FRAMEUP CHARGE MADE BY COLVER

Chairman of Federal Trade Commission Alleges Conspiracy By Packers

SCHEME SUGGESTED TO DISCREDIT COMMISSIONER

Arrest of Employees of Commission as Radicals Part of the Plan

Washington, Jan. 9.—Charges that arrests of federal trade commission employees, made in the recent department of justice campaign against "reds," have been the result of "frameups" designed to build the theory that the commission is a "hotbed of Bolshevism" were made today by W. S. Colver of that body before the senate agriculture committee.

Colver left the intimation that the larger Chicago packing concerns had connived in some degree to attain that result and involved Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, self-styled ambassador of the Russian soviet republic to the United States, and S. Nuorteva, Martens' secretary, in his account of instances to prove the point. Given a whole day before the committee, which tonight announced its hearings ended, Colver likewise voiced a vigorous demand for legislation to regulate the industry, need of which was proved, he said, by the recent agreement between the packers and the department of justice in settlement of the anti-trust proceedings.

To this testimony the commissioner added a critical analysis of statements and motives of witnesses who have opposed packer regulation during the prolonged hearings of the agriculture committee on the Kenyon and Kendrick bills last year, concluding with the assertion that in the meat industry "competition is continuing to lessen and monoply to increase even though we exhaust the powers of present federal laws intended to restrain it."

The first instance, the commissioner said, of the "frame-up" had resulted in the arrest of Rafael Mallen, a former clerk of the trade commission, in raids directed last week at Chicago communist centers by the department of justice. H. J. C. Claybaugh, head of the secret service at Chicago, and his assistant, "a man named Barry," Colver said, both of whom have since resigned, were responsible, and Barry now was a "special agent" for Swift & Company. Mallen was later released.

John N. Ohsol, another employee of the commission, Colver said, was arrested in a Washington hotel during the present week while on a visit to S. Nuorteva, having been pointed out to police officers as Martens, who is being sought by the secret service. Reading an alleged claim of Nuorteva and Martens that purchase of large meat supplies from an unnamed Chicago packer had been arranged with the object of getting it into Russia through the allied blockade, Colver said he considered this connection between meat packers and the soviet representatives "significant" as it concerned Ohsol's arrest since the latter had been taken into custody when he came to see Nuorteva in answer to a specific telephone call.

Reverting to the agreement prepared by Attorney General Palmer in concluding the Sherman law prosecutions against the packers, Colver said that merely settled the "Sherman law phase of the matter."

"Separation of the packers from their grocery holdings, however, as in the case of the transfer by Wilson & Company of its grocery business to Austin Nichols & Company of New York, a wholesale grocery, he asserted, "merely means that the stockholders of Wilson & Company have added the Austin-Nicholls concern to their holdings.

Dealing with persons who have discussed regulative legislation before the committee since the Kenyon and Kendrick bills were advanced, Colver said that out of 181 heard, 144 had opposed any federal control of the industry, many, he said, because they had been influenced by propaganda from packers' institutions.

To show that the consumer was not getting any benefit from lower live stock prices, Colver presented a diagram showing that on August 1, when live hogs sold at 23 cents a pond, pork loins sold in Boston for 34 1-2 cents, while on October 23, when live hogs sold at 12 1-2 cents, loins sold at 37 1-2 cents in Boston.

A NEW BULLETIN ON PEANUTS

Clemson College, Jan. 8.—To meet the demand for a publication on the subject of peanuts as a cash crop to serve as one substitute for cotton in the boll weevil area of the State, the Extension Service has issued Extension Bulletin 45, "Peanuts" The bulletin is written by Prof. C. P. Blackwell, Agronomist, and takes the place of Extension Bulletin 21, which has been entirely exhausted.

The new publication discusses briefly and simply such topics as. What can be expected of the peanut in South Carolina, varieties, soils, inoculation of land, seed required per acre, planting, time of planting, cultivation, harvesting, stacking and curing, picking and threshing, care after threshing, peanut hay, rotations for peanuts, pasturing with hogs, peanut machinery, etc.

It is now ready for distribution and is free to citizens of the State. A card addressed to The Extension Service asking for Extension Bulletin 45, "Peanuts," will get prompt attention.

