

COTTON GROWERS

LOOK TO FUTURE

Take Steps Toward Controlling Prices. Many in Attendance.

Columbia, Aug. 8.—An enthusiastic meeting of farmers and business men was held in Columbia yesterday when the plan and scope of the South Carolina Cotton Association and the relation of this association to the American Cotton Association was fully discussed. Between 600 and 700 representative citizens from all sections of the State were in attendance. The chief addresses were made by United States Senator E. D. Smith, A. E. Spence of Spokane, Wash., representing the wheat-growers' association of the far Northwest, Governor Cooper and J. Skottowe Wannamaker, president of the association. Brief talks were also made by A. A. Protsman, field organizer for the association, and B. Frank McLeod, also member of the State organization.

Within the next few weeks a State-wide campaign for membership is to be conducted in every county. Farmers who join will be assessed 25 cents per bale on the basis of the 1917 crop. As the membership is for three years 10 cents a bale will be collected for the two succeeding years. Meetings are to be held in each county when strong addresses are to be made, setting forth the program of the association. Provision is also made for membership of professional and business men and bankers.

Throughout the meeting yesterday it was emphasized that the organization would be futile without adequate financial backing. Mr. Elmore explained that the wheat and fruit growers had combined in the West and had assessed themselves \$10 an acre. The faith the farmers had in their organization would be tested by the measure of generosity with which they came to its financial needs.

No action was taken yesterday as to fixing a minimum price, although somewhat strenuous effort was made by E. W. Dabbs to have the organization go on record as estimating 50 cents a pound as a reasonable price. A meeting of all the State associations in the cotton belt is to be held about September 1, at which time one of the chief objects will be to agree upon a minimum figure.

What was possibly the most far reaching effort of the day was the resolution calling on each county to buy all cotton that would be rushed to the market early in the fall before a minimum price had been set. Lang D. Jennings of Sumter led the fight for the adoption of this resolution, arguing that there was always a large block of cotton which was sold at the opening of the season, which cotton was sufficient to meet the immediate needs of the manufacturers, and would thus prevent control of the market by the growers. Mr. Jennings made an eloquent plea for the resolution, saying that no one would stand to lose a dollar and that each county was financially able to take care of the cotton hurried to the market. The resolution was adopted.

Another resolution was adopted calling on the president of the State Bankers' Association and the presidents of the chambers of commerce of Columbia and Charleston to call a meeting of bankers and business men of the State with the purpose of forming a trade acceptance corporation in South Carolina. Such a corporation was formed a few days ago in Georgia with a capital of \$2,000,000. It is estimated that a capital stock of from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 would be necessary for the first South Carolina branch.

Governor Cooper was the first speaker. He was wholly optimistic as to the outlook for the cotton growers. The brightest days were just ahead. The success of the organization depended upon the support which the farmers gave it. Moral support was not sufficient. They were badly mistaken if they thought the organization could go forward without means. The cotton association ought to be the biggest thing ever started in the South. Everything could be said for it and nothing against it.

The governor suggested that the farmers arrange some plan whereby foreign trade in cotton could be financed, and to stand by the organization not expecting any selfish gains.

Mr. Wannamaker outlined the general program of the organization, in which he says 1,000,000 members are expected.

There was organized opposition that would resort to anything. Recently he had brought together much confidential information as to the opera-

DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Fourth District of Laurens County, including all the Sunday Schools of Clinton with Hurricane, O'Dell, Sardis and Shady Grove, had a meeting at Hurricane Church, Sunday afternoon, August 10. Six schools were represented. The retiring president opened the meeting with devotional exercises and some general remarks on our need for forward movement. Prof. A. C. Daniel spoke on "Training Workers" and Mrs. J. T. Little on "Good Teaching." These instructive addresses were enjoyed by those present. Mr. R. D. Webb, State Secretary, then gave a timely and inspiring address on how to build up a Sunday School and keep it built up.

