

PRESIDENT WILSON RETURNS HOME

Leaves Paris After Attending Conference and Lands in Boston on Next Tuesday.

Brest, Feb. 15.—President Wilson left Brest on his return to the United States on board the U. S. S. George Washington shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. The George Washington weighed anchor at 11:15 o'clock.

In a farewell message to the French people before leaving Brest today, President Wilson said he had been received and treated as a friend, as he had most desired to be treated. He added that he was happy to return to France to assist in completing the just settlements of the peace conference.

When President Wilson left here today for the United States it was announced that he would land in Boston on Feb. 25 where he was expected to make an address which would cover the work performed at the peace conference.

The president arrived in Best from Paris at ten thirty o'clock and went direct to the dock where he embarked on a French gunboat which took him and his party to the George Washington.

The president was received at the Brest arsenal by Admiral Moreau, of the French navy; Gen. Holmick, the military commander at Brest; Chas. C. Schwab and civil officials. There was no ceremony except for handshaking and a salute of 21 guns which thundered forth as soon as the president embarked on the gunboat.

From the railroad siding to the dock were drawn up a battalion of American soldiers and a French band played the Star Spangled Banner as the gunboat left its moorings. All the ships in the harbor displayed the American flag and all traffic was suspended while the president's party was transferred to the George Washington.

A French naval escort consisting of the cruiser Conde and several torpedo boats acted as a guard of honor for the George Washington. This escort with the American battleship New Mexico, will accompany the president out to sea and then return. The New Mexico has as companions four American torpedo boats. George Leygues, the French minister of marine and Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States accompanied the president on board the George Washington.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, American assistant secretary of the navy, arrived in Brest shortly before the president boarded the George Washington and was taken aboard the liner on special naval craft.

The weather was misty and cloudy with moderate temperature.

When the president alighted from the train he was smiling. He shook hands with Admiral Moreau, General Holmick, Admiral Halstead and Schwab. The president talked for a few minutes with Mr. Schwab. Mrs. Wilson smiled as she followed the Leygues a handsome bouquet of flowers.

Mrs. Josephine Lewis, of Cincinnati, presented the president with a bouquet of violets which he accepted with a bow.

After exchanging greetings the president stood on the gunboat and waved to the crowds on the dock and those assembled on the embankments high above the quay. The mistiness of the weather hid the gunboat from sight soon after it left the dock but the president continued to wave his hat and smile as the boat headed toward the George Washington. The president was accompanied on board the gunboat by Ambassador and Madame Jusserand and by Representatives Helvering, White and Norton who have been in France for several months. David R. Francis, the American ambassador to Russia and his son and daughter also were members of the party.

The president spent just 15 minutes at the quay. He passed along the line of those assembled to greet him and shook hands with each one. Reaching the end of the line he beckoned to Mrs. Wilson to come. He descended the stairs to the deck of the gunboat and then assisted Mrs. Wilson to descend.

On the arrival of the presidential party on board the George Washington there was little formality except for handshaking with Mr. Leygues

CHAP. ROYAL ARCH MASONS

The members and friends of the masonic lodges in this section will be very much interested in knowing that Clinton is to have a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. Clinton has for many years had a very active blue lodge and its influence in the community has long been for good. Years ago a Royal Arch chapter was established here but on account of the size of the town it was discontinued. A number of the prominent business men in the city have undertaken to re-establish the Chapter and all arrangements have been made for its beginning at an early date. Several business meetings have been held for the formulation of the necessary plans and the following officers have been appointed to guide its destiny for the first year:

- L. D. McCrary, H. P.
- M. B. Hipp, K.
- W. P. Jacobs, S.
- John T. Young, Treas.
- J. K. Hatton, Sect.
- L. H. Rounds, C. of H.
- F. M. Boland, R. A. C.
- B. B. Mills, P. S.
- S. C. Hays, 1st V.
- J. W. Copeland, Jr., 2nd V.
- Frank Kellers, 3rd V.
- L. A. Barrow, G.

6,000 BALES OF COTTON BURNED.

Loss of Cotton at Savannah Heavier Than Estimated. Much Nitrate Lost.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 15.—Damage by fire yesterday at the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company's terminal and the Southern Fertilizer and Chemical Company's plant approximated \$5,000,000. It was shown today by a computation of estimated losses given by officials of the railway and the fertilizer companies. The heaviest damage appeared to have been among the stores of freight on the Seaboard docks.