FAMINE CALL FROM AUSTRIA

Several Million People Said to Be Facing Starvation and Exposure

APPEAL FOR ASSITANCE IS MADE TO AMERICA

Unless Relief is Promptly Forthcoming Death and Anarchy Will Prevail

Washington, Jan. 9 (By the Associated Press).—An appeal to the American people to extend aid to 7,000,000 Austrians threatened by anarcry and death by starvation during the winter has been forwarded to Washington by Baron Eichoff who is head of the Austrian peace delegation.

"The representatives of the allied and associated powers in Paris are fully aware of the terrible distress by which Austria is actually afflicted," says Baron Eichoff's appeal. It resulted from the plain figures which have been laid before the reparations committee with ghastly evidence, that on the end of the present month the Austrian people literally will perish by cold and starvation. This is a fact which nobody calls into question.

"It has established by the deliberations of the reparations committee and of the supreme council that Austria can only be saved by granting her the necessary credits and solely the hope that the powers would do so holds up yet to a certain extent the morale of the suffering people. At the present moment this situation has come to a specially critical phase, the European powers having declared that they can not grant those credits and that American cooperation offers the only chance for saving Austria.

"It is, therefore, the sacred duty of every representative of the Austrian people and I might say of everybody knowing the utmost distress of this people, to address a most urgent appeal for help to the whole population of the United States of America. The perishing under the eyes of the whole world of seven millions of human beings who in the face of inevitable starvation would fight each other in utmost despair were a catastrophe unparalleled in history and everlasting stain on the civilization of the 20th century.

"Confidently the Austrian people appeal to the feelings of justice and humanity of the American people notwithstanding economic and political difficulties which might be opposed to the relief. The magnanimous American nation will not be deaf to the voice of commiseration.

"It is impossible that a people of seven millions must die when a compartively slight effort of the United States could save them."

CLOTHING STORE FOR ROCK HILL

Sumter Clothiers Will Be Connected With New Mercantile Enterprise

(Rock Hill Herald.)

Rock Hill is to have a clothing and gents' fu nishing store in the near future.

Announcement was made yesterday afternoon that the deal had finally been closed, whereby T. H. Parker, of Sumter, and associates become the owners of that portion of the John T Roddey building occupied by the R P. Boyd Drug company on the first floor and the tailoring establishment of B. Kesterman on the second floor It was announced in the Evening Herald some weeks ago that Mr. Roddey had sold this portion of his building, but he was not at that time at liberty to give the names of the purchasers. Yesterday Mr. Parker who is a brother of J. E. Parker, and Mr. Smoak were here to formally close the deal. While here they discussed with an architect the matter of changing the front and making other improvements on the building

It was announced that the floor of the building would be lowered to a level with the sidewalks, a plate glass front, with double show windows, installed and other minor changes made. This work of improvement will begin as soon as the present occupants can secure a new location, and the intention is to have the improvements completed within a few months.

A corporation composed of Mr. Parker, S. R. Smoak and W. A. Bryan, of Sumter, and others, will then be organized and this corporation will lease the storeroom and will conduct a clothing and gents' furnishings business. Mr. Smoak, who will be the manager of the concern, has been in the clothing business for the past 12 years, being connected with the D. J. Chandler Clothing company, of Sumter. Just as soon as he can secure a residence, Mr. Smoak will remove his family to Rock Hill. Within a few days he will go north to buy his spring and summer stock.

Selma, Ala., Jan. 12.—The famous Confederate arsenal here which in late years has been used as a cotton warehouse was destroyed by fire last night. During the war it was one of the most important sources of ordnance strength of the Confederacy.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Soft coal miners will accept unreservedly any decision made by the president's coal commission in settlement of the coal strike, Acting President Lewis of the United Mine Workers declared today at the opening of the first public hearings of the commission.

THE DOLLAR MEN DID GOOD WORK

Leaders of Great Industries Served Government Loyally Without Profit

WASHBURN TELLS OF NITRATE PLANTS

Government Spent Millions on Great Plants That Are Now Lying Idle

New York, Jan. 5.—A story of how many capitalists spent vast sums without expectation of return or profit to aid the government in its efforts to supply explosives for the war was told here today to members of the house committee on expenditures in the war department. Incidentally it developed that the same men had put at the service of their country valuable secrets learned from the Germans for the extraction of nitrogen from the air. The committee met to open an investigation into the expenditures of $84,000,000 for two nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals, Ala.

