

JAPAN DEMANDS RACE EQUALITY

Insists on Equality in Immigration-Position Causes Stir in Capital.

Washington, March 15.—The speech of Viscount Ishii, Japanese ambassador, virtually demanding equality in immigration for Japanese as the price of Japan's adherence to the league of nations, caused a profound stir in Washington today.

Senators well acquainted with the "Japanese problem" as related to this country declared without hesitation that Japanese insistence on this point means either that Japan or the United States will not go into the league.

There is no doubt, senators said, that the strongest pressure will be brought to bear to have Japan realize that her stand endangers the whole league plan. Not only the United States, they pointed out, but the British empire, through Australia and Canada, would be greatly menaced by the letting down of the Oriental exclusion ban.

American labor, senators declare, never will submit to letting Orientals in indiscriminately. That is too great and too personal a sacrifice, and any league of nations plan involving or even making such a thing possible would, in the opinion of these senators, be summarily rejected by American workers.

The Japanese attitude, however, is but what many here have expected. Senators opposing the league have from the beginning insisted that the immigration question, with the Japanese agitating it, would prove to be an international and not a domestic matter.

Senator Hitchcock and President Wilson have assured the senate and the country that this would not be the case.

"Evidently," said Senator Poindexter, (Wash.), in commenting on this assurance from administration leaders, "the Japanese authorities take a different view and very sensibly decline to become a member of the league unless there is an express prohibition of national or racial discrimination in immigration.

"The statement of Viscount Ishii shows that the intelligent Japanese people are not willing to transfer from the Japanese people and give to a league dominated by foreigners, the decision and control of their most vital interests. This is a most intelligent and statesmanlike attitude to assume. It also indicates an appreciation of the consequences of the proposed constitution for a world government, notwithstanding the interpretation placed upon its plain language by some of its authors.

"Since Japan has expressly declared she will not ratify the league unless an anti-race discrimination clause is embodied in its constitution, it is obvious that no such constitution can be agreed upon, and not being agreed upon by the United States and Japan, cannot be given effect."

Senator King (Dem.) of Utah declared that "if Japan insists upon racial equality in immigration, it simply means that either Japan or the United States will not be signatory to the league compact.

"In my opinion, American labor will never submit to the indiscriminate admission of Orientals—Hindoos, Chinese and Japanese; Japan cannot be blamed for insistence, because this question closely touches her honor. The whole situation clearly exemplifies the urgent necessity for making peace immediately and leaving for later determination the question of forming some international league to avert war. This need not necessarily be a league of nations as we have come to understand the term. But there should be provided an international tribunal of arbitrament to decide international disputes."

Senator King today announced that unless the league constitution is amended he will vote against it.

"I was a pioneer in the movement for a league," said Senator King. "More than ten years ago I toured my State organizing clubs favoring a world organization to insure peace. Then, as now the people were for it. They said that if there was a panacea for war, they wanted it. But with this concrete proposal before them they are analyzing it and finding so much in it that is dangerous and objectionable, that they will insist on its

NEW BUDGET LAW EFFECTS REFORMS

Finance Questions Come to Members Early. Governor to Direct. Estimates Must be Submitted Within Five Days After General Assembly Convenes.

Among the latest batch of acts to receive the signature of Governor Cooper is the new budget measure, which makes the governor the chief budget officer of the State and affects some sweeping reforms as to the manner in which information relative to the general appropriation bill goes before the general assembly. All members receive early in the session information as to appropriations heretofore going only to two committees.

By the provisions of this measure the governor is required to place with the two houses of the general assembly within five days after the opening his recommendations as to appropriations for all departments of the State government, together with expenditures and revenues of the different departments the last two preceding years and the current assets and liabilities.

It is further provided that the governor shall during the month of November hold hearings with the heads or responsible representatives of all departments, offices, commissions or institutions to determine the appropriations necessary the following year. The chairman of the finance committee of the senate and the chairman of the ways and means committee of the house are to sit with the governor during these hearings, but it is not required that these two committee chairmen shall join the governor in the recommendations of the budget, but are to be "based on his (the governor's) own conclusions and judgment."

It is further provided that the ways and means committee of the house and the finance committee of the senate shall sit in joint session in all hearings during the session of the general assembly. Chairmen of the two committees are to receive \$7.50 daily, and actual traveling expenses while the hearings are being held in November.

