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## AMBASSADOR MUST BE WEALTHY MAN

NO OTHER CAN AFFORD TO TAKE A HIGH DIPLOMATIC POST FOR UNCLE SAM.

NOT AS IN FRANKLIN'S TIME

Our Representatives in Leading Nations Receive Puffy Salaries, but Must Maintain Elaborate Establishments at Own Expense.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—In the intervals between the periods of sharp interest in prospective cabinet appointments, Washington shows almost equally sharp interest in the question of who is to be who in the higher ranks of the diplomatic corps after March 4 next. President-elect Harding will appoint new ambassadors to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and to several other countries of not quite so high a rank, as rank goes among the nations of the world.

Under the scale of salaries paid to ambassadors and ministers representing this country in foreign lands, no one but a rich man can be considered for appointment to any one of the places. The ambassador to Great Britain spends, it is said, and necessarily spends, \$100,000 a year over and above the salary of \$17,000 which Uncle Sam pays him. Ambassadors and ministers to other countries "spend in proportion."

It is remarked on as curious today that a man, Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, who has been mentioned as a possible ambassadorial appointee, was the man who, when a representative in congress some years ago, tried his best to get a bill through, providing funds for the building of residences for our ambassadors and ministers abroad. The bill failed of passage, although it was admitted then, as it is admitted today, that if Uncle Sam wants to send men abroad who have every qualification for ambassadorial office except that of wealth, it ought to be possible for him to do so.

Franklin's Case Doesn't Apply. Of course it would be invidious to intimate that the rich men who go abroad and who have been going abroad for years to represent their government, have not been and are not able men. Every president presumably has tried to pick out from the ranks of the rich, men who otherwise are qualified for the particular work in hand, and of course it is to be taken for granted also that President-elect Harding will attempt to do what his predecessors attempted to do. The fact remains, nevertheless, that the field of selection is limited not only to the rich, but to the able men among the rich. Riches limit the field in the first place and ability in the ranks of riches limits it in the second place.

The public may ask why our ambassadors and ministers cannot go abroad and figuratively if not literally wear wool stockings and a home-spun coat, as Ben Franklin did when he went to the Court of Louis XVI in France as a representative of the American colonies. Franklin did not have to maintain a huge establishment, nor did he have to give great entertainments. In fact, in those days the poverty of Franklin's "presentment" was a stock in trade for the struggling colonies, and for Franklin himself. The ladies of the Court of Louis made a lot of him because he was so democratic, and so altogether "unexpected." He was of more service in his neat but inexpensive attire than he would have been if he had gone abroad in purple and fine linen with rings on his fingers and a retinue at his back.

Must Return Courtesies. Things have changed. The United States government has to keep up appearances abroad in order to be properly dignified. Moreover, our ambassadors and ministers are the constant recipients of courtesies from the officials and the nonofficials of the nations to which they are accredited. They are obliged in common decency to return these courtesies, and to return them costs money, and the money must come out of the pocket of the ambassador.

It is said that the house in which one of our ambassadors lived in London cost \$30,000 a year for its mere rental. It takes a lot of door men, maids and general factotums to run a house like this, and the wages of the whole staff must be paid, like the rent, out of the pocket of the head of the house. The ambassador who balances up at the end of the year and finds that he hasn't spent more than \$150,000, is accounted to be in great luck.

It takes a new ambassador and a new minister a long time to know how to run things. While he is learning, his real work is done by some attaché who has been with the embassy for years and who could fill the ambassadorial job without the least trouble except for the fact that his salary probably does not exceed \$3,500 a year.

Some of the great nations of the world train all the members of their diplomatic corps with a view to promoting them when the time shall come. This means that when a Frenchman or an Englishman, or a man of some other nation is appointed as ambassador or minister, he knows his business.

## A STEP LOOKING TO DISARMAMENT

RESOLUTION REPORTED WOULD AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO TAKE ACTION.

MATTER FOR NEXT PRESIDENT

Author of the Resolution Says That Efforts Will be Made to Expedite Its Passage in the House.

