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PRESIDENT OPPOSES PEACE UNTIL THE WAR IS WON

Powerful Address to Labor Congress.

CHARGES GERMANS STARTED THE WAR

Delegates and Visitors to the Convention Hall Arose and Cheered President Wilson when He Intimated War Must be Brought to Conclusion by Force of Arms.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 12.—President Wilson, in a forceful address here today before the American Federation of Labor, appealing to the working men of the United States for cooperation in the conduct of the war, made it emphatically clear that he opposes peace until the war against Germany has been won.

The president declared that his heart was with "the feeling of the pacifists," but that "my mind has a contempt for them."

"I want peace, but I know how to get it and they do not," he declared.

Col. E. M. House, head of the American delegation to the Allied war conference, the president said, had been sent to take part in a conference as to how the war was to be won, "and he knows, as I know, that that is the only way to get peace if you want it for more than a few minutes."

The 450 delegates to the convention and the several thousand persons admitted to the hall to hear the president speak, arose and applauded this declaration with a tremendous burst of cheers. Another demonstration of approval was given when he said, "We must stand together, night and day, until this job is finished."

"Power," he said, "cannot be used with concentrated force against people, if it is to be used by free people."

Speaking, probably of Austria, President Wilson referred to intimation of anxiety for peace that had come "from one of the Central Powers," and declared that it meant, "that the people in this Central Power know that if the war ends as it stands they will, in effect, themselves be vassals of Germany, notwithstanding * * * that they do not wish in their pride and proper spirit of nationality to be absorbed and dominated."

Of Russia, he said that he was amazed that some groups in that country could suppose that any "reform plans in the interest of the people can live in the presence of a Germany powerful enough to undermine or overthrow by intrigue or force."

"Fatuous as the dreamers of Russia" were those persons in this country, he declared, emphatically, "who suppose that the free industry and enterprise of the world can continue if the pan-German plan is achieved and the German power fastened upon the world."

The president directly asserted that Germany had started the war and said he would leave confirmation of this statement to the verdict of history. He referred to Germany's growth to a place in the sun, and asked why she was not satisfied when she gained that position. In answer, he described the German government's method of controlling the competition of its industries and asserted that "all the while there was lying behind its thought, in its dreams for the future, a political control which would enable it in the long run to dominate the labor and the industry of the world."

Summing it up, he said that Germany is determined that the political power of the world shall belong to her and that never before had such ambitions "been based upon so exact and precise, and scientific a plan of domination."

The president voiced in terms of eulogy his approval of the conduct of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the spirit of cooperation with the administration. His references to Mr. Gompers were loudly applauded.

"While we are fighting for freedom," Mr. Wilson asserted after the reassurances, "we must see among other things that labor is free. * * * We must see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked and checked. * * * Nobody has a right to stop the process of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted."

LOWER BREAD PRICE PLAN OF PRESIDENT

Wilson to Issue Proclamation Requiring Bakers to Secure License. Will be Governed by Hoover's Rule.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Definite steps to standardize bread and lower its price will be taken tomorrow when President Wilson issues a proclamation placing all bakeries under government license, December 10, and subjecting them to food administration rules prescribing ingredients and weights of loaves. Prices will not be fixed, but with the standardization it is expected that natural competition and simplification of distribution will force down prices for pound loaves to 7 or 8 cents.

Fancy breads will be eliminated and the multitude of sizes now produced will be reduced to conform with standard ingredients. The weights will be one pound, one and a half, two and four pounds. The loaves will have a crease in the middle to permit their sale in halves. In making only three pounds of sugar will be allowed for a barrel of flour, instead of the present average of six pounds and two pounds of vegetable oil shortening must be used instead of six pounds of lard or oil. The food administration expects to save 100,000,000 pounds of sugar and the same amount of lard in this way. Bakers may use only skimmed milk for bread, and rolls will be permitted only if made in standard sizes and of regulation bread dough.

Through the cooperation of the baking industry and also with the backing of the licensed system, Food Administrator Hoover hopes to work reforms in the present method of distribution from wholesale bakeries to retailers and from retailers to customers. He will urge grocers, for instance, to buy regular quantities of bread, limiting their purchase to a single bakery instead of buying from four or five as at present, and to make lower charges to consumers who pay cash and carry their goods home than to those insisting on delivery and credit. On the "cash and carry" basis he says, bread can be sold at a profit of 1 cent a pound loaf. In addition, an effort will be made to persuade wholesale bakeries to sell their product direct to customers who will pay cash and carry their purchases.

In licensing the baking industry, which produces about 40 per cent of the country's bread, Mr. Hoover indicated no effort would be made to encourage use of mixed flour. Housekeepers, however, will probably not be asked to use mixed flour.

