

NO ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO STOP SELLING OF BEER

Eleventh Hour Ruling Due to Uncertainty of Federal District Court in New York State—Department of Justice Expects Full Co-operation.

Washington, June 30.—As wartime prohibition took effect tonight the department of justice announced that its agents throughout the country would not attempt tomorrow to stop the sale of two and three-quarters per cent beer.

This eleventh hour development, a flat reversal of an earlier ruling today by the department, was due to the uncertainty as to how the federal district court of New York might rule on a pending claim by brewers that beer containing that much alcohol was not intoxicating. But while this uncertainty existed as to beer or lighter alcoholic percentage than that sold generally heretofore, full warning was given that with respect to whiskey and all beverages as to whose intoxicating powers there was no doubt, every governmental agency would be set to work in a determined effort to prevent their manufacture and sale.

How long the sale of two and three-quarters per cent beer might continue would depend ordinarily upon the speed of the courts, but congress meanwhile will step to the front in an effort to complete the effectiveness of the war-time law.

Exactly what they have refused heretofore to do, prohibition members of the house now will attempt—passage of a straight, clear-cut bill, for enforcement of war-time prohibition.

When word spread tonight that the attorney general, by his ruling, had permitted beer saloons and breweries to remain in operation, members of the judiciary committee counted noses to find a sufficient number ready to go to the front to demand separation of the enforcement measure so as to get through at once a bill that would stop the sale of all beer containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol.

Congressional leaders, it was said, refused to abandon plans for a recess beginning probably tomorrow in order to put the bill through as an emergency measure, and the whole question of prohibition will be held up until next Monday, at the earliest. There were indications tonight that a hard fight would be made in behalf of an amendment to be offered by Representative Igoe, Democrat, of Missouri,

which would permit the president to set aside the war-time act insofar as it relates to light wines and beers.

While the attorney general's staff was wrestling with the questions of intoxicating and non-intoxicating beer the judiciary committee sent to the house its report in which the bold assertion was made that anything over one-half of one per cent alcohol was intoxicating within the purview of the general law, and that congress, and not the court, should fix the alcoholic percentage of all beverages, sale of which is restricted by prohibition statutes.

But while the milder brew of beer, like some notable was accorded unusual honor by the joyful throng, a long, dry finger moved across the map tonight at midnight and blotted out of existence a man's legal-right to buy or sell liquor. Sale of these intoxicants again will be legal with demobilization of the army, date of which will be determined by the president, and until January 16, 1920, at which time it will be prohibition for many a day by constitutional amendment.

In every city where the saloons' lights blazed for perhaps the last time, the merrymaking kept up until the tolling of the midnight hour. The finger then moved across the map from east to west, and when the bells sounded the closing warning at Boston, the folk at San Francisco still had three hours to drink.

Attorney General Palmer, in his statement as to the policy of the department, called attention to the fact that the authorities in every city and state had been requested to give the utmost cooperation in the matter of enforcing all undisputed provisions of the war-time law. The temporary refusal not to proceed against those selling 2-3-4 per cent beer—although evidence against them will be obtained, with a view to their prosecution in the event the court decided against the brewers—does not mean that persons offering it for sale in territory heretofore dry will be exempt from arrest and prosecution.

Saloons selling two and three-quarters per cent will take a gambler's chance and stay open at their own risk, it was emphasized.

PRESIDENT WILSON SAILS FOR UNITED STATES

George Washington, with the Presidential Party, Departed from Brest at 2:00 P. M. Sunday.

Brest, June 29.—President Wilson, the treaty with Germany signed, sailed from Brest today on his return to the United States. The U. S. S. George Washington, carrying the presidential party, steamed from the harbor at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon.

The departure of the President from France caused little excitement of fifty feet from where his special train stopped to where a motor launch was waiting to convey him to the George Washington. There was little cheering and applause from the several thousands who had gathered at the embarkation pier. A procession of socialists, singing the "Internationale," debouched from the Rue Siam as the President walked across the pier. The President waved his silk hat to the paraders.

Gathered on the wharf were French and American officials. The first to greet the President were Admiral H. Salaun and Admiral E. N. Benoit, of the French navy. Rear Admiral A. S. Halstead, of the American navy, and Maj. Gen. E. A. Helmick and Brig. Gen. Smedley Butler greeted the President in turn.

Mrs. Wilson was presented with a bouquet of Brittany roses by Mrs. Josephine Lewis, of Cincinnati, O., representing the American Red Cross in France. Mrs. Wilson wore a navy blue tailored dress and a handsome but simple little hat, apparently the latest creation from the Rue de la Paix. She smiled and thanked Mrs. Lewis and then chatted briefly with her. Mrs. Wilson appeared tired and fatigued and apparently was in a hurry to reach the launch.

