

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear Not—Let all the ends Thou Alms't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1, 1865.

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PREMIERS MEET IN LONDON

France Regards It as Last Effort to Obtain United Action by Allies on German Reparations

Paris, Dec. 7 (By the Associated Press).—Premier Poincaré will leave at noon tomorrow for London to attend the conference of allied premiers which is regarded by many here as the last great effort of the entente to reach an agreement on Germany's reparations bill before France sets out independently to collect in her own way.

The meeting is looked upon as in many respects the most important since the armistice, involving as it does the continuance of friendly co-operation between France and Great Britain. A lesser, but none the less important factor, is the prevailing impression that M. Poincaré's political existence is at stake in the policy for which the proposed Brussels financial conference stands.

Unless the premiers decide in London to convene the Brussels meeting many observers believe M. Poincaré will find his usefulness at an end. Others think that the French premier, in the event of a disagreement at London, will proceed to the execution of his plans for the occupation of the Ruhr valley and the exploitation of the occupied Rhineland before making way for someone else, but faith in the efficiency of this scheme of penalties appears to be decreasing in official quarters, and many say it will never be resorted to.

French optimism over the makeup of the new British government has given way lately to a feeling of pessimism in view of certain definite indications that Prime Minister Bonar Law holds to substantially the same views of reparations as did Lloyd George.

Although the British have disclosed no stated policy since the resignation of Lloyd George, Premier Bonar Law seems to agree with his predecessor that Germany should be given a long moratorium from cash payments, that the total of the indemnity should be reduced and that no military measures should be used in attempts to force Germany to pay.

M. Poincaré's much discussed plan of settlement, although withheld on the eve of the London meeting because of the sensational Balfour note, is expected to be placed before the present meeting, but it appears that he will reveal it only in its broad outlines, reserving the detailed plan for the Brussels conference.

However, it is learned that the following definite propositions, while not constituting the plan, will probably guide the French in their arguments in London:

1. No moratorium to Germany without the surrender of productive guarantees such as mines and forests.

2. Reduction of from 40,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000 gold marks in the German indemnity only on condition that there be a parallel reduction in the French and other allied debts.

3. Revision of the percentages of the German payments in favor of France. France, at present is entitled to 52 per cent but would claim Great Britain's 22 per cent in return for fixing the indemnity at the suggested amount.

4. When the voluntary default of Germany is definitely established or when Germany refuses to carry out the financial reforms of balancing her budget and stabilizing the mark, penalties would be imposed. These would include extension of the allied occupation of the Ruhr so as to permit a customs cordon around that territory, and the economic exploitation and general administration of the Rhineland.

On the other hand, the British, backed by Italy and Belgium, hold that it is useless to convene the Brussels meeting unless there is a clear preliminary understanding on certain points which M. Poincaré would leave for consideration at Brussels. These are the fixing of a reasonable sum of indemnity and the methods of its payment; redistribution of the payments among the allies, cancellation of the allied debts so far as possible without affecting America, methods by which Germany's finances can be restored under allied control, and the raising of a loan for Germany.

The Belgians have frankly said that they will not issue invitations for the Brussels conference unless there are bright hopes of its success.

It was evident tonight that an allied agreement is impossible if M. Poincaré insists upon military measures to coerce Germany, but there are indications that Bonar Law will agree to seizure of the German mines and forests if France abandons her so-called Ruhr plan.

When the allied debt comes up it is certain the position of the United States will be thoroughly discussed. Therefore there is much speculation regarding the presence in London of the American ambassadors to Germany and Belgium, a few days before the present.

TURKEY'S PLAN CONTROL OF DARDANELLES

Amounts to Exclusion of Other Nations at Will of the Constantinople Government

Loussanne, Dec. 8.—Turkey today presented counter suggestions for control of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus to the Near East peace conference. They asked guarantees against surprise attacks; limitation of naval forces; interdiction upon maintenance of warships in Black sea and the free passage for merchantmen in peace and war; fortifications around Bosphorus; right to move troops from one part of the country to other through neutral zones. After hearing Ismet Pasha make the suggestions the conference adjourned until afternoon to give the allied leaders time to consider the proposals. Russian Foreign Minister Tchitcherine again insisted that the straits be closed to all except Turkish warships.