Washington.—Definite steps looking toward disarmament were taken by the house foreign affairs committee which reported a resolution authorizing President Wilson to invite the nations of the world to send delegates to an international convention to consider ways and means of bringing it about.

Although all members of the committee voted for the proposal, democrats objected to this adoption at this time on the ground that it might embarrass the president. They contended it was a question which more properly should be considered by President-elect Harding. Chairman Porter, a warm advocate of the movement, insisted, however, that it was the desire to have the resolution ready for Mr. Harding in event Mr. Wilson did not act on it.

Representative Brooks, republican, Illinois, author of the resolution, announced that efforts would be made to expedite its consideration by the house. There was no indication of any movement to get together with the senate, which has pending a resolution for armament reduction by the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

Living Costs Still High. New York.—The cost of living decreased 5.6 per cent in the four months from last July to November.

This four months' decrease, however, left the cost of living higher than July, 1914, immediately before the war, by the following percentages: Clothing 128, fuel and light 100, food 93, sundries 92 and shalts. 66.

New Light on Hell. Zion, Ill.—Residents of Zion were given new light on the terrors of the infernal regions when Overseer Wilbur Glenn Voliva issued advance sheets on a "Handbook and Guide to Hell," based on what he termed Helligrams he said he had received.

"Every sinner is going to be punished with an overdose of his own sin," Voliva declared.

Bandits Kill and Rob. Bay City, Mich.—Six armed men robbed the Broadway branch of the Saginaw County Savings bank, shot and killed L. M. Persons, an insurance man, and Martin L. Debats, president of the Valley Home Telephone company, and escaped with loot estimated by bank officials at \$5,000.

It is "Seaman" O'Callaghan. Washington.—Ignoring the state department's order of deportation, Secretary of Labor Wilson has granted Lord Mayor O'Callaghan, of Cork, who arrived in Newport News without a passport, permission to land as a "seaman."

To Discuss Naval Policies. London.—The question of the naval policies of the United States and Great Britain will be one of the principal subjects discussed at the forthcoming conference here between Sir Auckland Geddes, British ambassador to the United States, the prime minister, David Lloyd George, and Earl Curzon, the foreign secretary, it was stated in authoritative quarters.

Death Penalty Recommended. Washington.—Death penalty for persons convicted of committing crimes by the use of weapons was proposed by Representative Sumners, of Texas, as a means of checking the present day crime wave.

Tariff Bill Broadened. Washington.—The Fordney emergency tariff bill, broadened to include practically all farm products instead of the limited number of the measure, as it passed the house, was approved by the senate finance committee.

War Corporation Functioning. Washington.—The war finance corporation, revived by an act of Congress, which was passed over President Wilson's veto, is now functioning.

Bryan on Stock Gambling. Miami, Fla.—Trading in grain futures was vigorously denounced by William Jennings Bryan in an address here. Mr. Bryan also declared that he was opposed during the rest of his life to all his finance stock conducted.



CHARLOTTE CAMERON. Charlotte Cameron, acknowledged to be Great Britain's greatest woman explorer, and the only woman member of the English Geographical Society.

## SUITS INVOLVE \$500,000,000

The Principles At Issue in Pending Cases Are of Far-reaching Importance to Business Interests.

Washington.—All calculations as to the size of the budget needed to run the government all estimates as to the amounts that must be raised for taxation either by tariff duties or income taxes may be upset if the Department of Justice should lose two cases which have just been argued before the supreme court of the United States.

"The most important financial litigation in which the government has been engaged" is the way officials at the Department of Justice describe the cases and it is estimated that fully \$500,000,000 in taxes that already have been collected may have to be given back by the government if the outcome of the cases is unfavorable.

Rivalling in importance the famous stock-dividend cases, the two big principles at issue in the pending cases are of far-reaching importance to the business men of the country as well as to all persons who have money invested in trust funds.

One is known as the invested capital case and the other the capital assets case. The first grows out of the rise in value of some coal lands from \$200,000 to something like \$10,000,000 in a few years. The concern in question issued stock to the amount of the million and the government claims that the new stock is really profit.

