

# THE FORT MILL TIMES

Established in 1891.

FORT MILL, S. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919

\$1.25 Per Year.

## FREE USE IS MADE OF GOVERNMENT AID

MONEY TO MEET FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS BEING RAISED ON ALL SIDES.

## GREAT AMOUNT IS AVAILABLE

State Highway Engineer Says That Two-Thirds of Counties Show Willingness to Co-operate.

A number of counties over the State are fully appreciative of the benefits to be derived by raising money to meet the requirements of the federal government in the matter of securing funds with which to build roads.

The Sumter county board of supervisors and the county delegation held a meeting recently and delegated authority to the board of supervisors to borrow \$68,900 with which to meet federal aid appropriations for 1919.

Allendale county will put on a special seven-mill levy to raise money to meet the government appropriation. The levy will raise approximately \$23,000 and the federal aid will give an equal amount, making \$46,000 to be used on the State highway system on roads during the present year.

Capt. J. Roy Pennell, State highway engineer, in speaking of the disposition of county officials towards the highway department said: "Approximately two-thirds of the counties in the State have shown themselves more than willing to co-operate in every way possible with the State highway department for the improvement of the highways."

## Cattle Imports Increase.

One of the largest shipments of Western cows that ever came into South Carolina came through Sumter a few days ago consigned to Carolina Cattle Farms, Foreston. There were 100 cars of native Missouri and Kentucky Shorthorns and Herefords. All of these had been tuberculin tested by the government before shipment.

These cows are larger and have more quality than native South Carolina cows. They will be sold as fast as possible in this State after being bred to registered Hereford bulls.

## Bulletin on Education.

John E. Swearingen, State superintendent of education, has just issued a bulletin on laws relating to education enacted by the general assembly at its 1918 session which he is mailing out to all school men throughout South Carolina as well as all State superintendents of education in the United States.

Fourteen laws of Statewide importance were enacted or revised by the legislature and the bulletin carries the full text of these laws, among which are the compulsory attendance law, equalization funds for needy schools, high school and rural school laws, relief from the disabilities of the influenza epidemic, vocational training, flexible tax levy in school districts and public school libraries.

## Auto License Fees.

The State highway commission through the State treasurer will distribute \$240,525.40 among the 46 counties of the State from automobile license fees paid for 1919 up to April 1. In 1918 the automobile license fees to April 7th amounted to \$195,512.40. The collections for 1919 were approximately \$45,000 in excess of those in 1918 up to the same date.

Section 11 of the act approved February 20, 1917, creating the State highway commission and imposing a tax on motor vehicles, provides that the money from the license tax be used by the counties "only for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges." From reports made last year, it appears that the counties turned the money from the automobile license fees into a general county fund and did not use it as required by law.

## For Rifle Meet.

Gen. W. W. Moore, adjutant general, makes the following appeal for the organization of rifle clubs: "The contemplated national rifle meet is to be held during the month of August at the auspices of the navy. I am exceedingly anxious that the national civilian rifle clubs be organized at once throughout the State. Every assistance will be rendered by clubs in their organization, and the necessary rifles and ammunition for their practice."

## Meeting of Fire Chiefs.

The State Firemen's Association will meet in Columbia on Thursday, April 17. The sessions will be held at the Jefferson Hotel. Chief Louis Behrens of Charleston is sending out notices to the various chiefs urging them to attend the meeting. The firemen usually hold their conventions during the summer months and hold a firemen's tournament. This question will be discussed at the meeting for next week. About 40 delegates are expected at the meeting.

## Pension Checks Sent Out.

Rutledge L. Osborne, comptroller general, has sent out from his office \$295,172 to the clerks of the court of the various counties to pay the pensions for 1919.

All matters pertaining to pensions are from now on to be handled by the commissioners. D. W. McLaurin has the work in charge and is known as "State pension commissioner."

Mr. Osborne says the only change of any significance in the pensions paid by him is that the widows and soldiers in Classes C-2 and C-4 will receive \$36 each this year, which is \$4 more than they have ever been paid before.

