

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

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

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1850.

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1919.

Vol. XLVIII. No. 37.

ELIHU ROOT KNOWS IT ALL

Tells Court That Congress Exceeded Its Authority In Enacting Prohibition Law

APPEARS AS COUNSEL OF BREWERS

Contends That Congress Had No Right to Proscribe Brewery Business Without Compensation.

New York, June 17.—Elihu Root declared "congress exceeded its powers" in enacting the war time prohibition law and that "the collector of internal revenue holds the brewers of the United States in the hollow of his hand" in the course of his argument in the United States circuit court of appeals here today against the government's appeal to set aside the temporary injunction granted a month ago by Federal Judge Hand and Mayor. The injunction restrains United States District Attorney Caffery and Acting Collector of Internal Revenue McElligott from prosecuting brewers or interfering with their production of 2.75 per cent beer.

"There are two clouds that hang over this action," said Mr. Root. "One is the penalty prescribed under the act of November 21, 1918, which will break up and put an end to the brewery business, and the other the complications arising from the subordination of the brewery business to the internal revenue law."

"The brewers," he went on, "are bound hand and foot under the law, even though they are engaged in the manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer. They are not only subject to prosecution under the 'war time measure,' but to concerted prosecution under the internal revenue law."

Mr. Root as counsel for the United States Brewers' Association which is backing the test case made by the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company of New York, declared that "a business heretofore considered lawful and protected by the laws of the State and the United States, is threatened with destruction."

"The former senator said, there was not occasion for enforcement of the act at this time. Referring to President Wilson's recommendation on May 20 to lift the ban on the manufacture and sale of malt and vinous liquors, he said:

"The recommendation did not specify distilled liquors, but the president, as commander in chief of the army of the United States and the person charged chiefly with the conduct of the war, stated that demobilization had so far progressed that he regarded it safe to resume the manufacture and sale of wine and beer."

Mr. Root said the complainants did not challenge the power of congress to call for the sacrifice of any and all property rights in defense of the nation, but urged that their business should not be sacrificed without compensation.

"When congress, in November, 1918, passed a law governing matters regulated by the States alone, and which should remain in force after the necessity for it no longer exists, then congress exceeded its powers," concluded Mr. Root.

Assistant Attorney General Fitts, who followed Mr. Root, denied the right of the federal district court to enjoin the United States attorney from enforcing the criminal statutes of the United States.

"The question is," he said, "can any litigants come into a United States court of equity a day in advance, professing wealth and with learned counsel and say: 'There is a criminal law I desire to offend against. I have got it in my wicked heart to do so. I want the equity court of the United States, by solemn decree, to advise me and I will go ahead and violate the law.' Such a right has never been granted to any litigant. If it were, what would become of our institutions?"

The bill, Mr. Fitts added, was passed as a war measure and is effective until the president declares that demobilization is complete.

Mr. Fitts said the constitutionality of the war time prohibition act has been established by decision of the supreme court no longer ago than Monday a week ago.

No intimation was given by the court as to when a decision in the case could be expected. It was said by both sides that no matter what the decision may be, it is likely that the case will be carried to the United States supreme court.

Government for Danzig Inter-Allied Commission to Be Created

Paris, June 19.—The council of foreign ministers is considering a plan for an inter-allied commission to administer the port of Danzig, through which Poland has been given an outlet to the Baltic sea.

Mexico City, May 9.—A technical commission from Argentine which will investigate the Mexican petroleum districts, is accompanying the Argentine minister, Manuel Maigram, returning to Mexico.

HUNS WILL SIGN TREATY

Statement of Scheidemann Forecasts Surrender as Complete as at Armistice

BLUFF OF GERMANY HAS BEEN CALLED

Nothing Left to Germans But to Accept The Peace Decided by Victorious Allies.

Weimar, Tuesday, June 17 (By the Associated Press)—Philip Scheidemann, the head of the German cabinet, in speaking to the peace commission of the national assembly here today declared that the allied reply to the German counter proposals without the complete text, did not yet permit of final judgment and that premature action would be a mistake.