Plan 1925 World Fair. Philadelphia, Pa.—Plans for the world fair proposed to be held in 1925 to celebrate the 125th year of American independence, were submitted by Dr. Paul Greet, professor of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, at the 49th annual of the Fairmount Park Art Association.

Federation Ordered Dissolved. Paris.—Dissolution of the general federation of labor was ordered by the court which has been hearing the case against Leon Jouhaux, president of the federation, and others of its officers, on charges of infringements of the law governing unions.

Overman Receives Commission. Raleigh, N. C.—The first act of Governor Cameron Morrison after he reached his office was the signing of the commission of Senator Lee Slater Overman as North Carolina's choice for senator in the general elections.

Mrs. Harding Joins D. A. R. Marion, Ohio.—Mrs. Warren G. Harding, wife of the presidential-elect, was enrolled as a member of the Captain William Hendricks chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Goddess of Liberty. Washington.—Choosing the "Goddess of Liberty" as its emblem, the Anti-Blue Law League of America came into being and opened headquarters here.

December Cotton Consumption. Washington.—Cotton consumed during December amounted to 294,851 running bales of lint, the Census Bureau announced.

Warned of Bombing. Washington.—Warning of a threatened demonstration with bombing activities in New York was received by the government from a reputable private detective agency.

Rates Are Prejudicial. Washington.—The Interstate Commerce Commission held that rates on coal in carload lots, from Morning Glory, Tenn., to Hannapolis and Concord, N. C., and from Catoosa, Tenn., to Albemarle, N. C. were unduly prejudicial.

Many Conferences for Harding. Marion, O.—President-elect Harding's conference covered a wide variety of public questions, with problems of legislation at the present session of Congress predominating.

Cochrane Didn't Get Shot. Minneapolis, Minn.—Jake Schaefer, Jr., of San Francisco, defeated Walker Cochrane of New York in an exhibition 18.2 ball line billiards game here with an unfinished run of 250 in the first inning. Cochrane did not get a shot.

## DRY SHIP CANNOT COMPETE WITH WET

AN APPEAL MADE TO MODIFY VOLSTEAD ACT BY CERTAIN SHIP OFFICIALS.

THEY WANT TO SELL LIQUORS

As Law Stands It Gives a Tremendous Advantage to Foreign Traders as Against American.

Washington.—American passenger steamship officials, appealing to the house judiciary committee for modification of the Volstead act, frankly declared they would be unable to compete with ships of foreign registry for the trade of the world unless permitted to handle liquors for use by patrons beyond the three-mile American limit.

About the only consolation they obtained at the end of an all-day hearing was a prediction—not for the record—by Representative Dyer, republican, Missouri, that "they didn't have a chance."

Harris Livermore, president of the United American line, told the committee that construction of many trans-Atlantic vessels had been contemplated, but that "with this hanging over us we cannot go ahead until the question is determined." Half a dozen witnesses, representing many corporations, testified that as the law stood today it gave a distinct and tremendous advantage to foreign traders.

Many Cases Against Cashier. Cochrane, Ga.—Thirteen criminal cases against U. H. Patrick, former cashier of the Citizens Bank here, are first on the docket for the session of Bleckley county superior court this week. Patrick is alleged to have absconded last March leaving an alleged shortage of approximately \$140,000. Of the thirteen cases charging him with embezzlement eleven represent time certificates and two cover draft on two banks.

Storm Reduces Wheat Crop. Sydney.—A violent rainstorm, said to be the worst for 70 years, has reduced the new South Wales wheat harvest from 20,000,000 pounds to 15,000,000 pounds, the Minister of Agriculture states. The minister describes the great storm as a tragic disaster for the wheat growers, who had every reason to expect a recovery after three years of drought.

Ten Guardsmen Under Arrest. Birmingham, Ala.—Ten members of Company M, Alabama National Guard, were ordered arrested and brought to the Jefferson county jail by Judge Horace Wilkinson, special solicitor, who is conducting an investigation into the lynching of William Baird, a miner, at Jasper.

