

# 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

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## WHEN ROOSEVELT MADE THREATS

### Revelation of His Drastic Plan to Settle the Coal Strike

### WOULD HAVE BROUGHT THE ARMY INTO USE

### He Would Have Seized Mines and Operated Them Under Military Control

New York, Jan. 5.—Hitherto unpublished details of the "drastic" plan President Roosevelt had decided to adopt to settle the anthracite strike of 1902, said to have been known only to two members of his cabinet and a few persons who were to take part in its execution appear in the fifth installment of the colonel's own letters edited by Joseph Bucklin Bishop in the January issue of Scribner's Magazine. The article also gives some intimate sidelights on Roosevelt's attitude toward union labor.

After 20 persons had been killed and about 40 injured during the rioting in the coal fields and the approach of winter brought with it the prospect of a nation-wide fuel famine, the mayors of large cities and governors of several States appealed to the president, Mr. Bishop says, to interfere in the interest of the public welfare and safety. According to his biographer, Mr. Roosevelt had decided, in case the operators persisted in their refusal to accept a commission, "to assume powers which the constitution did not specifically give him" and to use the United States army to suppress all violence and disorder.

Writing to Robert Bacon on October 5, 1902, shortly after a conference in Washington of the mine operators and the strike leader, the late John Mitchell, in a futile effort to settle the trouble by the appointment of a commission of investigation or arbitration, he said:

"The situation is bad, especially because it is possible it may grow infinitely worse. If when the severe weather comes on there is a coal famine, I dread to think of the suffering in parts of our great cities especially, and I fear there will be fuel riots of as bad a type as any bread riots we have ever seen. Of course once the rioting has begun, once there is a resort to mob violence, the only thing to do is to maintain order. It is a dreadful thing to be brought face to face with a necessity of taking measures, however unavoidable, which will mean the death of men who have been maddened by want or suffering."

In a letter to Senator Lodge he wrote that he was "feeling" his way to solve the difficulty and was determined not to be drawn into any "violent step which would bring reaction and disaster afterward." At another time, he said: "Most emphatically I shall not compromise with lawlessness. I have been told on excellent authority, that the disorder has been very great and of an evil kind. On equally good authority, I am told the exact contrary. I shall speedily find out for myself. I stand against socialism; against anarchic disorder."

Colonel Roosevelt's "drastic" plan of action which Mr. Bishop says he makes public with the late president's permission and authority, included his appointment of an investigating or arbitrary commission without regard to whether or not the operators asked for it or agreed to abide by its decisions. He asked ex-President Cleveland in case he were to appoint such a commission, if he would accept a place on it, and, according to Mr. Bishop, Mr. Cleveland replied favorably.

"This commission was only part of the president's plan," says Mr. Bishop. "The investigation which it was to conduct would take time. In order that mining operations might be resumed as speedily as possible, the president consulted with Senator Quay, who was all-powerful in Pennsylvania politics, and was assured by him that whenever the president desired him to do so he would have the governor of the State notify the president that he could not keep order in the coal region and needed federal interference."

The president then informed Major General John M. Schofield that in case of federal interference he wished to send him to the coal regions with the regular army troops with instructions to act as receiver of the mines, take full charge, put down all violence, and disregard any orders from the operators. He asked the general, if in case the operators went to court and had a writ served on him, would he do as was done under Lincoln, simply send the writ on to the president? After a little thought the general replied that he would. Roosevelt said: "All right, I will send you."

President Roosevelt, it was said, had all preparations made for starting the troops within half an hour after the request for federal aid was received. The plan was not executed, Mr. Bishop says, "because at the last moment the operators changed front and consented to the appointment of a commission. Whether or not they got wind of the president's purpose has never been revealed, but some powerful influence was responsible for their sudden reversal."

## SOVIET LEADER TO BE DEPORTED

### Warrant For Arrest of Martens Issued in New York

### SELF-STYLED AMBASSADOR OF SOVIETS

### Secret Service Agents Regard Martens as Head of the Red Agitators

Washington, Jan. 7.—A warrant for the arrest and deportation of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, self styled ambassador of Russian Soviet government has been ordered executed by department of justice officials. Martens is regarded by the officials as the real leader of the communist party in the United States, said to be in Washington. The arrest is expected soon.

