

WILSON WILL NOT BE OUT AGAIN SOON

President's Physicians Say He Must Take a Prolonged Rest Cure.

AFFECTS STATE AFFAIRS

Vice-President Marshall May Be Given Full Power But Some Hold President Cannot Be Removed for Disability.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Hope that President Wilson might regain his normal health and resume fully the duties of his office was swept away by his physicians, who announced it would be impossible for him to leave his bed "for an extended period."

The announcement, made after a consultation between Rear Admiral Grayson and the three other physicians aiding in the case, said there had been no interruption of the president's slow improvement, but emphasized that he still had a long road to travel before he reached complete recovery.

The physicians' announcement was not taken to mean that Mr. Wilson would be prohibited from sitting up in bed and it was considered entirely possible that he might be permitted to sign a few important bills and orders each day as his progress continues.

Besides Dr. Grayson, the physicians who took part in the consultation were Dr. F. X. Dercum, of Philadelphia, an expert on nervous disorders; Rear Admiral E. R. Stitt, head of the naval hospital, and Dr. Sterling Ruffin, of Washington. All of them have been in close touch with the patient's condition for more than a week, and they were said to be unanimous in their agreement that an extended rest from the worries of the presidency is necessary.

Announcement that President Wilson cannot leave his bed "for an extended period," although in keeping with the program originally planned for Mr. Wilson by Dr. Grayson, brought home to officials the possible effect of the president's illness on public affairs and renewed discussion as to what expedient might be adopted should the press of the executive business reach a point demanding more attention than he could give it.

The disposition on all sides seems to be to refrain from raising the question of the president's disability to act under the constitution, but officials are known to have considered it as one of the possibilities of the situation.

The constitution provides that in case of the president's disability the vice-president shall act as chief executive but there is no precedent for such a transfer of authority and official opinion is divided as to how it might be brought about should the necessity arise.

Situation Presents Puzzle.

Who could declare a president's disability is known to present something of a puzzle to the legal advisers of the government. The constitution is silent on the point and in the absence of an exact precedent a number of divergent opinions have been advanced informally.

In some quarters it is held that the decision could be properly made by the cabinet because it would be in a position to judge if the functioning of a chief executive really were necessary in the public interest. In every case of the death of a president, it is said, it has been the cabinet which has notified the vice-president of his succession to the presidency.

What might be the result should the cabinet disagree as to a president's disability, and whether decision would have to be unanimous or by a majority vote, admittedly presents another complication.

In the opinion of others, it would require a resolution of congress to make valid the transfer of executive authority because of disability. It is argued that once the point is raised formally the question is thrown into congress just as it is in case of a deadlock in the electoral college.

It also is argued by some that the whole matter would be one for determination by the supreme court, on the hypothesis that it would be a

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ROLAND C. THOMAS IS AWARDED CROIX DE GUERRE AND D. S. CROSS YESTERDAY

Another Lancaster county hero of the world war was signally honored yesterday afternoon when before a gathering of citizens that filled the courthouse, Lt.-Col. Bates, of the coast artillery, pinned on the breast of Corporal Roland C. Thomas, Co. M., 118th Infantry, of Kershaw, the Croix de Guerre with a star awarded to him by the French government and the Distinguished Service Cross by his own government in recognition of heroism displayed in battle.

The ceremonies were presided over by Rev. W. S. Patterson, county chairman of the Red Cross. Col. Bates in presenting the medals read the following citations:

"Having already been wounded twice, he continued to advance with his squad of automatic riflemen, leading his men for more than a hundred

meters under an extraordinary violent fire. Signed, The Marshal of France, by Petain."

"Roland C. Thomas, Corporal, Co. M., 118th Inf.: For extraordinary heroism in action at Vaux Audigny, France, October 15, 1918: After being twice wounded he continued to advance with his automatic rifle squad, leading his men 100 yards under extraordinary fire. By order of the Secretary of War, Frank M. McIntyre, Maj. Gen. Acting Chief of Staff."