HARDING ADDRESSES CONGRESS

Intends to Invite Governors to Conference

Washington, Dec. 8.—President Harding in addressing congress today announced his intention to invite governors to a conference with the view of adopting definite policies for co-operation in enforcing the prohibition law, which he declared was unlikely to ever be repealed. He asserted that statutory enforcement was contrary to public opinion and would concentrate attention on the needed enforcement. He proposed the abolishment of the railroad labor board, creating a labor division for the commerce commission and said some step was necessary to provide a tribunal that could enforce decisions and safeguard the public. He urged co-ordination of all transportation facilities, railroad, water and motor trucks; more extended credits to farmers and registration of aliens and a strict examination of emigrants, and constitutional amendments giving congress authority over child labor and restricting the issue of tax exempt securities. He said American foreign relations were without a threatening cloud.

STRAIGHT TALK ON BOOTLEGGING

Commissioner Haynes Holds Conference With Prohibition Agents in Columbia

Columbia, Dec. 8.—Plain talk is said to have been handed out by Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haynes at his conference here today with state prohibition agents. Reporters were barred from the conference, but it is understood a report of a recent secret investigation of conditions in the state was made. It is also stated that at least one change in the personnel was suggested, as a means to more efficiency in enforcement methods.

Attending the conference with the commissioner was his assistant, Sherman A. Cuned, Judge James J. Britt, of Asheville; Col. L. G. Nutt, of Washington, chief of prohibition agents, State Director Bowen of Greenville, and R. Q. Merrick, divisional enforcement chief of Savannah.

A reader writes in to ask if such gloves come from Sweden. No.

The question is asked, will America play some important part behind the scenes or openly during the conference. So far as can be ascertained in Paris the American ambassadors are not in London at the suggestion of the state department, but it is believed they would not meet just prior to the allied conference without the consent of the American government.

Ambassador Harvey's recent reference to the premier's meeting as the most important since the armistice also is regarded as significant in official circles.

The participation of Premier Mussolini of Italy adds a note of uncertainty in the opinion of officials since he has announced he will demand a greater share of the German indemnity for Italy.

The respite given Germany on August 31 last expires January 15, when she is scheduled to pay 500,000,000 gold marks. One thing appears certain, namely, that if no agreement is reached in London, France will never consent to further relief for Germany without the definite guarantees already suggested.

There is the slight hope that Chancellor Hugo Stinnes may produce some satisfactory plan at the last moment to prevent the occupation of the Ruhr but no indication of such a plan has yet been seen.

TURKS PLAN TO EXPEL ALL THE GREEKS

Proposal Meets With Strong Opposition from American Representatives at the Lausanne Peace Conference

Loussanne, Dec. 7 (By the Associated Press).—True to its traditional humanitarian policy, the United States government took a strong position at the Near East peace conference today in protesting against expulsion of the Greek population from Constantinople. Apprehensions that the Turks would insist on deporting all the Greeks from their sacred city proved to be well founded when at a meeting this afternoon of the subcommittee on the exchange of populations a Turkish representative arose and announced definitely that departure of all the Greeks was one of the features of their program concerning the adjustment of populations.

The American representative then took the floor and read the following statement:

"The American delegation is not in accord with the proposals for new compulsory movements of populations unless it is clearly shown that good purposes will be served, as might be the case in the exchange of prisoners or of populations where exchange is necessary to serve humanitarian ends."

"Without discrimination between the parties to the negotiations for exchange, the American delegation is unable to approve the movement from Constantinople of the Greek population of that city, particularly under conditions which will send an urban people, used to partisanship and commerce, to a rural district."

"We will not hesitate to express, in pursuance of our legitimate humanitarian interests, our protest at any such dislodgment of human beings."

Subsequently the representatives of France, England and Italy joined in the discussion and strongly advised the Turkish delegates to change their minds about sending the Greeks away from Constantinople; they urged the Turks to reflect and not act harshly on this important question. They pointed out that Turkish insistence on such deportation would endanger the entire negotiations relative to the exchange of populations and prisoners of war.

The former Greek premier, Venizelos, declared he would not sign any agreement whereby his fellow citizens would be obliged to leave the city where they had resided for centuries and had done so much for the prosperity of all. He made it clear that the Greeks would accept the exchange plans only on condition that the Greek residents were permitted to remain in Constantinople.

The Greek delegation issued a statement that the holy see's appeal in behalf of the Christians in Constantinople was not based on Grecian information but on observations by vatican representatives that the Greeks were being mistreated.

