

REIGN OF TERROR IN AMERICA

Bloody Plans of Revolutionary Criminals Uncovered by Government Agents.

OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT THE OBJECT

The Establishment of Bolshevism on the Ruins of Constitutional Government advocated.

Washington, March 10—Mail matter seized since the signing of the armistice has disclosed that the I. W. W. anarchists, radical Socialists and others are "perfecting an amalgamation" which has for its object the overthrow of the American government through bloody revolution and the establishment of a Bolshevik republic, according to a memorandum sent by the senate propaganda committee to Solicitor Lamar of the postoffice department. The memorandum was made public today by the committee and chairman Overman said it would be read into the record tomorrow.

Declaring that in Bolshevism the radical elements of the country had for the first time "found a common cause upon which they can unite," Mr. Lamar said his information showed that propaganda against the government was being conducted with great regularity and that its magnitude could be measured by the "bold and outspoken statements" found in the literature. Accompanying his memorandum were several hundred excerpts from mail matter showing the trend of the propaganda. These will be made public later.

Particular reference was made by the solicitor to the activity of the dissatisfied foreign element in the country, but he said perhaps the I. W. W. was the most active in the dissemination of the propaganda because it has "at its command a large field force known as recruiting agents, subscription agents, etc., who work unceasingly in the furtherance of the cause."

Mr. Lamar's memorandum to which was attached a list of newspapers printed in English and foreign languages alleged to be regularly conducted and published by the I. W. W. "This propaganda is being conducted with such regularity that its magnitude can be measured by the bold and outspoken statements contained in these publications and the efforts made therein to inaugurate a nationwide reign of terror and overthrow the government."

"In classifying these statements they are submitted in a major or general class as follows: I. W. W., anarchistic, radical socialistic and socialistic. It will be seen from these excerpts, and it is the first time in the history of the so-called radical movement in the United States that these radical elements have found a common cause (Bolshevism) in which they can all unite. The I. W. W., anarchists, Socialists, radical and otherwise—in fact, all dissatisfied elements particularly the foreign element—are perfecting an amalgamation with one object, and one object only, in view, namely, the overthrow of the government of the United States by the means of a bloody revolution and the establishment of a Bolshevik republic."

"The I. W. W. is perhaps most actively engaged in spreading this propaganda and has at its command a large field force known as recruiting agents, subscription agents, etc., who work unceasingly in the furtherance of the cause."

"This organization publishes at least five newspapers in the English language and nine in foreign language, as shown in the list given below. This list comprises only official papers of the organization and does not take into account the large number of free lance papers published in the interest of the above organization."

The newspapers listed were: The New Solidarity, English weekly, Chicago; One Big Union, English Monthly, Chicago; Industrial Unionist, English, weekly, Seattle; California Defense Bulletin, English, weekly, San Francisco; The Rebel Worker, English, bi-monthly, New York; La Nueva Solidaridad, Spanish, weekly, Chicago; Golos, Truzenta, Russian, weekly, Chicago; Li Nuova Proletario, Italian weekly, Chicago; Nya Validen, Swedish weekly, Chicago; Der Industrieller, Arbiter, Jewish, weekly, Chicago; A Fels Baduls, Hungarian weekly, Chicago.

The information furnished by Mr. Lamar coincides to an extent with the statements reiterated today by Raymond Robins, former head of the American Red Cross mission in Russia, when he again appeared before the committee primarily to answer statements concerning him made Saturday by David R. Francis, American ambassador to Russia.

Mr. Robins insisted that it was the desire of the Bolsheviks to overthrow all the governments of the world and in their place set up terroristic governments similar to those in Russia. He said he did not know of his own knowledge that Bolsheviks from Russia actually were engaged in trying to accomplish this purpose in the United States but that he was convinced certain people here were engaged in propagating Bolshevik ideas.

"The I. W. W.," he added, "has been doing it for 20 years." In reply to questions Mr. Robins said he did not know whether Bolshevik agents were being sent into South America but he agreed with Senator King of Utah that it was quite probable the Russian Reds would undertake to aid any radical groups where ever operating.

