

THE GERMANS STILL FIGHTING
Germany Has Perfected Plans to Destroy the American Dye Industry

(By Dr. Charles H. Herty in The Manufacturers Record.)

(Dr. Herty has recently returned from Europe, where he went on a mission, approved by President Wilson, to ascertain what could be done to make enough vat dyes available to meet the needs of American consumers. He also acted as a technical adviser for Reparation Commission in Paris. Dr. Herty was in touch with the dye situation from various angles, and came into direct contact with the heads of several of the German color plants. He had the good fortune to get in touch also with Mr. Irving A. Keene, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Drugs, Chemicals and Dye-stuffs of the American Chamber of Commerce in London. Mr. Keene had given out a statement in which he declared that he had visited the German factories and had found that they were not manufacturing dyes in sufficient quantities to be a menace to the industry in the United States. Dr. Herty discovered that Mr. Keene was not familiar even with the names of important standard dyes; that he had no definite data; that he had never heard of the Badische plant; that he had not gone through any warehouses at all, and that it would have been of no benefit if he had, as he "would not have known a dye from a soap box." Yet the Keene statement was given wide publicity, as such reports usually are, and the correction is only now being made.)

On dye matters Dr. Herty speaks with authority, and there is no American better acquainted than he is with the German plans for destroying the American dye industry. The following article is part of an address recently delivered by Dr. Herty before the Washington section of the American Chemical Society.—Editor of the Manufacturers Record:

Germany stands ready to seize again the dye trade of the world and to stifle American competition unless adequate legislation is passed. The threat to the American dye interests, that is, to both the dye consumers and the dye producers, lies in the fact that until American manufacturers can take care of all the American needs, Germany can charge extortionate prices for those dyes which we do not manufacture. She is manufacturing dyes on a large scale, and because of the present low valuation of the mark she will be able to underbid the American dye producer in an open competitive market. The only solution of this problem is legislation by congress and the introduction of a license system until the American manufacturers are able to supply all our needs and to meet the competition of Germany. Congress before it adjourned adopted a resolution extending, so far as dyes are concerned, the license control of the War Trade Board until January 15. This act would lapse with the announcement of peace, and in the meantime, without passing the Longworth bill, the American dye industry would be at the mercy of the Germans.

When I visited the Badische plant recently smoke was issuing from 12 of the 14 chimneys of that gigantic chemical and dye manufactory, and the executives at the plant were in a very comfortable mood. In the first few minutes of my interview with those officials Director Krell volunteered the information that already the lines had broken at home and he had in hand orders from individual consumers with the authority from the United States government to ship supplies through their American agents to the consumer.

"Yes," said Director Krell, "we are going to get back our old business in America, and through the medium of our former agencies."

We sat listening to this statement in the offices of the chief plant of that great combination of manufacturers whose former control of our dyestuff supplies had led Von Bernstorff to suggest to the Kaiser that through shutting off these supplies he could throw 4,000,000 Americans out of employment; perhaps in the very room where millions had been voted to corrupt American industrial life; and near the spot where tons of material had been produced for poison gas by whose fatal action many a gallant doughboy had "gone West" and now sleeps beneath the soil of France. Everywhere there were signs of activity. The industrial war was on. The words of Director Krell left no doubt about that.

The same confidence characterized the industrial German as had been recorded by the military German in his first advance through Belgium, the same utter contempt shown of American capacity to do things as was revealed during 1917. But 1918 showed that the German had missed his guess, and I make the prediction that he has missed it again. Only one thing is needed to insure the correctness of that prediction, namely, that the mass of our people understand just what the situation is. Such an understanding will reflect itself in sympathetic protective legislation, and time will do the rest, for the American chemist needs only time to forge the missing links in the chain of a complete self-sustained American dye industry.

In the commercial struggle that is before us the way is not plain sailing for the German manufacturer. In addition to what we have already accomplished and are determined to complete, the German faces a winter in which coal supply is destined to prove a more serious obstacle to contend with than was the food problem resulting from the blockade. Transportation problems are also very acute, though the Rhine will furnish the natural transportation for dyes to Rotterdam. Finally, the German is badly worried over the situation created by the seizure of those patents by which he had throttled American industry for so many years. He signed the Treaty of Peace, agreeing that these seizures were valid, but al-

WAR ON H. C. I. ALIEN RADICALS MAY BE EXPELLED
War Loan Organization Will Co-operate in Movement

Vigorous assistance in the movement to reduce the high cost of living, through encouraging sane spending, will be given by the War Loan Organization of the Fifth Federal District next year, according to an announcement made today from Richmond, Va., by Albert S. Johnston, director for this district.