## METHODIST LEADERS MEET

### Over Four Million Dollars For Home Missions

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 6.—A comprehensive world-wide plan of evangelism was discussed at a meeting of 100 leaders from all parts of the United States here today. The church, through its home mission board, has apportioned between four and five million dollars in its 1920 program in this country for war construction, expansion and new churches. Another \$8,000,000 will be spent in foreign fields. The total of \$12,000,000 to be used this year is already in hand.

The evangelistic committee of 100 started a drive January 1 for 1,000,000 new communicants by June 1. Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, of Boston, is presiding, and ten other bishops are taking part in the deliberations. "Nearly 60 per cent of the population of the United States is unchurched," Bishop Hughes declared in opening the conference.

"The Methodist Church lost upwards of 70,000 members last year. This serious decrease must be checked and rapid strides made the other way."

## RUSSIAN REDS NEAR HOME

### Soviet Ark Buford is Passing Through Kiel Canal

Washington, Jan. 8.—The soviet ark Buford with its cargo of radicals is about to enter the Kiel Canal, according to official despatches received here today. While still refusing to disclose the destination of the ship, officials said a very good guess might be ventured, since the passage through the canal had become known. It is believed the Buford will go to Riga to discharge the radicals for transportation across Livonia to Soviet Russia.

## DEPORT GERMANS CAUGHT IN RAID

### The Mongolia Sails For Hamburg With Aliens Aboard

New York, Jan. 7.—Two Germans arrested in recent raids on New York Reds were deported from Ellis Island on the American steamship Mongolia, which sailed today for Hamburg. They were George Schwarzwalder and Ernest Emil Albert Heitmuller. They were taken from the island under guard and their transportation was paid by federal agents.

Isaac Shorr, attorney for many aliens taken in recent raids, claimed tonight to have information that another deportation "Ark" will sail within a few days. His information, he says, indicates that communists taken in the raids of the past week will not be included in the next shipment because of the large number of aliens who were left in detention at Ellis Island, Hartford, Conn., and other stations when accommodations on the transport Buford were insufficient.

The attorney claims to have ascertained that a bunch of "Reds" from Detroit, Port Huron and Albion, Mich., will be brought to Ellis Island this week to be held for deportation, probably on the next ship.

## ENDORSES TREATY

### Democrats Score Arrogant Republicans

Washington, Jan. 8.—Resolutions endorsing the Versailles treaty and denouncing as unpatriotic the attitude of senators who would defeat it directly or by nullifying reservations, were unanimously adopted today by the Democratic national committee in session here. "Arrogant" Republican leadership of the senate was denounced as having earned the contempt of the world "by throttling the treaty for seven months and the senate was called upon to 'quit playing politics' with the question of ratification. The convention city and date will be made later in the day.

## PICKING CONVENTION CITY

### Democratic National Committee Will Decide Between Chicago, Kansas City and San Francisco

Washington, Jan. 8.—When and where the Democratic national convention will be held next summer is to be decided here today by the Democratic committee, which is in session. This meeting is expected to lay the basis for the campaign issues by a resolution endorsing President Wilson and his stand on the peace treaty. San Francisco and Kansas City are leading for the choice as the convention city before the meeting begins but the delegation from Chicago had revived its campaign. The committee meeting which is expected to last most of the day will be followed tonight by a banquet, declared by party leaders to be the greatest of the kind in the party's history.

## NEW RADICAL PLAN PROPOSED

### Communists Have Proposal to "Plumb Plan" All Branches of Industry

Washington, Jan. 7 (By the Associated Press).—A Plumb plan for all American industry modeled after the plan of the same name for the railroads, has been prepared and is expected to be publicly announced soon. Copies of the plan, captioned "An Industrial Program by Glenn E. Plumb" are being circulated in Washington and some of them have come into the hands of government officials.

Briefly the plan proposes for all American industry the system of tripartite railroad control advanced some time ago with the backing of the great brotherhoods, and which it has been announced would be made an issue at the elections. It proposes practically the same division of representation for capital, labor and the public.