Turning to Ambassador Francis' testimony last Saturday Mr. Robins denied that he had gone to the headquarters of the Bolsheviks in Petrograd, asked about their principles and indicated his approval of them. He also denied that he had ever pretend-

REVIEW OF COTTON CAMPAIGN

Chairman, Wannamaker Makes Detailed Statement of Association Work.

JNO. L. MCLAURIN WRITES LETTER

He States His Views on The Situation and Outlines Ideas as to Solution.

St. Matthews, March 11—J. S. Wannamaker, State chairman of the South Carolina Cotton Association today issued a detailed statement of what the association is doing. A large batch of telegrams, letters and petitions, a great many of which it is impossible to answer, is keeping a busy office force, worked to exhaustion, struggling with the correspondence and making every effort to keep the people advised of the chairman's efforts to put his plans squarely before the people. Mr. Wannamaker has furnished the following detailed statement:

"The South Carolina Association is in receipt of the following letter from the Hon. John L. McLaurin of Bennettsville, S. C. "If Senator Smith can prevent delivery of the low grades on old contracts they will become very valuable and spots will go above 30 cents before May 1. If the double contract system is put over by Brand's aid, it will destroy the effect of the amendment and our low grades be still further sacrificed. It would have been better not to have had the amendment. Obligation of a contract cannot be impaired by legislation nor departmental ruling. Mr. Brand should have his inspectors see that the law is complied with as enacted by congress instead of rules passed by the board of governors of the New York exchange."

"There was a large short interest in the market. This whole thing of the double contract is a scheme to permit them to escape without buying in the open market. While they hold the new contracts down they balance trade between the bears and bulls. It is short interest that puts the market up when they take fright. I think this is the most rotten deal the exchange ever pulled off. When this short interest escapes, there will be no buying power of a speculative nature left in the market. The technical position will be against an advance except by the slow process of a spot demand."

"In the press reports which I saw the amendment was credited to the Hon. Hoke Smith instead of to Hon. Ed. Smith. This caused the error in my first reference to the amendment. I am glad to know that Senator Ed. Smith is the author of this amendment. If action is not taken, however, to curb Brand, the South will lose the benefit."

"Here is what I think is being done. Brokers are wiring and writing all over the country systematically urging bulls to close their old contracts. The country has been flooded with telegrams to this effect. As they close the old contracts, they sell new contracts and hold the market down."

"I saw a letter today from a firm in New York through whom a vast amount of cotton is handled. They quote Brand's ruling and urge parties who purchased cotton on old contract either to close contracts or transfer to the new. I understand that every one practically who has made purchases on the New York exchange on old contracts has been flooded with telegrams from their brokers quoting Brand's ruling and urging that they promptly close their old contracts of course it is realized in many cases where people follow this advice they will not repurchase."

"A vast amount of cotton has been bought by people throughout the belt, who found it a good business proposition to buy cotton instead of planting it, as they could buy it cheaper. As the matter now stands in many cases where they are induced and persuaded and frightened into closing the old contracts which they hold they will probably not rebuy at all. The situation now, however, is practically under stood throughout the belt and people are refusing to close old contracts as they realize and have information from well posted men that

ed to represent the American government in Russia. Ambassador Francis told the committee he had learned Mr. Robins was spoken of in Moscow as the mouthpiece of the American government and as a consequence the Ambassador thought it wise to make a public announcement that statements coming from sources other than the American embassy were not authorized.

Mr. Robins submitted to the committee copies of cablesgrams which he said passed between Ambassador Francis and the state department, and telegrams and letters which he asserted were sent him by the ambassador. The witness explained that his purpose in offering these documents was to show that at all times his relations with the ambassador were valued and cordial and that he was authorized by American ambassador Francis to maintain contact with the Bolsheviks.

Others of the documents were credentials. They were presented by Mr. Robins as indicating the specific character of his unofficial relations as "special representative of the ambassador with the soviet government."