"There is nothing new in the general accusations made against the German people," said the premier, "but we must note with regret that the allies have rejected the proposal for the establishment of a neutral tribunal which alone could impartially examine these accusations. It also is lamentable that the whole nation should be charged with the offenses and crimes alleged."

"This charge is to constitute justification for the heavy conditions which according to the second section of the covering note, are to be imposed on the German people."

"The justification put forward for the projected settlement in the East permits of little hope that we can reckon for substantial conciliations in the detailed memorandum."

"In view of the obscurities at present," the premier said, "and the fact that all the material is not yet to hand, a decision cannot be taken today, Tuesday. Only the final and complete text of the enemy's answer can furnish a basis for deliberations between the government and the peace commission."

Paris, June 19.—While admitting that it has little direct or comprehensive information regarding the German attitude toward signing the peace treaty the American delegation to the peace conference is optimistic in its view of the situation. The delegates are not disturbed by newspaper reports from Germany received here of an unfriendly nature toward the revised terms.

Pensions for Veterans Apportionment on \$40 and \$32 Basis

Columbia, June 19.—The State pension board, which has been in session the last two days, adjourned yesterday afternoon. Another meeting will be called within the next few weeks to complete all details as to the distribution of the extra \$100,000 appropriated at the last session of the general assembly for Confederate veterans, who heretofore had not received any pensions. The lists of awards have not been completed.

W. D. McLaurin, pension commissioner, said yesterday that the commission had rolled of these about 2,800 veterans. These are divided into two classes, the classification being determined by physical condition, financial circumstances and age. The more indigent class will receive \$40 and the other \$32. There are about 450 in the first class and about 2,300 in the other.

Members of the State pension board are: D. W. McLaurin, commissioner, Columbia; John Ahrens, Charleston; J. E. Craig, Chester; George M. Hannah, Cross Hill, and James C. Sellers, Seilors.

Labor Condemns Judiciary

Alleges That Judiciary Courts Have Usurped Functions of Government

Atlantic City, June 19.—The American Federation of Labor in a resolution adopted at its convention here today condemned what were declared to be usurpations by the judiciary of the government's legislative and executive powers and recommending that organized labor disregard injunctive decrees of the courts, on the ground that such decrees violated the rights guaranteed under the constitution.

British Navy Ready Grand Fleet on a War Footing And Prepared to Act

London, June 19.—The morning newspapers feature British naval and other preparations for action in the event Germany refuses to sign the peace treaty, and print under big headlines the unofficial reports current during the night that the grand fleet is again on a war footing. It is reported to be ready to sail for German waters on a moment's notice. A Copenhagen telegram reports the arrival there of a dozen British cruisers and several destroyers prepared to enforce the blockade.

WILSON GUEST OF BELGIANS

Visited Charleroi to Inspect Coal Mines Destroyed by Germans

KING ALBERT HIS GUIDE AND COMPANION

President Also Attended Session of Chamber of Deputies and Called on Cardinal Mercier.

Brussels, June 19.—President Wilson began his second day of his Belgian visit this morning by motoring to Charleroi with King Albert. King Albert expected to show the president the destruction wrought by the Germans in the mines at Charleroi. Mrs. Wilson did not accompany the party as she was fatigued with yesterday's journey. A luncheon at the American Legation, the appearance of the president in the Belgian chamber of deputies and his meeting with Cardinal Mercier at Malines were a few of the features on today's program.

Daylight Saving Unpopular

Congress Will Repeal Law October First

Washington, June 18.—Doom of the daylight saving inaugurated as a war measure was pronounced today by congress, both senate and house adopting by overwhelming votes measures to terminate operation of the law when the period of summer time ends next October 26.

The house, after three hours' debate by a vote of 233 to 132, passed a bill to repeal the law on the last Sunday in next October, but rejected an amendment to make the repeal effective at once.

The senate, by a vote of 56 to 6 after brief discussion, added a rider to the agricultural appropriation bill which it passed late today, providing repeal of the daylight measure on the same date fixed by the house bill.