The food administration estimates that about 40 percent of the bread production of the country is in commercial bakeries, and 60 per cent in homes. Milling standards now requiring the manufacture of about 72 per cent of the wheat grain into flour have been found more efficient, from considerations of health and keeping qualities, and probably will not be changed.

"The requirement that all bread shall be baked in multiples of one pound," Mr. Hoover said in his statement announcing the forthcoming proclamation, "has several objectives—economy in labor of baking and economy in materials, as small breads are more wasteful in baking than larger loaves. The bread remains fresh longer in larger loaves and there will be less loss of stale bread."

"Furthermore, a standard weight will protect the consumer. At the present time the tendency is to adjust the weight to the cost of the bread in an endeavor to maintain a unit of price. If the bread in the country is of fixed weights the consumer will be able to determine at once the cheapest bread, of which he is now incapable because of the variability in weight from six ounces up to four pounds."

The food administration considers commercial bakeries of three types—those selling to retailers, those baking bread for chain stores of their own management, and the small bakers selling direct to consumers.

Mrs. P. S. Jeans and children, of Greenwood, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hamp Hunter on North Harper street. Mr. Jeans, who is a brother of Mrs. Hunter, was also here Monday.

RUSSIAN SITUATION MORE ENCOURAGING

Confidence is Strong That Bolsheviki Element Will be Criven Out of Power. Plans For Shipping Supplies go Forth.

Washington, Nov. 12.—One of the encouraging signs in today's news from Russia is the mention of Professor Paul N. Milukoff as one of those associated with the new provisional government rising at Moscow. Professor Milukoff, who was foreign minister in the Oriental provisional government formed after the overthrow of the Czar, is well known in this country and is regarded as one of the strongest men in Russia.

Confidence is stronger than ever among officials and diplomats that the Bolsheviki soon will be driven out of control at Petrograd and that in time a government really representative of Russia's aspirations will take the reins with a firmer grip than the Kerensky regime was able to establish.

It is predicted that while Premier

Kerensky will continue to be one of the chief figures in the reorganized ministry, he would not again exercise the almost dictatorial powers he assumed when he became commander in chief of the army.

In spite of the unsettled state of Russian affairs plans for the shipment of supplies from this country are going forward without interruption. Contracts were approved today for two million pairs of shoes for the Russian government at a conference of manufacturers, the Russian purchasing commission and representatives of the council of national defense. It is understood that the contracts will not be signed immediately, the Russian commissioners being given an opportunity to communicate with their government and await developments.

CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED FOR 'Y' FUND

Special Addresses Made in Different Churches of the County Sunday and Fine Responses Made.

This country's campaign for raising its quota of the \$35,000,000 Y. M. C. A. War Fund began in earnest Sunday morning, when special services were held in many churches in which the importance of the Y. M. C. A. work was stressed. Special speakers were present at many meetings and addressed the congregations. Gratifying responses to the appeals for aid were made and yesterday afternoon a big start had been made towards reaching the goal.

The campaign in Laurens was initiated by a large mass meeting in the First Presbyterian church Thursday evening at which an address on the work of the Y. M. C. A. was made by Dr. Bolger, pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Elmira, N. Y., now on leave at Camp Wadsworth with the soldiers. "We have looked after many other phases of the war, but we have not yet looked after the spiritual welfare of the soldiers," said Dr. Bolger, after reciting the many temptations besetting the soldiers' path. No other organization, he said, can step in and do the work of the Y. M. C. A., which has gained the confidence of the boys and is already doing a great work among them. They look to it not only for spiritual inspiration, but for practical accommodations such as assembly halls, writing material, stamps and many odds and ends of soldier life. A tremendous sum is needed to keep the organization going and it must be left to the patriotic citizens of the country to supply it. Dr. Bolger's address was a stirring appeal to patriotism and liberality.

Monday night a meeting of committees was held in the chamber of commerce rooms. The meeting was presided over by R. R. Nickels, chairman for this county. He outlined the plans for the campaign and reported on the ready response which was being met with in different parts of the county. Cross Hill has already subscribed a likely sum, as has Clinton, Mountville, Lanford, Sandy Springs church and other churches in the county. Clinton is expected to make good her boast made at the Greenwood district meeting Sunday before last when one of her delegates claimed that Clinton was the "biggest" part of Laurens county. Special mention was made of the subscription of the Laurens Cotton mills, which subscribed \$300 in addition to \$300 it subscribed several months ago when only a few large corporations were asked to make up a \$5,000,000 fund.

