

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMNER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

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

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1, 1866.

CONSOLIDATED AUG. 2, 1881.

Sumter, S. C., Saturday, March 25, 1922

VOL. LIII. NO. 12

YEGGMAN IS SHOT TO DEATH AT TRENTON

J. C. Moore Caught in the Act and Killed—L. K. Rawls Captured After Chase

Trenton, March 20.—J. C. Moore, alleged safecracker and escaped convict from the Georgia penitentiary, where he was serving a sentence of 20 years, was shot and killed early this morning by Ernest Crouch while the former was in the act of opening a safe in the store of Mathis & Whitlock here, and L. K. Rawls of Columbia, alleged to have been an accomplice in the robbery, was later apprehended on the highway to Aiken and has been lodged in the Edgefield jail.

Mr. Crouch has rooms above the store and was awakened by a noise in the store underneath. Taking his gun, he went out and Moore emerged from the store with a pistol and a flashlight. Mr. Crouch fired twice, the first load of buckshot taking effect in the left leg. The second shot proved fatal. Moore falling dead with a flashlight gripped in one hand a pistol in the other.

The safe in the store was ready for opening, the dial having been picked out, soap spread over the load and the fuse attached.

Prior to entrance into the Mathis & Whitlock store, the store of G. W. Wise had been entered and the safe blown open. A knife and \$50 were taken from the Wise store. The knife was found on Rawls.

Residents, awakened by the shots, gathered hurriedly and G. W. Wise, L. C. Edison, Lewis D. Harrison, Hilton Duncan and D. Mathis, Jr., following the track of the automobile in which a second man disappeared when Moore was shot. A heavy rain had fallen about midnight and the track was easily followed. Near Aiken and about daylight the posse came upon Rawls, his car having stuck and negroes were assisting him in his efforts to extricate the car. When arrested Rawls was armed with a large pistol and had on his person a knife later identified as having been taken from the Wise store, \$20 and a letter from a woman making an inquiry from doing certain things. Rawls claimed that he was from Augusta and denied any knowledge of the robbery at Trenton. A conductor on one of the Southern trains through here says he saw Rawls and Moore in Columbia Sunday afternoon and in Batesburg Sunday night.

While in Wise's store time was taken to eat some apples.

Moore had in his pockets a jar of fuses and also a map of the surrounding country.

Mrs. Moore came to Trenton from Columbia and identified Moore. She said Moore and Rawls left Columbia together. She did not ask for the body, which will be buried by the county authorities.

Until a few months ago Rawls is said to have operated a store in Batesburg, and since that time to have been making his home in Columbia.

Moore's Wife Tells of Other Robberies

Columbia, March 21.—The Little Mountain and White Oak robberies on which officers of several counties have been working diligently were cleared up last night when Mrs. J. C. Moore, wife of the man killed at Trenton yesterday, told Richard officers that her late husband had confessed to her that he did these jobs.

"I knew nothing of them beforehand," she said, "but he later admitted to me that he had done them." She said her husband brought home Liberty bonds taken from White Oak and burned them in the fire at their residence on Wilson avenue, North Columbia, and that war savings stamps from Little Mountain met the same fate. She also said he was implicated in a robbery at Blythe-wood.

Moore escaped from the Georgia state prison at Milledgeville about two weeks before Christmas. He was serving a 20 year term, of which he had done two years, for robbery. He was originally from Seattle, Wash., and since reaching Columbia had been going under the name of C. J. Parker. It is said that he purchased a talking machine a short time ago and gave that name to the dealer.

Yesterday morning Sheriff Heise, Rural Chief Dunaway, Detective A. T. Kony and Detective Cuthbert went to the home occupied by the Moores, or Parkers, and searched it, finding postage stamps, which were taken in charge. According to Mrs. Moore, her husband said they came from Alabama.

It was at the request of postal authorities that Sheriff Heise had Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Rawls held as witnesses. They came to Columbia last night. Mrs. Rawls was released soon after arrival and allowed to go to her home. They both readily consented to come to Columbia last night. Earlier in the afternoon Chief Strickland had endeavored to locate them and have them detained as witnesses. Mrs.

WORKING TO AVERT COAL STRIKE

Government Has Not Entirely Abandoned Hope of Effecting Settlement of Bituminous Coal Strike

Washington, March 21.—While the government has "not entirely" abandoned its efforts to get a settlement in advance of the coal strike called for April 1, particularly in the bituminous fields, and while the Department of Justice is studying possibilities of legal redress in case danger results to public peace and welfare, it was learned today in White House and Cabinet circles that no action is contemplated unless the strike develops.