"With the foundation of the government's Saving Movement firmly laid and with a full knowledge of the tremendous benefits which inevitably follow when the principles of thrift are adopted, the United States Treasury Department will continue to push the movement in 1920," Director Johnston said.

"The War Loan Organization of this district has enjoyed the cooperation of many able citizens," the district director continued. "Numerous banks and mercantile and industrial establishments have rendered wholehearted assistance, while the newspapers of the district, by their patriotism and generosity, have accorded a service of inestimable value.

"It will be the policy of the War Loan Organization of the Fifth Federal Reserve District during 1920 to continue to emphasize the importance of spending wisely, of saving regularly and systematically, of investing in sound securities. It will endeavor to find or create new markets for government securities, and point out to investors the attractiveness of Liberty Bonds and Victory notes, particularly when bought at market prices. Also special emphasis will be given to the savings movement which is now popularly identified with War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps.

"A point to be mentioned, but which no longer needs to be emphasized, is that thrift does not mean miserliness. It means getting your money's worth; it means the elimination of waste; it means saving on what you do not need; it means the steadfast refusal to buy useless luxuries; it means the most efficient use of all natural and acquired resources; it means safeguarding against unforeseen emergencies and protection of the future.

"Through this thrift movement, begun in December 1917, the government has marketed to millions of purchasers savings securities to a total exceeding \$1,121,000,000. Despite the falling off in interest on the part of the public in these securities following the armistice, the sales began to increase last summer, showing that the efforts of the treasury to stem the tide of extravagance and develop habits of saving were beginning to bear fruit.

"The development of this savings movement during recent months has been very encouraging. Since the beginning of the present school year, more than 6,000 savings societies have been organized in the schools of the Fifth Federal Reserve District. In many school rooms and grades every child is a member of a savings society, having agreed to save systematically and invest his savings in thrift and war savings stamps. How much this movement means potentially is suggested by the fact that during the last two weeks in October children in the public schools in Baltimore alone saved \$23,600, investing the whole amount in these securities.

"Upwards of 1,000 women's organizations throughout the district have been actively enlisted in studying budget-making, promoting thrift among their members and associates, shopping more carefully, and in these ways fighting the high cost of living, and since August 1, we have carried on educational campaigns in behalf of systematic saving and wise investment in government securities in more than 600 concerns in this district employing more than 355,000 people."

Purebred Pay in Poultry.

That the value of purebred males counts as much in poultry raising as in stock raising is shown by the records of three flocks of Leghorns, the data for which have been supplied the United States Department of Agriculture by the North Carolina Experiment Station. Flock 1, the egg production of which is included in these records, consisted of common hens; flocks 2 was produced by breeding these hens to common males; flock 3 was produced by breeding flock 1 to a rooster from a high-producing hen. The following year the original flock laid 89 eggs a hen; flock 2 laid an average of 88 eggs a hen; and flock 3 laid an average of 136 eggs a hen. This increase of 54 per cent in one year tells very specifically the benefits of using a purebred male. But the percentages alone do not tell the whole story, for a big proportion of the increase came at a season—May and June—when the production of flocks 1 and 2 was relatively low and the prices were good.

ready he is beginning to whine and to try to carefully manufacture sentiment against the splendid work in behalf of American commercial freedom so courageously carried out, under the authority of congress, by the Alien Property Custodian.

In spite of these handicaps the German dye manufacturer is strong today. His plants are even greater than before the war. The personnel of these plants is practically intact, large stores of material are accumulated and he is determined to regain his markets.

It would be foolish to belittle his ability or his fighting strength, but in the light of the accomplishments of American chemists during the past four years, and indeed of the great achievements during the short time which I was abroad, my mind turns back with supreme confidence in the correctness of the prediction of the Swiss professor who 20 years ago said to me, "The natural home of the dyestuff industry is in your country, and some day it will flourish there!" Speed the day, oh ye chemists of America!