Frank S. Washburn, president of the American Cyanamid company which built one of the plants at Muscle Shoals, informed the committee that the company had made no profit on over $89,000,000 worth of war work it had done for the government. The plant cost the government $62,000,000, had produced 1,500 tons of ammonium nitrate when the armistice was signed, and then ceased operating.

Mr. Washburn said that his company had acquired the American rights to the cyanamid process of getting nitrogen from the air from the German inventors in 1907 with the intention of using it in connection with extensive hydro electric developments he had promoted in Alabama. When the United States was about to enter the war, he said, he offered the services of the company to the government but they were not accepted until after the government had started work on another air nitrate plant at Sheffield, Ala., to use another process. This plant, according to members of the committee, cost $22,000,000 and was abandoned after it had produced 50 tons of ammonium sulphate.

Mr. Washburn said the Muscle Shoals plant would have extraordinary economic usefulness for the country eventually.

LAW IS PASSED AGAINST ANARCHY

Senate Passes Anti-Sedition Bill to Suppress Socialists

Washington, Jan. 10.—An anti-sedition bill prescribing severe penalties for acts or propaganda advocating overthrow of the government by force or violence, was passed by the senate today without a record vote. The measure now goes to the house.

Maximum penalties fixed in the bill are a fine of $5,000 and five years' imprisonment, applying to all acts or circulation of literature in furtherance of forcible overthrow of the government. The bill also bars from the mails any matter advocating force or sabotage.

Principal attack on the bill was aimed at the mail exclusion section, which opponents declared would confer press censorship power on the postmaster general. Advocates of the measure, however, denied that the bill would limit constitutional rights of free speech or assemblage. Under an amendment by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, accepted by the senate, persons against whom this clause is invoked can appeal to federal courts.

The bill prohibits persons from advocating or advising by speech, writing or printing, the forcible overthrow of the United States or all government or by physical injury to person or property. It also would penalize attempts or acts hindering execution of laws, or federal agents in their duties.

Another section prohibits display of flags, banners or emblems intended to symbolize advocacy of force against the government.

Aliens violating the act would be subject to deportation and permanent exclusion after serving the imprisonment provided.

The bill, drawn by Senator Sterling, Republican, South Dakota, has been heralded as a measure against "reds" and their propaganda.

THREE PREMIERS TO MEET.

Paris, aJn. 8.—The British prime minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and the Italian premier, Signor Nitti, who will confer with Premier Clemenceau, reached Paris at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The yare accompanied by Earl Curzon, Andrew Bonar Law, the Italian foreign minister, Signor Scialioa, and others and were received by Premier Clemenceau, Minister of Marine Leygues and the Earl of Derby, the British ambassador. The three premiers conversed for a brief period in the reception hall of the station.

Paris, Jan. 8. (Havas).—The French, British and Italian premiers had a conference this evening. It is announced that diplomatic relations will be resumed with Germany on Sunday when the French charge de affaires will leave for Berlin. Baron von Lersner, the German representative will present his credentials to President Poincare.

Rub-My-Tism is a great pain killer. It relieves pain and soreness caused by Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, etc. —Advt.

LUMBER.

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Casing, Mouldings, Framing Lumber, Red Cedar Shingles, Pine and Cypress Shingles, Metal and Composition Shingles, Doors, Sash and Blinds, Porch Columns and Ballasters, Beaver Board, Valley Tin and Ridge Roll.

Lumber, Building Material

Brick, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Sewer Pipe, Stove Flue, Terra Cotta Thimbles, Mortar Colors and Stains, Water Proofing Mineral, Corrugated Metal Roofing, Asbetos and Composition Roofing.

Locks, Hinges, Nails, Grates, Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Door Hangers, Carpenter's Tools, Paint Brushes, Paints and Oils, Inside Decorations, Calsomines and Cold Water Paints,

Hardware, Paints, Oils

WIRE FENCING, IRON AND WOOD POSTS

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOUSE

Booth & McLeod, Inc.

SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA

M'ADOO ASSAILS RECORD OF G. O. P.

No Constructive, Humanitarian or Statesmanlike Act Revealed in Nine Months of Leadership

Washington, Jan. 8.—In a telegram from Wichita Falls, Texas, read tonight at the Jackson day banquet, William G. McAdoo assailed the work of the Republican congress as a "sorry record of dismal failure," and declared the success of Democracy in the presidential election was inevitable if leadership was wise, vision undistorted and sympathy with the masses preserved.