The following is the distribution throughout the State by classification and by counties:

Abbeville, \$4,488.00; Aiken, \$12,204.00; Anderson, \$17,196.00; Bamberg, \$3,096.00; Barnwell, \$5,796.00; Beaufort, \$984.00; Berkeley, \$3,612.00; Calhoun, \$1,044.00; Charleston, \$9,324.00; Cherokee, \$6,468.00; Chester, \$4,896.00; Chesterfield, \$8,040.00; Clarendon, \$4,344.00; Colleton, \$9,516.00; Darlington, \$6,036.00; Dillon, \$3,744.00; Dorchester, \$4,428.00; Edgefield, \$3,408.00; Fairfield, \$3,660.00; Florence, \$8,088.00; Georgetown, \$2,280.00; Greenville, \$16,488.00; Greenwood, \$4,164.00; Hampton, \$4,704.00; Horry, \$9,828.00; Jasper, \$1,704.00; Kershaw, \$4,752.00; Lancaster, \$5,760.00; Laurens, \$9,012.00; Lee, \$2,820.00; Lexington, \$9,072.00; McCormick, \$2,400.00; Marion, \$5,760.00; Marlboro, \$3,900.00; Newberry, \$5,544.00; Oconee, \$9,444.00; Orangeburg, \$8,124.00; Pickens, \$7,356.00; Richland, \$14,160.00; Saluda, \$4,020.00; Spartanburg, \$18,840.00; Sumter, \$4,596.00; Union, \$8,232.00; Williamsburg, \$4,176.00; York, \$8,304.00; total, \$295,812.00.

## Specter of 1914.

The specter of 1914 stalks before the cotton farmers of the South, declared Senator George K. Laney, of Chesterfield, who was a Columbia visitor recently. It is his opinion that if the farmers plant a large crop of cotton and the restrictions on the exportation of the staple are not removed that the South will face disaster.

Senator Laney, who has a farm himself, says that the cost of production of this year's cotton crop is going to be as heavy as the cost of producing last year's crop. The farmers cannot afford, he declared, to raise two crops and sell them at below the cost of production. It means ruin for many of them.

The Chesterfield farmers are reducing heavily, said the senator, who declared that they were going to raise more foodstuffs than ever before. "They are playing 'safety first' and are not taking any chances," he said.

Senator Laney believes that if all restrictions were removed around the exportation of cotton, that the price of the staple would soar to great heights, but the farmer is not able to take the chance on the removal of these restrictions. Things are a little too unsettled.

## South Carolina Casualties.

Casualties among South Carolina troops overseas, as recently reported by the War Department, are as follows:

Killed in Action: Privates W. H. Harrison, Spartanburg; Rufus S. Ayers, Greenville; Andrew Mitchell, Midland Park.

Died of Wounds—Corp. Thos. A. Thornwell, Riversdale; Private Ivy W. Beverly, Conway.

Died of Disease—Cook Ralph Barksdale, Fountain Inn; Private Jim Leatherwood and R. L. Lister, Greer; D. M. Burdett, Pendleton; Ulysses Davis, Jonesville; Howard Thomas, Bennettsville; James Coins, Greenville.

Died of Accident—Mechanic T. E. Smith, Fountain.

Severely Wounded—Private W. D. Trussell, Honea Path; Cleveland Ard, Columbia.

Slightly Wounded—Privates Geo. Toppas, Columbia; Charlie Clyburn, Camden; R. McKnight, Manning; L. F. Spencer, Pelzer.

## New Trial Ordered.

The Supreme Court has reversed the lower court in the case of Rowe vs. State of South Carolina. The supreme tribunal held that the lower court had erred in holding the bondsmen of the last term of office of the late Sheriff Hucklebee of Kershaw county responsible for shortages which were alleged to have extended beyond the last portion of the administration. A new trial was ordered.

## Few Overseas Enlistments.

Nearly 100 men have re-enlisted for domestic duty in the regular army. There were only 27 who wished to go overseas badly enough to sign up for three years. This can be explained by the fact that so many wish to remain in the organizations they are now attached to. Seaport camps or camps nearer the ocean enlist most men for overseas duty. An average of all the re-enlistments in the United States shows that half wish domestic and half foreign duty. Re-enlistments numbered 127 at camp last week.