"Turkey should listen to this high spiritual authority," says the statement, "and take measures to reassure the Christian populations of Turkey."

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

National Commissioner R. A. Haynes Spends Day in Columbia

Columbia, Dec. 8.—Roy A. Haynes, national prohibition commissioner, arrived here this morning, and during the morning went into conference with the prohibition agents of the state. It was expected that sensations would develop at the conference, as it was learned before the meeting that report of an investigation which has been under way secretly for six weeks would be made to Mr. Haynes at this time and that the report was severe on the agents in this state, charging them with inefficiency in enforcing the prohibition law. Later in the day Mr. Haynes will address a mass meeting of citizens.

JUDGE FRANK B. GARY DEAD

Charleston, Dec. 7.—Judge Frank B. Gary of the Eighth circuit died this afternoon at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Marie Eason, after an illness of several weeks. Members of his family, including his brother, Chief Justice Gary, were at his bedside.

Judge Gary was brought here from Allendale quite ill, suffering from what was thought to be malaria and later recovered sufficiently to cause his family to believe that he would get well again. A few days ago his condition became worse, following a relapse and little hope was held that he could survive. The end came late this afternoon.

SUMTER MAN KILLED IN A. C. L. TRAIN WRECK

Ike Edwards Died To-day in Charleston Hospital from Injuries Received This Morning in Wreck of Atlantic Coast Line Train

Charleston, Dec. 9.—Twenty persons were injured, two seriously, when the second section of train No. 80, of the Atlantic Coast Line, crashed into the rear of train No. 52 at Hanahan Station, twelve miles from here. George Scruggs, of Greenville, mail clerk, and Ike Edwards, of Sumter, were seriously hurt. The injured were brought to a hospital here.

The collision occurred in a fog that obscured the signals set by No. 52, which had stopped on account of a hot box. A relief train was sent to the scene, and doctors proceeded by automobile.

Train No. 52 is a local between Charleston and Greenville. The second section of No. 80, consisted of baggage and express cars, the passenger section leaving several hours earlier, hit a steel Pullman, the rear coach of No. 52, which tore into the day coach of the local.

I. A. Edwards, of Sumter, died in a local hospital here several hours after the wreck. Hospital officials said eighteen others were injured seriously enough for treatment, including W. A. Williams, of Florence.

Mr. George G. Tweed, who attended the Shrine meeting in Charleston was returning home this morning on No. 52 and was in the wreck, escaping with only slight bruises. He was seated about the middle of the day coach when the accident occurred and while the shock of the collision was tremendous, he escaped injury. He did not know that Mr. Ike Edwards was on the train.

WAR TO THE DEATH IN IRELAND

Free State Government Executes Four Rebel Leaders in Reprisal For Assassination of Representative Hales

Dublin, Dec. 8.—Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellows, Joseph McKelvey and Richard Barrett, all prominent Irish Republicans, were executed in Mount Joy prison today, says an official announcement. The official army report states that the executions were in reprisal for the assassination of Sean Hales, Free State deputy yesterday and as a solemn warning to those associated with them "in a conspiracy of assassination against representatives of the Irish people."

Roderick (Rory Doderick), O'Connor and Liam Mellows were leaders of Irish insurgents who held the four courts building in Dublin against Free State troops last June. Both were taken prisoner when the building was captured after a three day siege.

COTTON GINNERS' REPORT

Washington, Dec. 8.—Cotton ginned to December 31 totalled 9,318,141 running bales, the census bureau announced, including 157,725 round bales, counted as half bales; 22,610 bales American-Egyptian and 4,945 Sea Island.

South Carolina 493,034; North Carolina, 790,766.

REBUILD SUMTER-CAMDEN ROAD

Camden, Dec. 8.—The county board of commissioners at their meeting Tuesday, let a contract for building 2 1/2-10 miles of sand clay road leading from L. W. Boykin's land to connect with the hard surface road from Sumter county, soon to be built. This road will be of sand clay construction and will cost \$19,955, the county to pay one-half the cost and the federal aid to take care of the other half. Thomas E. Hook of New Brookland was awarded the contract. Work will commence about the first of the year.

