

# The Watchman and Southerner.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be just and fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims' at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Thyself's."

THE TRUE SOUTHERNER, Established June, 1862.

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## COMPANY WANTS COTTON CONTROL

Mill Men Forming Mammoth Corporation to Buy Southern Warehouses

## COMPETITION WITH COTTON ASSOCIATION

Control of Warehouses and Compresses Sought By the Syndicate

Washington, Jan. 1.—Arrangements are practically complete for the formation of a gigantic corporation to combine and standardize a large portion of the cotton compressing and warehousing facilities of the South and establish new ones on an unlimited scale throughout the cotton belt, effecting Charleston, Columbia and Greenville. Announcement of the undertaking was made today by Rufus R. Wilson, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Mr. Wilson is also president of the World Cotton conference which at its recent meeting in New Orleans, declared adequate warehousing to be a "paramount necessity" in handling and distributing the American cotton crop. Identified with the undertaking are many prominent Southern and eastern cotton spinners, producers, brokers and bankers. Arrangement already has been made, declares Mr. Wilson, for acquiring established properties worth millions, including no fewer than 65 compress plants.

The corporation in process of formation will be known as the Union Warehouse Compress. The organization is being perfected by the Union Cotton Warehouse corporation which has had experts survey the whole field of warehousing and compressing of cotton and work out plans of development that have been approved by the backers of the enterprise. Options have been taken on scores of compresses and warehouses as well as sites for new ones in various localities of the South where additional facilities are needed.

"It has long been well known in the cotton industry," says Mr. Wilson, "that sufficient facilities already exist to house most of the cotton offered for storage. However, the allocation of the warehouses is such that they do not adequately serve the storage needs of the producer, merchant and spinner. They are not located with respect to distribution so as to best serve the needs of the trade. For this reason much cotton that ought to be stored is now kept in open lots, streets and on plantations with the result that each year's crop suffers from 'country damage,' many of the existing warehouses are so poorly constructed and carelessly operated that insurance rates for cotton stored in them are abnormally high and receipts for stored stocks are in many cases unsatisfactory collateral for bank loans.

"Many Southern bankers declare they would rather loan money on cotton than on real estate but the trouble has been and still is with the character of the warehouse receipts as evidence of the cotton's safety, ownership, weight and delivery ability. Fully conversant with these conditions and the need for improving them both in the interest of the grower and spinner, a group of men concerned from various angles with the cotton industry are organizing a corporation for the purpose of standardizing warehouses in both the South and the North."

In as much as cotton warehousing and compressing are allied operations the Union Warehouse and Compress companies will enter extensively into the compression of cotton with the view of compressing as many bales as possible to an even density. High density presses will be installed in those plants where such presses are not used.

And the most of the warehousing facilities will be increased. The compress plants to be taken over by the new organization Mr. Wilson announced are those of the Atlantic Compress company with 12 plants in Florida, Georgia and Alabama, those of the Newburger Cotton company with 26 plants in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana and those of St. Louis Compress company controlled by the Lesser Goldman interests chiefly in Arkansas will be taken over. Special attention will be paid by the company to the compresses and storage facilities at big concentration points like Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, Mobile, Houston, St. Louis, and Memphis and to supplying them with increased and standardized service.

It is also planned to organize a subsidiary corporation whose business will be to buy and sell cotton receipts and acceptance thus facilitating the financing of cotton in storage. The movement is in line with recommendation made by representatives of all cotton interests at the world conference held in New Orleans. They pledged their support to undertakings looking to the development of a better warehousing system for cotton. An efficient and adequate system of warehousing will be of great advantage to both producers and consumers and Wilson declares it will prevent the losses now occurring because of the hasty way each big cotton crop is marketed, will tend

## FIVE THOUSAND REDS ARRESTED

Foreign Anarchists Planned a General Uprising of Aliens in America

## COUNTED ON COAL AND STEEL STRIKES

Menacing Revolutionary Plot Nipped in the Bud By Decided Government Action

Washington, Jan. 3.—Radical leaders planned to develop the recent steel and coal strikes into a general strike and ultimately into a revolution to overthrow the government, according to information gathered by federal agents in Friday night's wholesale round-up of members of the communists and communist labor parties. A definite program to expand the two labor disturbances for the purpose of blotting out every semblance of organized government was disclosed in evidence gathered in half a score of cities. This data, officials said, tended to prove that the nation-wide raids had nipped in the bud the most menacing revolutionary plot yet unearthed.

Officials indicated that both groups of radicals were only awaiting an opportune moment to carry on among other classes of workers the same sort of agitation employed among the steel workers and coal miners. Among the foreign element of the communist and communist labor parties information described as conclusive revealed that the pay rolls had been loaded with agitators to be sent suddenly to every fertile field in support of a general strike campaign.

