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COUNTRY NOT BOUND FOR THE BOW-WOWS

Despite Bolshevistic and Socialist Agitation, Clouds Will Move On in Time

LIVE IN RIOTOUS LUXURY

In Other Words, It's The "Cost of High Living" That Confronts the People, Not High Cost of Living.

(Manufacturers Record.)
Let no one be discouraged by the spirit of unrest throughout the land. However dark the clouds may sometimes seem, the mist clears away at last and the sun shines with renewed brightness.

Labor strikes are threatened almost daily, but many labor men are showing keen appreciation of the conditions under which we are living and are opposed to the radical leaders—an extremely hopeful sign. Insofar as labor men are willing to increase their efficiency and production they are fully entitled to high wages. Neither the laboring man nor the farmer nor the average salaried man has ever been adequately paid as a whole. The unrest of the hour is the inevitable struggle of the crysals as it seeks to throw off its old shell and become a butterfly. Eventually, out of the struggle will come a larger, broader life, a closer friendship between all classes and a more harmonious co-operation between employers, between the rich and the poor, the educated and the uneducated. This will be founded not on so-called charity or philanthropy, but on a fair and honest recognition each of the rights of others.

America is not going to the dogs, despite all of the Bolshevistic and Socialistic agitation, all the parlor Bolsheviks and all the wild theories of long-haired but short-brained men.

When tempted to be discouraged as to the condition prevailing in this country at present, we should remember the difficulties through which we have passed in former years. To do this we need only to go back to the free-silver craze of 1896, which swept a large part of the nation off of its feet and brought about a condition which looked like we were headed for chaos. At that time the fearful denunciation of the "pluto-crats" and the "money bags," and the Shylocks by Bryan and others of his ilk more seriously threatened the country than even the Bolshevistic agitation of the present hour, for the simple reason that the agitation of that time had its foundation in the desperate poverty of the whole country, whereas the agitation of the present has no such foundation, but, on the contrary, has, as against it, the abounding prosperity of the entire nation.

We are talking much today about the high cost of living, but, broadly speaking, the nation is living in more riotous luxury and in greater extravagance than ever before in its history. In 1896, on the other hand, the nation was living in desperate poverty. Then the farmers of the entire country were practically bankrupt, and all business interests were stagnated. Hundreds of thousands of men walked the streets begging in vain for work. Soup kitchens to feed the starving were in evidence everywhere. In the West corn sold at 15 to 16 cents a bushel and was burned for fuel, because it did not pay the cost of hauling to the railroad and the freight to the market as compared with wood or fuel needed for warmth. Cotton sold at 4 1/2 cents a pound, and for the entire year averaged less than 5 cents a pound. Wheat sold for several years at from 49 and 50 to 60 cents a bushel.

Every wheat grower, every corn grower, every cotton raiser grew steadily poorer under these prices, and there was nothing in sight except absolute bankruptcy. Millions and tens of millions of dollars of farm loans could not be paid, nor could even the interest on them be met.

This desperate condition of the farmers did not, however, help the city population. It is true that farm products were abnormally cheap, lower than they had ever been in

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16-YEAR-OLD HERO IS BACK FROM THE WAR

Rescued Colonel and Two Majors Under Shell Fire—He Went Across As Stowaway.

New York, Sept. 15.—Although he left this country stowaway concealed in a barracks bag dragged aboard a transport by sympathetic soldiers nearly two years ago, Maurice Bailey 16 years old, of Jackson, Me., landed from the transport Northern Pacific the hero of one of the most interesting episodes of the world war.

An ugly scar over his right eye is his only service record because he was never officially recorded a member of the American expeditionary force, but a french war cross pinned on his tunic bears silent testimony of his heroism on that autumnal day in 1918 when he crawled over a shell-torn field in the Toul sector and rescued a colonel and two majors of the 26th division who were lying wounded in no man's land.

His brother, Alfred, who enlisted in the 103d infantry, and his father Victor, a sergeant in the 157th infantry, whom he followed to France were among that immortal army of Americans destined never to return. Against the advice and pleadings of his father and brother, Maurice decided to "do his bit" by going to France. He followed the colors of his brother's regiment until the war was over.

While carrying chocolate, cigarettes and water from a Y. M. C. A. canteen to the men at the front in the chateau Thierry operations in July, 1918 Maurice was struck by a piece of shrapnel. Two months later rejoined the company which was then about 20 miles from Toul. It was there that he won his decoration.