The conference measure now goes to conference with the agricultural bill and the house bill is to be sent to the senate. It is considered likely that the senate amendment will be finally substituted for the house measure. Action of congress therefore means continuation of the present closing time this summer and early fall with return to sun time October 26, ending two years operation of the daylight saving plan.

Members of both senate and house, in advocating repeal of the law enacted March 19, 1918, said they were guided largely by wishes of farmers and laboring men who oppose the advanced working hours during the spring and summer seasons. Opponents of the repeal legislation declared the extra hour of daylight was a boon to city dwellers and asserted that others easily could adjust their affairs to conform to the advanced clock schedule.

More than two scores of house members participated in the debate, but as most speeches were limited to a few minutes, all obtained permission to extend their remarks.

Senate discussion was confined virtually to addresses by Senator La Follette, Republican (Wisconsin), champion of the repeal rider, and Senator Calder, Republican (New York), author of the daylight law. The six senators who voted against the repeal rider were Calder, Frelinghuysen, Newberry, Page, Phipps and Robinson, all Republicans except Senator Robinson.

Germans in Quandary

Cabinet Opposed to Treaty But Fear Bolshevism

Weimar, Tuesday, June 17.—No statement has been issued by the German cabinet on the allied reply to the German counter proposals, but the Associated Press learns that the sentiment in cabinet is almost unanimously against signing the treaty, the only objection to this course being the possibility of Bolshevism and chaos in Germany.

Council Marks Time

All Decisions Have Been Postponed Until Friday

Paris, Tuesday, June 17.—No decisions were reached at today's session of the council of four and all reserved subjects were put over until Friday when it is hoped final disposition will be made of them.

Wilson in Belgium

President and Wife Guests of Belgian People

ANARCHISTS PLOT REIGN OF TERROR

Wholesale Bomb Outrages It Is Said Will Be Attempted Next Month

SECRET SERVICE WATCHING ANARCHISTS

Large Force of Agents of Department of Justice on Guard

Washington, June 18.—The menace of bomb outrages still hangs over the country in the belief of officials of the department of justice.

William J. Flynn, chief of the department's bureau of investigation, said today that he believed there were more "bombs to come," but said it was impossible to say when the next attempt to create a reign of terror by explosions might be made.

Supplementing Mr. Flynn's statement, the department tonight made public testimony of Attorney General Palmer before the house appropriations committee asking for a special fund of \$500,000 to carry on the hunt for radicals. The attorney general told the committee, as the testimony revealed, that government officials had been advised of a day set for another attempt by radicals "to destroy the government at one fell swoop."

"We have received so many notices and gotten so much information," Mr. Palmer told the committee at his recent appearance, "that it has almost come to be accepted as a fact that on a certain day in the future which we have been advised of there will be another serious and probably much larger effort of the same character which the wild fellows of this movement describe as a revolution proposing to rise up and destroy the government at one fell swoop."

Mr. Flynn said he knew of no plot planned for Independence Day, and emphasized that every precaution was being taken by police throughout the United States. He expressed the belief that eventually those involved in the recent outrages would be brought to justice.

"We know the source from which the bomb operators have come," Mr. Flynn said. "The agitation is purely domestic and has no foreign connection, although there may be some foreign agents active in it. It will take some time to clear up the cases, but we are making progress."

Mr. Flynn said investigation of the recent attempt on the life of Attorney General Palmer revealed that two men were involved and that only a miscarriage of the plotter's plans prevented the attempt being carried out successfully.

In tracing the source of the explosions, it has been established, he said, that the man killed here was in New York two weeks before he met his death, but his identity still is unknown.

Arrests being made throughout the country include many persons not connected with the bomb outrages, Mr. Flynn said, but who have been under surveillance and are detained for further investigation.

Responding to the attorney general's plea, the house appropriations committee today recommended that the requested appropriation be granted by congress, the special fund to be included among the items of the sundry civil appropriation bill which will be taken up tomorrow by the house.