Industry is classed into four divisions in this way:

1. Those individualistic and ownership and operation including the farmer and small artisan, contractor and manufacturer who is both capitalist, laborer and consumer.
2. All industries "formerly individualistic but which through organization have so developed that ownership is separated from labor and concerns itself only in direction and supervision of production, in which it engages the efforts of others who have no share in ownership."
3. Industries "based upon a grant from society in the shape of a franchise, grant or privilege or monopoly." In this division are included all public service corporations except those engaged in interstate commerce "and all industries engaged in exploiting natural resources." These latter are described as including mines, gas and water power.
4. Railroads and commercial transportation facilities. The plan explains that these are considered separately from the public service facilities embraced in the third division because the former are "under local control, created by local authorities and subject to local regulation."

The "fundamental interest" in these industries the Plumb plan declares "is the need of society for the products of that industry or the service which it renders, that calls the industry into being. In the first two classes where society has made no grant the free working of the law of supply and demand protects the public interest."

"Public interest" is defined in the plan as follows: "It is the right of the public to obtain better, cheaper or more products or service as the progress of the arts permits the making of more or better goods or service at a lower cost of production. The constitution denies the power of the public so to exercise its power or regulation as to deprive the owner of the property of his investment, actually, honestly and prudently made, or of a fair return on such investment. If society pays more than this amount which the owner retains as a profit society pays more than it lawfully is required to pay and the owner receives more than he is lawfully entitled to receive."

"This," says the Plumb plan, "introduced perpetual conflict between society in the exercise of this public regulation and the agent it has created for its service," and results in "supplying luxuries and procuring greater revenues for those who benefit in these exactions."

Under the heading "Rights of Labor" the plan declares that the measure of what a workman shall receive "depends entirely upon the amount in value of service which he renders. He is entitled to receive an equivalent amount in value of the services of others. The waste system disregards this human right."

In its conclusion the resume declares "the existing industrial system is crashing around our ears," that wages bear no relation to the value of services rendered and that "profits are wrongfully exacted."

## FLOODS IN ITALY

### Arno Valley is Submerged and Many Deaths in Pisa

Rome, Jan. 8.—The Arno valley is flooded and many towns are isolated. The lower part of the city of Pisa is inundated and it is feared that lives were lost at Catales.

## START FIGHT ON PROFITEERS

### Railway Brotherhoods Plan System of Cooperative Buying to Reduce High Cost of Living

Washington, Jan. 7. (By the Associated Press).—Failing to obtain satisfactory relief from the high cost of living either through further wage advances by the railroad administration or from the anti-profiteering campaign of the department of justice officials of the four big railway brotherhoods and the railroad shop crafts affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have decided to seek a solution for themselves through cooperative buying, production and distribution. The step was construed in some quarters as indicating that demands for further wage increases would not be pressed pending outcome of the experiment.

The formation of the all-American Farmer-Labor cooperative commission and growth of the conference was announced today at its offices here. Another conference will be held in Chicago February 12-15.

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and one of the organizers of the Chicago meeting, is general treasurer of the cooperative commission, and other officials of the railway employees organizations are officers of the commission. B. M. Jewell, acting president of the Railway Shopmen, saw no hope for relief in prosecution of profiteers and declared the only way to deal with an economic situation is with economic factors.

An alliance of the farmers, the organized producers, on the one hand, with the laborers, or organized consumers on the other, is the purpose of the cooperative commission said Jewell, who is a member of the commission. It aims to "conduct a vigorous campaign for direct dealing between farm producers and city consumers and, as soon as feasible, between city producers and farm consumers."

"Inauguration of extensive cooperative schemes among the railroad brotherhoods' membership immediately after the Chicago conference in February was predicted by E. W. Willis, legislative representative of the locomotive engineers. Plans for the organization of a corporation bank, authorized by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers before the war, may soon be pushed to completion, Mr. Willis said and steps taken to establish cooperative stores and distribution facilities to supply members of the brotherhood with necessities of life at a reasonable price.

Mr. Willis expressed the belief that other organizations would follow the example of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and railway shop laborers, who he said, recently purchased knitting and underwear plants, a glove factory and a tubing concern and entered into contracts with overall makers and manufacturers of other necessities.