ALIEN RADICALS MAY BE EXPELLED
New Proposals Presented in House—Now Time For Action

Washington, Dec. 19.—Legislative proposals of the house immigration committee to aid in ridding the country of alien radicals, framed after prolonged hearings here and in New York, were presented to the house today by Chairman Johnson, Republican, Washington, who declared the bill was so drawn as to force the department of labor to act against alien agitators.

Secretary Wilson has held, Mr. Johnson said, that mere membership in the I. W. W. or kindred organizations was not sufficient under the law to warrant deportation. The committee's bill, he added, made the "letter and intent of the law plain and unmistakable" as under it affiliation or any financial connection with organizations teaching radical doctrines, without the commission of any overt act, meant deportation.

At the same time the house judiciary committee began work on the various proposals aimed at suppression of radical activities generally, to reach citizens as well as aliens. Representatives Blanton, Democrat, Texas, declared the department of labor was "honeycombed with the spirit of anarchism" from Secretary Wilson down; and Representative Davey, Democrat, Ohio, warned the committee that the public would take matters into its own hands and "string these wild eyed radicals to telephone poles throughout the country unless congress hastened to act."

Under a resolution introduced by Senator Kenyon, Republican, Iowa, the senate foreign relations committee would investigate the activities of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, who claims to be the "self-styled" Russian soviet ambassador with headquarters in New York. The resolution which was referred to the committee said Martens had been charged with directing propaganda against the American government and referred to his refusal to testify before the Lusk legislative committee in New York which is conducting an investigation of radicals.

MEXICO RE-LEASES HUGO

State Department Notified That He Had Returned Home

Washington, Dec. 19.—The State department was notified officially today that Frederick Hugo, the American seized by bandits in the recent raid on Muzquiz, Mexico, had been released and had returned to Muzquiz. Conditions upon which he was set free were not stated in the message, but the department's announcement said it was supposed no ransom had been paid.

The official report came from the American consul at Piedras Negras, Mexico, and added that it was possible that Phillips, an American also captured during the raid, and whose first name was not known here, had been released likewise.

The announcement followed earlier action by the department, the embassy at Mexico City and the consul at Piedras Negras having been instructed to make representations to the Mexican government officials with a view to securing the release of the two Americans.

Details of the abduction of the two Americans were lacking the department advises as made public saying merely that the town had been looted before the Villistas evacuated it. Pending more complete information as to the manner of their release of the captives no intimation was available at the State department of the extent to which this latest incident has affected the admittedly increasingly delicate relations between the United States and the Carranza government.

"The department of State was advised late today by the American consulate at Piedras Negras, Mexico, that according to a telegram received there from Muzquiz, Frederick Hugo, captured by Villistas, has been released and is now at Muzquiz. It is possible that Phillips, the other American taken by the Villistas, also has been released. The telegram from Muzquiz does not state the conditions upon which Hugo was released, but it was supposed at Piedras Negras that he was released without payment of ransom.

CLEMSON TRUSTEES MEET

Clemson College, Dec. 16.—The annual fall meeting of the board of trustees of Clemson college was held this week, and considerable routine work was accomplished, though there was little of public interest excepting the memorial exercises to Senator Tillman, and the creation of a new instructorship in the textile department, which was made necessary by the great increase in the number of students now taking textile work.

To this instructorship the board elected William Ferrier, a native of Scotland and a graduate of the Ludlow textile school in the class of 1911, and of the Fall River textile school in the class of 1918. Mr. Ferrier has been instructor in weaving at the Fall River Textile school since his graduation, and has had wide experience both of a practical and theoretical nature in the textile industry. During the war he was in the chemical research division.

After January 1, 1920, according to a resolution of the board at this meeting, the farm will be under the direction of the experiment station, and all of the farm operations will be in charge of a superintendent under the direction of the director of the experiment station.

Appropriations were made looking to the further development of pure bred swine, and also of the sheep and beef cattle industry.

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LEGION USING ITS INFLUENCE

Overseas Soldiers' Organization Making Its Power Felt In Congress

Washington, Dec. 19.—The American Legion, through Franklin D'Olier, its grand commander, tonight called on congress for immediate enactment of legislation giving former service men "the consideration they deserve at the hands of their government."

Mr. D'Olier in a formal statement warned that no policy of false economy should be pursued now with respect to the disabled soldiers if "serious difficulties" are to be avoided later by the government.