Members of the committee told Mr. Robins that Ambassador Francis had not intimated in his testimony that Mr. Robins' recall had been brought about by anything else except the regular routine business of the Red Cross. They also pointed out to him that Ambassador Francis had been particular to say that Mr. Robins had rendered valuable services in maintaining contact with the Bolsheviks.

RIVER RHINE TO BE MADE FREE

Open to Commerce of All Nations Without Discrimination.

WILL BE CONTROLLED BY A COMMISSION

Peace Conference Working Out Plans for Use of Kiel Canal Also.

Paris, March 12.—The recommendation that navigation of the Rhine be opened to all nations without discrimination was made in the report to the peace conference today by the commission on international regulation of waterways, railways and ports. It is suggested that the Rhine be controlled by a commission similar to the Danube commission.

The status of the Kiel canal will be settled by the commission on the basis of freedom of use for all nations for merchant vessel or warships in times of peace. The canal would continue under German ownership and operation.

even under Brand's ruling the old contracts will probably show a premium over the new contracts, and aside from this, well posted men feel convinced that this ruling will be reversed. Had this action not been taken by Mr. Brand, as stated above, the old contracts would have become very valuable and spots would have gone to 30 cents before May 1, and in all probability the fact that holders of these contracts are now standing pat and the further fact that as a result of Senator E. D. Smith's efforts Brand will see that the matter is corrected cotton will be put to a much higher level before May 1.

"I spoke to considerable crowds in Dillon and Marion on Saturday. Have been speaking in various other places. I believe our people are in earnest. But of course there are slackers in both war and peace. I realize that this fight involves a principle and means a great deal to the entire South. If I can be of any assistance in the matter at any time, be sure to call on me."

"Secretary Houston of the agricultural department advises the planting of food crops. Although food crops are on an extremely high level, information from Europe contends that there will be an enormous demand for corn and other food crops at much higher prices. The cotton association is now taking the matter up direct with Mr. Hoover for the purpose of getting direct information. With the information before them they urge the planting of corn and food crops, not only as a matter of patriotism but as a matter of a great money crop, and it is understood that the special statement concerning representatives of the food department in Europe will be made pointing out to the farmers the safe, sound business policy they can adopt by planting corn and other food crops which will be in great demand at extremely high prices."

"Reports in from governors of the various States and from the heads of the cotton department of various States show a marvelous growth of the campaign and the absolute certainty of its success. Personal letters from governors and heads of the cotton associations and various other business bodies of practically every State in the belt, are just received by the chairman of the South Carolina Cotton Association. The success of the movement is assured beyond a question of doubt and in many sections they will reduce in excess of 33 1-3. Decreases in cotton acreage and increase in food crops will be startling. Many of the States have completed their first canvass and are now rechecking and verifying the correctness of the figures in reduction which are in excess of even the most sanguine expectations."

"The Central Committee meets on Thursday. In all probability the time for completion of taking of pledges will be extended to April 1, upon the earnest plea of committeemen from various townships. The work of course is a monumental one and it is necessary to be accurate and correct in the figures. The committee is of course fully posted and are in possession of full information and it can be put down as absolutely certain that South Carolina will reduce and show a total reduction of fully 33 1-3 per cent. The man who fails to back this movement is becoming extremely unpopular. People realize as never before that the South is facing the dawn of a new day, which means however, a vast change in all business life of the South and belt. It means improved educational system and improved roads. In fact, it means so much to the South that people rallied to the campaign as a matter of patriotism and as a matter of good business and as a matter of fighting to win a principle."

"The farmers, bankers, merchants, and, in fact, the entire South have decided to dissolve business relations and partnership and the unholy alliance existing between the South and the gamblers of the New York cotton exchange which alliance has been in existence for 60 odd years."

"The bankers in each and every State are being asked and are cheerfully complying and standing behind the movement and are refusing to extend credit to farmers and merchants who decline to back the movement. The fact that Texas is carrying over 1,000,000 bales of cotton, a large part of it being loaned on to the extent of 30 cents per pound, resulted in the bankers and business men there forming plans to curtail crops except where pledges are complied with, as they have a vital interest at stake in high price cotton."

