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LEAGUE OF NATIONS ONE OF ESSENTIALS

President Wilson's Closest Advisers Say He Has Not Changed Views.

INSEPARABLE FROM PEACE

It is Believed Exchange of Views Will Clear Away Any Partial Misunderstandings Among Nations.

Paris, Dec. 19.—After four days of gathering views of leaders in France, President Wilson's closest advisers say he has seen no reason to change his belief that the foundation of a league of nations is inseparable from the actual peace treaty itself.

These advisers say that the President in explaining his definition of "the freedom of the seas" will reassure Premier Lloyd George that he has no intention of demanding a reduction of the British navy to a point involving the unsafety of the empire, but will emphasize his feeling that the plan of a league will strengthen the empire.

King Emmanuel already has been fully advised of the President's plans through conferences with Count Di Celere, Italian ambassador to the United States, but the President will take the opportunity to make personal explanations to the king.

The hope is expressed by those surrounding the President that the exchange of views will clear away any partial misunderstandings which may exist in regard to Mr. Wilson's attitude and prepare the way for the assemblage of the conference with complexities removed so that it will be ready to deal with principles and any outstanding differences of opinion that remain.

In all his conferences the President has taken opportunity to express his views, it is said, by those who are authorized to speak for him that no one nation is entitled to assume the role of master, or dictate the manner or the conditions of the representations of others.

There is some indication that considerable headway is being made in this direction and that the members of the American mission are now seeing their way clearly. All express the conviction that delegates will enter the conference in a spirit of accommodation.

Some undercurrents are interpreted as showing indications of regret because the acceptance of President Wilson's points in a general way prevented some nations from achieving their own objectives which might have been gained if Germany's collapse had been made even more complete. In reply, it has been made plain to those with whom the President conferred that the United States government does not consider the war a victory of arms alone, and that victory would be incomplete without an organization of nations to guarantee world peace.

VISITS HEADQUARTERS OF AMERICAN PEACE MISSION

Paris, Dec. 19.—President Wilson called at the headquarters of the American peace mission in the hotel De Crillon for the purpose of meeting other members of the mission and inspecting the organization already created.

Up to this moment President Wilson has not expressed himself in favor of any of the various propositions that have been advanced as regards the creation of a league of nations, says a statement issued by the American peace commission.

MARSHAL FOCH CALLS ON PRESIDENT WILSON

Paris, Dec. 19.—All Paris is talking of the call paid President Wilson by Marshal Foch. The great strategist was expected to appear in full dress uniform and wearing his decorations. On the contrary, he appeared in a much-worn blue uniform, adorned by none of his decorations and wearing an old forage cap.

Marshal Foch told the President that his visit to France paid that country the greatest honor possible. The President replied that the visit of Marshal Foch to America would be a great honor.

During his talk with Marshal Foch, President Wilson indicated the ground he desired to cover in his trip to the front.

SOUNDS 'TAPS' FOR VOLUNTEER SYSTEM

General Crowder Advocates Permanency of Selective Service Plans.

LAUDS DRAFTED SOLDIERS

Would Be a Calamity, He Says, for United States to Revert to System Formerly in Vogue.

New York, Dec. 19.—"Taps" to the volunteer system of raising armies in war time by the United States was sounded by Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, provost marshal general, in an address to the retiring members of New York draft boards. He earnestly advocated that the selective service system should become the permanent method of raising American armies in the future.

General Crowder declared the selective service law had enabled the government in this war to register 23,740,000 Americans, put into the field nearly 3,000,000 fighters and to have in readiness to entrain on November 11, when the armistice was signed, 2,000,000 more soldiers, all within a period of 18 months. "I would be a 'calamity,' he said, for the United States to revert to the volunteer system in view of such a successful test of selective service, adding that the American conscripts had shown the valor, aggressiveness and initiative of the most seasoned troops.

"What of the army have you raised?" asked General Crowder, referring to the drafted men who had been sent overseas.

"These men you have sent to the colors have proved themselves the equals in aggressive fighting and soldierly bearing of the veterans of France and England."

General Crowder's speech was an exposition of the successful work of the selective service law, which he said had responded "smoothly and so well to our dual form of state government and national control that it would be calamitous if it should not become a recognized part of our national system for the raising of armies in time of war."

The provost marshal general contrasted the draft methods of the United States with those of England and showed how this country had profited by the mistakes made by the British, who after three years were obliged to adopt conscription.