"We were just fighting again and I saw two majors lying wounded," he said. "I got a soldier from company H and we went over to them and also found a colonel lying wounded nearby. One of the majors was wounded in the arm and the other's leg was half cut off by a shell. The colonel had a bad wound on top of his head and couldn't see. The soldier picked up the major with the wounded leg and carried him on his shoulder. I put the other major's arm around my neck, the colonel grabbed hold of me and we made it to the hospital."

SHERWOOD AND STOLL BOTH CLAIM ELECTION

Lively Battle Promised in Sixth South Carolina Congressional Contest.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 15.—Ashley Tobias, Jr., secretary of the state democratic committee, is in receipt of a protest from P. H. Stoll, of Kingstree of the late congressional election returns, received Thursday night, which has changed Stoll's apparent election into victory for his opponent E. J. Sherwood, of Conway. Mr. Stoll claims that one election box in Dillon county, according to democratic rules of the state, should have been reported by its managers to the county committee within 36 hours after the poll closed, but that more than 48 elapsed and that the Dillon county committee did not meet until Friday whereas it should have met Thursday.

The state democratic committee meets here tomorrow to declare the results of the primary in the sixth and seventh districts and the contest from the sixth district promises to give the committee a lively time.

Mr. Stoll was apparently elected by about 80 votes on the early returns, but the one Dillon box reported late Thursday gives Sherwood a lead of 23 votes.

W. J. RAMPEY PARDONED BY GOVERNOR COOPER

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 15.—Governor Cooper has issued a full pardon for W. J. Rampey, convicted in Pickens county September 1917, of manslaughter and sentenced to three years in the state penitentiary. Clemency was urged by the board of pardons, the trial judge, the solicitor etc. The evidence showed that the man Rampey killed approached him while Rampey was driving his wagon, with a drawn knife in his hand. Rampey hit him across the head with a wagon standard, from which he later died. Rampey claimed that he hit in self defense, with no intention of killing the man.

MODERN LOWRY GANG CAPTURED IN SWAMP

Posse Takes Men and Captures Huge Still on Banks of Pee Dee River

ONE PRISONER ESCAPES

Two Cousins of Notorious Henry Berry Lowry With Four Men From Greensboro, N. C., are Rounded Up.

Bennettsville, S. C., Sept. 15.—H. J. Rail, J. J. Newman and his son Pearsey Newman, white men from near Greensboro, N. C., Manny L. Lowry, of Marion county, and Riley L. Lowry, of Lower Marlboro, are in jail here, charged with operating a distillery on the banks of Pee Dee river, near Cashway Ferry, in lower Brownsville. The latter say that they are second cousins of the noted Croatan outlaw, Henry Berry Lowry whose gang terrorized this section just after the civil war.

This modern Lowry gang was captured last Thursday by a posse of officers composed of Chief of Police T. J. Cunningham of Bennettsville; Policeman Chas. Peele, of the Bennettsville mill village; Rural Police man Paul B. Rogers and his assistant, Walter McCall; Rural Police man Rufus M. Jackson and Stat. Constable J. O. Kelley.

Mr. Rogers got information last May that there was a still in the swamp, and he has since been trying to find it. He heard of men and automobiles going back and forth, but was unable to find the location of the still till a few days ago, when he got information as to where it was.

The posse of officers was formed here last Wednesday, Sept. 3, and went to Brownsville that evening for an all night search. Sheriff Patterson and Deputy Sheriff Henry Hubbard were in the party, but the sheriff got sick that evening and had to return home. Deputy Hubbard remained till about midnight, when he came home. The rest of the party spent the night in the swamp.

Before day Thursday morning, the officers heard the cutting of wood and began to advance in the direction of the noise. After daylight they came in sight of a small house and a camp.

Messrs. Rogers, Cunningham, Peele and McCall circled around and came up from the rear, while Messrs. Jackson and Kelley advanced in front. The party from the rear arrived at the house first. As Mr. Cunningham reached the door, Pearsey Newman threw open the door and pointed his pistol at him. Mr. Cunningham covered him with double barrel shot gun, and seeing the other officers with weapons drawn, Newman dropped his pistol and surrendered. Rail and the two Lowrys were arrested at or near the house.

J. J. Newman and J. E. Cassett were found and arrested at the camp about a quarter of a mile from the house. Cassett was boiling a pot of squirrels for breakfast. None of them resisted except Pearsey Newman.

After the six men had been placed under arrest, they were left with Paul Rogers and Charley Peele while the others went in search of the still. After the still was found Mr. Peele was called away to send for help to get it out, leaving only Policeman Rogers in charge of the men. Cassett then asked to be allowed to get some water at the pump, and after he got water, he darted around the house and escaped into the swamp. Mr. Rogers could not leave the other five men to try to catch him. He is from Greensboro and a warrant has been issued for him.