## Students Are Turned Away.

The seminar being conducted by the Rev. Thornton Whaling, D. D., at Columbia seminary, is proving a decided success. It was deemed best to accept only a few for work in the course, consequently a number had to be turned away who applied for admission. Among those pursuing the course are: The Rev. C. R. Bailey, Laurel Hill, N. C.; the Rev. W. D. Ratchford, Cross Hill; the Rev. B. Rivers, a Baptist minister of Chester field; the Rev. G. C. Gardner, pastor of the Methodist Church at Bethune.

## PRINCE LIVIO BORGHESE



The important and delicate task of representing Italy as minister to Serbia has been assigned to Prince Livio Borghese, who has made his mark as counselor to the Italian embassy in London. He is the second son of Prince Paolo Borghese, the head of the great Italian family which arose in Siena in the thirteenth century and produced Pope Paul V (1605-1621).

## HAVE NEVER BEEN DEFEATED

American Officers Rapidly Learning Why Germans Were Detested Even Long Before the War.

Coblenz.—The increasing insolence of the Germans in this area is a matter of concern to those here who hope the Germans, defeated in the war, would mend their manners and learn a lesson in dealing with foreign nations, but it would appear from local indications that all such hopes have been in vain.

The Germans insist our presence on the Rhine is no sign of defeat; that we are here as the result of agreement; and this line of argument leads them to expound curious ideas as to the rights of German civilians in the occupied areas.

A few days ago a case came before a military tribunal of Americans in which a German was charged with breaking one of the American regulations. The soldier for the Germans calmly arose and announced that the Americans had no right to submit German civilians to trial under military law.

"Why," exclaimed the American, "had not the Germans military tribunals in Belgium and France?"

"Yes," agreed the German, "that is true, but then we were dealing with conquered countries and conquered territories and you are here only as an outcome of the armistice."

One can imagine the amazement of the Americans.

Such instances of German insolence are daily brought before the American officers here who have to deal with Germans and they are learning rapidly why the Germans were detested by the rest of Europe before the war.

## NEAR MUTINY OF AMERICAN TROOPS AT ARCHANGEL CAMP

Washington.—The war department issued an official statement confirming advice from Archangel that what amounted to a mutiny occurred among the American troops there on March 30.

A company of infantry, the message stated, refused to entrain for the front until personally urged to do so by Colonel George E. Stewart, commanding the American contingent. Open threats were made of general mutiny unless a definite statement from Washington insuring early withdrawal was forthcoming.

## The War Department's Paraphrase of the Message Follows:

"March 30, a company of infantry, having received orders to go to the railroad front, was ordered out of barracks for the purpose of packing sleds for the trip across the river.

"The non-commissioned officer who was in charge of the packing soon reported to the officers that the men refused to obey. At this some of the officers took charge, and all except one man behaved reluctantly to pack after a considerable delay.

## MONROE DOCTRINE PROVIDED FOR IN A SPECIAL SECTION

Paris.—The league of nations commission adopted a new section to the covenant specifically providing that the Monroe doctrine is not to be affected by provisions of the covenant. It was expected that the Japanese amendment also would be brought up again. The President's call on Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation, had a bearing on this amendment.

## ENGLISH LABOR PARTY HAS CERTAIN DEMANDS TO MAKE

London.—The national executive committee of the labor party formulated a statement of policy, demanding that the Paris conference put an end to discussions and make peace in accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points. The labor party also demands the withdrawal of the conscription bill, the cessation of military interference in Russia and the speedy withdrawal from the country of British troops.

## \$4,500,000,000 IS AMOUNT OF LOAN

THE SIZE OF THE LOAN MUCH SMALLER THAN HAD BEEN GENERALLY EXPECTED.

## TAX EXEMPTIONS A FEATURE

Rates of Interest Vary According to Option Taken by Purchasers; Bonds Mature in Four Years.

Washington.—Terms of the Victory Liberty loan were announced by Secretary Glass, as follows:

"The Victory Liberty loan, which will be offered for popular subscription on April 21, will take the form of 4% per cent, three-four-year, convertible gold notes of the United States, exempt from State and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal federal income taxes. The notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, throughout their life into 3% per cent three-four-year convertible gold notes of the United States, exempt from all federal, State and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes. In like manner the 3% per cent notes will be convertible into 4% per cent notes.