"The latest ruling concerning new contracts is that only ten grades will

GERMAN FANGS TO BE DRAWN

Military Power to Be Completely Wiped Out by Peace Treaty.

ARMY WILL BE LIMITED TO 100,000 MEN

Arms and Munitions to Be Surrendered and Forts on Rhine Destroyed.

Paris, Monday, March 10.—Military Germany will go out of existence as the result of the adoption by the supreme council tonight of the military terms for German disarmament as they go into the peace treaty.

The terms provide for the reduction of the German military establishment to one hundred thousand men. The army will be recruited by the voluntary system for a period of twelve years. This limits Germany's military strength to less than that of Switzerland. Other provisions limit arms and munitions that Germany may possess to a quantity sufficient for one hundred thousand men. All the remainder must be surrendered or destroyed. German forts along the Rhine will also be destroyed and the imperial general staff will be abolished. Marshal Foch favored voluntary enlistment, as the conscription plan, providing two hundred thousand men serving one year terms would give Germany a trained army of two million in ten years.

The progress made with the framing of the peace treaty insures its completion by March 20th. The present purpose of the supreme council is to call the German delegates to Versailles soon after that date. The document will then be sent or delivered to the Germans. In case they are not prepared to sign immediately, they will be given an opportunity to return to Germany to consider it and return for the formal signing.

The Status of Austria Plan to Neutralize Country Under Discussion.

Paris, March 11.—While the possible neutralization of Austria is yet to come before the "Big Five" in a formal manner, it is being discussed here. Certain socialistic elements in Austria are striving hard to prevent neutralization but other influences are anxious to see it effected as it would give Austria protection similar to that enjoyed by Switzerland.

Albania Not Satisfied

Protests Made Against Appointment of Pro-German.

Saloniki—Vigorous protest is being made in Albanian circles against the designation of Turkan Paska, as Albanian Premier and Mehmed Bey, as representative of the Albanian federation in Europe to submit the claims of Albanian to the peace conference. It is declared they have maintained "suspicious relations" with the Turks and Germans.

Popular Authoress Dead.

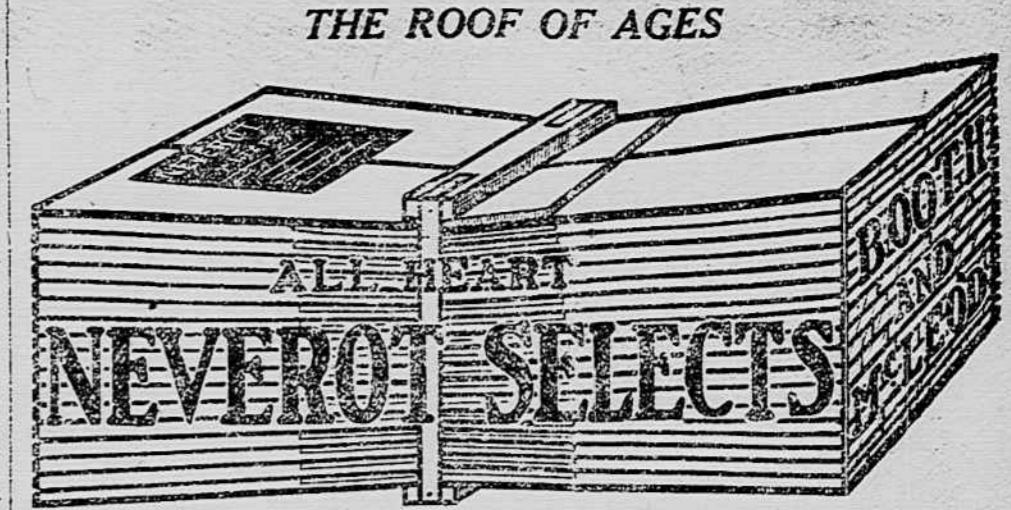
New York, March 11.—Amelia E. Barr, authoress, died here last night.

be deliverable. This makes it of vital importance for the farmers only to plant such cotton as can be gathered without damage and thus receive the big premium for the good grades. The new contract is clearly and absolutely a white contract. Middling tinges, strict middling, yellow stains and good middling blue stains are to be cut out. This will be a tremendous impetus to farmers to limit their acreage as good grade cotton will be at a tremendous premium over off grades, the difference being far greater than ever in the past.