After the presentation of the medals, Mayor R. S. Stewart, in a few well-chosen remarks, congratulated the young corporal on his achievement. This makes three medals Corporal Thomas has received, he having been presented with the British Military Medal sometime ago.

FRIEND OF JOE TURNER IS KILLED IN ANDERSON

Negro Who Boasted of Being Partner of Slayer of Greenville Officers Is Shot to Death.

Anderson, S. C., Oct. 13.—Red Frazier, a negro, who, it is said, boasted of being a partner of Joe Turner and that he played a part in the Greenville episode last Sunday morning when two policemen were killed, was shot to death by two white men, J. S. McMinn and Robert Cawley, in the Anderson mill village Sunday morning. The men came to the police station after the shooting and gave up to Chief Sammons, who notified the sheriff. They were placed in jail.

Frazier's body showed five bullet wounds. A white man turned over to Sheriff Sanders two pistols, one of 32 calibre and the other of 38 calibre, which, he said, McMinn and Cawley had given him. The 38 had three empty chambers and the 32 had four.

Frazier was one of a gang of negroes which is being employed by the Fiske-Carter construction company at Greenville in painting houses at the Anderson mill. He appeared early Friday morning and asked for work. During the afternoon he is said to have given some trouble and made boasts about having killed four men. Sunday morning the two white men went into the house where he was and called his attention to the poor class of painting he was doing and told him he would have to go over it. It is said that he began cursing them and put his hands in his pockets. The men claim that they had heard him say he had a pistol and that upon seeing him make this move they fired. A 32 calibre United States special pistol was found in his pocket.

EVANS AND RINGSTAFF CASE BEING HEARD TODAY

Jury Selected and Eight Witnesses Examined at This Morning's Session of Court.

The court of general sessions began this morning the case of Walter and Ernest Evans and Walter Ringstaff for the killing of Edgar and Sidney Bailey on February 11, 1917.

On account of the large family connection, each juror called was put on his voir dire. The panel was exhausted and rather than cause a delay in drawing another panel, counsel on both sides agreed to go to trial with the eleven jurors secured.

It will be recalled that this case was tried at the fall term of court, 1917, when a verdict of manslaughter was returned. The case was appealed and a new trial granted. The defendants are represented by Williams, Stewart and Sapp, while Solicitor Henry is assisted by Thos. F. McDow, of York, and John T. Green.

Much interest is being manifested in the trial, the court room being crowded. Eight witnesses for the state had been examined up to the noon recess.

Personals.

Miss Ellen Porter is visiting Mrs. H. R. McManus. Mr. and Mrs. F. Gordon Cobb and son, Joe, spent Friday in Charlotte. Magistrate J. R. P. Gibson, of Great Falls, was here today attending the session of court.

GENERAL SESSIONS COURT MET MONDAY

Five Murder Cases Scheduled for Trial at This Term—Many Minor Cases.

EVANS CASE BEING HEARD

Trial of Mose Witherspoon for the Murder of Luther Horton Will Be Taken Up Tomorrow Morning.

The fall term of the court of general sessions convened yesterday morning, Judge Thomas S. Sease presiding and Solicitor J. K. Henry prosecuting for the state. There is a large number of minor cases on the docket, together with five murder cases, all of which will probably come up at this term.

Judge Sease made a short but forceful charge to the grand jury in the course of his remarks he stated that Lancaster county is badly in need of a new courthouse and that while the grand jury was without authority in the matter, they could recommend it and perhaps in the course of time, by continually recommending it, it might be obtained. He stressed the fact that compulsory education will be of great benefit to the state.

"Good roads, good schools and good educational facilities go hand in hand and are the foundation of a democratic form of government," he said. Judge Sease said that for ten years he had made compulsory education one of the main points in his remarks to grand juries, but that it takes a man with a vision to see the untold good that will be derived later on from this source. He also stated that good roads was one of his hobbies and emphasized the fact that each county in bonding itself for good roads should lay aside a fund for the maintenance of the roads after they are built.