Pointing out that when Germany hurled her challenge to the democracies of the earth it became necessary for those democracies, for self-preservation, to organize their resources as she had done and make "every man a soldier," active or reserve, General Crowder declared this test had been met. He referred to the efforts of Lord Kitchener to raise an army and of the first gallant 100,000. He touched briefly upon the great drain upon the flower of England's manhood and how the futility of trying to raise the required number of volunteers became apparent.

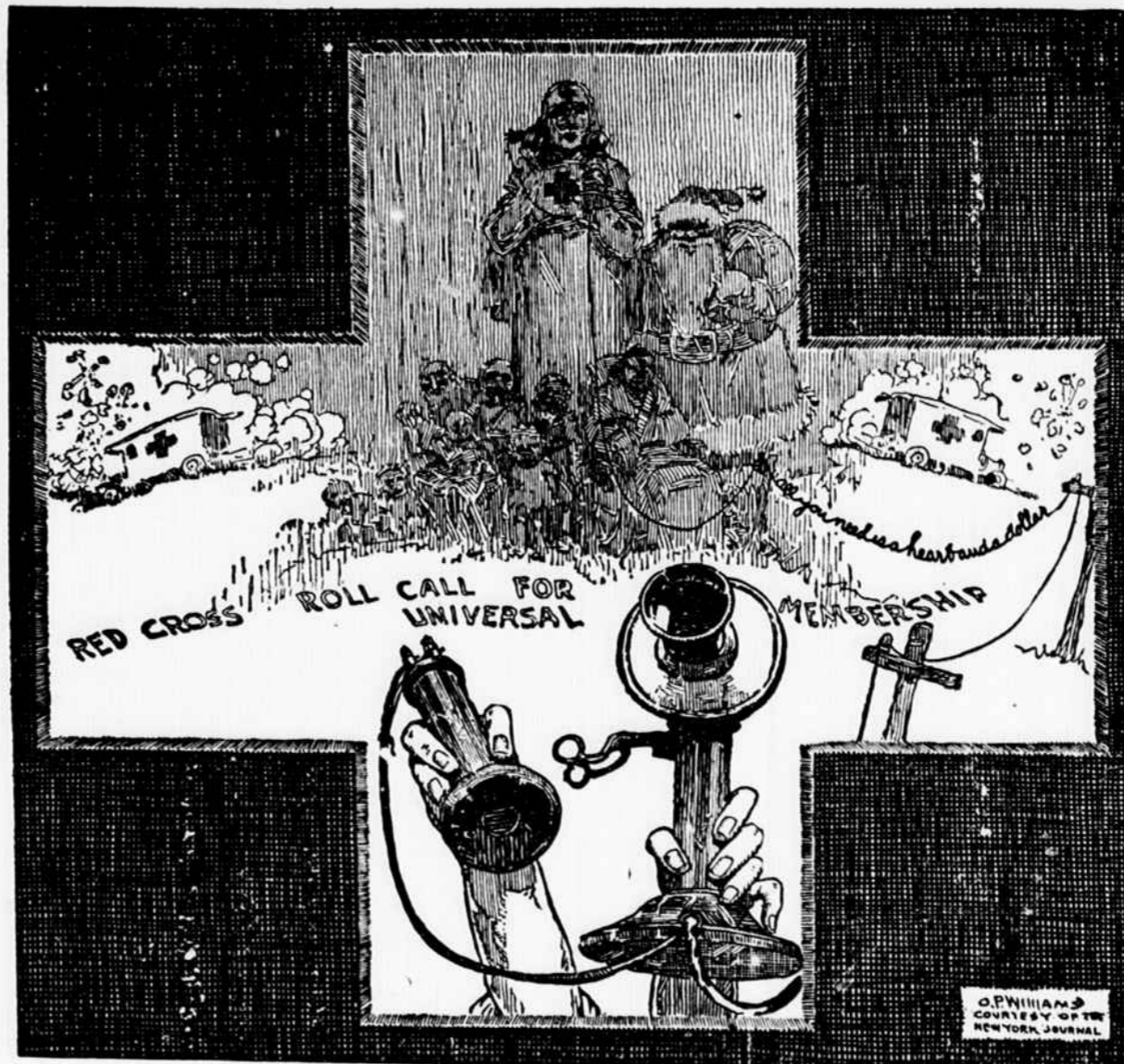
"After 17 months of war had witnessed the disastrous fighting at Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and the Balkans and the deadlock on the western front," he declared, "the new army of England was 1,700,000 men short of its then authorized strength." The volunteer system was now to be abandoned, he went on, after "it had throttled the industrial life of the nation and undetermined the whole economic structure."