"Merchants, bankers and business men are urged to fall in line with the business interests of the other sections and donate and use their advertising space either entirely or in part for the purpose of advertising and pointing out the vast advantage to be gained in the campaign for the commercial freedom of the South. Merchants in many sections are vying with each other in personally preparing and writing catchy advertisements which they are inserting in advertising space in the leading journals for the purpose of pushing this campaign to a successful completion."

"Throughout the entire cotton belt the leading press editorially has not only approved this campaign, but advises that large farmers, as a business and a patriotic proposition plant their entire lands in grain, which will be greatly needed at very high prices and to purchase the amount of cotton they so reduce on the New York exchange for October delivery as long as the prices below the cost of production, as under the new contract, they will be sure of the delivery of white cotton. In like manner this will result in removing from the market surplus cotton, which the bears claim is depressing the market."

"Our association urges that business firms in South Carolina adopt a slogan for their letterheads and mail to be used for the purpose of instilling patriotism into this fight which means not only the present cotton crop, and which means a change not only for the present year, but a permanent change for endless years to come, and which means the savings of millions to South, which means that the entire business interests and in fact every phase of life in the South will receive untold benefits as the result of this campaign. Much interest is being taken throughout the belt in the adoption and use of "catchy, patriotic slogans."



RED CEDAR SHINGLES and all Other Material Needed in Your Building BOOTH & McLEOD, Inc. Sumter, South Carolina

COLUMBIA NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

One Member of Legislature Will Escape Blame for Failure of Good Roads Bill.

BELLAMY OF BEAUFORT DID NOT TAKE SEAT

High School Athletics at University of South Carolina—Clemson Men in War.

(By Harold Booker.) Columbia, March 10.—There was one South Carolinian elected to the last house of representatives who has never qualified and death was not the cause either. His name is James Roe Bellamy and he was elected from Beaufort county. Pressure of business is understood to have prevented him coming to Columbia during the session to take the oath. In the legislative manual Mr. Bellamy is listed as vice president of Bellamy Bros. Co., truck farmers. He is a native of Virginia and only moved to Beaufort in 1911.

This is, so far as is known, one of the first instances of a member elected to the general assembly failing to take his seat except on account of death or long continued illness in many years. Col. J. W. Hill, who was elected from Colleton county, did not live until the general assembly convened. There have been other instances of members-elect dying before taking their seats. With Mr. Bellamy, however, it seems to have been a case of pressure of business interests preventing his taking his seat.

High School Track Meets.

During the next two months there will be held at the University of South Carolina a series of high school contests. The series will begin with the State high school basketball contest for the boys the latter part of March, followed by the State championship basketball game between the high school girls early in the spring, then the preliminary debates between the high school teams of the South Carolina High School Debating League which will take place about the 29th of April and then the final debates at the University on May 1 and 2. The tenth annual interscholastic track meet, oratorical and expression contest will also be held at the University on the last mentioned dates.

Clark at Olar Tonight.

Hon. Champ Clark, speaker of the last house of representatives, will speak at Olar in Bamberg county tonight. Governor Cooper will go down to Olar this afternoon to introduce Mr. Clark. Reports from the little Bamberg county town are to the effect that a great crowd will hear the distinguished Missourian speak. Every seat has been sold, it is said. There is much interest in the speech of Mr. Clark tomorrow night in view of the report that he is going to come out against the League of Nations.

Clemson Men Who Made Sacrifice.