Would Amend Prohibition Law. Washington.—Amendment of the prohibition enforcement act so as to permit American passenger ships flying in foreign trade to carry and sell liquor outside the three-mile limit of the United States was urged before the house judiciary committee by steamship officials who complained that because of present restrictions foreign ships were handling the bulk of travel.

Code for Highway Traffic. Washington.—Endorsement by 19 national organizations of a comprehensive code of principles for regulation of highway traffic was announced here at the conclusion of a conference called to consider the question of securing greater uniformity in state and municipal traffic laws.

Hoey Is Against Repeal. Washington.—Congressman Clyde Hoey of the ninth N. C. congressional district and, incidentally, one of the wise political wizards, made known his views on the subjects of vital interest to North Carolina. He is against the repeal of the primary law.

To Cut Down Size of Army. Washington.—Congress is considering the cutting down of the standing army of 175,000 men and this means that a surplus of about 50,000 men would have to be honorably discharged when their enlistments expire.

Merriment Is Curtailed. New York.—Merriment along the "gay white way" received a jolt when police made the rounds of cabarets and dance halls with orders to enforce the state excise law forbidding them to remain open after 1 o'clock.

No Abdication for Constantine. Athens.—King Constantine will not abdicate the throne, even if the allied nations should refuse to recognize his rights as Greek sovereign, he declared here.

Collapse of Austria Imminent. Paris.—The complete political collapse of Austria, in a month, is expected in official Austrian circles here. "It is no longer a question of months," said Baron Richoff, the Austrian minister to France. "It is only a question of weeks, perhaps days."



WASHINGTON D. VANDERLIP. Washington D. Vanderlip, the Los Angeles engineer and promoter who says he has acquired great concessions in Siberia from the Russian soviet government.

## A COMPLETE REPORT WANTED

Dispatches to Department Emphasized That Japanese Officials Are Showing Every Evidence of Regret.

Washington.—Intention of the American government to make a careful investigation of the fatal shooting by a Japanese sentry at Vladivostok of Lieut. W. H. Langdon, chief engineer of the American cruiser Albany, was evidenced in action taken by two departments of the government.

The state department, upon being informed of the bare details of the shooting of Lieutenant Langdon in a report from Consul MacGowan at Vladivostok, directed the consul to forward a more complete report.

The navy department received two reports of the shooting from Admiral Albert Gleaves, commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet, who said that he planned to leave on board the destroyer Elliott for Shanghai, where he will board the cruiser New Orleans and proceed to Vladivostok to make an investigation.

Dispatches to both departments emphasized that Japanese officials at the Russian port were showing every evidence of regret over the shooting and will co-operate in the investigation.

Not to Abandon Station. Washington.—Reports that the great lakes naval training station was to be abandoned were denied by Rear Admiral Washington, chief of the bureau of navigation. Admiral Washington said that, next to the great fleet base at Hampton Roads the Great Lakes station was regarded as the most important training post the navy has.

French Cabinet Resigns. Paris.—The cabinet of Premier Legeux resigned, following its defeat on a vote of confidence in the chamber of deputies.

The vote was on the question of postponing all interpellations until after the conference of the allied premiers, set for January 19, the premier making his demand for such postponement a question of confidence.

Coal Strike "Is Ended." Williamson, W. Va.—The Williamson Coal Operator's Association declared in a statement that the Mingo strike, in effect since July last, "is over as far as the operators are concerned," and invited former employees to return to work on a "non-union basis."

Thieves Ruining Markets. Chicago.—Business became so good here for a gang of grocery thieves, who stole on a wholesale scale from delivery trucks, that they had to open several retail stores to dispose of their plunder more readily, police declared in announcing that they have accounted for thefts of meats, butter, tea and other groceries.

Wilson to Accompany Harding. Washington.—Changes in the plans for the inauguration of President-elect Harding will not interfere with the intention of President Wilson to accompany Mr. Harding to the capitol, where the latter will take the oath of office, it was learned.