## CHILD DIES FROM BURNS

### Gown of Little Juanita Bennett Catches on Fire

Cheraw, Jan. 7.—Sunday morning as little Juanita Bennett, age thirteen, was standing by the fire, her night gown caught and burned her badly from the knees up. She lingered until afternoon, part of the time conscious and suffering great pain, when she died. Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bennett, had their hands burned in trying to put the fire out. Mrs. Bennett has been an invalid for years, and Juanita had entire charge of her and the baby. She was a beautiful child and had an unusual character. She was devoted to going to school, but when her mother needed her she gave up without complaining and took care of the home. She was buried this afternoon in the family burying ground in Marlboro.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE ADOPTED IN KY.

### Both Houses Kentucky Legislature Pass Measure

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 6.—Ratification of the federal woman suffrage amendment was completed by the Kentucky Legislature late this afternoon. The House of Representatives voted 72 to 25 and the Senate 30 to 8 to ratify the amendment. There was little debate in the lower house, but action in the Senate was not taken until an amendment which would have submitted the question to ratification to a State-wide referendum was rejected by a vote of 23 to 15.

## SAN FRANCISCO IN LEAD

### Indications Are That Convention Will Meet in California

Washington, Jan. 8.—The delegation working for San Francisco for the Democratic national convention went into today's meeting of the national committee declaring they were assured they would win. The Kansas City supporters are not so optimistic, but said they still had a chance.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8.—The national committee in charge of the steel strike met here today and went into session behind closed doors.

## HIGHEST COURT DECLARES LAW

### Decision on Prohibition Settles Law as to Power of Congress

### MAY DEFINE WHAT IS INTOXICATING LIQUOR

### Liquor Men Have Little Ground Left for Continuation of Fight Against Law

Washington, Jan. 5.—By a margin of one vote the supreme court today upheld the right of congress to define intoxicating liquors, in so far as applied to wartime prohibition.

In a five to four opinion rendered by Associate Justice Brandeis the court sustained the constitutionality of provisions in the Volstead prohibition enforcement act prohibiting the manufacture and sale of beverages containing one-half of 1 per cent. or more of alcohol. Associate Justices Day, Van Devanter, McReynolds and Clarke dissented.

Validity of the federal prohibition constitutional amendment and of portions of the Volstead act affecting its enforcement was not involved in the proceedings, but the opinion was regarded as so sweeping as to leave little hope among "wet" adherents. In rendering the opinion, the court sustained federal court decrees dismissing injunction proceedings to enjoin federal authorities from preventing Jacob Ruppert, a New York brewer, from manufacturing beer containing in excess of one-half of 1 per cent., but which he alleged was non-intoxicating.

The "wets," however, received a brief ray of hope when shortly afterwards Associate Justice Day in an unanimous opinion sustained the dismissal of indictments brought under the war time prohibition act against the Standard Brewery of Baltimore and the American Brewing company of New Orleans for manufacturing 2.75 beer before the Volstead act was passed.

Following the rendering of today's opinion, Assistant Attorney General Peterson, who has been in charge of the prohibition cases in the supreme court, announced that the department of justice was ready to begin prosecution of all persons who have sold beer since the passage last October 28 of the Volstead act. The names of persons violating the act have been obtained by the department and card indexed and prosecutions, he said, would begin at once.

Characterizing the action of the supreme court as a "sweeping victory," Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon league of America, declared in a statement tonight that the only question left open on which the liquor interests could make a fight was whether the 18th amendment to the constitution was legally adopted. Anti-saloon forces, he said, had no fear of a successful attack in that direction.

The decision sustained, Mr. Wheeler said, the constitutionality of provisions defining "intoxicating" liquors to mean any beverage which contains one-half of 1 per cent. or more alcohol. It also sustained, he added, the power of congress to prohibit such liquor and have the law take effect at once without violating the constitution.

"The decision in the Ruppert case," he said, "is based on the contention which we urged before congress, that if the congress had power to enact a law, it carried with it the power to enact a law having a reasonable relation to it, to make the original act effective and enforceable. This principle applies to the permanent prohibition enforcement code, and it settles its validity."

"This being true, all of the legislation in the States purporting to license wine and beer of a stronger alcoholic content will be void."