The last issue of the Clemson Magazine the following list of Clemson men who made the supreme sacrifice during the war with Germany. Atkinson, R. L. 1918—Died. Garrett, C. S. 1917—Killed in action. Horton, H. C. 1919—Killed in action. Johnson, R. H. 1915—Killed in action. McCord, G. L. 1911—Killed in action. McIntosh, J. M. 1914—Killed in action. Madden, A. A. 1918—Died. Monroe, D. E. 1917—Killed in action. Pearce, R. R. 1917—Died. Richards, S. M. 1915—Died. Ryan, J. B. 1908—Died. Sanders, O. T. 1911—Died. Salters, E. P. 1913—Killed in action. Stewart, F. S. 1921—Killed in action. Suggs, H. L. 1916—Killed in action. Simpson, J. A. 1916—Lost on the Ticonderoga. Taylor, G. R. 1916—Died. Trotter, A. M. 1915—Killed in action.

A Five Year Job

Tunnel From England to France Would be Big Undertaking.

London, March 11.—Five years would be required to complete the proposed tunnel under the English channel from England to France, according to an authoritative estimate. The cost would be nearly one hundred million dollars.

KAISER BRANDED ARCH CRIMINAL

Stigma of Guilt to Be Placed Upon Him by Solemn Declaration of Peace Conference.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR FIXED BY COMMISSION

Even His Own Country Will Be Required to Subscribe to Declaration of Council.

Paris, March 11.—It will be the fate of Former Emperor William to be branded for all time as an arch criminal by the solemn declaration of all nations assembled at the peace conference, to which even his own country may be called upon to subscribe in the peace terms, according to the present plans of what is believed to be a majority of the commission fixing the responsibility for the war. The report of this commission will be ready within a few days.

Acreage Reduction Campaign

Central Committee is Receiving Encouraging Reports From all Sections of State.

Columbia, March 8.—The five urgent present objects to be aimed at in our campaign are these:

- 1. The definite crystallizing of sentiment in favor of the movement.
2. The thorough carrying out of the pledge canvass in each county so that every man in the county will be seen.
3. The appointment of follow-up committees (if this has not been already done), and careful attention by this committee to insure the carrying out of all pledges.
4. Sustained work on the part of the Finance Committee to see that sufficient funds are forthcoming to wage an effective fight.
5. To keep constantly before the people the matter of cotton reduction and increased food crops.
As a matter of encouragement I may say that every mail brings highly gratifying reports from various committeemen and county chairmen throughout the State. In many counties the work of taking pledges is practically completed. Our central committee urges that you complete this work of pledge-taking as soon as possible and submit reports from your county showing the number of farmers who sign and those who fail to sign, together with the total acreage planted in 1918, and to be planted in 1919.
We urge that you write to both your county paper and also to the State press your views on the cotton situation and the urgent need of reduction in acreage.

There is no more important work in any county than that of the follow-up committee. It is their duty to keep constantly in the closest touch with the situation and upon their act, ability and determination will depend in large measure the ultimate success of the entire campaign.

The Finance Committee likewise has a great deal of responsibility upon it. We are entirely dependent upon donations for carrying on this work, which takes a large amount of money. We are employing a big force and are trying to put across a big undertaking. The ten cents per acre should be contributed by all, as well as individual contributions be made by business men and business houses. The Finance Committee should act promptly and report to headquarters.

This fight means so much to the entire South that now is the time for every man to make known where he stands. He is either for us or against us. If against us, he is standing against the commercial freedom of South Carolina and of the entire South. If this movement succeeds, it will succeed not for this year, but for endless years to come, and will not only change the business methods of the past 60 years, but will revolutionize the social, educational and economic system of the South. To back the movement is both sound business and good patriotism. It is generally understood that before the movement is over feeling will be extremely strong against the man who has failed to support it.

A great day for the entire South is drawing. I feel that you will not only rejoice on this account, but also because you, yourself, are personally taking part in the work and helping to usher in the dawn.

Yours respectfully, J. S. Wannamaker, Chairman. Liberty Bonds brought victory. Victory Bonds and War Savings Stamps bring the boys home.