The City of Laurens will be given a thorough canvas Friday. Teams have already been appointed to canvas the town and they will meet in the store room next to Powe's drug store Thursday night at 7:30. They will start from the People's Bank Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

A community meeting in the interest of the campaign was held at Hickory Tavern school last night and addresses were made by Messrs A. C. Todd and B. L. Parkinson. A similar meeting will be held at Trinity Ridge school Friday night to which the public is invited. Other meetings will be

held throughout the week and Sunday.

The following are the teams and captains for Friday, which will be known as Y. M. C. A. day in Laurens.

Ward 1.

J. D. Waits, Ward Manager; W. H. Gilkerson, Captain of Teams.

Team 1—W. H. Gilkerson, Miss Annie Childress, Miss Nannie Kate Armstrong.

Team 2—Fowler Childress, Miss Elizabeth Shell, Miss Annie Belle Childress.

Team 3—Alison Lee, Miss Carol Roper, Miss Annie Gilkerson.

Ward 2.

B. L. Parkinson, Ward Manager; Boyce R. Clardy, Captain of Teams.

Team 1—S. B. Sexton, Miss Stella Mock, Mrs. Will Blakely.

Team 2—Frank Caine, Miss Lint Jones, Miss Roberta Dorroh.

Team 3—Mr. M. H. Hunter, Mrs. Warren Bolt, Mrs. J. R. Ellis.

Ward 3.

W. E. Meng, Ward Manager; L. B. Blackwell, Captain of Teams.

Team 1—John McD. Moore, Miss Charlotte McGowan, Mrs. John C. Boyd.

Team 2—Mr. Ernest Machen, Mrs. C. M. Burgess, Miss Mary Simpson.

Team 3—M. L. Smith, A. Ross Blakely, John R. Putman.

Ward 4.

T. C. Switzer, Ward Manager; L. C. Barksdale, Captain of Teams.

Team 1—L. C. Barksdale, Mrs. R. T. Dunlap, Miss Ruth Easterby.

Team 2—T. C. Switzer, Miss Hattie Kate Easterby, Miss Eva Coleman.

Team 3—B. C. Fletcher, Miss Jennie Shealey, Miss Emma Shell.

Ward 5.

C. B. Bobo, Ward Manager; Clyde T. Franks, Captain of Teams.

Team 1—B. M. Wolff, Miss Avie Mahaffey, Mrs. R. H. Roper.

Team 2—C. T. Franks, Mrs. A. J. Christopher, Miss Bruce Owinga.

Team 3—Brooks Swygart, Miss Esther Fowler, Mrs. James H. Sullivan.

Team 4—P. W. Moore, Mrs. J. H. Teague, Mrs. Bess Thomason.

Ward 6.

Sam. M. Wilkes, Ward Manager; E. H. Wilkes, Captain of Teams.

Team 1—L. G. Balle, Mrs. Albert Dial, Mrs. W. H. Chinkscales.

Team 2—J. J. Adams, Miss Kathleen Wilkes, Miss Lilla Todd.

John W. Simpson in Columbia.

John W. Simpson, formerly vice president of the Central National Bank of Spartanburg, has accepted the position as active vice president of the National Loan & Exchange Bank of this city and will assume his duties here at an early date. Mr. Simpson is an experienced banker, having passed through all the grades from clerk to cashier and vice president in Spartanburg. In returning to Columbia, he is coming to his childhood home. He is the son of the late Chief Justice Simpson and as a boy lived in the house on the southeast corner of Sumner and Washington streets.—The State.

GREAT BATTLE IMPENDING ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

BOLSHEVIKI REVOLT ABOUT TO COLLAPSE

Regiments of Russian Army, Taking Side of Kerensky, on March to Petrograd.

London, Nov. 11.—The Bolsheviki revolution in Petrograd is reported to be approaching collapse. Regiments loyal to Premier Kerensky are marching on the capital and fighting is under way in the city, according to reports reaching here today from Petrograd. An organization which has adopted the name of "All Russian Committee for Saving the Country and the Revolution," announced that defeat of the Bolsheviki movement was a matter only of days or hours.

The town of Tsarkoo-Selo, 15 miles south of Petrograd, where former Emperor Nicholas lived much of the time, is said to have been captured by loyal forces, after which the rebels retired to Petrograd in disorderly mobs.

The chief wireless station now is controlled by loyal troops.

The Red Guard has been defeated in Moscow. Premier Kerensky is said to be approaching Petrograd.

The following was received today by wireless from Russia:

"To all army organization and commissaries: The revolt against the Bolsheviki is increasing in Petrograd. Today open attacks against them began and fusillades are taking place in the streets at some places. The telephone system is in the hands of the junkies. The Domin (?) was occupied by the general army committee, which has removed the Bolsheviki guards.

"In Moscow the Red Guard was defeated.

