

# THE LANCASTER NEWS

68TH YEAR. NO. 74. SEMI-WEEKLY.

LANCASTER, S. C., FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1919.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 A YEAR

## PRESIDENT WILSON IS AT WHITE HOUSE

Long Absent Chief Executive Returned Tuesday Night to Washington.

### WAS AWAY FOUR MONTHS

Several Thousand Persons Greet Party at Station as Train from New York Arrives Bearing the President.

Washington, July 10.—President Wilson returned to Washington at midnight Tuesday after an absence of four months at Paris peace conference. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, and by Vice President Marshall and most of the members of his cabinet, who greeted him on his arrival at New York.

The presidential party was greeted at the station by a crowd of several thousands persons who had waited for several hours. After brief welcoming ceremonies, the president and Mrs. Wilson drove directly to the White House.

Welcoming the chief executive were representatives of the Non-Partisan League of Nations, the War Camp Community Service and the Central Labor Union and committee of Washington citizens headed by Commissioner Brownlow, who extended greetings on behalf of the city.

As the president and Mrs. Wilson left the train shed they walked beneath a bower of flowers and passed on to a waiting automobile between long lines of girls representing heralds while the marine band played. Plans to strew roses in front of the presidential party at the station were disapproved by the police.

At the city postoffice, adjoining the union station, a tableau of Columbia welcoming the president was illuminated by searchlights. A battalion of yeowomen in white uniforms also were present to greet their commander in chief.

Washington, July 10.—President Wilson returning to Washington after an absence of four months at the Paris peace conference, told a throng of many thousand Washington citizens who greeted him at the union station, that he came home "confident that the people of the United States were for the league of nations." The welcome he received here, he said, was particularly pleasing because it was "immediate assurance" of his feeling.

Despite the late hour of arrival due to delay in docking the presidential transport George Washington at New York, a crowd estimated by Mayor Pullman, chief of police and other officials at 100,000, was at the station. It included District of Columbia officials, members of congress and representatives of the army and navy. Immediately after the welcoming ceremonies, President and Mrs. Wilson went to the White House. As they passed down Pennsylvania Avenue they were welcomed by thousands and a large crowd greeted them in front of the White House.

Responding to an address of welcome from J. H. Ralston, head of the district citizens' committee, the president said:

"This very beautiful reception has taken me entirely by surprise. It is a very gratifying surprise and it makes me very grateful to you all. The very generous words in which you have greeted me are especially gratifying to me.

"I came home confident that the people of the United States were for the league of nations, but to receive this immediate assurance of it is particularly pleasing to me. It makes my home coming just that much the more delightful. I have never been quite so eager to get home as I was this time, and everything I have seen since I sighted land until now has made me gladder and gladder that I am home. No country can possibly look so good as this country had looked to me and I am sure that I am expressing the sentiments of Mrs. Wilson and of all who are with me in saying that your gracious reception has made our home-coming all the more pleasurable."

## NOT TREASURY'S DUTY TO HELP SPECULATORS

Nor Does Federal Reserve Board Feel Inclined to Furnish Them Cheap Money.

Washington, July 10.—Interstate rates charged on call money loaned to carry speculative stocks can have no permanent effect upon rates for governmental or commercial and industrial purposes, the federal reserve board declared in a statement issued tonight through Governor Harding. Referring to the movement of the call rates, which have been as high as 20 per cent, recently, the statement said they were "erratic," but that the arbitrary measures taken during the war to repress speculation could not be perpetuated in peace times.

The statement said that recent refusal of banks to take full advantage of treasury department offers to redeem certificates of indebtedness in advance showed that "banking institutions of the country preferred to keep their funds invested in treasury certificates bearing interest at 4 1-2 per cent, rather than take advantage of much higher rates on stock collateral."

"It is not the function of the treasury nor of the Federal reserve banks or the banking institutions of the country to provide cheap money for speculative purposes," the statement continued. "The board feels that the reflex action of the rates for call money on the government's financial program and the requirements of commerce and industry has greatly decreased, and will continue to decrease as it becomes better and better understood that the true functions of the banking institutions of the country and the federal reserve system, acting in their aid, is, subject to the temporary requirements of the government, to finance commerce and industry. To have definitely established the fact that there is no necessary connection between rates for speculative purposes and for commercial transactions is in itself an important development."