During the last two weeks of the coal strike, communist agitators were discovered to have penetrated practically every mining-center east of the Mississippi river. Evidence showed that in several instances, where miners had voted to return to work, the communists had spread their propaganda of destruction of the government to such an extent, it was said, that few, if any, miners actually got back to their jobs.

Attempts to incite the mine workers to violence were the most bold in West Virginia, officials said, serious trouble being narrowly averted there. But all soft coal regions were infested and much of the data leading up to Friday's nation wide raids were gathered by secret agents circulating among the mine workers and coming in contact with the agitators themselves, it was disclosed.

The raids also disclosed that a "slush fund" had been created by the two parties, against whom the government moves were directed. Much of this money, said to run into several millions, had been set aside for use in bribing out adherents of the doctrine in case of arrest for sedition and teaching of violence.

Proof was said to have been obtained that in the case agitators who went among the steel and mine strikers funds for bail were made available in every section frequented by "Red" agitators. Their plans for organization of the workers in support of the communist cause were pictured as more complete than even a political campaign. It was evident, officials declared, that the movement was "ripe" and that settlement of the coal strike had been a keen disappointment to the radical leaders.

Assistant Attorney General Garvan made public tonight the department's memorandum submitted to the Bureau of Immigration, upon which was based the government classification of the communist and communist labor parties as coming under the Espionage Act. This disclosed that both groups were pledged to fight any suggestion of military action by America against the Soviet Russians. Membership applications revealed that both groups were indirectly under the control of the Russian communist council.

Significant among other features of the communist labor party's doctrine was the enunciation of the following principles:

"We maintain that the class struggle is essentially a political struggle, to conquer the capitalistic State, whether its form be monarchical or democratic or republican, and to replace it by the government structure adequately adapted to the communist transformation.

"The most important means of capturing the State power for the workers is the action of the masses, proceeding from the places where the workers are gathered together—in the shops and factories. The use of the political machinery of the capitalist State is only secondary. The working class must organize and train itself for the capture of State power."

Federal officials deplored weaknesses in the present laws governing the procedure preliminary to deportation. It was pointed out that, in most cases, persons arrested as have been the radicals taken in these raids can obtain temporary freedom on bail of \$1,000. There was an apparent feeling that if bail were granted some of the most dangerous of the "Reds" would gladly forfeit that amount to avoid deportation. The department plans, however, to keep all under surveillance and rearrest any who attempt to lose themselves in the masses of foreign born in America. Late figures received by Mr. Garvan showed that a total of 2,635 aliens were being held, with evidence which federal agents believed was sufficient to warrant deportation. The total number of arrests was estimated at close to 4,500 although this estimate was changing almost hourly. As more cities reported it was evident that the number of American citizens caught in the raids would exceed expectation. Among these were many "parlor Bolsheviks," who, it was admitted, would have to be turned

## HALL FACES THIRD TRIAL

Virginia Jury Could Not Agree On a Verdict As to Hall

## NINE JURORS WERE FOR CONVICTION

Hall Secured His Release on \$2,500 Bail For Trial Next April

Manassas, Jan. 2.—Unable to reach a verdict the jury in the case of Prohibition Inspector Hall charged with the murder of Hudson, was dismissed today on the motion of prosecuting Attorney Lyon. The third trial of Hall was set for April 5th and Hall was released on a \$2,500 bail. The cases against Deputy Inspectors W. G. Dunleavy, Harry F. Sweet and J. H. Sullivan, who were jointly indicted with Hall, were not proffered. The jury was out eighteen hours. It is understood that nine were for conviction and three for acquittal.

## WILL NOT BUY CUBAN SUGAR

Apparently There is a Sufficient Supply in This Country For American Needs

## SAYS PRESIDENT WILSON IN DISCUSSING SUBJECT

Power of Price Control to Be Invoked if Necessary in Public's Interest

Washington, Jan. 3.—President Wilson has decided not to exercise powers conferred in the McNary sugar control bill authorizing purchase and distribution of the Cuban sugar crop, according to a statement issued tonight at the White House.

The statement said the president had decided on the basis of facts presented for his consideration and the recommendation of the sugar equalization board that this power should not be exercised.

In a long statement announcing the president's decision, the declaration is made that apparently the available sugar supply is sufficient for American needs "even on the present, unnecessarily large basis of consumption" and notice is given that the power of price control through the licensing system, authorized by the bill will be invoked if necessary in cooperation with the Department of Justice.

