman Fordney and a majority of his colleagues of the ways and means committee would refuse to consider the bonus bill further if it should be recommitted. It is to say that they would ignore the instruction in disgust and anger. The only way of getting the bill out of the pigeon-hole in this case would be to pass a motion to discharge the committee from consideration of it. All this is gossamer, but not idle gossip. It is symptomatic. There are mutterings of wrath and resentment on every side, and a veritable battle royal may develop at any moment. The days of conservatism and the Payne-Aldrich bill are being vividly recalled.

## CHICAGO IN DARKNESS

Chicago, March 19.—A pall of darkest night descended on Chicago at noon today. Automobiles turned on their headlights, street signs in the downtown district were lighted and the telephone exchanges and newspaper offices were deluged with thousands of anxious queries.

The mystery was solved by the weather bureau which reported that a sudden shifting of the winds had "piled up" all of the city's smoke in one monstrous cloud blanket through which not even a single sunbeam could force its way.

The phenomenon lasted only a few minutes, the lifting of the cloud having the appearance of a second sunrise.

## NO LET UP IN TREATY FIGHT

### Two Republicans and Tom Watson Attack Four Power Alliance

Washington, March 17.—Another sustained assault was thrown against the four power Pacific treaty by the senate irreconcilables today after the treaty's friends had argued among themselves for an hour as to whether the pact might properly be called an "alliance."

The fight against ratification was carried forward in turn by Senators France (Republican) of Maryland, Johnson (Republican) of California and Watson (Democrat) of Georgia in a series of speeches which occupied the senate most of the afternoon and which drew no reply from the treaty's supporters. Senator Johnson compared the pact with the Anglo-Japanese alliance in an effort to show that both "contain a meaning broader than their words."

In the course of the debate charges of "propaganda" both for and against the treaty were made by the opposing sides, but no one produced any direct evidence to support the assertions or asked for any investigation of the influences asserted to be at the work to control the action of the senate.

The discussion over application of the term "alliance" took place largely between Senator Willis (Republican) of Ohio and Senator Spencer (Republican) of Missouri, both supporters of the treaty. A speech recently made by Senator Spencer declaring the pact to be "an alliance for conference" but not for use of force was assailed by Senator Willis, who insisted that no sort of "alliance" was contemplated and that the speech of the Missouri senator had embarrassed the treaty's friends. Mr. Spencer stood by his definition and his characterization of the foreign relations committee's "no alliance" reservation as "a ridiculous absurdity."

By Senators France, Johnson and Watson, it was declared that the dictionary definition covering the treaty mattered little and that the real nature of the four power arrangement must be judged by its practical operation. Mr. Johnson asserted that so far as actual wording went the Anglo-Japanese alliance covered only unprovoked aggression in eastern Asia and India and that if it really was dangerous to the United States, as argued by supporters of the four power treaty, the reason lay between the lines. Judged by the same process, he asserted, the four power pact might easily lead to many dangers in actual practice.

Senator Watson charged that the "money power" was behind the treaty and reciting that Elihu Root, one of the American delegates, was a great corporation lawyer and attorney for the Anglo-Japanese bank. He declared Mr. Root could be expelled to work for "a better and stronger concert" in the Far East.

"When secretary of state he was a party to the rape of Korea by Japan," said Senator Watson.

The Georgian said it was significant that Holland had been denied admission to the four power treaty, although, he said, "her insular possessions were larger than France."

## THEFT OF BONDS

### Nearly Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Taken From Treasury

Washington, March 19.—Between \$170,000 and \$200,000 in negotiable Liberty bonds are missing from the Liberty bonds branch of the treasury, W. H. Moran, chief of the secret service, said tonight. Secret service operatives have been sent to Richmond and Charlottesville, Va., where two employees of the branch, wanted in connection with the investigation of the loss, were reported to be, he added.

The loss of the bonds became known Saturday, it was said, but the total amount missing had not been ascertained tonight. Charles A. Clevenger, also an employee in the branch, was held for questioning, secret service officials announced, but no charges had been placed against him.

Washington, March 20.—Prohibition officer William Grubert, who was mentioned in connection with their whiskey operations in Staunton, Va., has resigned.