French Warship Disabled

American Transport Takes Off President of Brazil

Washington, June 18.—A wireless message to the navy department this morning announced that the French cruiser Jannac D'Arc had been disabled at sea and the transport Imperator had taken off Dr. Presson, president-elect of Brazil and his party, who were en route to the United States from Portugal. The Imperator is due at New York tomorrow.

New Farm Loan Bonds

Issue of Fifty-Four Million Dollars Announced

Washington, June 17.—The farm loan board today announced a fourth coming issue of \$54,000,000 in 4 1/2 per cent bonds of the federal land banks. The present issue will be sold at 100 1/2 direct to investors by the 12 federal land banks and by a nationwide group of investment banking houses.

The last general offering of these bonds a year ago was absorbed quickly and the securities went to a considerable premium. The forthcoming issue anticipates the needs of the land banks for some months and no further offering is expected before December. The new bonds, which will be virtually tax exempt, will be issued in denominations as low as \$25 to make them attractive to small investors. They will be payable in five years and due in 20 years. Up to May 31, the federal land banks had issued \$207,500,000 in bonds.

HIGHWAY BOARD INCREASES FORCE

Statewide Application for Federal Road Aid the Cause

TYPICAL ROAD PROJECT IS CITED

Checking System Requires That Three Groups of Engineers Approve All Plans.

Columbia, June 15.—The fact that forty-two out of the forty-six counties of the State have applied for all or parts of their allotments of federal aid for road or bridge building has forced the State Highway Commission to expand its engineering forces both in its office and in the field. Each new road or bridge project approved for federal aid by the State Highway Commission calls for a large amount of expert engineering work, both in the field and in the office of the commission, before the United States secretary of agriculture can legally approve it and cover the funds dollar for dollar which the counties have available.

The field work and office work done by the engineers and draftsmen employed by the commission is an interesting phase of its activities. The public is much more familiar with the commission as the branch of the State government to which automobile license fees are paid. Unlike highway commissions in some States the South Carolina commission pays for all engineering work done on the State highway system in connection with securing federal aid for building roads and bridges.

On January 1, 1919 the employees of the State Highway Commission in its engineering section consisted of the following: Acting State Highway engineer, 1; office engineer, 1; chief field engineer, 1; chief draftsman, 1; assistant field engineers, 2; resident engineers, 2; draftsmen, 3; total, 11.

On June 1, 1919 in its engineering section the State Highway Commission had the following employees: State highway engineer, 1; chief of construction, 1; chief of surveys, 1; chief inspector, 1; bridge engineer, 1; office engineer, 1; chief draftsman, 1; chiefs of parties, 5; field engineers, 12; resident engineers, 11; draftsmen, 5; Total 40.

As an instance of the demands made on the engineering forces of the State Highway Commission by each road or bridge project it approves for construction with federal aid, the story of the work on project No. 9, in Newberry County, being the road between Little Mountain and Prosperity is typical.

The application for federal aid on project No. 9 came to the State Highway Commission in the prescribed form of a resolution signed by J. C. Sample, chairman; S. J. Cromer and T. C. Livingston, members of the board of county commission for Newberry county. This resolution designated the stretch of road to be constructed with federal aid and stated that the board of commissioners had available sufficient funds to cover the federal money spent on the project dollar for dollar.

As soon as possible after this resolution was received by the State Highway Commission sent a party of engineers to Newberry County to make the necessary surveys. The party was composed of a transitman, a levelman and one rodman; necessary assistants are provided by the board of county Commissioners. On project No. 9 this engineering party ran 5.63 miles of transit lines, 5.63 miles of level lines and 5.63 miles of cross section. The data compiled by this field party enabled the highway commission to locate the road properly, see that its grades were as low as possible and to determine the number and nature of the drainage structures along it and across it. It also enabled the commission to eliminate three of the four railroad crossings on this short stretch of road.