Judge Sease declined to excuse any of the petit jurors on flimsy excuses, stating that a court is organized to protect society against criminals and if a habit is made of excusing jurors on every little plea another pane would have to be drawn and that will shift the burden to some one else which looks to him like slacking.

The following cases were disposed of at the morning session yesterday: Dewitt Truesdale, housebreaking and larceny, plead guilty and was sentenced to four months on the roads.

Sam Reeves, highway robbery was without counsel and conducted his own defense. He was convicted and sentenced to two years on the roads.

William Harris, housebreaking and larceny, plead guilty and was given one year on the roads.

William Mackey, assault and battery with intent to kill, plead guilty and was sentenced to three months on the roads or pay a fine of \$100.

At the afternoon session of court yesterday Fred Witherspoon, colored, was acquitted of the charge of murder, after two witnesses were heard the judge ordering a verdict of not guilty. Witherspoon shot to death John Stover on Pumpkin row August 14.

The Evans case is being heard today for the second time, it having been appealed to supreme court and a new trial granted.

The trial of Mose Witherspoon for the killing of Luther Horton, a planter of near Kershaw, is set for hearing tomorrow, (Wednesday) morning. Witherspoon, it will be remembered, was chased for a week or more by a sheriff's posse after the killing and finally when exhausted he gave himself up to the sheriff of Fairfield county. He was taken to the state penitentiary for safekeeping and has remained there since that time. He was brought to Lancaster by Sheriff Hunter last Wednesday and is now in the Lancaster jail.

TWO THOUSAND MEN AT NEW ORLEANS STRIKE NOW

New Orleans, Oct. 13.—Two thousand union longshoremen went on a strike here Saturday at noon when increases in wages demanded by men were refused by the employing stevedores and members of the New Orleans Steamship association.

MOTOR TRAIN BOYS WANT TO COME HOME

Lancaster Boy Writing Grandfather, Says There is No Need for Them Now.

THEY ISSUE A CIRCULAR

After Year in France With Many Hardships the Men Think the Time Has Come When They Should Be Returned.

E. L. F. Magill, of Pleasant Hill, has received a letter from his grandson, Corporal William H. Mackey with the American army of occupation in Germany, which voices the sentiment that the boys now overseas are anxious to come home. Enclosed is a circular addressed to the editors in this county, approved by the enlisted personnel, M. S. T. No. 428, A. E. F. in F. The circular follows:

Since the personnel of Motor Supply Train, No. 428 has been in France for one year, and since that time each and every member thereof has been a constant reader of your valuable paper, and realizing the good work you have done for the A. E. F., we desire to call your attention to a few facts with reference to the treatment we have been receiving at the hands of "The Powers That Be," and we believe that when we present these facts to you, each and every one of which we can prove to be the gospel truth, you will at least call the matter to the attention of the proper authorities and see that our train is given a speedy dispatch back to "God's Country."

First: Motor Supply Train, No. 428 landed in France, at the port of Brest on October 13, 1918. We were immediately put to work at this base driving a bunch of old, worn out "Pierce Arrows." Those trucks were without either tops or sides. We drove these about 18 to 20 hours every day in a constant downpour of rain. We did this practically without sleep or anything to eat, but this was before the armistice and we felt at that time, and for two or three months thereafter, that we had no cause for complaint, inasmuch as we felt that we were doing our bit to win the war, and after the armistice to help get "the boys" home. During the time mentioned above, we were forced to sleep in tents, on the ground in about six inches of French mud.

Second: Along about the first of January, 1919, we moved from Camp Bois-Du-Bolougne to Fort Federes, where we lived in somewhat better quarters, viz: corrugated iron bar racks, with bunks made of 2x4s with "chicken wire springs." Up until about the month of May we were forced to work the same number of hours as mentioned above. About this time the rainy season was finished, then the government furnished us with "Slicker Suits" and rubber boots. Since they were issued we had no use for them as the rainy weather was over. We practically built up Fort Federes, and about the time we had the camp put into a decent place to live in, they moved us to what is known in this base as "Motor Overhaul Park, No. 716," and kept us in that camp until it was turned over to the French on August 25. They then moved us to the now "world famous" Rest Camp, Pontanezen, noted throughout the civilized world as a rest camp. As to the rest that was accorded to the one million and a half troops who passed through this so-called "rest area," we will allow each and everyone of them to be the sole judge as to the question of rest.