Secretary of Labor Davis, who has represented the government in direct negotiations in the industry, had no comment to make in word of the United Mine Workers' call for suspension of work on April 1 in both the bituminous and anthracite fields reached Washington, but Attorney General Daugherty indicated that he was inclined to consider that the legal branch of the government might take some steps particularly in case transportation derangement was occasioned after the strike was under way.

At the White House, along with the statement that the effort to bring about a national conference between the employers and the miners in the bituminous industry was still continuing, notwithstanding the almost complete refusal of the operators to cooperate, the existence of a great coal surplus was emphasized as a most important factor. The government's surveys indicated, it was said, that with production continuing in non-union fields, the surplus would prevent any shortage in industry and should prevent any inflation of coal prices.

The government's concern with the anthracite situation is not so great, because of the disposition there for amicable relationship between the mine owners and their unionized employees. Mr. Daugherty, reviewing the legal aspects, and mindful of Department of Justice plans to defend railroad operations by injunction against threatened strike suspension last October, declared that the coal strike had not reached a point where his responsibility began. He desired to know, he said, whether the government, capable of preventing disruption of railroad traffic by use of legal powers, could not also prevent the same disruption if occasioned by shortage of coal.

The Attorney General declared he was not sure that the operators or miners could be forced into conference to settle their dispute, nor was he as yet certain that action could be taken by the government. He declared he knew of no law preventing a man or group of men from quitting their employment.

LITTLE BOY IS KILLED

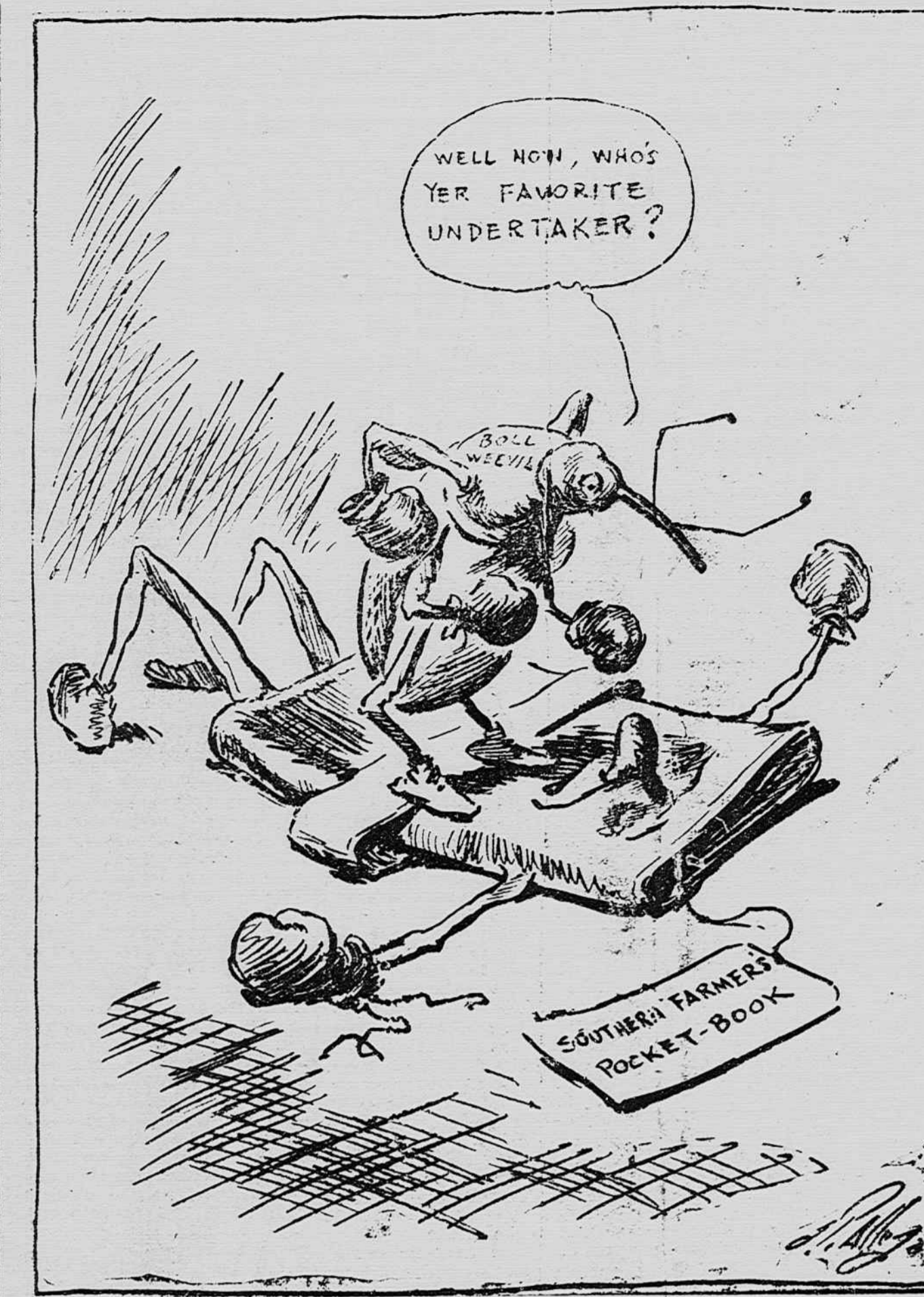
Waterboro, March 22.—News of a distressing accident has reached Waterboro. Harold Hill, the 11-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hill, of Round, while playing around a grist mill Saturday afternoon, was caught on a shaft extension and whirled round and round, meeting instant death. This shaft was near the floor and in such manner the little boy, who was in the mill house with a little companion, got near enough to have his sleeve caught. It is thought that this pulled his towards the shaft. The arm was then wrapped round the swiftly revolving shaft and he was whirled over and over. It was thought every bone in his body was broken. He could not be released until the engine was stopped. His brother, Carl, was miller at the time the accident occurred.