The house where the arrests were made has been occupied by R. L. Lowry for several years. He and his brother, M. L. Lowry, are old men. They told Magistrate Gibson that they are second cousins of Henry Berry Lowry. Pearsey Newman is a young man. The others are middle aged.

Near the camp there were two automobiles, a Ford claimed by H. L. Rail and a Buick claimed by

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HI JOHNSON BLAMES PRESIDENT FOR H. C. I.

Speaks Against Treaty and League of Nations and Bitterly Criticizes Wilson

SURRENDERED IDEALISM

California Senator Says President Wilson Might Have Prevented Continuance of High Prices Last December.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 15.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, continued his speech-making campaign in the Middle West in opposition to the ratification of the league of nations covenant, in an address here, and declared that if responsibility for the high cost of living rests upon any agency or man it rests upon the present national administration and Woodrow Wilson.

"President Wilson adds to his fearsome harsh names, appeals to our material interests, and even taxes the two months that the league and treaty have been before the American people and Senate with the high cost of living," said Senator Johnson. "He conveniently forgets the eight months he spent abroad, secretly pledging our resources and our man power to European and Asiatic governments. The two months of discussion by our people and our Senate in the open of what he discussed secretly for eight months has had, of course, no bearing upon, future cannot possibly effect, the high cost of living. If any single individual can be charged with responsibility for the high cost of living that man is Woodrow Wilson.

"They Remain the Same.
"The living cost in December and January last were substantially what they are today. Mr. Wilson then had exactly the same laws he now invokes. He had neither time nor inclination to deal with a problem then practically as acute as it is now. He never even touched the subject, except patronizingly and as an ephemeral ill of no consequence or importance. It makes its solution depend now upon the immediate ratification of his treaty. He would frighten us by a cheap and specious statement, devoid of economic logic and wanting in any sound reason. He covers his own dereliction by an unfounded counter charge. Remember his address to Congress December 2 last.

"Hook Off Harness."
"The moment we knew the armistice to have been signed we took her harness off. It is surprising how fast the process of return to a peace footing has moved in the three weeks since the fighting stopped. His idea of reconstruction then was. It will not be easy to direct it any better than it will direct itself. When he had ample time for action last December and might have prevented the subsequent continuance of high prices these are his words:

"Our people do not wait to be coached and led. Any leading strings we might seek to put them in would speedily become hopelessly entangled, because they would pay no attention to them and go their own way. The American business man is of quick initiative." At that time we had a complete federal food administration, completely organized throughout the nation. Mr. Wilson deliberately scrapped his vast organization, which might have removed a part, at least, of the causes of high prices. Now months after he has dismissed the federal and state agencies, he is calling them together again to deal with the question. The ratification of the treaty may increase exports, but increase in exports will not reduce prices at home. If responsibility for the high cost of living rests upon any agency or man, it rests upon the present administration and Woodrow Wilson.

Article Ten.
Speaking of article ten of the covenant of the league, Senator Johnson after quoting President Wilson's interpretation of the section, said:

"It makes America underwrite every territorial grab of every other nation, every wrong and injustice done peoples, every bargain by which human beings have been handed about from one sovereignty to another.

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NOVEL EXPEDIENT OF CARRANZA GOVERNMENT

Americans Going to Tampico Must Sign Formal Release of Mexicans For What May Happen.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Apparently convinced that the United States is in earnest in demanding proper treatment of Americans in Mexico, the Carranza government has adopted a novel expedient in an attempt to relieve itself of responsibility.

Americans going to the Tampico region, hereafter, will be compelled to sign a formal release of the Mexican government's responsibility for what may happen to them. If they refuse Mexican officials will refuse to issue their passports.

The condition raised a peculiar situation far under international law a government may refuse travel permission to foreigners into a region where it may be prepared to guarantee their safety.

Americans going to the Tampico oil region are being asked to make oath to such an affidavit as follows:

"The undersigned, under oath, deposes and says that he has been warned that the Tampico oil region is a dangerous district on account of the activities of bandits operating in said region; that he has voluntarily given up his business as a result of his way to that region and travels at his own risk. That in case some accident might happen to him, hereby he formally renounces the right that he or his heirs might have, to present a claim to the Mexican government, either directly or through any other channel."

This affidavit is not only required of workmen who are American citizens, but also of American citizens in the United States holding passports from the state department authorizing them to visit the Tampico region.