A new bridge of creosoted timber will be erected over Swift creek on the same stretch of road. It is to be 112 feet in length and the cost to be \$2,800. The contract for this work was awarded to Kershaw county. This road and bridge have long been a bad spot to travelers to and from Sumter and the letting of this contract will be good news to parties using this roadway.

At the same meeting the board of commissioners ordered the opening of the old road leading from Camden out York street, where it intersects with the new Bishopville road a distance of about one mile from the city limits. This will give travel from Bishopville two roads into Camden, one entering the lower section of Main street, and another the eastern end of DeKalb street.

Suppose you were the sultan of Turkey—he is away from home and 300 wives running up bills on him.

NEW COTTON FUTURES LAW INTRODUCED

Congressman Stevenson Introduces Bill to Enable Buyers to Get What They Buy

Washington, Dec. 7.—A bill to amend the cotton futures act to enable buyers of contracts to demand delivery of grades of cotton they desire for use in manufacture was introduced today by Representative Stevenson (Democrat) of South Carolina.

The bill would divide contracts into three classes, "A," "B" and "C." Class A would include middle, good fair, strict and strict middle; Class B would include strict middle, middle, strict low middle and good middle yellow tinged; Class C would call for strict low middle, low middle, strict middle yellow tinged and good middle yellow tinged.

Under the bill a trader would stipulate the class of his contract and the grade of cotton wanted. Delivery of one-third of the contract would be required in that grade and the remainder permitted in the two grades next in order.

Mr. Stevenson said passage of the bill would tend to equalize the price level as between the futures market and the actual value of the cotton, which he said had worked to the disadvantage of the actual product. It also would save the spinners and others the necessity of an extra transaction, he added, when delivery to them on contracts included cotton they could not use.

MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED

Kentucky Case Reopened as Result of Investigation by Convict

Harland, Ky., Dec. 9.—An independent investigation by John Bramley, a former convict who was started while he was in prison and continued after his release, today was credited with the reopening of the Laura Parson's murder case here. A Harlan county grand jury has indicted John Marcum, former head of a convict road camp at Dillon; Jerry Reed and James Robinson, convicts. Miss Pardons was killed in 1920. Dr. H. C. Winnes, of Cincinnati, a veterinarian, was tried for the crime, but the jury failed to agree and the case was later dismissed.

TRAIN HITS CAR

Kingstree, Dec. 8.—Roland Floyd, 29, and Leland Floyd, a younger brother, drove their car into fast train, No. 82, at a crossing at Cades, nine miles north of this place, this morning. Roland Floyd was killed instantly while Leland was seriously injured. He was brought here on the train and is now in the Kelley sanitarium, where an X-ray will be made tonight to determine the extent of his injuries as he is not resting so well as he was earlier in the day. Roland Floyd was married and is survived by his wife and several children.

NEAR EAST SITUATION CLEARING

Russian Attitude Less Hostile Now—Bolshevik Foreign Minister Approves in Part Turkish Proposals for Regulation of Dardanelles

Loussanne, Dec. 8 (By the Associated Press).—Georges Chicherin, the Bolshevik foreign minister, abandoned his previously extremely hostile attitude regarding the Dardanelles question at this afternoon's peaceful session of the Near Eastern conference and expressed approval of the Turkish proposals for regulation of the straits with the reservation that he must see the actual words of the sections covering the various points at issue before he could give full approval to them.

Japan today spoke for the first time on the straits problem. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese representative, said that Japan, as a power having great shipping interest in the Mediterranean, hoped for trade in the Black Sea and was vitally interested in the regulation of Near Eastern waters. He was entirely in accord with the words of Richard Washburn Child, the American ambassador, concerning the straits and liberty of commerce in the Black sea and said he had listened with great delight to the statements of Ismet Pasha on behalf of Turkey, who had approached the difficult problems in a sympathetic and conciliatory manner. Baron Hayashi added that the address of Lord Curzon, the British foreign minister, had assured him that a solution of the straits question was nearing.

Review by Curzon.

Lord Curzon opened the session with a long detailed review of the points on which the Turks differed from the entente plan and replied to questions on which Ismet Pasha had asked further information at the morning session. His address indicated that most of the questions on which the entente and the Turks differed were proper subjects for discussion in an informal way by military and naval experts, and expressed the opinion that such discussion would bring forward the necessary technical information which would undoubtedly form the basis for agreement.