"The amount of the issue will be \$4,500,000,000, which with the deferred installments of income and profits taxes payable, in respect to last year's income and profits, during the period covered by the maturity dates of treasury certificates of indebtedness now outstanding, will fully provide for the retirement of such certificates. The issue will be limited to \$4,500,000,000 except as it may be necessary to increase or decrease the amount to facilitate allotment. Over-subscriptions will be rejected and allotments made on a graduated scale similar in its general plan to that adopted in connection with the first Liberty loan. Allotment will be made in full on subscriptions up to and including \$10,000.

"The notes of both series will be dated and bear interest from May 20, 1919, and will mature on May 20, 1923. Interest will be payable on December 15, 1919, and thereafter semi-annually on June 15 and December 15, and at maturity. All or any of the notes may be redeemed before maturity.

## WAR MINISTER OF SAXONY IS KILLED BY MOB OF SOLDIERS

Copenhagen.—Herr Neuring, war minister in the government of Saxony, was killed at Dresden by disgruntled soldiers to whom the minister had refused a hearing. The war ministry was stormed by demonstrators who dragged out Herr Neuring and threw him into the Elbe, where he was shot and killed as he tried to swim to the bank.

Wounded patients in the Dresden hospitals, says the Dresden dispatch detailing the occurrence, collected in the morning in the theater square to protest against an order issued by Herr Neuring to the effect that the wounded in future should receive only peace-time pay. Five or six hundred men formed a procession to the war ministry and sent a deputation to see the minister, who refused, however, to receive them.

## ONLY THREE OUT OF WILSON'S 14 POINTS ARE NOT INDORSED

Paris.—If one would gain a real appreciation of what has been accomplished it is necessary merely to keep foremost in mind the basis upon which the peace conference was called into being, President Wilson's 14 points.

How far has the conference progressed toward their realization? To this extent, that with the exception of three questions—Russia, the Serbian outlet to the sea and Italy's frontiers—and these latter are independent—the American peace delegation has succeeded in forcing through the acceptance of the entire program.

It is understood that the question of Russia was debated at a recent session, but probably the ultimate decision will be to leave it for the league of nations.

## VESSELS OF SEVERAL TYPES RECENTLY ADDED TO FLEET

Washington.—America's battle fleet was augmented last month by 10 destroyers and one submarine, besides the superdreadnaught Idaho, which will join Admiral Mayo's forces upon their return from Guantanamo bay, Cuba, within a few days. Five auxiliary ships also were completed in March and present expectations are that more than 150 additional ships will be delivered before the end of the year.

## EUGENE DEBS IS ON WAY TO THE FEDERAL PRISON

Cleveland, Ohio.—Eugene V. Debs, many times candidate for President on the socialist ticket, gave himself to the federal authorities here and started for the federal prison at Moundsville, Va., in charge of United States Marshal Charles W. Lapp to begin serving his 10-year sentence for violation of the espionage act. The party will reach Moundsville late in the afternoon. Transportation connections are being made.

## LORD PARMOOR



Lord Parmoor, judicial member of the privy council and attorney general to the prince of Wales.

## PEACE OBSTACLES REMOVED

While the Tension Has Been Greatly Reduced It Is Yet Far From Being Entirely Removed.

Paris.—The responsibility of the German emperor for the war and the means for bringing him to trial by one of the allied governments, probably Belgium, have been definitely determined upon by the council of four. This follows the definite decision on the term of reparations for war damages, whereby \$5,000,000,000 must be paid within the next two years, and an inter-allied commission assess the remaining damage for a period of 30 years, beginning May 1, 1921.

Thus, two of the great obstacles which stood in the path of the rapid attainment of peace have been removed within the last twenty-four hours, and the period of extreme tension over the inaction and the failure to secure tangible results is succeeded by revived confidence over the great advance made towards a permanent settlement.

How far these results are due to the intimations conveyed by the summoning to France of the United States transport George Washington by President Wilson is only conjectural. But it is at least a coincidence that the main difficulties began to dissolve from the time that this decision became known.

The exact nature of these difficulties are not disclosed. Friends of the President maintain they were largely of a minor character, though the president's adherence to his "fourteen points" as the rigid limitation of the scope of action appears to have run all through the deliberations during the tense period of the last few days.