Officers elected for ensuing year were A. C. Daniel, president; W. H. Simpson, secretary-treasurer and Miss Mary Bean, superintendent of Children's work.

It would be a good thing if all would co-operate and we could have these Sunday School mass meetings every fifth Sunday afternoon.

RIGHTS OF CHINA

ARE RECOGNIZED

Japan Not Seeking to Gain Advantage. Statement by China. Foreign Minister Says Territorial Sovereignty of China in Shantung is Safe.

Tokyo, via London, Aug. 5.—Viscount Uchida, the Japanese foreign minister, in a statement issued today declares that Japan does not intend to claim any rights affecting the territorial sovereignty of China in Shantung. He promises that the Japanese will withdraw immediately an agreement is concluded with China.

The Japanese government statement adds, is considering the establishment at Tsingtao of a general foreign settlement instead of a purely Japanese settlement.

Viscount Uchida begins his statement by saying that it appears despite the official statement of the Japanese delegation in Paris, May 5, which he fully indorsed and announced Japan's policy with regard to Shantung was little understood or appreciated abroad.

The foreign minister then recalls that Japan by an ultimatum in August, 1914, demanded the surrender by Germany of the entire leased territory of Kiaochow without condition or compensation, within a month with a view of its eventual restoration to China.

"The terms of that demand never elicited any protest on the part of China or any other allied or associated power," says the foreign minister. "Following the same line of policy Japan now claims as one of the essential conditions to peace the accomplishment of that surrender without condition or compensation."

"At the same time abiding faith fully by the pledge she gave China in 1915 she is quite willing to restore to China the whole of the territory in question and to enter upon negotiations with the government at Peking regarding the necessary arrangements to give effect to that pledge at the earliest possible time after the Versailles treaty has been ratified by Japan."

A NEW CONCERN.

The Clinton Fertilizer & Fuel Co., of which J. D. Bell is president, and J. W. Copeland, Jr., secretary-treasurer, is the latest new business house for Clinton. This concern is occupying the large warehouse next to the Dixie Flour & Grain Company, and will handle fertilizer, grain, seed, coal, wood, oils and greases. Mr. Copeland is general manager of the business and will be glad to have his friends call at their new place on Main street.

tions of a man in Wall Street, Mr. Wannamaker said the handbag containing this information had been taken and the correspondence lost. In this fight every man was either with the people or against them.

Senator Smith said the people of the South were today facing a Hindenburg line of greed and avarice. The sinister shadow of this Wall Street gang had been hanging over the South 50 years. It amused him to hear appeals to the farmers to support an organization by a few cents tax on each bale of cotton to protect themselves, when the price of cotton had been beaten down the last few days \$25 a bale.

Mr. Pet B. Adair is in North Carolina this week buying furniture for the Adair Furniture Co.

WHAT THE PLUMB

PLAN STANDS FOR

Calls for Public Ownership of Railroads by Issuance of Government Bonds and to be Operated by a Directors' Board Composed of Fifteen Members.

(Augusta Chronicle.)

During the last few weeks much publicity has been given to the term "the Plumb plan." The newspapers have reported some senators as vehemently opposing it, others at least negatively favoring it, the workers as demanding it, and men of influence throughout the land as condemning or lauding it, as they think best. To most people the Plumb plan is a mystery, although many know that it has some reference to the operation of the railroads.

The Plumb plan is so called because it was conceived by Glenn E. Plumb, general counsel for the organized railway employees of America. It calls for the public ownership of the roads and proposes that they be bought by issuing government bonds with which to pay for the legitimate private interests in the railroad industry. The value of the roads would be decided by the courts, and a purchasing board, composed of the interstate commerce commission and three directors of the new government corporation, one director from each group, namely, the government, the officials and the operators, would supervise the purchase of the roads.