The band of the Tenth Chasseurs played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise" as the President descended the steps into the launch. As the launch went into the stream a company of marines and veterans of the Yser presented arms, while cries of "Viva Wilson!" "Viva America!" "Viva la Paix!" arose. The President stood aft on the launch waving his hat at the crowd on the national bridge. The launch was lost to view down the harbor just as the socialist parade reached the cliffs overlooking the harbor.

"This is America," were the President's words as he shook hands with Capt. Edward McCauley aboard the George Washington. The President and Mrs. Wilson retired to their staterooms as the engines and machinery began to roar and final orders were given.

Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock and the meal had just been completed when the George Washington began to make headway out of the harbor. The battleship Oklahoma led the way. The destroyers Woolsey and Tarbell were on the port and starboard sides while the Wicks and Yarnell brought up the rear.

As the transport moved out the President appeared on the bridges wearing a cap. Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician, stood nearby. The President was silent as he gazed at the disappearing shores of France.

The weather was perfect and there was scarcely a ripple on the ocean as the George Washington emerged from the Brest Roads into the Atlantic. The French destroyers Fanlon and Carquios escorted the presidential squadron to the Ushant light. After saluting with their sirens and guns the French warships returned to Brest.

As the George Washington disappeared in the summer haze, the President stood on the bridge waving a far-well answer to the salute from the French warships.

MEETS NEXT TUESDAY.

The regular monthly meeting and luncheon of the Commercial Club will be held next Tuesday evening, July 8th, in the club's headquarters.

COTTON BLOOM.

The Chronicle is in receipt of another cotton bloom. It came from the farm of Mr. John H. W. Boyd of Mountville and was received last Thursday.

The army and his right to wear a uniform. The case began last Tuesday morning and many witnesses were examined on both sides.

PROHIBITION LAW MUST BE OBEYED

Attorney General Palmer Calls on Local Authorities to Aid in Enforcement. Await Decision as to Sale of Mild Beers.

Washington, June 30.—The department of justice will take no action, pending decision in present litigation, against persons making or selling beer and wines containing 2-3-4 per cent or less alcoholic content. This announcement was made tonight by Attorney General Palmer.

Attorney General Palmer announced tonight that as long as the war-time prohibition law remains in force it must be obeyed and that the department of justice would do its utmost "to perform the duty which the congress has placed upon it" in enforcing the law.

He declared that the department's course with regard to the manufacture and sale of beer containing less than 2-3-4 per cent alcohol would depend upon rulings made by the district courts in which cases now are pending or may be brought. The fact that litigation is pending will be no protection against prosecution or offenses under the law.

The attorney general's statement said:

"After today it will be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes any distilled spirit and any beer or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor except for export. This prohibition will continue under the terms of the law until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization." As long as the law thus remains in force, it must be obeyed, and I intend that the department of justice shall do its utmost to perform the duty which the congress placed upon it.

"This law has been held to be constitutional and valid by the circuit court of appeals sitting in New York. It plainly makes unlawful the sale of whiskey, brandy and other distilled spirits and wine. The only controversy that has arisen is as to whether the sale of beer containing so little alcohol as not to be in fact intoxicating, is prohibited. The government's contention is that the act prohibits the manufacture and sale of beer containing as much as one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. But the interpretation of the act is not free from difficulty, and I am endeavoring to have the question settled by the courts at the earliest possible moment. My course with respect to beer containing less than 2-3-4 per cent of alcohol—which, it is claimed, is not intoxicating, will depend upon the ruling which will soon be made by the district courts in which cases are now pending or in which other cases may be brought. I have no power to grant amnesty to any one who may see fit to manufacture or sell beer pending an authoritative judicial construction of the law, and I am sure that brewers and dealers generally understand that the pendency of litigation will be no protection against prosecution or offense under the law.

"But with respect to whiskey, brandy and other distilled spirits, wine and beer containing more than 2-3-4 per cent of alcohol and other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors the prohibition is beyond controversy, and but one course is open to the department of justice. All persons found selling such liquors must be arrested and prosecuted. The district attorneys will cause warrants to be issued for all offenders as to whom evidence is furnished by the bureau of investigation, the agents of the internal revenue bureau of the treasury department, local officers or others, and the marshals and their deputies will promptly serve such warrants.