While the tension has been greatly reduced, it is not entirely removed, as much depends on the continuation of progress with respect to the remaining obstacles, notably the Saar Valley, the Rhine frontier, the Adriatic issue and a number of lesser issues which are still short of final agreement.

The agreement on responsibilities for the war is understood to have been a compromise between divided reports represented by the commission of which Secretary Lansing is chairman. There was a practical agreement on the general responsibility of the German emperor for bringing on the war, but division occurred on whether it was feasible to bring him to justice before an international tribunal.

## ENGINEERS PERMITTED TO PARADE AT WINSTON-SALEM

Washington.—The war department, through General March, consented to permit the 106th engineers of the 30th division to parade at Winston-Salem, soon after they arrive at Charleston, which will be the 14th or 15th. It is believed the parade will take place about the 17th or 18th.

## THE MISSION TO HUNGARY HAS RETURNED TO PARIS

Paris.—The mission to Hungary, of which General Jan Christian Smuts is the head, has returned to Paris and confirms press accounts that complete nationalization is a practical bolshevik ruse.

The members reported that the de facto government was well installed, and said during the conferences with the mission it showed an obvious disposition not to quarrel with the allies but to meet them amicably.

## ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN ARMY IS CAUSING ALARM

Stockholm.—The attitude of the army in Germany is especially pointed out as causing alarm. The soldiers, dreading the moment when they have to return to work on being disbanded, are aiding with the rioters to introduce a proletarian government. In Berlin, following the disarmament of the Augusta regiment, two other regiments had to be disbanded for fraternizing with the unruly elements of the town.

## WILSON CHAMPIONS MONROE DOCTRINE

INTRODUCTION OF INSTRUMENT IS OPPOSED BY FRENCH AND CHINESE DELEGATES.

## SPEECH CLOSED DISCUSSION

There Was No Vote Taken and Failing Further Remarks President Declared Amendment Adopted.

Paris.—Discussion of the Monroe doctrine amendment by the league of nations commission is described by those present as having been of a dramatic character, concluding with a speech by President Wilson deprecating the opposition which had been expressed.

He declared the Monroe doctrine was enunciated to combat the holy alliance and to hold back the threat of absolutism and militarism. It was a source of surprise and discouragement, the president said, to hear opposition expressed to such a doctrine and such a purpose.

The British attitude had been in doubt until the last, but Lord Robert Cecil turned the scales by announcing that he saw no objection to the amendment in the form presented by the president. M. Larnaude, of the French delegation, followed Lord Roberts with objections to inserting the Monroe doctrine.

The Chinese also offered objection to the amendment on the ground that its language was so extended that it might validate certain principles and claims affecting Chinese affairs.

The president's speech closed the discussion. There was no vote and when there were no further remarks the chairman said the amendment would be considered adopted. The commission then took up the next article of the covenant.

## HOW CAN ALLIES DEMAND ON GERMANY BE ENFORCED

Paris.—While the members of the British and French parliaments are mobilizing for a proposal to exact nothing less than full indemnification of the allies by Germany for all the costs of the war and are insisting on Germany's ability to pay the full bill, the American representatives on the reparations commission express considerable doubt whether even the account to be presented to Germany under the plan adopted by the council of four (estimated at about \$45,000,000,000, with the payment spread over a period of 30 years) can or will be collected in full.

They assert they can see the possibility that the ways and means of holding Germany to payment will grow weaker as the years pass and that Germany may take opportunity in later years to repudiate her obligations to the present allied powers under the peace treaty. They recall the action of Russia in renouncing the restrictive Black sea clauses of the treaty imposed at the conclusion of the Crimean war at a moment when a new political constellation in Europe gave the emperor of Russia a fair amount of certainty that Russia could do this with impunity.

## HIGH PRICE SAID TO HAVE BEEN OFFERED AS BRIBE

Albany, N. Y.—Emphatic denial was the answer of Richard H. Burke, of New York, to the charge of Senator George F. Thompson that Burke had offered him a bribe in the form of a \$500,000 campaign fund for the governorship as the price of the senator's support of the Carson-Martin bill to permit street railway companies to increase fare rates.

Burke, who is vice president of the Special Service Flooring Corporation and connected with the Federal Signal Company, not only denied making the \$500,000 offer about which Senator Thompson had testified earlier in the day, but said he had never had any conversation concerning the governorship with the senator.