The roads would be operated by a board of fifteen directors, five named by the president, to represent the public, five elected by the operating officials, and five elected by the classified employees. After operating expenses are paid and fixed charges met, including the interest on outstanding government securities, the surplus is equally divided between the government and the men; the employees' portion is divided between the managerial and classified employees, the former, or managerial employees, receiving twice as much as the latter. The operating officials receive a larger share because it serves as a greater stimulus to the group with the most responsibility.

It is claimed that this system would prevent unreasonably high wages because the operating officials would lose dividends if wages were increased, and thus collusion between labor's directors and the operating directors to outvote the public's directors in the matter of raising the employees' wages to an extortionate level is impossible.

The plan further provides that when the share of the government is five per cent or more of the gross operating revenue, rates shall be reduced accordingly to absorb the amount the government receives. The government is to retire the outstanding bonds with its share of the surplus, thus reducing the fixed charges and to invest in improvements and extensions, without adding to the fixed charges. The public can obtain money for the roads at 4 per cent, in place of the 6-1-2 per cent rate the public now has to pay in patronizing the roads. This saving, together with the economy realized by elimination of watered stock, the operation of the roads as a unified system, etc., makes passenger rates of 1-1-2 cents a mile and a reduction of freight rates by 40 per cent appear reasonable, say the backers of the plan.

Other features of the Plumb plan are the determining of wages by the board of directors; the settling of disputes by the directors if a board of ten, five chosen by the operating officials and five by the classified employees fails to do it; the power of the interstate commerce committee to fix rates, and the power of congress to revoke the charter if the operation by the directors results in a deficit.

Whether the proposed plan would be a benefit to the country or not is open to dispute, but it is conceded that it will be the foundation of many a bitter battle in national politics for many a year to come unless favorable action is now taken on the bill, which seems improbable.

MEETING CLOSED SUNDAY.

The series of revival services held through last week at North Broad Street Methodist Church, came to a close Sunday night, and from the beginning of the meeting to the close the congregations and interest increased. Dr. R. S. Truesdale delivered a series of sermons of high order and won a warm place in the hearts of the Clinton people.

AN AERIAL MAGELLON MAY GO ON LONG TRIP.

To Do as Romans Do Would Require Use of Forty Vehicles.

Washington, "Now that the Atlantic has been crossed and there are plans afoot to fly over the Pacific, the day may not be far distant when some aerial Magellan will make an aeroplane tour around the world," says a bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

"There are still many corners of the world where aeroplane, automobile and even the horse would be curiosities. And if a man set out to tour the globe and 'do as the Romans do' in respect to adopting native conveyances he would have to:

"Resort to a donkey in Spanish America and in the Holy Land.

"Climb aboard a camel to traverse African deserts.

Cross some rivers of India on the inflated skins of bullocks, and others by a bridge of one rawhide rope.

"Submit to the sea going motion of an elephant when he continued his journey on land.

"Get into a man-borne palanquin at Calcutta.

Jolt over far eastern roads in a non-shock absorbing cart drawn by oxen. "And in China be prepared to climb into a Jinrikisha, a sedan chair or a wheelbarrow."

A few of these curious means of travel are described in a communication to the society by O. P. Austin, as follows:

"In all parts of that great line of deserts, stretching from North Africa across Central Asia to Northwest China, the camel is everywhere in evidence; the total number in the world being estimated at about three millions.

"Not only is the camel a valuable freight carrier, but he serves as the traveling car of the Rockefellers, the Carnegies, the Morgans and the Harrimans of the desert.

"On the Euphrates and the Tigris are still retained the curious water transports of centuries ago—the raft of skins and the circular boats. These rafts are sustained by inflated skins, prepared for this especial purpose and after the raft floats down the river to its destination the inflated skins are removed, the air permitted to escape, and the skins carefully folded and carried back to the upper waters, where they are again inflated and used as the support of another, and still another raft.