"With the co-operation of local authorities, it is believed that the law can be made effective. For this reason I call attention to the fact that it is the duty of the local arresting officers to make arrests for offenses committed in their presence, whether the offense be against the laws of the state or the laws of the United States. I confidently expect the hearty co-operation of local municipal authorities and earnestly request that all police officers are instructed to arrest persons found selling in violation of the war prohibition act and to take such persons before a United States commissioner, when the district attorney will cause warrants to be issued. Local officers should also report to the United States attorneys evidence of offenses not committed in their presence."

TREATY FOR WORLD PEACE WAS SIGNED AT VERSAILLES SATURDAY

History Making Ceremony Occupies Little Time—Chinese Missing, Smuts Protest—German National Assembly Must Ratify Document Start Process Recovery.

Versailles, June 28.—World peace was signed and sealed in the historic Hall of Mirrors at Versailles this afternoon, but under circumstances which somewhat dimmed the expectations of those who had worked and fought during long years of war and months of negotiations for this achievement.

The absence of the Chinese delegates who at the last moment were unable to reconcile themselves to the Shantung settlement and left the Eastern Empire outside the formal purview of peace, struck the first discordant note in the assembly. A written protest which Gen. Jan Christian Smuts lodged with his signature was another disappointment to the makers of the treaty.

To M. Clemenceau's stern warning in his opening remarks that they would be expected, and held, to observe the treaty provisions legally and completely, the German delegates through Dr. Haniel Von Haimhausen, replied after returning to the hotel that had they known they would be treated on a different status after signing than the Allied representatives as shown by their separate exit before the general body of the conference, they never would have signed.

The ceremony came to a dramatic close, in fact, reached its highest dramatic pitch—with the wild enthusiastic reception of President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George

by the crowds outside the palace, who ignored or disregarded the minor discords of the day. They tore the three statesmen from their escorts and almost carried them bodily in their progress through the chateau grounds, to watch the playing of the fountains, a part of the program which had been planned as a dignified State procession of all the plenipotentiaries.

Germany and the Allied and associated powers signed the peace terms here today in the same Imperial hall where the Germans humbled the French as ignominiously forty-eight years ago. This formally ended the world war which lasted just thirty-seven days less than five years. Today, the day of peace, is the fifth anniversary of the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Saverjo.

The signing began when Dr. Herrmann Mueller and Johannes Bell, the German signatories, affixed their names. Herr Mueller signed at 3:12 o'clock and Herr Bell at 3:13 o'clock. President Wilson, first of the Allied delegates, signed a minute later. At 3:45 o'clock the momentous session was concluded. All the diplomats and members of their parties wore conventional civilian clothes. There was a marked lack of gold lace and pageantry. They wore none of the fanciful uniforms of the middle ages, whose traditions and practices are so sternly condemned in the great, sealed document signed today.

SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY FORMED

Sons and Daughters of Palmetto State Organize Society at Capital. Three Hundred Members.

Washington, June 26.—The South Carolina society of Washington was organized here Tuesday night at Wardman Park hotel at which time something like three hundred men and women of the Palmetto State, feeling the necessity for a closer social union, formed the society.

For several months alumni of Winthrop College have been at work on this matter, ascertaining just what South Carolina are here, and generally canvassing the situation. Of this college itself there are a number of women in Washington and quietly but effectively they worked and announced a few days ago that the first public meeting of the society at which time it would be formally organized would be held Tuesday evening.

Wardman Park hotel is a favorite gathering place for Washington society and when the time came for the Washington residents of the Palmetto State to assemble, there were something like two or three hundred on hand.

Welcomed by Winthrop alumni and other ladies who formerly lived in South Carolina there was at once a spirit of friendliness and good feeling which spread over the guests. An hour was spent in informally getting together at which time the banquet hall doors were opened and a magnificent spread was to be enjoyed. Another hour was spent this way when Senator E. D. Smith, toastmaster, announced that the next business would be regular organization. He was made president of the society, Senator Dial was made first vice-president, and on motion of P. H. McGowan, the seven members of the house from South Carolina were made additional vice-presidents. Other officers, including a secretary, a treasurer, and various officials were then elected and the society was on its feet.

Addresses were made by Senator Smith, Senator Dial, Congressman Stevenson, B. H. Rawl, connected with the United States department of Agriculture, Dr. David B. Johnson of Winthrop and Dr. Wm. Riggs, president of Clemson College.