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## CONGRESS MEETS IN LONG SESSION

No Prospect of Adjournment Before Late in the Fall

## RECESS FOR THE PARTY CONVENTIONS

Members Face a Staggering Array of Great Problems Domestic and Foreign

Washington, Jan. 5.—Returning to work today after a two weeks' holiday congress faced one of the busiest sessions in its history and a staggering array of problems awaiting solution. Adjournment is not expected before fall and the only break in the long session members can look forward to is a brief recess to be taken coincident with the holding of the national party conventions during the summer. Political speeches in record-breaking numbers are looked for.

## SENATORS HOLD PEACE PARLEY

Conference Held to Reach An Agreement on Ratification of Treaty

## HOPED THAT DEAD-LOCK MAY BE BROKEN

Senators Lodge and Hitchcock Leaders of Two Factions, Take Part

Washington, Jan. 2.—Efforts to break the peace treaty deadlock in the senate were renewed today as senators of both parties began returning from their holiday trips preparatory to the reconvening Monday of congress.

The only surface developments to indicate the trend of the negotiations were a number of conferences in which both Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican leader, and Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, acting leader of the Democrats, were prominent figures although they did not see one another. All of the conferees declined to go into details, but they gave an impression of hopefulness that the days work had advanced the situation toward an agreement.

Who should make the first open movement for a compromise, however, continued to be a warmly debated question, each side apparently maneuvering while the negotiations went on under the surface, to force the other side to be the first to break from its former position. Senator Lodge still maintained that any compromise move should come from the Democrats and Senator Hitchcock insisted that the initiative should be taken by the Republicans.

In declaring formal compromise offers must come from the Democrats, the Republican leader reiterated that enough senators to defeat ratification were pledged to accept no compromise that would impair materially the majority reservation program of last session. To this Senator Hitchcock replied that there were enough on his side of the chamber to defeat ratification who were pledged against any compromise that did not impair materially the majority program.

Yet both sides betrayed confidence that in the end enough senators to ratify would be able to agree in their definitions of the word "materially" as applied to modification of the reservations.

## BRITISH SHIP IS ON FIRE

Former German Liner Damaged One Hundred Thousand Dollars

New York, Jan. 5.—A fire of undetermined origin caused one hundred thousand dollars damage to the steamship Pretoria at the pier this morning. The vessel was a former German liner recently delivered to Great Britain by the United States. This was the third ship reported on fire from an undetermined origin along the Staten Island shore within the last few days.

ed over to State authorities. Only about ten States have laws adequate to handle this class of disturbers. Mr. Garvan said.

Deportation hearings in the cases of the radicals in last night's raids will begin as soon as possible, Arthur Caminetti, commissioner general of Immigration, stated tonight.

## QUICK ACTION AGAINST REDS

Attorney General Palmer Urges Congress to Enact Sedition Law

## NO REASON FOR ANY FURTHER DELAY

Under Existing Law It Is Impossible to Prosecute and Punish American Born "Reds"

Washington, Jan. 4.—Unable to prosecute the so-called parlor Bolsheviks, long haired men and short haired women, who encourage agitators and promote sedition as a pastime—Attorney General Palmer today issued an appeal to congress for prompt action on the bill submitted by him several months ago which would strengthen the hands of the department of justice, in dealing with American citizens considered dangerous to the nation.

Coming on the heels of the most successful nationwide raid ever made in this country on centers of radical propaganda, Mr. Palmer's statement was regarded with unusual interest by representatives and senators here for the reconvening of congress tomorrow.

At least one of the men taken in the raids is a city official and numerous others are natives of this country or have taken out citizenship papers after long residence. It is these that Mr. Palmer desires to handle through the federal courts rather than to leave their punishment to State tribunals, and in the absence of a federal law he is unable to do so.

"In order that the department of justice," Mr. Palmer's statement said, "may deal forcibly, effectively and quickly with seditionists who are American citizens but who are seeking to injure or destroy the government. I hope very earnestly that congress immediately upon the reconvening on January 5, will enact into law a measure adequate to meet the grave situation now confronting us. There exists no reason for further delay in the enactment of such a law, and I confidently expect that there will be none. That seditionists should be punished is denied by no loyal citizen and that our present laws are inadequate is questioned by none familiar with the facts.

"Several months ago, in appearing before a senate committee I made clear the fact that the department of justice was unable to proceed properly against seditionists because of a lack of statutory definition of the crime, and I also suggested the kind of a law which I thought would meet the situation.

"Since that time, the bill I outlined has been introduced in the house by Representative Davey, Ohio, and is now in the hands of a subcommittee consisting of Representatives Huested, New York; Graham, Pennsylvania, and Gard of Ohio. Epitomized, the bill, after properly defining acts of sedition, would provide for a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment of 20 years or both, for any person guilty of sedition; a fine of not more than \$10,000, or imprisonment of not more than ten years, or both, for any person guilty of promoting sedition; for the deportation of any alien convicted of either of the foregoing crimes, and for the denaturalization and subsequent deportation of any naturalized citizen guilty of either or both of these crimes.