SUCCESS DEPENDS ON EFFORT

J. H. Witherspoon, chairman for Lancaster county for the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call, has received the following telegram: "Success of Roll Call absolutely dependent upon your earnest effort all this week. Am deeply concerned over results in Southern Division. Please urge your workers to renewed efforts and wire me immediately your estimate of results. Will greatly appreciate your unceasing efforts right now."

E. R. Black, Manager, Southern Division.

Dear Reader, You're Wanted on the Phone



Letters to Santa Claus

Heath Springs, S. C.,
Route No. 3, 12-18-18.

Dear Old Santy:

I want you to be sure and visit me Xmas. I am a little girl, five years old, and try to be nice and help my mama.

I want you to please bring me a little doll trunk, doll and some fruits and candy. I have a little sister seventeen months old. Please bring her something nice.

Yours for a merry Xmas,
Reba Bailey

Heath Springs, S. C.,
Route No. 3, 12-18-18.

Dear Santa Claus:

I am looking for you to come to see us Xmas. If it didn't take all the powder and shot to kill the Germans, I wish you would please bring me some fireworks this year; also some fruits and candy. Please remember my little brothers, Harry and Wade.

Three cheers for Old Santy and Uncle Sam.

Yours truly,
George Baker.

Lancaster, S. C.,
Dec. 18, 1918.

Dear Santa Claus:

I am a little girl, 10 years old, and want you to please bring me some fruits, nuts, a coconut, peanut butter, firecrackers, a little comb and brush, so I will close hoping you will come Christmas.

As ever,
Margaret Neill.

Lancaster, S. C., Route 5.

Lancaster, S. C.,
Dec. 18, 1918.

Dear Santa Claus:

I am a little boy eight years old, and want you to bring me some firecrackers, fruits, nuts, coconut, cap pistol, so I will close hoping to see you Christmas.

With love to you, I remain as ever,
Vernon Neill.

Lancaster, S. C., Route 5.

Heath Springs, S. C.,
Dec. 11, 1918.

Dear Santa Claus:

I will write to you now and tell you what I want. A little rocking chair and a straight chair and some of all kinds of fruits and nuts, and my brother said he wanted a kitty car and some firecrackers and a little horn and fruit and nuts.

Your friend,
Nancy Stover Clark.

(Continued on Page 2.)

PREDICTS A NEW ERA IN AMERICAN FINANCE

Federal Reserve Board Thinks After-War Conditions Will Bring Changes.

Washington, Dec. 19.—A new era in American finance, "replete with new and momentous problems demanding no less consideration than those of war," is predicted in the December bulletin of the federal reserve board.

Rationing of the financial resources of the country during the transition period, not widely differing from that required when the nation was at war; aid to foreign governments through the medium of the banks, in addition to that which may be required from the American government; prevention of inflation; limitation of industry to "those lines which may properly be called essential," and methods for absorption of war loans, were some of the suggestions made for securing a broad economical basis for the future.

With the termination of the war the United States, in common with the rest of the world, is confronted with problems and needs growing out of reconstruction, but in the opinion of the board, definite limits must be set to the requirements of public financing.

"The liquid capital of the country," the bulletin continues, "may for a long time to come be inadequate to meet the demands of the world, and some process of husbanding or rationing it must therefore be applied during reconstruction, just as has been the case during the period of the war. The methods will not be the same but will be closely analogous to those pursued during the war."

Attention is called to the fact that the federal reserve system is now in an "exceptional position for influencing the distributing and use of banking credit upon an economic basis."

Necessity for the reduction of loans on war paper is dealt with at length, and direct absorption of the government bonds now carried by the banks through extensive popular saving is suggested as a means of creating new current wealth.

With the return of banks' obligations to normal liquidity, and as commercial paper takes the place of notes secured by bonds and certificates of indebtedness, now making up a large proportion of the federal reserve system assets, the bulletin says, prices will gradually work towards a normal and stable basis.