## GOMPERS PROTESTS SHIFT IN LABOR LEGISLATION

New York.—Samuel Gompers cabled President Wilson, protesting against reopening the report drafted by the committee. Mr. Gompers' action was based on the announcement that the plan adopted by the report, with an amendment offered by G. N. Barnes, labor member of the British cabinet, recognized that "conditions peculiar to the orient make absolute uniformity in labor legislation impossible."

## ACKERSON PLACED IN FULL CHARGE OF SHIPBUILDING

Washington.—Chairman Hurley made the first announcement of changes in the shipping board's staff in preparation for continuing successfully the tremendous merchant marine program started during the war. Mr. Hurley appointed Naval Constructor J. L. Ackerson to succeed Director General [Name] in the emergency fleet. [Name] will change of ship design.

## QUICK SETTLEMENT IS NOW IN SIGHT

HUN PLENIPOTENTIARIES ARE INVITED TO VERSAILLES ON 24TH OF APRIL.

## MANY MATTERS CLEARED UP

The Adriatic Situation, Chiefly Affecting Italy, Has Present Precedence Over All Other Questions.

Paris.—A statement by President Wilson in behalf of the council of four says that the questions of peace are so near complete solution that they will be quickly and finally drafted.

The text of President's Wilson statement follows:

"In view of the fact that the questions which must be settled in the peace with Germany have been brought so near a complete solution that they can now quickly be put through the final process of drafting, those who have been most constantly in conference about them have decided to advise that the German plenipotentiaries be invited to meet the representatives of the associated belligerent nations at Versailles on the 25th of April.

"This does not mean that the many other questions connected with the general peace settlement will be interrupted or that their consideration which has long been under way will be retarded. On the contrary, it is expected that rapid progress will now be made with these questions so that they may also presently be expected to be ready for final settlement.

"It is hoped that the question most directly affecting Italy, especially the Adriatic question, can now be brought to a speedy agreement. The Adriatic question will be given for the time precedence over other questions and pressed for continual study.

## ONE HUNDRED BILLION GOLD MARKS ASSESSED AS DAMAGES

Paris.—One hundred billion gold marks is the amount Germany must pay the allied and associated governments for losses and damage caused in the war, plus other billions to be determined by a special commission on which Germany is to be represented.

This is the final and definite conclusion which has been reduced to writing after weeks of negotiation, which took a wide range and involved frequent changes and modifications. The payment of the 100,000,000,000 gold marks is to be divided into three distinct amounts as follows:

First, twenty billions within two years.

Second, forty billions during thirty years beginning in 1921.

Third, 40 billions when a commission shall determine how it shall be done.

## NO LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR ENFORCEMENT OF DRY LAW

Washington.—Legal advisers of government agencies interested in liquor regulation examined statutes and executive orders without finding specific legal authority by which the internal revenue bureau might enforce war-time prohibition after July 1st.

President Wilson, under the Overman act, giving him power to transfer functions from one department to another, might delegate the authority to the revenue bureau, some lawyers declared. However, this still would leave the bureau without adequate funds to pay the costs of maintaining a large federal police force.

## KAISER'S YOUNGEST SON WOULD COME TO AMERICA

Geneva.—The former Prince Joachim of the Hohenzollern family hopes to emigrate to America after peace is signed, according to reports. Joachim, who is the youngest son of the former German emperor, has arrived here from Berlin and expresses his intention of remaining in Switzerland until after the peace settlement.

## HEAVY FIGHTING RAGES IN THE STREETS OF MUNICH

Berlin.—The latest news received here is to the effect that the communists in Munich have not yet been mastered and that heavy fighting is raging in the streets of Munich between red guards and troops loyal killed or wounded.

The central railway station, the postoffice and telegraph office and several other public buildings again are in the hands of the communists, who used heavy mine throwers.

## CREDENTIALS OF MANY ARE FOUND INADEQUATE

Paris.—The credentials committee of the peace conference held its first meeting and elected Jules Cambon, of France, president. On examining the credentials of the various delegates, the committee found many to be inadequate and incomplete. Henry White, of the American delegation, said this apparently had resulted from a failure to understand the requirements and could be corrected and made to conform to the rules.