Third: Before the armistice was signed it was practically considered a courtmartial offense if the driver did not keep up a speed of about 30 to 35 miles per hour. Since January they have been enforcing very stringent and practically impossible traffic regulations. Since the inauguration of these traffic regulations by the Commanding General of Base Section No. 5, it inflicted upon the men who had families back home, and who were drawing their allotment, a severe punishment, owing to the fact that a soldier's pay is very little. Up to the present writing there has been about 95 per cent of the drivers of this and

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LANCASTER MARKET LEADS WHOLE STATE

Price Paid Here for Cotton Saturday Was 36 Against 34 1-4 Highest Elsewhere.

TAR HEEL MARKETS LOWER

In North Carolina the Price Friday Was 32 3-4 Against 35 1-2 in Lancaster—Much Cotton Sold Here.

The Lancaster cotton market topped the whole state and perhaps the whole of North Carolina last week. The staple has been coming into market rapidly for the past two weeks but only toward the end of last week did the wagons begin to block the streets. The price paid on the local market Friday was 35 1-2 cents; the same day the price paid at Dunn, North Carolina, in the center of the Tar Heel cotton belt, was 32 3-4. Saturday, the price in Lancaster was 36 cents and other markets in South Carolina ranged from 32.65 to 34 1-4, the latter price prevailing at Newberry, and the Columbia State of Sunday gave that market credit for having lead the state.

Following are the prices paid on the different markets in South Carolina Saturday as given by the State:

- Newberry, Cotton 34 1-4; seed \$1.03 per bushel.
- Rock Hill, Cotton 34 1-8; seed \$1 per bushel.
- Charleston, Cotton 33; seed \$1.08 per bushel.
- Greenwood, Cotton 34; seed \$67 per ton.
- Camden, Cotton 33; seed 67 cents per bushel.
- Dillon, Cotton 32.65; seed \$1.05 per bushel.
- Bamberg, Cotton 33 5-8; seed \$70 per ton.
- Edgefield, Cotton 33 7-8; seed \$1 per bushel.
- St. Matthews, Cotton 33; seed \$73 per ton.
- York, Cotton 34; seed \$1 per bushel.
- Chester, Cotton, 34; seed \$1.04 per bushel.
- Bishopville, Cotton 33; seed \$70 per ton; long staple cotton 57.
- Greenville, Cotton 33 1-2; seed 55 cents per bushel.
- Darlington, Cotton 33 1-2; seed \$60 per ton; long staple cotton 55 to 57.
- Sumter, Cotton 32 3-4; seed 97 cents per bushel.
- Springfield, Cotton 33 1-2; seed \$1.05 per bushel.

CINCINNATI GETS \$117,000 AND CHICAGO BUT \$78,000

World Series Gate Receipts Without War Tax Total More Than \$722,000.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—The players on the Cincinnati team will receive \$117,000, while each player \$5,207.01. The White Sox will draw down \$78,104.70, and each of the 24 players will receive \$3,254.36.

The national commission obtained \$72,241.40, or one-tenth of the total receipts taken in, exclusive of war tax on all eight games.

The totals for the eight games follows: Attendance, 236,928. Receipts, exclusive of war tax, \$722,414. Players' shares, \$260,349.70. Clubs' shares, \$389,822.90. Commission's share, \$72,241.40. Total for Cincinnati nationals, \$117,157.68. Each player, (24 shares) \$3,254.36. Total for Chicago Americans, \$78,104.70. Each player, (24 shares) \$3,254.36.

Second teams of leagues (Chicago nationals and Cleveland Americans) each, \$19,526.21.

Third teams of leagues (Chicago nationals and New York Americans) each, \$13,017.45.

While there are twenty-four players on the Red team, three were allotted only a half share by a vote of the entire team, thereby cutting the total shares to 22 1-2.