RED CROSS CHRISTMAS ROLL CALL

Following is the tabulated report by school districts in Lancaster county of members secured in the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call. This report will be carried again in Tuesday's paper showing figures up to close of the campaign Monday night, and headquarters urges all chairmen to make their reports promptly:

Women Men Total	
Lancaster	393 481 874
Lancaster Cotton Mills	...
Kershaw	...
Kershaw Cotton Mills	...
Heath Springs	...
Barlottesville	...
Pleasant Valley	...
Reliance	...
Osceola	...
Van Wyck	...
Ferguson	...
North Lancaster	...
Helm	...
Jacksonham	...
Zion	...
New Bethel	...
Tabernacle	...
Tradesville	...
Cane Creek	...
Camp Creek	...
Dixie	...
Bedford	...
Union	...
Oak Hill	...
Hell Town	...
Douglas	...
Elgin	...
Rich Hill	...
Fork Hill	...
White Bluff	...
Taxahaw	...
Riverside	...
Jones Cross Roads	...
Pleasant Hill	...
Oak Ridge	...
Caston	...
Peasant Plain	...
Tank	...
Dry Creek	...
Bruce	...
Oakhurst	...
Halle Gold Mine	...
Midway	...
Flat Creek	...
Crenshaw	...
Stoneboro	...
Bethel	...
Antioch	...
Unity	...

Birth.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Plyler, December 15, 1918, a son.

Lancaster, S. C., Dec. 20, 1918.

Dear Santa:

I want you to bring me some fireworks and fruit, nuts, candy and train on track.

Yours truly,
Charlie Porter.

WOULD SINK SHIPS TAKEN FROM ENEMY

American Delegates to Peace Congress Advocate Such Plan.

IS FAVORED BY OTHERS

England and France Agree With America Though Some Small Nations May Want Division.

Paris, Dec. 19.—The American delegates to the peace congress have resolved to advocate the sinking of the surrendered enemy warships and resist any proposition to distribute them on the basis of naval losses. This announcement is made by those in close touch with the American representatives, who, it is added, feel that such a position would result in avoiding dissension and materially support President Wilson's declaration that the war was not based on aggression or the acquisition of property.

England, through Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, had previously acquiesced in the American plan to destroy the captured or surrendered warships, and, it is declared, will continue to support the United States, although it is expected that some of the lesser naval powers will demand that the prizes be distributed.

American naval stations will be maintained for at least a year at Brest, Gibraltar and the Azores to render aid to American merchant ships. The consent of France, England and Portugal has already been secured. The aero and radio stations at these points will be in readiness to respond to calls for aid by American shipping in distress, and facilities will be afforded for needed repairs and supplies.

Although the plans have not been developed, it is believed in naval circles that the shipping board desires the continuance of the manning of its ships with naval officers and crews until private capital is organized to undertake the great task of operating thousands of merchant vessels.

The other naval establishments in Europe have been ordered abandoned as rapidly as possible, and progress in this direction has already been considered. The United States may have 27 aero stations along the European coast, the material of which, except at Brest, Gibraltar and the Azores, is being shipped home. Naval transports relieved of carrying munitions, will hereafter convey food supplies.

Demobilization of the naval personnel has been ordered to proceed rapidly on the basis of the transfer to the reserve lists of men and officers of good character and physique. The needs of the new merchant marine, it is calculated, will absorb as large a proportion of such reservists as is desired.

Schedule Changed.

The Lancaster and Chester Railway company announces change of schedule previously given out as effective December 22, new schedule to become effective January 1, as follows: Train will leave Lancaster at 7 a. m.; arrive Chester 9 a. m. Returning, leave Chester 11 a. m.; arrive Lancaster 1 p. m. This schedule will afford connection at Chester with Southern train for Columbia leaving at 9:08 a. m., and arriving Columbia 11:05 a. m., making it possible to go to Columbia from Lancaster, spend nearly three hours and return by Southern leaving at 1:45 p. m. and reaching Lancaster at 6:05 p. m. Connection will also be made at Chester with Seaboard train for Atlanta leaving at 10:20 a. m., and at Port Lawn with Seaboard train leaving at 9:25 a. m., for Great Falls.

Wounded, Not Dead.

The name of Daniel C. Hinson, of Lancaster, R. F. D. 8, was given in The News of Tuesday as "died of disease." Pt. Hinson's name should have appeared under the head "wounded severely." Letters have recently been received by relatives stating that he was wounded on October 12, but is fast recovering.