## DRIVE IN ALABAMA AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Resolutions Introduced in General Assembly Providing for Refusal to Ratify Amendment.

Montgomery, Ala., July 10.—On the convening of the Alabama legislature here a joint resolution was introduced in the house providing for refusal to ratify the woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. Opponents to suffrage by federal amendment asserted that sufficient votes were pledged in both houses to reject the amendment.

Efforts were made in the house to take immediate action on a resolution to endorse the peace treaty and the league of nations, but opposition developed to taking it up at once.

Governor Kilby addressed a joint session of the two houses, speaking more than an hour, during which he discussed conditions in the state and recommended legislation affecting education, public health, changes in the form of handling the state's convicts, taxation, finance and revenue. In the latter instance the governor suggested as a revenue producer a state income tax and a tonnage tax on coal and iron mined in the state.

## BIG AMOUNT OF WORK BEFORE THE PRESIDENT

Vast Accumulation of Important Matters is Awaiting His Consideration.

Washington, July 10.—When President Wilson returns to his desk he will face what probably will prove his busiest week in the White House. A vast accumulation of important matters awaits his consideration.

The president will deal with the subjects before him with as great speed as possible, in order that he may make an early start on his speech-making trip. It has been indicated that he would like to leave Washington about the middle of next week.

Among matters awaiting the president's immediate attention are bills passed recently by congress and which carry appropriations of more than \$2,000,000. Among the measures are the annual navy, army and agricultural bills and the deficiency and the sundry civil measures.

## TERMS OF TREATY ASSURES EQUALITY

Taussig Explains the Rights of America Under Provisions of the Treaty.

### BARUCH ISSUES SUMMARY

Financial-Expert Reviews Industrial Phases of the Document for Benefit of Citizens of the United States.

New York, July 10.—President Wilson on his return to the United States brought with him the American draft of the German peace treaty and several protocols which he will present to the senate today. The German treaty makes 450 printed pages with French and English texts, side by side. It differs in many respects from the original draft of the treaty which was published in the United States, but in essentials it follows the original draft.

The president also has with him the treaty by which the United States promises to assist France if she is attacked by Germany which he may present with the treaty and the message which he will read to congress. The message which the president wrote on the George Washington contains about 5,000 words and deals mainly with the broad general phase of the war and peace.

### Council Holds On.

The president, who left for Europe December 4, nearly seven months ago, was accompanied on the George Washington by a number of economic and financial specialists, including Bernard Baruch, Vance McCormick, Norman Davis, Thomas W. Lamont and Professor Taussig of Harvard. The supreme economic council at Paris has virtually ended its activities, although Herbert C. Hoover will remain there until a final decision is reached. The American members felt that the council should dissolve but the British and French members favored continuance of its work.

The returning economists and experts bring much material and information showing the economic phases of degenerated Europe growing out of the peace treaty. The effect of the German treaty on the United States memorandum by Professor Taussig says concerning customs duties and navigation:

"The United States gets no special advantage and incurs no disadvantages. We become assured in the next five years of most favored nation treatment as regards import duties.

"We become assured also of complete equal treatment, on the footing of German ships or any other, for our shipping in German ports.

"A treaty will have to be concluded for a permanent arrangement to take effect when the five year period is over."

One of the summaries made from Mr. Baruch's reviews show how German treaty affects citizens of the United States in their industrial property rights, such as patents and trade marks. Americans who were prevented during the war from patenting their inventions or registering trade marks in Germany or other signatory countries may do so now. The treaty provides that applications for patents in Germany may be made within six months after the treaty becomes effective. Patents may be renewed in Germany or any of the other signatory countries by fulfilling the requirements of the war period beginning August 1, 1914.

### Patent Rights for Americans.

Measures taken during the war by the United States to license or liquidate German patents are recognized as valid and remain effective. Germany waives liability of the United States for infringement of patents incident to the prosecution of the war, but the right of Americans to sue for infringement during the war by the German government or German individuals is not waived.

A memorandum by Mr. Baruch gives the effect of the German treaty on the treatment of citizens of the United States. These include the usual rights under commercial treaties for the citizens of each country to

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## LANCASTER HAS A NEW COUNTY AGENT

W. F. Howell Appointed and Has Already Entered Upon His Duties.

### SUCCEEDS MR. GRAEBER

He Comes With Much Valuable Information and Experience in Matters Pertaining to Agriculture.