"Premier Kerensky will approach Petrograd toward evening. Communication with him has been established. Delegation from the Committee for Saving the Country and the Revolution has been sent to M. Kerensky.

"Liquidation of the Bolsheviki adventure is only a matter of days or hours. For the more successful liquidation of this adventure it is necessary that all democratic forces unite around the All Russian Committee for Saving the Country and the Revolution."

Another Russian wireless dispatch says:

"A regiment faithful to the government and the revolution, in full agreement with the Cossacks, the soldier's and workmen's delegations and all democratic organizations, occupied the town of Tsarkoo-Selo and the chief radio-telegraphic station. The rebels are retiring in disorderly mobs on Petrograd.

"Severe measures are being taken against marauders and pillagers. Those caught with stolen goods are being shot immediately. Those guilty of rebellion are being handed over to the military revolutionary court."

A proclamation has been issued "To the Soldiers of Petrograd," by M. Malcoski, who describes himself a member of the All Russian Committee for Saving the Country and the Revolution and as commissary of the Petrograd military district. This proclamation is given as follows in a wireless message from Petrograd:

"Gallant regiments from the front, faithful to the revolution and the country, have approached the capital. In order that there be no shedding of innocent blood, arrest immediately all those who are betraying and ruining the country.

"In order to indicate which regiments are faithful send delegations to the regiments moving from the front."

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd dated Saturday says the news that Premier Kerensky was approaching the capital caused a great sensation and that a collision was expected momentarily at the time the message was filed.

Reports from Moscow to Petrograd, the dispatch continues, state that a majority of the soldiers' and workmen's delegates there voted to support the Petrograd Bolsheviki, but the Cossacks declined to do so and are working with other elements in organizing opposition. The government institutions in Moscow, including the arsenals, telegraph office, banks and railway stations are said to have passed into the hands of the Bolsheviki.

ALLIES RUSHING AID TO HER

Italians Are Reorganizing Forces.

Italians are Stoutly Holding the Line on Piave River and May Succeed in Checking Onward March of the Austro-Germans. Allies Send Big Guns to Italy.

The Italians and the Austro-German armies were Monday in battle array along the Piave river from the hilly region in the north to the Adriatic sea—the Italians on the western side and the enemy along the eastern bank.

The main army of the Austro-Hungarians and Germans has taken the place of the advanced guard, which has been scattered along the stream for several days and already throughout the entire region the guns of both sides are engaged in duels. Thus far, however, the enemy is using only five-inch guns, having been unable as yet to bring his heavier pieces into action. The guns of the Italians consist in considerable numbers of those they were able to bring back with them during the retreat from Isonzo front.

The Italians are stoutly holding the line along the Piave, and also in the region running westward through the hilly country from the vicinity of Feltré to the Sette Comuni. Several attempts made by the enemy to pierce the northern front and encircle the Italian left wing have failed.

On the battle fronts in France and Belgium comparative calm prevails, except for the usual artillery activity and raiding operations.

In Palestine the Turks, who have been pushed back on numerous sectors by the British forces under Gen. Allenby, now are preparing defensive positions twenty miles southwest of Jerusalem, near Hebron. The British, however, are using their mounted troops, and again have made some progress toward El Tine. Scottish infantry also has attacked the enemy's right flank successfully and captured a number of machine guns.

Gas masks are being worn by the American troops in the trenches in France as a result of the Germans using gas shells against them. Both the Americans and Germans are using considerable quantities of shrapnel against opposing positions.

BAPTIST MISSION WORKERS IN SESSION HERE

About Two Hundred Delegates Expected to be at Session Today.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Woman's Christian Union of South Carolina is being held in Laurens today. Meetings of the Executive Boards, when routine matters were transacted, were held yesterday afternoon and evening. The morning and afternoon sessions today will be given over to the transaction of business and the evening session will be largely devotional in character. The meeting in the evening will be conducted by Rev. S. H. Templeman and addresses will be made by Dr. C. E. Burts, on "State Missions" and Dr. A. E. Brown, on "Home Missions."

The meeting will be continued throughout tomorrow, closing tomorrow night with an address by Dr. D. B. Kahn, of Greenville.

The delegation this year is limited to the officers of the various unions, so the number in attendance is not as large as usual. About two hundred names are expected to be registered. The ladies are being entertained in the homes of the city.

BRYAN AND DANIELS.

Celebration Over "Dry" Victory for District of Columbia.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Secretary Daniels and former Secretary Bryan were speakers at mass meetings held here today to celebrate the addition of the District of Columbia to the "dry" column. "There is more of the grape juice order here than ever before," Mr. Bryan said, "and I am enjoying the aroma considerably."

Miss Mabel Padgett, of Charlotte, spent Sunday in the city with her sister, Miss Kate Padgett, of the Minter Company.