Sampled Pop's Moonshine. Chicago.—Daniel McInerney, Jr., six years old, is in a serious condition at a hospital because he sampled some of the moonshine whiskey his father had bottled and stored in the basement.

Co-operative Markets. Lynchburg, Va.—Co-operative markets in Virginia were unanimously approved by tobacco growers of the state in session here, representatives being present from all parts of the tobacco belt of the state.

Tax Collections Increased. Washington.—Collections of income and excess profits taxes for November increased by more than \$20,000,000 as compared with November, 1919.

First Sign of Revival. Manchester.—The first sign of a revival in the cotton trade is shown in the decision of the federation of master spinners to extend short time in the mills spinning Egyptian cotton to a fortnight, instead of a month, and in the meantime to take a ballot on future action.

## NOTE TO JAPAN AS YET UNPUBLISHED

POSITION OF WASHINGTON AS TO KILLING OF AMERICAN OFFICER PROBLEMATIC.

TO REOPEN THORNY QUESTION

Uneasiness Is Felt in Many Japanese Cities Regarding Relations With the United States.

Tokio.—Government officials have not as yet made public the text of the American note protesting against the shooting of Naval Lieutenant W. H. Langdon, by a Japanese sentry at Vladivostok. Publicists, however, express the belief that Washington has not only asked reparation with guarantees removing a probability of similar incidents in future, but also has again pointed out to Japan the wisdom of reducing if not withdrawing altogether, her troops from Siberia.

This would open the old thorny question which Japan, herself has been finding difficulty in settling. A division of opinion exists in government circles as to the Siberian problem. It is reported.

The correspondent of The Associated Press, who has just returned to Tokio from a visit to many of the larger cities of the far east, found some uneasiness everywhere regarding relations between Japan and the United States. In well informed circles these misgivings appeared to be based more upon what was described as "Japan's resentment to any American policy calculated to curb Japanese expansion in Asia," than upon the California question. The latter problem, while touching Japan's national prestige and the interests of Japanese in America, is apparently not regarded with the same seriousness as are some other problems which materially affect the interests of Nippon at or nearer home.

Harding Declines Invitation. Washington.—President-elect and Mrs. Harding have declined an invitation to attend a charity ball to be held here March 4 as a substitute for the discarded inaugural ball. The committee in charge announced that Mr. Harding had replied that he could not with propriety attend a ball of any sort at the time, in view of opinions he had already expressed against holding an inaugural ball.

100 Thrown Into Bay. Rio Janeiro.—At least three persons were drowned and 17 injured when approximately 100 passengers were thrown into the bay here by the collapse of a gangplank being used by passengers boarding steamship Tras-Os-Montes. It is believed many more lost their lives.

Special Session April 4. Washington.—President-elect Harding practically has decided to call a special session of the new congress on April 4, members of the house and ways and means committee were informed by Chairman Fordney, who has just returned from a conference with Mr. Harding at Marion.

Refused to Review. Washington.—The supreme court refused to review a judgment of the supreme court of California holding that the United States railroad administration was not immune from damage suits arising from the operation of a common carrier in that state.

To Meet January 25. Paris.—Premiers Lloyd George and Briand will meet for a conference on German disarmament and other matters now awaiting settlement on January 25, it was announced here. The date for this conference was at first for January 19.

Tobacco Sales Again Begun. Lexington, Ky.—Selling of the 1920 crop of burley or cigarette tobacco in central Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, was resumed after a delay of 13 days due to efforts of persons interested in the growing of the crop to force prices to a higher level.

Investigating Balloon Flight. Rockaway, N. Y.—The naval board of inquiry appointed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels met here to begin its investigation of the balloon flight of Lieutenant Kloor, Farrell and Hinton.

Georgians Pledge Reduction. Macon, Ga.—Committees of business men are at work in practically all militia districts in Georgia, it became known, obtaining signatures to pledge cards to reduce cotton acreage one-third this year.

Briand Forms French Cabinet. Paris.—Aristide Briand formerly French prime minister, has succeeded in the task undertaken by him to form a cabinet in succession to the ministry of Premier Ligeux.