Principles upon which the present government insurance laws were founded were described by Mr. D'Olier as being "entirely sound," but the existing legislation "entirely inadequate." He added that as a result of informal conferences today between members of congress and delegates to the convention it was evident that "congress is not yet alive to the necessities of the situation."

Greetings were extended the delegates today by President Wilson in a letter to R. G. Chomley Jones, director of the bureau of war risk insurance at whose invitation the conference was called.

"May I ask," the president wrote, "that you be kind enough to convey my warm greetings to all the men, and to the widows and dependents of those who have given their lives for their country, and to express my regret that I must deny you the pleasure of receiving them in person?"

A message was received also from General Pershing who said he favored a liberal attitude toward disabled soldiers and that he felt sure congress would enact the legislation necessary to provide for them properly.

The legion sent a formal demand to Secretary Baker that Alan S. Broms, Mississippi congressman, be released from the Leavenworth disciplinary barracks and compelled to serve the remainder of a three year sentence. In a letter to Mr. Baker, Mr. D'Olier declared that since his release, Broms' utterances have "become notoriously seditious" and the legion felt immediate apprehension of the man was necessary. Mr. Baker was said to have made no definite promise that the legion's request would be carried out.

Senator Smoot's proposal to abolish the bureau and distribute its functions among several departments was opposed by half a dozen delegates.

Sixteen wounded men from Walter Reed hospital in Washington were called by the legion commander as "concrete evidence of the inadequacy of the war risk and vocational educational laws." They complained they had been unable "to get action" at the war risk bureau and declared their morale had been lowered because they had not received from the government the treatment they believed they should have had.

At a dinner given the legion representatives at the capitol tonight by members of congress assurance was given that they would carefully comply with the request of ex-service men regarding war risk insurance. Senator Smoot, chairman of the senate finance committee, in charge of affairs, pledged his support to the Sweet bill.

GOODS TO BE RELEASED

England Now Ready to Restore American Property

Washington, Dec. 17.—Great Britain is prepared now to release American owned goods seized during the war upon the establishment of their American ownership at the time the goods were shipped, the State department was advised today by the British foreign office.

London, Dec. 17.—Capture of Kiev and the occupation of Kupiansk, southeast of Karhkov is claimed in a Bolshevik wireless from Moscow today.

COTTON CROP OVER-ESTIMATED

Cotton Association President Criticises Last Government Report

Columbia, Dec. 16.—The government estimate of the 1919 cotton crop is sharply criticized by R. M. Mixson, president of the South Carolina Cotton Association. In a statement issued here tonight, the production is estimated by Col. Mixson at 9,342,373 bales. He says that he does not believe that there will be 8,000,000 bales of spinnable cotton marketed out of the crop.

"I spent August, September, October and November in the West in the interest of the American Cotton Association," said Col. Mixson in his statement. "I traveled all over Texas, Louisiana, a large part of Alabama and the cotton section of Florida. I also went into Tennessee and Arkansas. I studied the cotton crop very closely. Everywhere I went the crop was poor. I found the largest abandoned acreage ever known in the history of cotton planting. Stock was burned into hundreds of thousands of acres to graze."

"After a thorough canvass and careful study of crop conditions I made an estimate of the probable crop of 9,489,350 bales. You can imagine my surprise when the government on December 11 published an estimate of 11,030,000 bales for the crop of 1919, based on ginning figures of 8,833,712 bales to December 1.

"I am so well satisfied that the government is in error in placing the probable crop at 11,030,000 bales that I am going to challenge these figures and let the thinking people draw their own deductions."

"For the last three years the ginnings to December 1 and the final yields were as follows: In 1918 ginnings to December 1 were 9,577,414 bales and the total crop was 11,906,480 bales, showing that nearly 20 per cent was ginned after December 1; in 1917 ginnings to December 1 were 9,713,250 and the total crop was 11,248,242 bales, showing that nearly 14 per cent was ginned after December 1; in 1916 ginnings to December 1 were 10,352,031 bales and the total crop 11,363,916, showing that about 9 per cent was ginned after December 1. Never in the history of cotton planting has there been such a large percentage of the crop ginned up to December 1 as has been this year.