Hutchinson Island where eight sheds of the cotton wharf were swept away by fire yesterday afternoon is tonight heaped with smoking ruins, the condition of which is such that the debris may not be handled and as a consequence it is impossible as yet to secure a definite statement of the amount of loss.

Agent H. R. Phinney, who has direct supervision of the Hutchinson Island terminals amended his first statement of losses as follows:

"The loss of cotton amounted to 6,000 bales instead of 5,000 as first reported. Instead of 2,000 tons of nitrate it has been found that 1,275 tons were destroyed. This was the property of the government held for delivery to farmers at \$85 per ton, the post price."

Nobody here connected with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad whose many wharves were destroyed could tell anything about the amount of the damage. It was stated that all insurance was handled by the home office in Norfolk. It was not known whether the government had continued the insurance since it assumed control of the railroad or whether it had accepted the risk itself, the latter being the impression with some railroad men. General Manager V. L. Seddon, of Norfolk, was expected to reach Savannah late tonight to inspect the terminals and ascertain at first hand the extent of the loss.

Detroit Vapor Oil Stoves. Greatest oil stove on the market—no wicks, no odor, no smoke; bakes like a brick oven.

S. M. & E. H. WILKES & CO.

and M. Tardieu, the orders being for the George Washington to get under way as soon as the party and its baggage had been received. The sea was calm as the gunboat made its way to the George Washington.

URGES REDUCTION COTTON ACREAGE

Louisiana Governor, in Address at Conference, Urges Holding of Crop. New Orleans, Feb. 17.—Virtually all of today's session of the conference called by Gov. Pleasant, of Louisiana, for the purpose of considering reduction of cotton acreage next year and holding of the present crop for better prices, was taken up with addresses. Every state in the cotton growing group was represented by bankers, merchants, planters, and farmers. Governor Pleasant in an address urged growers to reduce cotton acreage next year at least one third of the normal and hold the present crop for higher prices.

W. B. Thompson, president of the New Orleans Dock Board, advocated the subdividing of the entire cotton growing area into state, county, ward and township organizations to secure written pledges of its members to plant in cotton one-third less acreage in 1919 than was planted in 1918. He also proposed a central organization in which cotton producers, bankers, merchants and farmers be represented.

"We must hold the cotton that we now have and save" to the world "If you don't want our cotton you don't have to take it," he said. "When you are ready to meet our prices we'll talk business with you."

John Parker of New Orleans, state food administrator for Louisiana, presented to the conference a certificate plan of checking up cotton similar to that adopted for curtailing consumption of sugar during the crisis of the war. By that plan, Mr. Parker said, you will know what every cotton planter is doing, just how many bales he raised and disposed of.

A MUSIC TREAT.

The schools of Thornwell Orphanage are observing the week prior to Washington's Birthday as "Patriotic Song Week" and will give a public celebration of song in Thornwell Memorial church on the 22nd inst, at 7 P. M. All friends of the institution are invited to be present and join in the singing. The following program will be given:

- "Holy, Holy" Hymn
- Invocation Dr. L. R. Lynn
- "America"
- Many Flags in Many Lands
- Primary Department
- Battle Hymn of the Republic
- History of the Marseillaise
- Mr. Fred Lawrence
- Singing of "The Marseillaise"
- "Over There"
- "Keep the Home Fires Burning"
- "Let Us Have Peace"

Miss Caroline Dugan

"America, the Beautiful"

Pupils of Thornwell College

Reading of names on the Service Flag.

Quartette—Messrs. Sinclair, Kimble, Piehoff and Dugan.

"When the Boys Come Home"

Mr. Wm. P. Jacobs

Story of "The Star Spangled Banner"

Mr. Louis LaMotte

"The Star Spangled Banner"

BACK AT BAILEY'S.

Christopher Adams who recently returned from France, is back again with Bailey's Bank as bookkeeper. His friends are glad to have him back and to know that he is again doing business at this popular banking house.