The State tax commission is required to furnish all information which may be desired at the hearings, and the tax commission is required to attend the hearings before the house and senate committees handling the appropriation measures.

On or before the first day of each November the comptroller general shall furnish to the governor the following statements, classified and itemized in strict accordance with the budget classification adopted by the governor.

(1) A statement showing the balance standing to the credit of the several appropriations for each department, bureau, division, office, board, commission, institution or other agency or undertaking of the State at the end of the last preceding appropriation year.

(2) A statement showing the monthly expenditures and revenues from each appropriation account and the total monthly expenditures and revenues from all the appropriation accounts.

Unless it is modified in several particulars, I cannot vote for it."

Senator Jones (Wash.) emphatically declared that the American worker will not agree to a compact opening the doors to Japanese immigration.

"As I read the remarks of Viscount Ishii," said Senator Jones, "the demand of Japan is that in the very constitution of the league there be inserted a provision which will obliterate our laws restrictive of immigration from the Far East.

"The opponents of the league were very wise when they demanded that the proposed compact be scrutinized closely so that it should be revealed just what it means. They predicted that this question of immigration from the Asiatic nations would arise. The supporters of the league, however, insist that the immigration laws of the United States were purely domestic and would not come within the league's jurisdiction. It would seem they were wrong in their estimate of the situation.

"Should the league be formed without Japan and China and Russia, there would be merely another great division of world powers.

counts, including special and all other appropriations, in the 12 months of the last preceding appropriation year.

(3) A statement showing the annual expenditures in each appropriation account and the revenues from all sources, including expenditures and revenues from special and all other appropriations, for each of the last two appropriation years with a separate column showing the increase or decrease for each item.

(4) An itemized and complete financial balance sheet for the State at the close of the last preceding fiscal year, ending September 30.

(5) Such other statements as the governor shall request.

Within five days after the beginning of each regular session of the general assembly, the governor shall submit to the presiding officers of each house printed copies of a budget, based on his own conclusions and judgment, containing a complete and itemized plan of all proposed expenditures for each State department, bureau, division, officer, board, commission, institution or other agency or undertaking, classified by function, character and object, and of estimated revenues and borrowings for each year, beginning with the first day of January thereafter. Opposite each item of the proposed expenditures the budget shall show in separate parallel columns the amount appropriated for the last preceding appropriation year, for the current appropriation year and the increase or decrease. The governor shall accompany with the budget:

(1) A statement of the revenue and expenditures for each of the two appropriation years next preceding, classified and itemized in accordance with the official budget classifications adopted by the governor.

(2) A statement of the current assets, liabilities, reserves and surplus or deficit of the State.

(3) A statement of the debts and funds of the State.

(4) A statement showing the governor's itemized estimates of the State treasury, as of the beginning and end of each year.

(5) An itemized and complete balance sheet for the State at the close of the last preceding fiscal year, ending September 1.

(6) A general survey of the State's financial and natural resources with a review of the general economic, industrial and commercial condition of the commonwealth.

WOMEN FIGHT FOR JOBS MEN WANT

Case of Women Conductors Discharged at Cleveland Because Men Demanded It Before War Labor Board. Washington, March 13.—Arguments in the appeal from the recommendation of the national war labor board that women conductors at Cleveland Ohio, be discharged to satisfy demands of striking male employees were heard today by the board. The case was taken under advisement and a decision is expected within two weeks.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman of the board, and Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the woman industry service of the labor department, were among those appearing in behalf of the discharged women workers, while James H. Vahey, attorney for the International Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Employees, opposed the appeal.

Dr. Shaw declared that during the war women in all parts of the country had responded nobly to the nation's call for workers, but that now that the acute need for workers had passed, there was a tendency to "get rid of" the women.

"Men employes demand it" said Dr. Shaw, "and because they are organized they have power to enforce their demands. The worst of it is that many of the men so employed were never in the military service, but had left to enter 'safe employment.'"

Dr. Shaw insisted that the basic right of women to do any kind of work they were capable of performing should be established and that men should not be allowed to say that women should not be employed.

Mr. Walsh, who appeared as counsel for the women employes, said the board should declare that women were legally entitled to the same right in industry as men. The women conductors of Cleveland were unjustly discharged, he said and should be reinstated.

Miss Van Kleeck told the board that women's claim of freedom to choose

WILSON IS WINNER.