TIDAL WAVE AT VENICE

London, March 23.—Central news dispatch from Venice says a tidal wave last night inundated the city water rising over three feet in public squares.

Moore and Mrs. Rawls had gone to Trenton only after hearing yesterday morning of the trouble there, and had tried in no way to evade the officers.

It is understood that the Mrs. Rawls who is mentioned in the paragraph above has been married to Rawls for less than a year. It is not known how long Mr. and Mrs. Moore have been married. Sheriff MacFie of Fairfield county also wired Sheriff Heise yesterday, after hearing of the Trenton affair, asking that Sheriff Heise do what he could in the matter, he having that there might be some connection between the White Oak robbery and the Trenton robbery.



17,000 BALES ARE SIGNED UP

Result of County Canevass for Cotton Cooperative Association Considered Fairly Successful

Contracts are in hand for 17,000 bales of the minimum allotment for Sumter County of 2000 bales of cotton desired for the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Association. All members of the committee sent out all over the county have worked hard and everyone is yet believing that the entire quota of bales will soon be "signed up." A full list of farmers and business men of Sumter county will be published in the advertisement space of the association. If you have signed a contract and your name does not appear on the list, investigate immediately. Send inquiry to the Chamber of Commerce, Sumter, S. C., or to the South Carolina Cotton Cooperative Association. If you have already signed a contract and have not turned it in, the committee will be more than glad to have you mail this also to the Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Clarence Poe, of Raleigh, N. C., Editor of the Progressive Farmer, has been so interested in this work that he has allowed Mr. Simpson, who is in his employ in the subscription department, to remain in Sumter and to work here with the members of the committee in the getting of the contracts signed. It is stated that Mr. Simpson has done good work during his stay here.

FIGHT IN GREENWOOD

Greenwood, March 23.—Following a personal encounter in the dining room of the Oregon hotel last night in which he was struck over the head with a water pitcher by Frank Sampson, L. D. Smoot, a paying engineer, is in a local hospital for treatment.

In Smoot's court this afternoon, Sampson testified that Smoot threw a spoon at him and when asked about it made an insulting remark. Sampson claimed that he struck Smoot with the water pitcher after Smoot had risen from his seat and seized a knife. The case against him was dismissed on the grounds of self-defense. Smoot, however, declared that he and Smoot represented rival paying construction companies.

New York, March 23.—Diamonds valued wholesale at over one hundred thousand dollars were seized by customs officials.

SEEK TO RUSH THE BONUS BILL

Planned to Push Measure Across Thursday Under Suspension of Rules Which Will Shut Out Amendments

Washington, March 21.—Speaker Gillett consented today to permit the compromise soldiers' bonus bill to be taken up in the House Thursday under a suspension of the rules. It is the plan to have the final vote before adjournment that day after four hours of general debate, divided equally between opponents and proponents.