W. F. Howell has been appointed county agricultural agent for Lancaster county to succeed R. W. Graeber, who resigned some time ago to accept a similar position in Lee county. Mr. Howell arrived yesterday and has already entered upon his new duties.

The News has received the following letter from R. W. Graeber relating to the work in this county:

"The director of agricultural extension service, Clemson college, has just announced the appointment of W. F. Howell, as county agricultural agent for Lancaster county, effective July 10. Mr. Howell reached Lancaster county yesterday and is busily engaged in getting acquainted with general conditions of the county.

"Mr. Howell is a South Carolina man, a graduate of Clemson college, and is well qualified for the duties which he is to assume. He has just returned from overseas service with the American army. After the signing of the armistice Mr. Howell was given a scholarship to the University of Bristol, England, and while there was afforded an opportunity to investigate agricultural conditions in that country. I am sure that part of the information which he secured can be made of value to the farmers of Lancaster county.

"I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the hearty cooperation which you gave me while serving Lancaster county as agricultural agent, and ask you to give Mr. Howell the same help and encouragement. Lancaster county has great possibilities and with the spirit of cooperation developing in the various communities of the county should make rapid strides in progressive agriculture and livestock growing within the next few years.

"I am spending two or three days with Mr. Howell in Lancaster county, putting him in touch with the work which we had under way. While in Lancaster I will be pleased to accompany Mr. Howell in calling upon a number of farmers and business people of the county."

## 19,650 PERSONS PAID TO SEE CHAMPIONSHIP BOUT

The Receipts Were Less Than Half Million Dollars—The Promoter's Profits Under \$100,000.

Toledo, July 10.—Exactly 19,650 persons paid their way into the Bayview park arena on July 4 to see the heavyweight championship bout between Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey.

Official figures as to attendance and receipts were announced by Frank B. Flournoy, Tex Rickard's associate in the venture.

The receipts after the government tax of \$41,789.94 had been deducted were \$410,732.16. The 7 per cent charity fund for the city of Toledo was slightly under \$30,000.

There were 292 policemen in the stadium, 72 firemen, 600 ushers, 90 ticket takers, 20 ticket sells and 454 press representatives.

The principal expenses of the promoters were as follows:

Willard, \$100,000; Dempsey, \$27,000; arena construction, 150,000; city of Toledo charity fund, \$30,000; total \$307,000.

Other charges probably will make the cost approximately \$325,000, leaving the promoter's profit somewhat below \$100,000, Mr. Flournoy said.

The arena was constructed to seat 97,000. Flournoy announced that it had been sold to the American House Wrecking company, of Chicago, for \$25,000.

## FRENCH BID FOR ARMY EQUIPMENT IS TOO LOW

American Army Material to Be Sold to Others if French Won't Pay Enough.

Washington, July 10.—The French government having offered only \$300,000,000 for American army equipment in France costing \$1,500,000,000, the war department has ordered a sales organization for disposal of the property to be formed in France. Director of Sales Hare told a special committee investigating war department expenditures abroad.

Mr. Hare, with a small party of industrial experts, will sail for Europe on Saturday to begin their work abroad. Sales offices and organizations will be organized and maintained at various places throughout Europe, the director said, and much of the material may be returned to the United States.

"If France will not pay a fair figure," the director added, "we will take the stuff out of the country and sell it elsewhere."

Sales of machinery and tools, worth \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 to Belgium, are planned, Mr. Hare said, while horses and mules may be sold to Rumania and Poland.

Members of the sub-committee in their discussion with Mr. Hare made it plain that they favored returning all possible supplies to this country "to break the high prices." In reply, Mr. Hare assured them that "if the better market is not there, not in price alone, the goods will be returned home as the patriotic thing."

Mr. Hare outlined his sales policy as not to preserve high prices for benefit of manufacturers, but to prevent unnecessary industrial disturbances and sacrifice in prices that would result from "dumping all surplus goods on the market." Referring to the meat packers and vegetable canners, he said:

"We have told them we don't intend to save them, but to play the game for the best of all."

Ships for return of goods from abroad are expected to be available about September 1, the director said.

American aircraft in Europe will not be subject to his disposal, the director said.

## REGULAR AIR TRAFFIC OVER SEAS PREDICTED

Secretary of Navy Foresees the Time of Freight and Passenger Service.