SEN. OWENS TO TELL OF CAMP AT BREST

Invited to Describe to Committee Conditions at Embarkation Camp.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Senator Owens, of Oklahoma, will be invited to tell the Senate Military Committee of conditions at the American embarkation camp at Brest which he sharply criticized in a statement today after his arrival in New York from France. Secretary Baker also expects Senator Owens to call at the War Department soon to inform officials there of what he saw at this much discussed center of the American army's homeward movement.

Secretary Baker said today he was delighted that Senator Owens had been at the camp and after reading what the senator had to say, declared that the war department was combining every source where additional shipping to bring the troops home might be found.

"As to the crowding at Brest," the secretary continued, "I have not the means of knowing what the answer to that is. I have been told and I do not like to say that I have been told because it sounds so unauthoritative, but I have been told that the French railroad congestion is such that it is necessary for us to use the French railroads when we can get them. They are using them in their own demobilization and for the British and as a consequence we have to use them when we can get them."

The secretary added that returning officers and others who had passed through Brest recently had told him that food conditions were very good and that outside of the weather and the mud they saw little to complain of. He said he could well imagine the feeling of the men waiting in that camp for returning ships, however, and fully sympathized with all the discontent and unhappiness that is waiting under unpleasant conditions entailed.

"CANNED BLOOD" FOR TRANSFUSION

Blood, Previously Drawn and Iced, Successfully Used in Battle in France.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Use of "canned blood" one of the remarkable developments of war surgery, was described today by the Surgeon General's office for the benefit of the families of hundreds of soldiers whose lives were saved by blood transfusion.

One of the heaviest causes of death among wounded soldiers is hemorrhage. Immediately after the United States entered the war the Medical Department began organizing to reduce the number of fatalities from this cause. It was decided that simple methods should be employed because of limited facilities at the front.

Development of the use of "canned blood" was a direct result of war conditions. During a heavy attack it was impossible to arrange for transfusions direct from persons, so the fluid was drawn previously, stored on ice in sterile flasks. Then used in emergency. Where the wounded man could stand it, a blood substitute was injected which sustained life until he could be removed to a hospital where more direct transfusions could be employed.

"By these methods, many men were returned to their families who in previous wars would have lived but a few hours," the department's statement asserted.

LADIES TO MEET.

The Civic Improvement Association will meet on next Monday afternoon, the 24th, at 3:30 P. M. in the Jacobs & Company building and all members are asked to be present.

MRS. FANNIE BAILEY DEAD.

Mrs. Fannie Bailey, aged 87, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. D. B. Bobo last Friday morning. The funeral services were conducted at the residence Saturday morning by her pastor, Rev. Edward Long, after which interment took place at the Presbyterian cemetery.

Mrs. Bailey had lived here all her life and was a venerable lady, gentle and kindly to all the world and greatly beloved in her family circle as well as by a large circle of friends. She was one of the charter members of the First Baptist church and always manifested an interest in all of its activities. Her life was one of simple virtue, true in every relationship.

She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. D. B. Bobo and Mrs. M. A. Sumerel, five sons—R. L. C. C., P. B., G. W., all of this place, and Sam D. Bailey of Greenville, and one of the largest family connections in this section.

BUYS NEW STORE.

The Bell-Workman Company of this city, of which J. D. Bell is president, has within the past few days purchased the mercantile business of the Rudd Mercantile Company, of Goldville, and have already taken over its management. The firm will be run under the name of the Bell-Workman Company, one of this city's well established business concerns.

WITH NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. W. P. Baldwin, who has been connected with the office of the Monarch Mills for several years, has accepted a position as assistant cashier of the First National Bank of this city and entered upon his new duties Monday, having moved his family here during the past week. Mr. Baldwin is a very efficient office man and is sure to prove a valuable acquisition to the bank.

WITH THE BEE HIVE.

Ryland Sumerel, popularly known as "Tip" and formerly with the J. W. Copeland Company as salesman, is now with the Bee Hive where he will be glad to welcome his friends.

Cross Hill Soldier Died at Camp Jackson.

Cross Hill, Feb. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Turner received word yesterday morning of the death at Camp Jackson of their only son, Robert Turner. The young man had suffered for more than a month of meningitis. It is reported that one eye, and all of his teeth had been removed sometime ago, in a desperate effort to save his life. He was about twenty years of age, and leaves his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Turner and one sister, Miss Connie Turner.