P. W. Wilson, a member of the Eukosmian Literary Society of the Presbyterian College, was selected as the college's representative to the annual State oratorical contest to be held in Greenwood on April 18th, at the society preliminaries held in the college auditorium last Friday night. Mr. Wilson is a member of the senior class and spoke on "Our Greater Task". Other speakers and their subjects were: S. H. Fulton, "The Awakening of Sympathy"; M. R. Williamson, "America's Greatest Asset"; R. E. Townsend, "The Dawn of a New Era"; E. L. Barber, "Good Will Among Men"; L. B. Woodson, "The Balance Sheet". Dr. D. M. Douglas was the presiding officer.

MILLS HAVE LESS HOURS.

In accordance with the recommendation made at Spartanburg a few weeks ago by cotton mill officials of the state, the cotton mills of Clinton beginning this week have inaugurated the 55-hour-a-week schedule. Previous to this agreement the number of hours worked weekly has been sixty. The Clinton mills will work daily until 6:30 p. m. up through Friday, with the mills closed on Saturday entirely. At Lydia, the former Saturday hours will continue with work-hour closing daily at five o'clock instead of 6:30 as formerly.

AUSTRIA'S WAR PLAN BACKED BY GERMANY

Serbian Minister Gives Out Documents Showing Berlin's Responsibility.

Paris, March 12.—Two dispatches sent in cipher by Count Von Szogyeny-Marich, Austrian ambassador at Berlin, before the war to the Austro-Hungarian foreign ministry, showing that Germany was backing Austria in her war-like attitude toward Serbia, have been made public by M. R. Veznitich, Serbian minister to France. As printed in the Journal Des-Debats, the messages read:

"Berlin, July 25, 1914.

"It is generally supposed here that a negative reply from Serbia will be followed on our part by an immediate declaration of war and military operations. Any adjournment of military operations would be considered here as very dangerous on account of intervention by other powers. We are counselled with the greatest insistence to pass immediately to action and thus put the world in face of an accomplished fact."

The second dispatch, marked "strictly secret," says:

"Berlin, July 27, 1914.

"The Secretary of State has just declared to me positively, but under the seal of most strict secrecy, that very soon eventually propositions of mediation from England will be brought to the knowledge of your excellency. The German government assures me in the most convincing manner that it in no way identifies itself with these propositions, that it is absolutely against their being taken into consideration and that it will only transmit them to us to give effect to the English request."

Minister Veznitich then quotes the message sent July 30, 1914, from Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, to Ambassador Goschen, at Berlin, offering, if the crisis passed, to take the initiative in an arrangement satisfactory to Germany. The minister says that neither Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Minister Sazonoff, of Russia, or Premier Viviani, of France, then knew positively that Germany wanted war. The minister concludes:

"If any one is incredulous let him meditate upon the foregoing documents."

occupations was the greatest labor issue before the country and that it should be solved favorably to allow women to contribute their best energies in peace as they did in war. Mr. Vahey argued that the board was not legally empowered to order the re-employment of the women conductors, since its jurisdiction extended only to cases where labor disputes between employes and employers threatened to result in a strike. He said the women knew when they were employed that they would be retained only for the period of the war.

WHISKEY SUPPLY WON'T LAST LONG

Little to be on Hand When July Comes.

Washington, March 11.—National prohibition next July 1 will find only about 50,000,000 gallons of liquor in bonded warehouses, barred from disposition for beverage purposes, if the present demand for whiskey continues during intervening months. Officials who have observed the effect of high taxes in the past believe, however, the withdrawals from bond will decrease under the new revenue law, and that between 60,000,000 and 75,000,000 gallons will be left in warehouses July 1. It is conceded that it is impossible to foresee the effect of approaching prohibition on the demand for liquor to be stored away by consumers, and officials say a big movement of buying even under the increased tax, may develop and leave the quantity of liquor left in bond smaller than the advance estimates.

The estimates do not take into consideration liquor which may be stored in cellars or attics of prospective consumers. Nor do they include any stocks which wholesale or retail dealers may not sell before the prohibition wave catches them. These are not measurable by any official reports.

Revenue bureau officials calculate that at present bonded warehouses connected with distilleries, but under lock and key of government agents, hold less than 90,000,000 of the 200,000,000 gallons in stock when manufacture ceased September 9, 1917, under the food conservation act. Withdrawals in January and February have been less than the 10,000,000 or more gallons in December, according to indications based on preliminary reports from revenue agents.