DOUBLE TRACKS USED FOR THE ENTIRE WAY

Southern Has Completed Long Desired Line Reaching From Washington to Atlanta.

W. E. McGee, assistant general passenger agent, Southern Railroad, has announced that double track is now in service on the entire line of the Southern Railroad between Washington and Atlanta, the section between mile posts 439 and 442, near Thickety, the last on which track laying was completed, have just been cut in.

This gives the Southern a double track highway, built to modern standards, with favorable grades and curvature, and all streams spanned by most substantial structures of concrete and steel. While grading and track laying are thus brought to a close, a large amount of work in laying ballast and surfacing will have to be done before the newer parts of the line are put in the same shape as those sections which have been in service for several years.

The installation of electric automatic block signals for the entire distance between Washington and Atlanta will also be complete when the construction now under way between Charlotte and Spartanburg is finished. Double track work on the Southern was started in 1902 when construction was begun on the 79 miles between Alexandria and Orange, Va.

CONFEDERATE VETS MAY USE CAMP GORDON COTS

Favorable Report Ordered by Senate Military Body Upon Resolution of Senator Harris, of Georgia.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Favorable report was ordered by the senate military committee on the joint resolution of Senator Harris, of Georgia, which would authorize the United Confederate veterans to use cots, tents and blankets now at Camp Gordon, during the reunion of that organization at Atlanta next month. In addition to Senator Harris, Senator Smith of Georgia, and Walter P. Andrews, general chairman of the committee, named by the city of Atlanta to make plans for the reunion, appeared before the committee and urged favorable action upon the measure. N. B. Forest, general secretary of the United Confederate veterans, and Carl Hinton, general secretary of the Sons of Confederate veterans, also were present.

INFLUENZA PLAGUE IS LIKELY TO RECUR

Surgeon-General Answers Question Asked by Millions of People

ought to be prepared

Communities should make plans now to wage fight on the disease—can prevent much suffering.

Washington, Sept. 15.—"Will the flu come back this year?"

This question, being asked by thousands of scientists and millions of laymen throughout the world, is discussed by Surgeon General Blue, of the public health service, in an official bulletin in which it is said that the plague probably will reappear, but not as severe as last winter.

"Probably, but by no means certainly, there will be a recurrence of the influenza epidemic this year," says General Blue.

"Indications are, that should it occur, it will not be as severe as the pandemic of the previous winter. City officials, state and city health boards, should be prepared in the event of a recurrence. The fact that a previous attack brings immunity in a certain percentage of cases should allay fear on the part of those afflicted in the previous epidemic.

"Influenza is spread by direct and indirect contact. It is not yet certain that the germ has been isolated, or discovered, and as consequence there is yet no positive preventive except the enforcement of rigid rules of sanitation and the avoidance of personal contact. A close relation between the influenza pandemic and the constantly increasing pneumonia mortality rate prior to the fall of 1919 is recognized. It is now believed that the disease was pretty widely disseminated throughout the country before it was recognized in its epidemic state. This failure to recognize the early cases appears to have largely been due to the fact that every interest was then centered on the war.

"Not one of the many experts of the service would make a more positive forecast. All agreed, however, that a recurrence was not unlikely, and in the face of the known fact that it would be wise to be prepared.

"Contrary to the opinion expressed frequently during the early weeks of last year's pandemic by a number of observers, the studies of the public health service indicate that the epidemic was not a fresh importation from abroad. Careful study of the mortality statistics of the United States shows that there were a number of extensive though mild forerunners during the previous three or four years.

"Concerning the important question of immunity conferred by an attack of influenza, the evidence is not conclusive, but there is reason to believe that an attack during the earlier stages of the epidemic confers a considerable, but not absolute immunity in the later outbreaks.

"Despite the fact that there is still some uncertainty as to the nature of the micro-organism causing influenza, one thing is certain, that the disease is communicable from person to person. Moreover, judging from experience in other diseases it is probable that the germ, whatever its nature, is carried about not only by those who are ill with influenza, but by persons who may be entirely well. Everything which increases personal contact, therefore, should be regarded as a factor in spreading influenza.

"It seems probable, however, that we may expect at least local recurrences in the near future, with an increase over the normal mortality from pneumonia for perhaps several years; and certainly we should be, as far as possible, prepared to meet them by previous organization of forces and measures for attempted prevention, treatment, and scientific investigation.

"There should be no repetition of the extensive suffering and distress, which accompanied last year's pandemic. Communities should make plans now for dealing with any recurrence.

"No mention has been made here of a cure or specific. So far as the

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