"Even more curious, to the eyes of the traveler from other parts of the world, are the circular boats, made of wickerwork and covered with skins, or made water-tight with pitch, which are still in daily use on the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

"The three principal methods of transportation of people in Central and Southern China are the sedan chair, the Jinrikisha and the wheelbarrow.

"Probably more freight and more passengers are transported in China by the wheelbarrow than by any other land method. The wheelbarrow there used differs from that used by us, in the fact that the wheel is set in the center and thus supports practically the entire load, while the handles are supported in part by a strap or rope over the shoulders of the man who operates it. As a result, the wheelbarrow coolie in China will transport nearly a half ton on his vehicle."

DIAL FAVORS VOTE

FOR MEN IN ARMY

Deplores Fact that Many May be Deprived of Casting Ballot in Congressional Race.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Senator Dial said today: "I have read with interest and concern that a number of South Carolina Democrats will be barred from participation in the primaries for the nomination of candidates for congress in the Sixth and Seventh Districts, because they were absent on military or naval service when the club rolls were open last summer."

Senator Dial continued: "It has been said, in the discussion of the matter, that the number of Democrats thus situated is relatively small, and that time is lacking and the expense would be prohibitive, so that it is not practicable to call a convention and make special provision for their enrollment. I can understand that this may be the case, but it is deplorable that soldiers or sailors, however small the number involved may be, are to be deprived of their votes and I would favor any practicable and reasonable expense and trouble which would remedy their case. I think it was bad enough that we had not in force some machinery by which our men overseas could par-

PLUMB UNDER FIRE OF CONGRESSMAN

Railroad Brotherhood Counsel Talks of Revolution in Enlightened America. Is Author of Bill to Seize the Railroads.

Washington, Aug. 8.—All day long from a witness chair before the house interstate commerce committee, Glenn E. Plumb, counsel for the railroad brotherhoods and author of organized labor's plan for tri-partite control of the railroads, responded today to sharp questioning from the semi-circle of committee members who called on him to explain every phase of the labor bill.

Through it all, Mr. Plumb clung steadfastly to the assertion numberless times repeated, that the railroad unions aimed to "eliminate the motive of operation for profit and substitute the motive of operation for service" to which he added the corollary that "it means democracy in industry without which democracy in politics is a mere shell and sham."

Gravely, Plumb talked of revolution as an alternative in case the adoption of "some such plan" was not obtained by political action through congress and said that was the determination of the masses of men whom he represented "though I hope never to live to see the day."

The income of the Plumb plan league, organized to forward the labor bill's passage, he said, was "in the neighborhood of \$100,000 or \$125,000 annually now," though only organized in July. Estimated that its income shortly would be \$500,000, and implied that it might run up to five or six millions. All of it he said, was coming from brotherhood members.

"The situation is that our men believe they have come to a new day," Plumb told the committee. "They have spent their money and their lives to secure liberty, and now found that without liberty and democracy in industry they have only the shell of liberty to live. We intend to get it lawfully, and through the constitution, by the ballot."

"But if that is not possible, what will be done?" Representative Saunders, Republican, Indiana, asked.

"Then it means something else," "What else?" the Indiana representative persisted.

"Ah, there is no doubt in your mind or in mine as to that," Mr. Plumb responded. "If the forces of reaction prevent the adoption of this program by lawful means, we know the way of history."

"Revolution is a word that should not be used lightly," Mr. Saunders observed.

"I hope never to live to see the day when the methods necessary go further than those I have outlined," Mr. Plumb responded.

"In essentials, this is the Russian soviet plan of industrial operation, is it not?" Mr. Saunders continued.

"I don't know anything about the soviet plan," Mr. Plumb said, "or rather, I am only familiar with the popular misconception of what is the Russian soviet plan."

"Misconception?" Mr. Saunders pounced at the expression.

"I am at a loss to understand how you know the popular understanding to be a misconception of the soviet system unless you understand as well what the understanding should be."