On January 1, 112,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits were reported in bond, including 6,600,000 gallons not available for beverage purposes. About 15 per cent. of those figures must be deducted as allowance for leakage and evaporation from barrels. On December 1, the latest date for which itemized figures are available, the stock of distilled spirits in bond was distributed as follows: Whiskey, 108,846,900 gallons; rum, 606,000; gin, 2,338,000; alcohol, 5,760,000; refined alcohol or "high wines," 3,744,000; and brandy 2,316,000.

The normal rate of demand, measured by withdrawal from bond, had been between 4,500,000 and 6,000,000 gallons a month until last October, when withdrawals jumped to 8,358,000. In November they were 9,597,000; and in December it is estimated they ran over 10,000,000 gallons, while in January and February, indications are that the demand probably was nearer 9,000,000 gallons. Most of this liquor was taxed when taken out of the bonded warehouse at the rate of \$3.20 a gallon. Under the new revenue act, the rate is double, amounting to \$6.40. Consequently the increase amounts to \$3.20 a gallon or 80 cents a quart, and the aggregate tax per quart is \$1.60.

By terms of the pending bill providing for enforcement of prohibition under the constitutional amendment effective next January 16, the president would be empowered to appropriate for government purposes the stock of liquor left unused in warehouses. The price to be paid for this would be determined by agreement or by a special commission.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

Two real estate deals were consummated Saturday by which Mr. J. D. Bell, president of the Bell-Workman Company, purchased the large brick warehouse of Capt. J. W. Copeland on the C. N. & L. track, and Mr. Geo. H. Ellis purchased the old Methodist Church building from Mr. J. D. Bell. Mr. Ellis states that the property will be improved at once but he has made no definite announcement as to what the building will be used for. The warehouse will be used by the Bell-Workman Company.

SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE.

All those who subscribed to the Armenian and Syrian Relief fund during the recent campaign, will please send the amount of their subscription to Treas. W. H. Simpson this week. The call is urgent and the money must be sent on immediately.

BIG CHAUTAUQUA COMES IN MAY

Date and Complete Program Soon to be Announced-Cover Five Days.

Much interest has been displayed in the possible dates for the appearance of the Community Chautauqua in Clinton this spring. While no definite date has been announced everything seems to indicate that the date will be about the last of the month of May. Clinton is looking for big things with her Chautauqua. This is the first real Chautauqua that Clinton has ever secured. 'Tis true that some years ago a Chautauqua appeared in Clinton but it was a very small one and only lasted a few days. It was more like a lyceum attraction and could hardly be compared with the big Chautauqua that will appear here in May. The list of attractions have not been announced but it is indicated that the program will be a very full and attractive one and will include some of the nations' best known entertainers. An announcement in regard to the program will be made in The Chronicle a little later. The Organizer of the Chautauqua is expected in Clinton very soon to begin the preparatory plans. The entire program will appear under a big tent just as all the large Chautauquas are. The attractions will cover five full days. It is anticipated that the continued appearance of the Chautauqua in Clinton from year to year will have a very beneficial effect.

HAT DAY YESTERDAY.

The women of Clinton and community turned out en masse yesterday to attend the Spring Openings and to see the latest styles that are being offered by the city's enterprising merchants. All of the millinery parlors were attractively decorated and were visited by throngs throughout the day. Gallo-way-Simpson Furniture Company also had a splendid opening, not of hats and women's wear, but of the attractive line of handsome furniture they are now showing since their store has been remodeled. All of the stores were blooming with pretty things and this meant a big day for the ladies, who were not stingy in their admiration and approval of the styles Madam Fashion has decreed for this season.

TWO ABLE ADDRESSES.

Dr. E. W. Sikes, president of Coker College, Hartsville, spoke in the First Baptist church last Sunday morning and evening. The evening service was a union gathering of all the churches and Dr. Sikes' address was an impressive one and listened to with profound attention, being declared by many as one of the finest ever delivered before a Clinton audience.

A GET-TOGETHER MEETING.

The men of North Broad Street Methodist church will hold a Get-Together meeting tonight and a delightful supper will be served in the church dining hall. Dr. Henry N. Snyder, president of Wofford College, will be the guest of the evening and his address is being looked forward to with keen interest. Tomorrow night the officers of the church will hold a similar meeting.

AUTO CLUB TO MEET.

The Clinton Automobile Club will hold an important meeting Friday night at 7:30 at the office of Barrow Motor & Truck Company and all members are asked to be present.