The only harsh note of the session came when M. Chicherin and M. Rakovsky, also of the Russian delegation, demanded that Russia be admitted to all informal discussions which may take place between the military and naval experts on the straits question.

Lord Curzon held this would be impossible as these discussions would be informal and wholly unofficial. He said Russia had no right to demand representation when the other powers interested in the straits were making no such request. In case the problem of the straits was discussed in full conference or by a subcommittee, Lord Curzon explained that the Russian experts would be welcomed.

Acceptance by Turks.

In opening the session, Lord Curzon said he was glad the Turks had accepted the principle of demilitarized zones on the straits, provided they were assured adequate protection; that the Turks had accepted the principle of free passage of warships and merchantmen in times of peace or war, and also in principle an international commission to regulate commercial navigation. He added that the Turks had laid down the basis of a regime they desired to see applied to the straits and that it seemed possible to harmonize this with the entente views.

The Turks withdrew their suggestion that the powers should not be allowed to maintain warships in the Black sea, so that the question was not discussed at the afternoon meeting.

Taking up in order the suggestions Ismet Pasha made at the morning session on which Turkey desired further explanation, Lord Curzon said that on the question of guarantee that Constantinople would be free from attack the allies felt the allied proposals were adequate so far as military and naval guarantees were concerned. He indicated, however, that, as in the case of Thrace, further international guarantees of a political character were worthy of consideration.

This question had been a matter of study on the part of the allied jurists in order to reconcile their views.

On Ismet Pasha's suggestion that there should be a limitation of naval forces entering the Black sea, Lord Curzon declared he thought the principle laid down by the allies was sound, but that the allies were willing to interpret it in a liberal way and felt sure a satisfactory formula could be worked out after conversations.

Commenting on Ismet Pasha's point that there should be liberty of passage through the straits in peace and in war for commercial ships, with Turkey having the

SHIPPING BILL NEAR COMPLETION

Amendment Eliminated and Compromise Inserted in Its Place. Before Senate Soon

Washington, Dec. 8.—Consideration of the administration shipping bill was virtually completed today by the senate commerce committee with the elimination of the Madden amendment attached to the bill and substitution of the Willis-Lenroot compromise and with the approval of more than half a dozen other important changes.

The measure will be approved finally by the committee and presented by Chairman Jones to the senate tomorrow and on Monday the long and hard senate fight will begin.

The rejection of the Madden amendment and the approval of the compromise substitute ended a deadlock which had existed in the committee since it began consideration of the measure, Wednesday. The committee acted after Chairman Lasker of the shipping board had appeared before it and had accepted the compromise and being told that unless either the Madden amendment or the compromise were retained the bill could not be reported. Mr. Lasker previous to his appearance before the committee had declared the proposed substitute unsatisfactory.

The compromise, which was suggested by Senator Willis (Republican) of Ohio and drafted by Senator Lenroot (Republican) of Wisconsin, provides that the approval of congress shall be required for an increase in the amount of government aid to ship operating companies over the amount fixed in the initial contract. The Madden amendment, which President Harding a few days ago informed the senate committee would jeopardize the whole government aid program, provided for government aid through annual appropriations by congress.

The other changes made by the senate committee in the bill include:

Insertion of a provision limiting the total annual aid to be given by the government to ship operating companies to \$30,000,000 dollars.

Elimination of sections giving vessel owners income tax exemptions on profits invested in the building of new ships and on receipts from the sale of vessels, provided these receipts are used to build new ships.

Addition of a provision that no contract between the government and a ship owner for the extension of government aid shall extend more than 15 years.

Insertion of a provision that no application for a contract for government aid shall be refused until after public hearing.

Addition of a provision that loans from the construction fund shall not be extended to corporations for the building of vessels to carry the products of the corporations.

Reduction from 75 to 50 per cent. in the amount of tonnage which a vessel owner must have under the American flag in order to receive government aid.

The income tax exemption sections were eliminated after the shipping board had informed the committee that no special benefit in the production of new tonnage would be derived from such exemptions. The proviso inserted with respect to the construction fund, it was explained, would prohibit government loans for the building of ships to such concerns as the Standard Oil company and the United Fruit company, which use their ships largely to carry their own products.

The administration shipping bill was reported favorably to the senate today by the commerce committee.