In this instance the engineer in charge of the field party came back to the office, after finishing his field work in about two weeks, and prepared a statement of project No. 9 on a form prescribed by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, which the State Highway Commission approved and forwarded to the United States engineer in charge of this district, who sent it, after he approved it, to the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, from whence it went for final approval to the United States Secretary of Agriculture. In the meantime, the office staff of the State Highway Commission drew the necessary plans for project No. 9, using the data secured by surveys made by the field party. These plans, made up of twenty-three sheets were sent through the same channels as the project statement and were finally approved by the United States Secretary of Agriculture.

After the plans for project No. 9 were approved the Federal Bureau of Public Roads drew up a project agreement giving the unit prices for materials and specifying the total amount of aid which federal government would expend in the project. After this agreement was approved by the State Highway Commission contractors were asked by advertisement to bid on the job. Bids on the work were opened and the contract awarded to C. C. Jordan.

HOT SESSIONS OF LABOR MEETING

Radical Element Demand Recognition of Russian Soviet By America

AMERICAN WORKING MEN OPPOSE MOVEMENT

Gompers and His Supporters Take High Ground Against Lawlessness.

Atlantic City, June 17.—Amid general uproar delegates attending the convention here of the American Federation of Labor today refused to indorse recognition of soviet Russia, although urging recognition by the United States of the existing "Irish republic" and voted against the general strike proposed for the Fourth of July in behalf of "Tom" Mooney, convicted in connection with the preparedness day bomb explosions in San Francisco.

Discussion of Bolshevism developed when the resolutions committee reported resolutions asking withdrawal from Russia of American soldiers but refused to report others demanding recognition of soviet Russia and lifting of the blockade of Russian ports. The committee refused to indorse recognition of the "soviet or any other form of government in Russia until the people of that country by constituent or other form of national assembly shall have established a truly democratic form of government."

The debate was said by veteran labor leaders to have been the most bitter they ever heard. It followed rejection by the convention over the strenuous protest of the radical group of a proposal to change American labor day from the first Monday in September to May 1 "as a bond of affection to unite all the world of labor into universal brotherhood."

Samuel Gompers, president of the federation led the fight against the American labor day was a "day for American labor" and not a "political event" as it was in Europe.

Numerous delegates took part in the debate on Bolshevism. Peter Boltenbacher of the Pastale Federation of Labor protested against the rejection of his resolution which called for the lifting of the Russian blockade, because he offered it on humanitarian grounds, to bring about relief of women and children. John P. Frey of Cincinnati, delegate of the moulders, and chairman of the committee replied that organized labor was going to insist on recall of all American troops from Russia, but that it could hardly favor sending food there for fear the Bolsheviki would get it instead of the women and children.

"Many more men than we ever had in Russia," he added, "would be necessary if it was to be insured that the food and clothing sent there to relieve the masses would reach their proper destination."

In response to further argument by radical delegates, Mr. Frey declared that the soviet question had been brought to America and into trade union meetings and that he and the other members of the committee were of the opinion that the convention should declare in no uncertain terms where American labor stood.

"Either we should support the soviet," he asserted, "or we should declare our disapproval of it and all things associated with it. We should do the latter if we believe in a democratic form of government maintained by popular elections."

Peace Delegate Resigns

Dr. Morrison Does Not Approve Of Russian Policy

Paris, June 19.—The American peace delegation has accepted the resignation of Dr. S. E. Morrison, as a member of the section of Russian experts, who represented the United States on the Baltic commission. Dr. Morrison resigned because he did not approve of the exchange of notes between the allies and Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk government, believing that Russia cannot be restored through allied cooperation with the Omsk government.

dan. of Gaffney who has begun work and has the grading well under way.

In connection of the State Highway Commission with project No. 9 did not cease with the awarding of the contract. The State Highway Commission employed a resident engineer who was put on the job as the commission's representative to see that the contractor lived up to the contract he had entered into to build project No. 9 according to the commission's plan as approved by the federal authorities.

What happened on Project No. 9 must happen on all projects for which federal aid is secured. All plans must be approved by three groups of engineers and although this seems a superabundance, it affords a series of splendid checks, which enable the counties in South Carolina to get the best for money they spend on highways in connection with the money provided by the federal government.