House Tariff Bill Reported. Washington.—The house emergency tariff bill, as amended by the finance committee, was presented to the senate by Senator Penrose, the committee chairman, who promised that he soon would "make every effort to press it to early passage."

## JUDGE DYDRICK IS VICTIM OF GRIPPE

DISTINGUISHED JURIST DIES SUDDENLY AT WASHINGTON WHILE EN ROUTE HOME.

SPENT HOLIDAYS WITH SON

Deceased Was a Prominent Member of Methodist Denomination, Also Prominent in Masonic Circles.

Spartanburg.—Associate Justice D. E. Hydrick of the South Carolina supreme court, who died in Washington succumbed to an attack of bronchial pneumonia, following a grippé, which forced the associate justice to stop at the national capital, while en route to Spartanburg from Baltimore to spend the Christmas holidays with his son, Dr. John Lee Hydrick, who is connected with the Rockefeller foundation. Although in rather feeble health, Justice Hydrick was supposed to be able to undergo the trip back to his home in Spartanburg. When he reached Washington, however, he was suffering intensely with a grippé and left the train there, going to the Raleigh hotel, where he passed away.

Dr. John Lee Hydrick was at his father's bedside for several days prior to the associate justice's death, and was with his father when the end came. Mrs. J. M. Wallace of this city, a daughter of Justice Hydrick, left Spartanburg for her father's bedside, but the end came before her train reached Washington.

Associate Justice D. E. Hydrick was about 60 years of age and was considered one of the most scholarly lawyers and jurists South Carolina has produced. He was born in Orangeburg, where he has many prominent connections. He entered Wofford college, remaining here as a student until he completed his junior year, when he entered Vanderbilt university in 1880. He graduated at Vanderbilt with high honors and returned to South Carolina. He taught school at Darlington for a time while studying law. He engaged in the practice of law for the first time in Spartanburg. Soon after his arrival here he formed a partnership with J. W. Carlisle, father of Howard B. Carlisle. After this connection was severed, he formed a partnership with Stanyarne Wilson, the firm being known as Hydrick & Wilson.

He rapidly gained recognition as an attorney of rare attainments and was twice elected to the legislature from Spartanburg county. Later he served two terms as state senator, resigning during his second term to serve as judge of the Seventh judicial circuit of South Carolina. This post he filled with such conspicuous ability that he was elected to the supreme court bench in 1909.

Associate Justice Hydrick was a prominent member of Central Methodist church of this city, and was also prominent in Masonic circles. He was the ranking associate justice of the supreme court and was a man learned in the law, yet affable and agreeable to everybody. His death comes as a distinct shock and a great loss to the state.

## AWFUL TRAGEDY IN FLORENCE

Insane from Brooding over Financial Difficulties, Man Kills Mother Sister, two Children and Self.

Florence.—Temporarily insane from brooding over financial difficulties dan embittered by family troubles in which an estate worth probably \$75,000 was at stake, L. S. Bigham, according to the best information and belief, shot his mother, his sister, the latter's two adopted children and then sent a bullet, crashing through his own brain. The dead are: Mrs. M. M. Bigham, Mrs. Marjorie A. Black, Leo McCracken and John McCracken and L. S. Bigham. All were evidently killed instantly except Mrs. Bigham, the man's mother, who lived a few moments and the oldest child, who died at 5 o'clock next morning. The tragedy took place at the old Bigham home, five miles from Pamplico, Florence county, and 25 miles from this city.

After slaying all within the house at the time, it is thought, Bigham went deep into the woods surrounding the place and fired a bullet into his brain. When his body was found at noon his right hand still grasped the pistol. It was stated by the physician, who examined the body, that Bigham had been dead more than 12 hours. The dead persons were all shot in the head in each case, the bullets entering just beneath their temples. None were shot more than once, although two balls were found near the back door that had missed their mark.

Bigham's brother, Edmund Bigham, had left the house with his family in an automobile at 3:10 o'clock. He returned from a short visit to a neighbor's house about 20 minutes later and found his mother staggering toward the road. He jumped from his car, but the aged woman died almost before he reached her.