A two-thirds majority will be necessary to pass the bill under this procedure, but those in charge of the legislation predicted that they would have votes to spare. By this method the majority will succeed not only in shutting out all amendments, but also in preventing the Democrats from offering a motion to recommit the bill.

The parliamentary plan for handling the measure was determined upon at a five-minute conference today between Mr. Gillett and Chairman Campbell, of the rules committee. On leaving the Speaker's office, Mr. Campbell announced that his committee would meet tomorrow to draw a rule, making Thursday suspension day and its closing the time for debate under the suspension from the usual forty minutes to four hours.

After their failure to get the bill up yesterday under a suspension of the rules, those in charge of the legislation appeared to be highly gratified that their original plan finally had been approved. They anticipated little or no difficulty in executing their program on the floor and believed that by Thursday night the problem with which they have been wrestling for several months would be off their hands.

OKLAHOMA GOVERNOR INDICTED

Okmulgee, Okla., March 23.—Fifty-one warrants have been delivered to the sheriff by the district court for arrest of persons named in twenty-three indictments returned by the grand jury last night, after an investigation of the failure of the Bank of Commerce here. A state official, a former state officer and a score of prominent local men were named.

The man who says he never touched a drop before prohibition came in will probably be about other things, too.

FLORIDA BANKER ARRESTED

Financier Caught in the Drag Net Spread For Miami Bootleggers

Miami, Fla., March 21.—Charged with being a party to the smuggling of liquors into this country, C. M. Clayton, vice president of the Miami National Bank, will be given a hearing at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning before United States Commissioner Graham here.

Clayton was arrested this morning, with W. C. Phelps and T. N. Lewis, as the second step in the government's drive to wipe out the liquor traffic along the coast of Florida. Phelps and Lewis will be arraigned with Clayton.

The warrants charge that Clayton and the two other defendants and a woman made a written agreement for the delivery of "commodities" to "A. B. Phillips," a prohibition agent, for the sum of \$4,050. Clayton to handle the money for the "client" and to turn it over to Phelps and Lewis when the "goods" were delivered.

A photograph of the contract was taken for evidence, and "Phillips" stated today that he would submit other evidence to prove that there was a verbal understanding among the parties that the "commodities" were to be liquors.

Clayton tonight issued a statement denying that he knew any of the parties concerned before the transaction; that he presumed the money was to be held in escrow by him for a legitimate business deal, such as a real estate sale, declaring that this procedure is a daily occurrence at the bank.

Twenty more warrants for alleged liquor sellers were served today by members of the flying squadron, which is putting on the campaign under the personal direction of Col. L. G. Nutt, head of the narcotic division of the internal revenue bureau.

51 WARRANTS FOR BANK FAILURE

Okmulgee, Okla., March 23.—Fifty-one warrants have been delivered to the sheriff by the district court for arrest of persons named in twenty-three indictments returned by the grand jury last night, after an investigation of the failure of the Bank of Commerce here. A state official, a former state officer and a score of prominent local men were named.

Cheerbourg, France, March 23.—The shipping board freighter West Caruth reached here today, after sacrificing a large part of the cargo.

BONUS BILL FIGHT IS ON IN THE HOUSE

Republican Leaders Are Not in Accord On Measure and Plan to Pass Bill Immediately Fails

Washington, March 20.—Balked in their desire to get the measure up today under a suspension of the rules, Republican house leaders in charge of the compromise soldiers' bonus bill still were determined tonight to put the measure through this week. Their expressed intention was to call it up Thursday, under a suspension of the rules if possible; otherwise under a special rule which probably would shut out amendments.

Before the house met today the whole situation was laid before President Harding at the White House by a committee of house leaders but the president declined to make any recommendation.

Speaker Gillett made known to those in charge of the bonus legislation his decision not to entertain a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. This necessitated further conferences among the leaders, who refused to abandon their plan to call up the bill with the rules suspended so as to shut off a motion to recommit the bill as well as all amendments. The whole question of procedure was discussed at a conference after the house had adjourned after a 50-minute session. Present at this conference were members of the ways and means committee and the party steering committee as well as other leaders. No final decision on procedure was reached but there was at least a tacit agreement that the bill would come up Thursday. Representative Mondell issued this statement when the conference broke up:

"Tomorrow we shall reach a decision possibly by noon as to when and how the measure will be brought up for consideration. There will be no party conference. The bill will be no party conference."