"The second point in the Ruppert case, relating to compensation, will have some bearing upon the claim that liquor dealers are entitled to compensation under the permanent code. In the Ruppert case, the court held that the Volstead act to enforce war prohibition could become operative at once.

"Under the 18th amendment, one year's notice was given to the liquor dealers when permanent prohibition would go into effect. It is clear, however, that the permanent code will be sustained on the reasoning set forth in the original case sustaining war prohibition. It held that seven months was a reasonable notice, and it is valid also on the reasoning of Justice Brandeis in the Ruppert case."

"The question of compensation and the power to define intoxicating liquor is a closed question in the light of these decisions. The decision holding that the original war prohibition act only applied to intoxicating liquors is of no practical value to the brewers because since October 28 it has been unlawful to sell even one-half of 1 per cent. beer."

"About the only question left open for the liquor interests now is whether the 18th amendment is of such a nature that it could be considered an amendment to the constitution and whether it was properly adopted. The first proposition is not a justifiable question. We have no fear about the

## LENINE MAKES NEW PEACE OFFER

### British Officer Carrying Proposal of Bolsheviki to London

### SAID THAT TERRORISM WILL BE SUPPRESSED

### The Report of Lenine's Offer is printed in Estonian Newspapers

Stockholm, Jan. 7.—Lenine, the Russian bolshevik premier, has made a new peace offer to the allies, which is being carried to London by Colonel Tallents, the British representative in the Baltic States. Among other conditions included in the offer is a promise to abolish terrorism and the activity of revolutionary tribunals according to Estonian newspapers.

## SHOULD BE ARRESTED ALSO

### Idle Rich Who Encourage Anarchists Ought to Be Behind the Bars

New York, Jan. 8.—The parlor bolshevik who are raising funds to assist their comrades held on deportation proceedings must invest in Liberty Bonds to get their friends out on bail, Ellis Island authorities announced today. The offers of cash bail have been refused, since the island has no facilities for handling large sums. They will accept Liberty bonds, however, and release reds on bail as soon as the preliminary hearings have been completed.

## DEATH LIST GROWS

### Latest Reports From Mexico Place the Casualties at Two Thousand

Mexico City, Wednesday, Jan. 7.—The estimated number of casualties caused by the earthquake Saturday in the western part of Vera Cruz State still stands at two thousand or more. Dispatches from the stricken area do not even estimate the damage done, nor give an accurate list of the dead. Fragmentary advices received here indicate, however, that the toll would mount above the first estimate.

## FRENCH BOAT GOES DOWN

### Twenty Persons are Drowned Near Marseilles

Marseilles, Jan. 8.—Twenty persons were drowned when the ocean-going tug Leprieux sank with all on board, between Toulon and Marseilles, it was learned here today.

## RATIFICATIONS ON SATURDAY

### Germany Will Conclude Peace With France and England in Paris

Paris, Jan. 8.—The exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty with Germany will occur Saturday, it now seems certain. The supreme council today fixed this date for the ceremony and decided it should be held in the French foreign office.

second contention, because the 18th amendment was adopted in a regular and orderly manner."

New York, Jan. 5.—Another fight for 2.75 per cent. beer will be made before the United States supreme court, according to Emory R. Buckner, who was associated with Ethel Root as counsel for Jacob Ruppert, against whom the United States supreme court decided today.

Mr. Root's firm is counsel for Christian Feltenspan, a New Jersey brewing corporation, which is seeking to restrain enforcement of the 18th amendment in New Jersey. The bill of complaint in the case says that "such fact has been definitely determined and demonstrated by experience."

"The question whether 2.75 beer can be sold after the 18th amendment is effective, must be decided in the future," said Mr. Buckner. "Today's decision effects its status only under war time prohibition. Today's decision relates only to the war powers of congress. When the amendment is effective questions will be raised not only as to the validity of its passage, but also whether or not nonintoxicating beer can be sold under it."

Mr. Buckner saw a ray of hope in the fact that the court was divided on today's decision, but was not encouraged by that portion of the majority decision saying that congress had power to fix a standard of alcoholic content for the purposes of effective enforcement. He did not care to predict whether this would be a controlling precedent when the court came to pass on the validity of 2.75 beer under constitutional prohibition.