Washington, July 10.—Prediction that the present generation will see the inauguration of regular freight and passenger traffic by air across the seas is made in a letter from Secretary Daniels to First Lord of the British Admiralty Long, which was made public and which will be conveyed to Mr. Long by the British dirigible R-34. The secretary's letter is in reply to a message of greetings from admiralty chief brought by the dirigible.

"Our country was filled with pleasure at the successful arrival of the R-34 and the navy of America salutes the British admiralty," Mr. Daniels wrote. "It is our privilege to live in a day of the fulfillment of many visions and dreams.

"I thank you for your letter, the first that came across the sea in a ship that has conquered the air, the last element left to the conquest of man. We will live to see the day when we will fly across the seas as we have traveled on the trains. Who will prophesy these still greater wonders?"

"I congratulate your great empire and its spirit of daring and skill evident in this epoch-making flight. It was a delight to welcome your aviators and to find that your men are greater than their wonderful achievement."

Mr. Long's letter, also made public, said:

"I take advantage of the voyage of the airship R-34 across the Atlantic to send you a few lines of most friendly greetings. On both sides of the great ocean our hearts are full of thankfulness for the final act which marked the termination of the terrible war which lasted for more than four years, and we think with gratitude and reverence of the heroic sacrifices of those who gave their lives to save the freedom of the world. Together we have solved the great problem of the war, together let us approach the no less difficult problem of peace."

## WAR COST AMERICA OVER 30 BILLIONS

Secretary of Treasury Glass Submits Estimates to the Congress Committee.

### ABOUT 29 PER CENT PAID

That Much Raised By Taxes and Revenue Other Than Borrowed Money—Foreign Loans are Included.

Washington, July 10.—The war cost the United States \$30,177,000,000 up to June 30, 1919.

Secretary Glass made this estimate in submitting to the congressional appropriations committee the preliminary statements of the treasury on the condition of the nation's finances. He arrived at the estimate by subtracting the average peace-time expenses for the same length of time, at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 annually, from the total expenditures, \$32,427,000,000 during the war.

Taxes and other revenue that borrowed money took care of \$9,384,000,000 or about 29 per cent of the war cost. The remainder came from Liberty bonds and Victory note issues and savings stamps.

Further issues of bonds, Mr. Glass said, will not be necessary "before the maturity or redemption of the Victory notes," which have four years to run. While it is impossible to estimate the expenses to be incurred during the present fiscal year, the secretary is confident that treasury certificates supplemented by short term notes will provide the necessary funds to pay the government's debts.

"I need scarcely say," the secretary added, "that the realization of these sanguine expectations is contingent upon the practice of the most rigid economy by the government and the continuance of ample revenues from taxation. Such a course, accompanied by the practice of sober economy and wise investment by our people and strict avoidance of waste and speculation, will make it possible for the American people to respond to the demands to be made upon them privately for capital and credit by the nations of Europe—demands which are reinforced by the strongest and most vital ties of sympathy for the allies, who fought and won the war with us—as well as by the most obvious dictates of self-interest."

In calculating the war cost Secretary Glass made no deduction of expenditures for loans to the allies, which amounted to \$9,102,000,000 on June 30, or for other investments, such as ships, stock of the war finance corporation, bonds of the federal land banks, etc. The gross public debt June 30, without deducting such investments, was \$25,484,000,000, a net increase for the war period of \$23,042,190,346, representing the excess of disbursements over receipts.

Recent disbursements have been on a steadily descending scale. Expenditures in the fiscal year just ended amounted to \$18,514,000,000, virtually the estimate made by treasury experts last November when the cessation of hostilities necessitated sudden revision of the government's plans. In June the expenditures were \$809,000,000, the smallest amount in any month since September, 1917.

The floating debt June 30 was \$3,634,000,000 in the form of treasury certificates, of which more than \$608,000,000 matured or were redeemed July 1, leaving slightly more than \$3,000,000 outstanding, which is roughly the amount of the deferred installments of the income and profits taxes for the fiscal year, 1919, but coming due this year, and of the deferred installments of the Victory loan subscriptions.

Marked improvement in the market prices of existing government issues in the interval to elapse before other bonds are offered to investors was predicted by Secretary Glass, with corresponding decreases in the interest basis at which they have been selling, and consequent assurance that the government will be able to finance itself for a longer period upon better terms, when the four-year Victory notes mature.

(Continued on Page Eight.)