Dr. Johnson said that sometime ago he had been invited by the Winthrop girls to be here on this occasion and that while he wanted to do so feared that it would be impossible to come because of the fact that he is in the midst of his summer school. However, a telegram sent Dr. Johnson a day or two ago from some of his "old girls" left him no option in the matter, he said. He knew, he declared,

DIVIDEND CHECKS FOR STOCKHOLDERS

July first means dividend day and its coming is always looked upon with a smile by the stockholders of the various corporations of the community. The banks and cotton mills have enjoyed a successful half year according to officials and all of the enterprises are in fine condition.

The Commercial Bank declared its regular semi-annual 5 per cent dividend on \$35,000.

The First National Bank, 5 per cent semi-annual on \$50,000 capital.

Banna Manufacturing Company, of Goldville, 3 and 3-1-2 per cent semi-annual on \$248,300.

Clinton Cotton Mills, its regular semi-annual 4 per cent, and an additional 4 per cent on \$350,000.

Lydia Cotton Mills, 4 per cent semi-annual on \$160,000 capital.

GOING TO GREENWOOD.

Rev. M. G. Woodworth and family leave this week for Greenwood where Mr. Woodworth will supply the First Presbyterian church during the summer, the pastor, Dr. J. B. Green, having been granted a leave of absence by his congregation for the summer months.

that when his former students (his old girls) wired him to do anything he should do it and do it now. So he is here, he said, to give his solid endorsement and support to the organization of the South Carolina society of Washington.

Dr. Johnson made a splendid address, full of timely suggestions on topics of the day, and gave his hearers a rare treat.

Dr. Riggs, just returned from France, told briefly of education work abroad, in which he had been engaged for some time and opened the eyes of his audience to many features in connection with educational reconstruction which were not known before. Dr. Riggs is an interesting speaker at all times but never more so than on this occasion.

To Miss Willoughby, Miss Clark, and the other good women who were foremost in this work, will doubtless go the good wishes of hundreds of patriotic South Carolinians who wish their society in the national capital a life of continued prosperity.

PLANS ARE MADE TO LIFT BLOCKADE

Upon Ratification of Treaty by German Assembly, Restrictions to be Lifted. Not Delay Matter for Ratification by Allies.

Washington, June 29.—The superior blockade council has been instructed to be prepared to raise the economic blockade of Germany immediately upon ratification by the German national assembly of the peace treaty.

This announcement was made tonight in a dispatch to the state department from Paris, reading as follows: "At a meeting Thursday, June 26th, the council of the principal allied and associated powers adopted following resolutions in regard to the raising of the blockade on Germany.

"The superior blockade council is instructed to base its arrangements for rescinding restrictions upon trade with Germany on the assumption that the allied and associated powers will not wait to raise the blockade until the completion of the ratification as provided for at the end of the treaty of peace with Germany but that it is to be raised immediately on the receipt of the information that the treaty of peace has been ratified by Germany."

The action of the council, officials here explained, means that upon ratification of the treaty by Germany all restrictions upon trade with Germany may be removed. Without requiring individual ratification by the allied and associated powers, all of the nations arrayed against Germany in the war may have an equal start in the race for German trade.

Raising of the blockade without awaiting individual ratification was said by officials to mean more to the United States than any other nation because final approval of the treaty, owing to governmental machinery, probably will require longer in the United States than in the other countries.

One result of the decision if car-

ANDREW BETHEA IS AWARDED VERDICT

Richland Jury Gives Him \$8,000 in Suit for \$100,000 Against Record.

Columbia, June 28.—Andrew J. Bethea, former lieutenant governor of South Carolina, was awarded a verdict of \$8,000 in Richland county court this afternoon in the libel suit against The Columbia Record. The case was given to the jury at 3 o'clock and the verdict was rendered at 6 o'clock. It is understood that 10 of the jurors stood for no damages with two for the amount named, the former finally yielding.

The case was concluded this afternoon upon completion of argument by counsel. Attorneys were J. Fraser Lyon, George Bell Timmerman and D. W. Robinson for the plaintiff and W. S. Belser and Irving Belser for the defendant.

Mr. Bethea sued The Record for \$100,000 as a result of three articles which appeared in the newspaper commenting on Bethea's position in

ried out will be to give the senate unlimited time for consideration of the treaty. In some quarters provision in the treaty that commercial relations with Germany might be resumed when three of the powers ratified the treaty was considered as likely to force the senate to speedy ratification. The resolution recently introduced by Senator Fall, Republican, of New Mexico, to declare the war with Germany at an end was designed to enable the United States to begin business relations with the Germans and to relieve the senate of any pressure that might be brought to bear by business interests. Belief by some members of the foreign relations committee that some action would be taken to obviate any such pressure was considered as having part in the decision of the committee last week to postpone temporarily action on the Fall resolution.