Speaker Gillett said: "Things are as unsettled as they were," adding that he had not stated that he would recognize any one to present a special rule to take the bill up under a suspension of the rules. "The only thing certain is that the bill will come up Thursday," he said.

Representative Lineberger of California, a former service man, wanted a party conference called to thresh out the bonus question and the speaker was represented as favoring this procedure. Others opposed such a plan, however, arguing that this would open up the whole bill to change. Mr. Lineberger finally agreed not to press for a conference and after further discussion it was decided to leave until tomorrow the final decision by the speaker as to procedure.

The house committee laid the whole situation before the president, emphasizing the change that had been made in the bill since the president's last letter to Mr. Fordney suggesting a sales tax or postponement of the legislation.

The president was represented as giving no indication "one way" or another as to his views on the bill and as desiring to be left free to pass judgment on it when he called on the White House. He was quoted as saying that he had not had opportunity to study all of its provisions as fully as he might wish; also that he thought the responsibility was with congress at this time.

Another attack on the bonus bill was made today in a minority report from ways and means committee members. Representatives Kitchin, Democratic leader, and Oldfield of Arkansas, Crisp of Georgia, Carr of New York and Tague of Massachusetts, all Democrats. They charged that the certificate bank loan plan as a "dice-bill, rain check, borrow-money" bonus "mode of payment," and declared that it was an insult to every world war veteran and a shameful discredit to congress and the nation.

Insisting that the bonus be paid out of taxes levied upon the "big incomes of millionaires and multimillionaires" and "the conscienceless excess profits of the big monopolistic corporations," the minority charged President Harding and Secretary Mellon "boldly offer a bribe to the world war veterans to espouse the cause of the money power in their efforts to establish a part of our revenue system on the vicious policy of a general sales tax."

"They offer a bonus in consideration of the veteran and his friend favoring a sales tax," said the report. "They vigorously fight a bonus without a sales tax, in the hope that the brave boys will be tempted to yield and be willing to help the president and Mr. Mellon and the money power to drive the first effective wedge under the established policy of the income tax, founded upon the principle of ability to pay."

The report said the proposition in the bill for bank loans was absolutely a gold brick in view of the attitude of the comptroller of the currency, and added:

"So we are presented with the shameful spectacle of the party that absorbed the war dividend our country's war associates, disgraced

DEMAND FOR GERMAN REPARATION

Statement of Claim by the United States For Cost of Army of Occupation

Washington, March 22.—The American army of occupation was sent into Germany and was continued there upon the basis of the right of the United States to "be paid its actual cost upon an equal footing with the allies," and this government "is unable to conclude that the justice of its claim is not fully recognized," according to identical communications delivered today by American diplomatic representatives to the governments of Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

The notes were delivered under instructions from Secretary Hughes and were occasioned by recent information from American observers in Europe that the allied governments apparently contemplated arrangements which would ignore American army costs altogether.

The amount of the claims of the United States for its army cost, the note declared, was understood to be free from any substantial dispute, but it was deemed to be appropriate, "in view of recent developments," to acquaint the allied governments with the repeatedly reiterated statement that the government of the United States was expecting payment of the cost of its army in the Rhine-land.

Based on the American claim, the notes pointed out, was found in the armistice agreement to which the United States was signatory, and which provided for military occupation of Germany by the allied and American forces jointly. That agreement, the notes recited, expressly provided that the upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine districts should be charged to the German government and it was expressed as the view of the American government that the armistice agreement "had the clear import" that the powers associated in that joint enterprise "should stand upon an equal footing as to the payment of all the actual costs of their armies of occupation."

Priority payment for the total cost of all armies of occupation was imposed by the treaty of Versailles, the notes set forth, and since the right of the United States to share in that priority was "not expressly conditioned," upon ratification of the treaty by the United States failure to ratify should not be construed as affecting in any way American rights. In that connection, the notes pointed out that Germany has explicitly consented to the priority of payment of the cost of the American army of occupation, notwithstanding the fact that the treaty of Versailles has not been ratified by the United States and that hence "any technical objection" to the discharge of the just claims of the United States would necessarily rest solely upon the refusal of the allied powers themselves to permit the discharge of an "admittedly equitable claim" and it was insisted that the rights of America were free from any technical objection.

The notes set forth that the total cost of all armies of occupation from November 11, 1918, to May 1, 1921, amounted to \$1,660,000,000 gold marks, that the amounts due to Belgium, France and Italy for their army costs for that period had been paid in full and that the unpaid balance due May 1, 1921, amounted to 1,660,000,000 gold marks, of which 956,374,000 gold marks were due the United States and the remainder due the British empire. It was pointed out, also, that the British government had received 139,636,000 gold marks between May 1 and December 31, 1921, and that the amount was covered, made and received subject to the rights of the United States.