"Well, in popular understanding the soviet is a system by which a bunch of workmen grab all the property and divide it up among themselves," Plumb retorted, "and I cannot believe that such a state of affairs could actually exist in any society. It is inconceivable to me that this should be the fact about the Russian situation."

participate in the primaries of last summer. England had measures for absentee voting and some of our American States had, for instance our neighbor State of North Carolina. Surely our Democratic convention, at its next meeting will provide against such disfranchisement in another war or whenever soldiers of ours are absent at primary or election times."

STRONG FOOTBALL SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED

Notice has been received from Coach Walter A. Johnson stating that he will leave his home in Milwaukee, Wis., on the 29th of August for Clinton, to start early football practice at the college. The new men who will aspire for membership on the team will report at this time also in order that the team may get a good start and be whipped into fine shape before the opening game which comes on Sept. 28th, with Carolina furnishing the opposition. A strong schedule has been arranged consisting of nine games. The schedule follows: U. S. C. at Columbia—Sept. 27th. B. M. I. at Clinton—Oct. 3rd. Furman at Greenville—Oct. 18th. Citadel at Charleston—Oct. 24th. Erskine at Clinton—Oct. 30th. Clemson at Clemson—Nov. 7th. Wofford at Clinton—Nov. 14th. Davidson at Davidson—Nov. 21st. Newberry at Newberry—Nov. 26th.

GOVERNOR GRANTS

CLEMENCY TO EIGHT

Pardons and Paroles on Recommendation by State Pardon Board in July Report.

Columbia, Aug. 9.—Governor Cooper yesterday granted eight pardons, paroles and commutations of sentences on the basis of recommendations in the July report of the State pardon board.

Allen Green, convicted in Oconee County, July 7, 1915, on the charge of assault with the intent to rape and sentenced to serve 15 years in the State penitentiary, paroled during good behavior. Clemency was recommended by the State pardon board, in its report the board said: "In the light of the facts brought out at the trial and the recommendation of the solicitor and the judge, the board feels that your excellency should grant clemency to this party and parole him during good behavior. The board feels that the facts surrounding the alleged crime are of such doubtful nature that this man should not be punished further."

Wolfe Winter, Richland County, convicted in January, 1908, or receiving stolen goods and sentenced to six months. This is a pardon to restore citizenship.

Tobe Parks, Spartanburg county, convicted in January, 1914, of stealing and carrying away two hams and sentenced to serve seven years. A white man who was an accomplice was pardoned some time ago. Parks was paroled during good behavior. The petition for the parole was signed by 11 of the jurors, the other juror being dead, and the trial judge and the solicitor both recommended clemency.

Leonard Garner, Laurens county, convicted in 1918 of house breaking and larceny, and sentenced to serve three years, sentence commuted to one year, and then paroled during good behavior. He entered a soft drink stand and took several packages of cigarettes and canned goods. The recommendation for clemency was made by the pardon board and also the trial judge and solicitor.

Evanda Thompson, Williamsburg county, convicted October, 1917, of assault with the intent to ravish, and sentenced to serve five years; sentence commuted to two years. The trial judge and the solicitor recommended clemency.

Pleas Bibbs, convicted in Abbeville county March, 1912, on the charge of murder with recommendation to mercy and sentenced to life imprisonment. Sentence commuted to 15 years.

W. K. Turner, convicted in Spartanburg county in October, 1917, on the charge of breach of trust and grand larceny and sentenced to serve two years. The money involved belonged to his wife, who joined in the petition for clemency.

King Talley, convicted in January, 1916, in Spartanburg county, on the charge of rape and sentenced to serve 15 years. The recommendation for clemency was made by the pardon board, the trial judge and the solicitor. A full pardon was granted. The prosecutrix filed an affidavit with the governor that the defendant was not guilty. The board also recommended that the prosecutrix be prosecuted for perjury.

TO INCREASE CAPITAL.

A meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank and the Peoples Bonded Warehouse has been called for Sept. 9th at 4 p. m., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of these two concerns.