"The States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama have practically finished gathering their crops by that time. The States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma were nearer through picking than they had ever been before. Missouri, Virginia, California and Arizona produce but little and they had gathered the larger part of their crop on December 1. The South had less cotton to gather and gin than ever in the history of the business.

"I do not believe, taking the entire cotton producing section into account, that there was over 5 per cent left to gin after December 1. Now let's take the crop of 1919. On December 1 the government report showed 8,833,712 bales ginned. Add 10 per cent to these figures for cotton remaining to be ginned after December 1, and you would have a crop of 9,717,083 bales; add 7 1-2 per cent for crop to be ginned after December 1 and you have a crop of 9,569,703 bales, but add 5 per cent to December 1 ginning figures, which, in my opinion, is nearer correct, and you have a crop of 9,324,373 bales for 1919.

"There is another thing which I would like to call your attention to; this fall hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton sprouted on the stalk; therefore, you would find the largest percentage of dog-tail unspinnable cotton in the crop than has ever been gathered before."

"I do not believe there will be 8,000,000 bales of spinnable cotton marketed of this crop. Take this with the large demand of spinnable cotton and where will the price of cotton go to?"

RHODE ISLAND FOR LIQUOR

Asks Permission to Test Prohibition Amendment

Washington, Dec. 17.—Rhode Island, through its attorney general, asked the Supreme Court today for permission to institute original proceedings to test the validity of the national prohibition amendment.

BOY MURDERED IN LEXINGTON

Twelve Year Old Lad is Shot to Death

Peak, Dec. 16.—On Friday, December 12, this community was shocked by a terrible tragedy when the young 12 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Suber of Peak was found dead in the woods with a shot gun wound in the head. Exactly how the young boy met his death is not known. He left home in the afternoon on horse back with his father's shotgun to go hunting. Not very long after he left, the horse he was riding came home. Nothing at first was thought of this as it was expected that the boy would return in a short while. Near night the family becoming alarmed over his absence, searching parties were formed and near 3 p. m. his body was found in a patch of woods.

At the inquest which was held Monday it developed that his body was in a patch of woods about 200 yards from the main road, stretched out on his back with head up the hill. The wound was done with a shotgun, entering back of the head behind the right ear perforating the skull, ranging downward and to the left making its entrance through left lower jaw. No marks of violence was found on body. The cap which he wore at the time was still on his head, showed no powder burns. An empty gun shell was found near the body also gun wad. His horse had been hitched about 40 steps from where he was and nearer the road. The chain which the horse was hitched with was not found. No trace of the gun with which he left home has been found although repeatedly search has been made. The jury did not return a verdict, the case being continued for further investigation, although a young negro boy was placed in jail on the evidence of his 12 year old brother who testified that his brother told him that he had killed Harold Suber and hid the gun. The boy arrested denies any knowledge of the affair.

Sheriff Miller is still at work on the case and it is hoped the mystery surrounding the young boy's death will soon be cleared up.

HEALTH WORK

Eight Counties to Have Units in 1920—Riser Gets Letters

Columbia, Dec. 17.—County health work will be carried on in eight counties during the year 1920, according to Dr. L. A. Riser, director of county health work for the State board of health. Last year, the work was carried on in six counties.

At the present time, Dr. Riser, is sending out letters to the various county delegations asking them whether or not they intend making provision for health work this year, and already a number of replies have been received. "We shall be able to carry on the health work in only eight counties this year," Dr. Riser said yesterday, "and the first eight that send in pledges to the effect that they are going to make appropriations for this work will secure the units."

Some of the six counties that have had health units during the past year or more may be omitted this year unless they make known their intentions in the near future. Dr. Riser said. In 1919, the counties of Lexington, Calhoun, Orangeburg, Lee, Sumter and Darlington had health units.

CLYDE HOEY WINS FOR CONGRESS

Democrat Wins Congressional Race in North Carolina

Charlotte, Dec. 17.—Additional and almost complete returns early today from yesterday's special election in the Ninth North Carolina District did not materially change the result, which showed that Clyde Hoey, Democrat, was the winner over John M. Morehead, Republican, for the seat in congress vacated by E. Yates Webb, who was recently appointed federal judge.

Paris, Dec. 17.—The head of the French military mission in Berlin has called upon the French war prisoners remaining voluntarily in Germany to return to France, according to advices from the German capital.