Robert Turner had a wide circle of friends who will regret to hear of his untimely death. He has been in the army since last fall. The deceased was a member of the Baptist church at Cross Hill, and was buried today in the old Baptist church cemetery, Cross Hill.

Miss Sara Saxon of Laurens, was the guest of Miss Lora Montjoy last week end.

GERMANY ACCEPTS ARMISTICE TERMS

Marshal Foch Informs Supreme Council of [Acceptance—Means New Strictures

Paris, Feb. 17.—Marshal Foch this afternoon informed the supreme council of the acceptance by the Germans of the conditions for a renewal of the armistice.

Marshal Foch appeared in person before the council of the great powers today and announced the acceptance and the signing by the Germans of the new conditions of the armistice.

The signing took place at 6 o'clock Sunday evening on board Marshal Foch's private car at Treves.

The signing averts what promised to be a rather critical situation as it had been reported that the Germans might persist in carrying out their intimations of a refusal to sign.

The new terms, while still withheld, are understood to restrict German operations against Poland within certain fixed lines, thus removing the danger of a military clash, and at the same time opening access between the interior of Poland and the Baltic Sea.

But important results will take form shortly when Marshal Foch returns to Treves for submission of the details of the disarmament and demobilization of the German forces which are being formulated by the military, naval and economic advisers of France. These are of a nature amounting, in fact, to preliminary peace agreement.

Disarmament is understood to include both the naval and military branches, and the naval authorities expect the ultimate naval terms will provide for the dismantling of the fortifications of Helgoland and the Kiel Canal, the canal being opened for commercial navigation.

While the blockade is not raised by the present terms yet it is expected that the disarmament under later and more complete terms will obviate the necessity of a further blockade and permit such economic and food relief as it is determined upon.

The council of the great powers today gave a further hearing on the Russian question, but no decision was reached. The feeling seems to be general that no decision is in sight and that none of the pending plans offer much of a prospect for arriving at a satisfactory solution.

Treves, Feb. 17.—Under the new terms for the renewal of the armistice, as presented to the Germans by Marshal Foch, Germany must abandon all offensive movements against the Poles and also must prohibit her troops from crossing the Russian frontier at a certain line.

The line of demarcation between Germany and Poland is outlined as follows: East of Grosser Neudorf (south-east of Bromberg), south of Labischin, south of Schodziesen, north of Exin (southwest of Bromberg); south of Sann, north of Czarnichau (east of Kreuz); west of Birbaum and Bentischen (west of Posen), Wollstein, Lissa and north of Wiernszow and thence along the frontier between Silesia and Poland. (This line of demarcation gives to Poland a considerable part of German Posen.)

It was provided by the allied terms that the armistice must be renewed for an indeterminate period with a fixed delay of three days for the denunciation of it. The old terms of the armistice are to be carried out completely by Germany.

The German delegates reached Treves Friday morning and Marshal Foch arrived at noon. The first discussion was at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon and was begun by Marshal Foch. Mathias Erzberger spoke first for the Germans.

CHANGE IN FIRM.

The business formerly conducted as D. E. Tribble & Company has been changed to the firm name of D. E. Tribble Company, the business of the old firm having been taken over by the new. The change is made due to the fact that Mr. R. J. Copeland, Jr., has become a member of the firm. The company is capitalized at \$20,000 and the stockholders are D. E. Tribble, E. B. Sloan and R. J. Copeland, Jr.

IT PAYS TO READ ADVERTISEMENTS

You've often heard the saying, "It pays to advertise." That is true. And it also pays to read advertisements--pays you. If you read advertisements consistently for any length of time you will agree that this statement is also true.

IT PAYS YOU IN MONEY SAVED. There are many real bargains offered from time to time in the advertisements appearing in this paper. Watch for them.

IT PAYS YOU IN SATISFACTION. When a merchant asks you to come to his store he obligates himself to sell you quality goods "as advertised." You have a right to expect satisfaction from what you buy and you get it.

IT PAYS YOU IN TIME SAVED. When you know exactly what you want to buy and where you want to buy it, you don't have to "look around" and waste time finding it.

Don't you want to save money and time? Wouldn't you like to be sure of getting satisfactory service and quality goods every time you go to a store? Then read THE CHRONICLE advertisements and patronize the stores which can serve you best.