The last rose of summer has gone, but the last rose of the summer is yet to come.

right of search in case she was at war, Lord Curzon said the allies were agreed. While the British foreign minister said the allies believed the Sea of Marmora could not be definitely excluded from the demilitarized zone, as Ismet Pasha desired, because the sea is a geographical continuation of the straits, it was quite possible without interfering with the right of free passage for the defense of the Sea of Marmora within certain limits and this question doubtless could be worked out by the experts.

Replying to Ismet Pasha's contention that the demilitarized zone was too large, Lord Curzon said it might be possible to make changes in it in the vicinity of Constantinople. The allies, he added, would grant the request of the Turks that Turkish troops be permitted to cross from one side of the demilitarized zone to another if they were in transit. As to Ismet Pasha's suggestion that Turkey must have a satisfactory formula could be worked out after conversations.

Commenting on Ismet Pasha's point that there should be liberty of passage through the straits in peace and in war for commercial ships, with Turkey having the

HARDING CHANGES HIS FRONT

Clemenceau Comments on Message to Congress

Washington, Dec. 8 (By the Associated Press).—Georges Clemenceau, closing his visit to Washington this afternoon with a formal address, expressed the hope that diplomacy would find the way to bring America back into European affairs through what he interpreted as an "overture" by President Harding in the annual message the executive had read to congress a few hours earlier.

"I was greatly comforted," said the war time premier of France, "when I read in the message of your president the following lines: They are not very long, but they are very suggestive."

"The four power pact which abolishes every probability of war on the Pacific, has brought a new confidence in maintained peace, and I can well believe it might be made a model for like assurances wherever in the world any common interests are concerned."

"So you see," continued the Tiger, "that even those who are supposed to disagree, really agree at the very bottom of their feeling and reasoning power. That is what I ask, and I hope this is something like an overture, that some light will be coming, and I will be very glad if it comes from America and I hope that diplomacy will have something to say about it, and talks may be engaged in, which I am sure, can bring nothing but good for us all."

When Clemenceau's reference to the president's message was called to the attention of the White House, it was said that there was no comment to be made and that there was no intention of elaborating on the president's statement to congress.

Clemenceau's address, delivered before an audience, which included many diplomats, government officials and members of both houses of congress, was his first delivered in Chicago. But apparently sensing that Ottawa, Washington would judge of him and his mission by this speech, he spoke deliberately and chose his words with great precision.

The former premier attacked the argument that the American taxpayers can not pay France's bill with the assertion that France could not pay those of Germany, and argued that America should help to make Germany pay.

M. Clemenceau asked why the United States went to war, whether it was to help France or to make democracy safe. If it was for the latter reason, he asked that the United States look after and see the barbarism of the Turks and the anarchy of Russia.

The "Tiger" boarded his special train shortly after 9 o'clock to go to Philadelphia, where he is scheduled to speak tomorrow morning.

Daughters Close Annual Meeting

Next Convention to Be Held in Newberry—Will Mark Place of Deed

Greenwood, Dec. 8.—After closing Newberry as the next meeting place and electing officers, the 26th annual convention of the South Carolina division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, adjourned here tonight after a three-days session.

Mrs. Chapman J. Milling of Darlington was re-elected president. The constitution was amended so as to create the offices of first and second vice presidents and to do away with third and fourth vice presidents. Under the new amendment each of the four districts of South Carolina will have a district director instead of a vice president.

Mrs. J. H. West of Newberry was elected first vice president; Mrs. Alonzo Keller, Greenwood, second vice president; Mrs. Martha Rivers, James Island, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Janie E. Flowers, Bismarck, recording secretary; Mrs. S. J. Mauldin, Pikesville, treasurer; Mrs. A. Woodson, Edgefield, recorder of congress; Mrs. O. D. Black, Johnston, registrar and Mrs. Frost Walker, Union, historian.

Resolutions of courtesy were adopted at the close of the meeting, thanking the city of Greenwood, the Robert A. Waller and John McKellar Reynolds chapters for their hospitality and others who had helped to make the convention a success. Officials said it was one of the most successful conventions in the history of the division.

A banner was presented the Robert A. Waller chapter, Greenwood, for having enrolled the greatest number of new members of any chapter in the division.

The convention voted to undertake the work of marking the spot where 200 Confederate soldiers were buried at the crater at Petersburg, and \$189 was pledged to this fund on the floor of the convention.

Most of the delegates left for their homes tonight.

Fuel hint: You can save coal by going visiting.