The peace, deluded the people, deceived the veterans, deserted the wounded, relieved the profiteer, reduced the millionaire's income tax, repealed the excess profits tax on the profiteers, and which still maintains a blasphemous, blutious boot-licker at the court of St. James to beset with his drunken banquet habits the high war purposes of the American people and the inspiration of the American soldiers, now offering to redeem its reckless campaign pledges with an I. O. U. designated "certificate," which the administration has in advance of its issue flatly impeached and discredited.

With the veteran and his needs the Republicans have revealed their incompetence, the report continued.

"They start and stop," it said. "They are for this today, and for that tomorrow. They waver around in darkness, they fumble, they mull, incapable of dealing fairly with the economic situation, they have directly brought upon the American people the worst depression that ever came upon them. Equally incapable of dealing with the war veteran situation, they stutter and stagger. Blind they wander around. They pick it up and put it down. Their last condition is worse than the first."

HENRY C. LODGE DOES CRY BABY ACT IN SENATE

Makes Emotional Defense of His Honor and Patriotism in Debate on the Four Power Treaty

Washington, March 20.—Senators debate on the four power Pacific treaty touched its high water mark of bitterness today in an exchange resulting from suggestions of a secret American understanding for future cooperation.

Aroused by recurring references to such an international understanding after existence had been directly denied, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader and a member of the American arms delegation, took the floor and in a voice shaken by emotion declared he could no longer be patient under attacks which seemed to question his patriotism and impugn his honor.

Replying in a fashion scarcely less dramatic, Senator Robinson (Democrat) of Arkansas, an opponent of the treaty, told the senate he questioned no one's motives but proposed to do his patriotic duty as he saw it without permitting himself to be "intimidated by outbursts of indignation." He remained composed, he said, that both of the senate's representatives on the delegation were "amazingly ignorant" of some of the things done at the conference.

The exchange between Senators Lodge and Robinson, which was part of a long debate soon broadcast with charges of "slander," "untruths" and "propaganda," took place shortly after the Republican leader and other prominent figures in his party organization, had canvassed the whole treaty situation at a White House conference with President Harding.

The presence of so many party chiefs at the conference led to the impression that they discussed with the president the possible injection of the arms conference treaties into the coming congressional campaign but some of the senators who attended said afterward that the primary purpose was to give Mr. Harding the latest information as to the line up on the four power treaty ratification vote to be taken Friday. It was said that the president reiterated his acceptance of the "no alliance" reservation drafted by the foreign relations committee and was told there were enough votes pledged to ratify the treaty on that basis.

Late in the day the president also called in two Democratic senators, South of South Carolina and Kendrick of Wyoming, for a discussion of the treaty situation. At the same time administration officials reiterated that the treaties would not indicate whether additional Democratic votes were sought or the status of reservations was under consideration.

Suggestion of a British-American understanding for future concerted action was thrown into the senate debate by Senator Borah (Republican) of Idaho, who read a statement regarding the conference results he said had been made by Paul D. Carvath, a New York attorney. In this statement, Mr. Carvath was quoted as saying he had been asked by every member of the American delegation that the conference resulted in an unwritten understanding between the United States and Great Britain of such a character "that both sides assume that in all future emergencies they can both count on having the very closest co-operation."

The accuracy of this assertion was promptly denied by Senator Lodge and by Senator Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic leader, and also a member of the American delegation, Senator Underwood said he did not recall ever having met Mr. Carvath and Senator Lodge declared he never talked with him on the subject. Both asserted positively and directly that so far as they knew no such understanding existed or ever had been discussed.

New York, March 20.—Paul D. Carvath tonight issued a statement denying he ever had said as Senator Borah quoted him in the senate that there was an "unwritten agreement" that the United States and Great Britain should act together, "in an emergency in the Pacific."

"There is not the remotest foundation for the statement reported to have been made by Senator Borah in the senate in which my name was used," he said. "It is pure romance. I can not make any denial too strong and unequivocal."

BIG DECREASE IN INCOMES TAXES

Treasury Statement Shows Receipts \$200,000,000 Below Estimates

Washington, March 23.—A shortage of two hundred million dollars in the estimated revenues from the collection of income and profits taxes on March 15th is shown in the treasury statement.