"Republican leadership has demonstrated startling incapacity to deal with the great problems confronting America and the world," Mr. McAdoo's message read. "Nine months of Republican leadership disclose no constructive, humanitarian or statesmanlike act.

"Peace defeated, war prolonged and hundreds of thousands of needless deaths inflicted upon helpless children, women and men in Europe—a ghastly toll to exact for patrisan political ends.

"The railroad problem bungled and no promise of a real or permanent solution through bills now in conference. The public interest is not protected, while increased rates, inefficient transportation and general disappointment will result.

"War taxes have not been reduced as they should have been if Republican leadership had proved equal to the task.

"The great problems of international finance have not been grasped. In consequence serious peril to our foreign trade and to our domestic prosperity is rapidly approaching.

"The important questions of social justice which cry aloud for attention find no spokesman or champion among the Republican leaders.

"We must keep up the fight for the prompt restoration of peace throughout the world. We must stand for the relief of human suffering everywhere, in the lands of our allies, as well as in the lands of our late enemies. Democratic leadership must seek to bring about reduction of war taxes, effective treatment of pressing international financial economic questions, sympathetic and vigorous consideration of the problems of social justice, constructive effort to improve relations between labor and capital.

"We must strive earnestly to promote the welfare of our soldiers and sailors, whose valor and patriotism saved the nation and we must not stop until equal civil and political righst are secured for American women in every State.

"Democracy must permit no infringement of the constitutional right of freedom of speech and freedom of the press in times of peace. Advocacy of doctrines or reforms through the bullet is not freedom of speech—it is crime. Such crime must be prosecuted remorselessly.

"Conscienceless profiteering must be resisted by every lawful means. We must adhere to the democratic principle of the largest measure of governmental non interference in the legitimate affairs of the people.

"We must stand for the vigorous protection of the just rights of American citizens in every foreign land."

HERBERT HOOVER BOOM STARTED

Portland, Orgeon, Jan. 9.—Democrats exhibited interest today in a telegram read last night at banquet here in which James W. Gerard declared that there are plenty of good men for the Democratic nomination for the presidency from which the party could make a choice, and added, "Herbert Hoover is one of them."

Red Cross Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Sumter chapter A. R. C. was held in the Girls' High School auditorium Thursday night, January 8th.

The following officers were reelected: Mr. L. D. Jennings, chairman; Mrs. A. C. Phelps, vice chairman; Mr. R. L. Edmunds, treasurer and Miss Annie Purdy, secretary.

The report of the Red Cross chapter for the past year was presented and ordered published.

Rub-My-Tism is a powerful antiseptic; it kills the poison caused from infected cuts, cures old sores, tetter, etc. —Advt.

Is Higher Education Worth While?

(South Carolina Educator.)

When I was a boy back in the 80's it was very common to hear that a certain man was "too highly educated to make a living." However, it was supposed that he had such intellectual enjoyments that his physical discomforts were largely offset, and the individual generally was respected, and contumely was heaped upon an ignorant and mercenary world which did not provide such folk with all the comforts and pleasures of life.

In these latter days I have heard the expression less frequently, and even when applied it has generally ben followed by the explanation that the individual was thoroughly "impractical," which was taken to mean that his ability to make a living was congenital, and the large education had not affected the matter.

But as I have passed along the way of life, the suspicion has grown with me that the general system of higher education does affect the matter, and that the productivity of the larger number infected by it is lessened rather than increased. Whether this lessens the enjoyment of life of these individuals is another matter. It is probable that they would not have their book learning less than it is. Even this is beside the mark.

The riddle which I am trying to solve is the relative value of higher education, and this communication is written in the hope that some one wil help to lead me out of the vale of uncertainty.

I have pretty well come to the conclusion that the world and the individuals themselves would be better off if three-fourths of the college graduates were put to work after their second year in college. The principal reasons for this is that, in my opinion, at least three-fourths of college graduates, in the last two or three years in college, form habits of indolence which are difficult to break, and these, together with an imagined superiority of equipment over the man who has not had the advantages (?) of a college education, greatly decreases the value of the large majority of college graduates to the world.

The reason why I say "put to work after the second year in college," is that I would give every man an opportunity to catch a vision of the accumulated wisdom of the ages, and of the unsolved problems of existence, but I would make him a worker, a worker after knowledge or a worker after "gear." It is work that makes the world better—mental work and physical work. And three-fourths of the men who come out of college cease to do real, intellectual work, and their imagined superiority makes it difficult for them to learn in the school of experience what the boys who have been at work in the world have already acquired.