"The country's response to the introduction of this measure leaves no excuse for a single moment's unnecessary delay in the passage of it.

"The patriotic press of virtually every state without regard to politics, has endorsed the bill as the kind which must be enacted into law if the supremacy of our government is to be maintained. Organizations of many classes, including posts of the American Legion, have gone on record unqualifiedly in favor of the measure; individuals have written hundreds of letters indorsing the bill. In truth, it has been hailed generally by red blooded Americans as a measure 'with teeth in it' and that is the kind of a measure the department of justice must have if it is going to stamp out this grave menace of sedition."

## CLEMENCEAU TO CALL MEETING

League of Nations Council to Meet Soon

Paris, Jan. 3.—The informal call for the first meeting of the League of Nations Council will be issued by Premier Clemenceau, the Supreme Council today decided.

The call for the league of nations council meeting is regarded as simply a notification to enable delegates to reach Paris in time for the meeting, formal notice of which is still intended to have President Wilson issue according to the present program. Although issue of the formal notice devolves upon President Wilson under provisions of the treaty, it is held that in case his inability to act, any other representative of one of the five principal powers could issue notice.

## LOWDEN CALLED ON TO SPECIFY

Senator Borah Asks Presidential Candidate to State Views on Treaty

## THE FIGHT IS TAKEN INTO THE CAMPAIGN

Reported That All Candidates Will Have to Come Out in the Open

Washington, Jan. 1.—Intention of Republican senators opposed to the league of nations to request all Republican presidential candidates to place themselves on record as to the issues involved in the league was disclosed tonight by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, who made public a letter addressed to Governor Lowden of Illinois, an aspirant for the Republican nomination.

Governor Lowden was asked to say whether he favored any "policy alliance, league of partisanship . . . to abandon our traditional foreign policy and enter into understandings and combinations which would embroil us in all European conflicts and turmoils."

"Those for whom I speak," Senator Borah said, "have no intention of confining these and similar questions to yourself."

Senator Borah charged in his letter that powerful European and American interests were co-operating to draw the United States into European affairs, through the league of nations if possible and if not, "by secret and tacit agreements." Declaring that the questions and policies involved must come before the next administration regardless of America's entrance into the league the Idaho senator said the personal views of presidential candidates should be stated.

"For nearly 150 years," said the senator's letter, "we have in this country regardless of parties adhered to a distinct foreign policy—no entangling alliances or partnerships with foreign powers and no interference by foreign powers in American affairs.

If you should be nominated and elected president would you expect your influence and influence of your administration to maintain this foreign policy or would you consent in any to its abandonment or its substantial modification? Do you believe in other words, that time has come when we should abandon this policy of no entangling alliances, no partnerships with European powers, and enter into alliances of understandings with European powers?

"I ask these questions because regardless of what may or may not be in the platform the next administration will have to meet this issue in different ways. . . powerful forces in this country co-operating with equally powerful and persistent forces in Europe are determined to draw the United States into association and partnership with European powers, to embroil us in all European turmoil and conflicts, to utilize our young men in policing the territories and fighting the racial and dynastic battles of the old world and placing upon our tax payers the burden of financial economic life of both Europe and Asia and these forces will continue their effort to bring about these things after the election. If they can not do it in one way they will do it in another. If they can not succeed by open agreement they will endeavor to succeed by secret or tacit agreements. We, many of us, feel therefore, that we would like to know what your views are upon this problem and what it will be your purpose to do should you be honored by an election as president."

Senator Borah said American operations in Russia were in violation of the constitution and against the wishes of the American people but in furtherance of a secret agreement made in Versailles.

"This is but an intimation," said Mr. Borah "of what is to happen should we conclude to abandon our traditional foreign policy and enter into understanding and combinations which would embroil us in all European conflicts and turmoils. Our young men would be asked to sacrifice their lives in just such secret and unconscionable affairs as this in Russia. And Mr. Taft, as I understand from his public statement, is in favor of necessary of conscripting of our young men for that kind of service.

"Are you in favor of any such policy or of any alliance, league or partnership which may lead to such a program? What is to be your policy with regard to such affairs?"

## TERROR IN TURKEY

American Report of End of World Scared Them Stiff

Constantinople Jan. 2.—There was widespread terror throughout Turkey on December 17th on account of reports reaching this country from America that the end of the world was predicted on that date. Children were not sent to school and a large number of persons were afraid to leave their homes. Many Turkish and Armenian women became insane.