This would be a sad world without preachers and college professors and other teachers to whom the world grudgingly doles meagre salaries. What I cannot satisfactorily determine is that, if mind is master over matter, why is it that these most highly educated minds canot so impress their importance that they can dictate their recompense? Go into any business concern and it will be found that those in the more responsible positions do this.

When I look about me and see such a large proportion of the men who make the world go round to have been graduates from the school of hard knocks only, while so many college graduates are playing on the side lines, I feel very much inclined to conclude that there is something radically wrong with the present and past systems of education.

Fitz Hugh McMaster.

Dec. 5, 1919.

Editorial Comment.

Mr. Fitz Hugh McMaster's article, printed in another column, raises a rather startling question. Is higher education worth while? Startling questions do us good sometimes: they may sting us (if our intellectual hide is penetrable) into deciding whether our assumptions are to be abandoned or mended or founded on something firmer than indolent acquiescence. Happy the business that is not too sacred to be criticized!

We agree with Mr. McMaster that the higher education of the present is far from being satisfactory if compared with what it should be and, we hope, soon will be. But, in spite of its defects, we do not agree in denying its tremendous value.

We shall not discuss the article fully, though we invite correspondents to do so; but we call attention to one point. Mr. McMaster's chief argument seems to be that college-bred men have not prospered. What are the facts? Let us quote, as a sample among many, an already oft-quoted statement:

An investigation of the educational advantages enjoyed by the eight thousand persons mentioned in "Who's Who in America," for the years 1899-1900 brought out the following facts:

Out of the nearly five mi n uneducated men and women in America, only thirty-one have been sufficiently successful in any kind of work to obtain a place among the 8,000 leaders catalogued in this work. Out of thirty-three million people with as much as a comon school education, 808 were able to win a place in the list; while out of only two million with high school training, 1,245 have manifested marked efficiency; and out of one million with college or university training 5,768 have merited this distinction. That is to say, only one child in one hundred and fifty thousand has been able in America, without education, to become a notable factor in the progress of his State, while the children with common school education have, in proportion to numbers, accomplished this four times as often, those with high school education 87 times as often, and those with college training 800 times as often.

(See "Does It Pay," by Reed Smith, or "The Money Value of an Education," U. S. Bureau of Education, 1917, No. 22.)

We are not disputing as to the interpretation of the facts: we disagree on the fact itself. If things do not seem so to Mr. McMaster, let him not forget proportions; let him ask himself why white sheep eat more than black sheep.

To those of us who know him, Mr. McMaster is the refutation of his argument. He could not be to us the same delightful Fitz, but for the very things that higher education has given him —those cultured tastes, that broadened mind, those enlarged sympathies —spiced by his cahrming fondness for paradox.

HUNS ASK FOR NEW CROSSES

Berlin, Dec. 9.—Many returned German prisoners are applying to the military department for new Iron Crosses, saying the originals were taken from them by the Entente. Not a single prisoner so far as is known has admitted that he often and gladly sold his Iron Cross to the American soldiers or took a bag of tobacco for it with enthusiasm.

The German government demands proof that the Crosses were actually taken.

666 quickly relieves Colds and LaGrippe, Constipation, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite and Headaches.—Advt.

New York, Jan. 12.—The last contingent of American troops quartered at the Brest military camp arrived today on the transport George Washington.

666 has proven it will cure Malaria, Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever Colds and LaGrippe.—Advt.

GO TO THE RESCUE.

Don't Wait 'till It's Too Late—Follow the Example of a Sumter Citizen.

Rescue the aching back.

If it keeps on aching, trouble may come.

Often it indicates kidney weakness.

If you neglect the kidney's warning,

Look out for urinary disorders.

This Sumter citizen will show you how to go to the rescue.

Mrs. L. L. Gage, 207 W. Oakland Avenue, says: "A short time ago I was troubled with pains in the small of my back. It felt as though someone were sticking pins and needles into me. Headaches and dizzy spells bothered me and specks seemed to float before me. My kidneys acted very irregularly and I was in bad shape. Doan's Kidney Pills had been used in our family for years, so I got some at DeLorme's Pharmacy. I certainly must say Doan's positively relieved me of kidney trouble."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Gage had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Advt.—77.