

THE LAN

TENANT IS LAID BEFORE SENATE

(Continued From Page Three.)

workable. They could go forward with confidence to make arrangements intended to be permanent. The most practical of the conferees were at last the most ready to refer to the league of nations the superintendent of all interests which did not admit of immediate determination, of all administrative problems which were to require a continuing oversight. What had seemed a counsel of perfection had come to seem a plain counsel of necessity. The league of nations was the practical statesman's hope of success in many of the most difficult things he was attempting.

And it had validated itself in the thought of every member of the conference as something much bigger, much greater every way, than a mere instrument for carrying out the provisions of a particular treaty. It was universally recognized that all the peoples of the world demand of the conference that it should create such a continuing concert of free nations as would make wars of aggression and spoliation such as this that has just ended forever impossible. A cry had gone out from every home in every stricken land from which sons and brothers and fathers had gone forth to the great sacrifice that such a sacrifice should never again be exacted. It was manifest why it had been exacted. It had been exacted because one nation desired dominion and other nations had known no means of defense except armaments and alliances. War had lain at the heart of every arrangement of the conferences affecting the states of Europe—of every arrangement of the world—that preceded war. Restive peoples had been told that fleets and armies, which they toiled to sustain, meant peace; and they now know that they had been lied to; that fleets and armies had been maintained to promote national ambitions and they knew that no old policy meant anything else but force, force—always force. And they knew that it was intolerable. Every true heart in the world and every enlightened judgment demanded that, at whatever cost of independent action, every government that took thought for its people or for justice or for ordered freedom should lend itself to a new purpose and utterly destroy the old order of international politics. Statesmen might see difficulties, but the people could see none and could brook no denial. A war in which they had been lied white to beat the terror that lay concealed in every balance of power must not end in a mere victory of arms and a new balance. The monster that had resorted to arms must be put in chains that could not be broken. The united power of free nations must put a stop to aggression, and the world must be given peace. If there was not the will or the intelligence to accomplish that now, there must be another and a final war and the world must be swept clean of every power that could renew the terror. The league of nations was not merely an instrument to adjust and remedy old wrongs under a new treaty of peace; it was the only hope of mankind. Again and again had the demon of war been cast out of the house of the peoples and the house swept clean by a treaty of peace; only to prepare a time when he would enter in again with spirits worse than himself. The house must now be given a tenant who could hold it against all such. Convenient, indeed indispensable, as statesmen found the newly planned league of nations to be for the execution of present plans of peace and reparation, they saw in it a new aspect before their work was finished. They saw it as the main object of the peace, as the only thing that could complete it or make it worth while. They saw it as the hope of the world, and that hope they did not dare to disappoint. Shall we or any other free people hesitate to accept this great duty? Dare we reject it and break the heart of the world?

And so the result of the conference of peace, so far as Germany is concerned, stands complete. The difficulties encountered were very many. Sometimes they seemed insuperable. It was impossible to accommodate the interests of so great a body of nations—interests which directly or indirectly affected almost every nation in the world—without many minor compromises. The treaty, as a result, is not exactly what we would have written. It is probably not what any one of the national delegations would have written. But results were worked out which, on the whole, bear test. I think that it will be found that the compromises which were accepted as inevitable nowhere cut to the heart of any principle. The work of the conference squares, as a whole, with the principles agreed upon as the basis of the peace, as well as with the practical possibilities of the international situations which had to be faced and dealt with as facts. I shall presently have occasion to lay before you a special treaty with France, whose object is the temporary protection of France from unprovoked aggression by the power with whom this treaty of peace has been negotiated. Its terms link it with the treaty. I take the liberty, however, of reserving it for special explanation on another occasion.

The role which America was to

play in the conference seemed determined, as I have said, before my colleagues and I got to Paris—determined by the universal expectations of the nations whose representatives, drawn from all quarters of the globe, we were to deal with. It was universally recognized that America had entered the war to promote no private or peculiar interest of her own but only as the champion of rights which she was glad to share with free men and lovers of justice everywhere. We had formulated the principles upon which the settlement was to be made—the principles upon which the armistice had been agreed to and the parleys of peace undertaken—and no one doubted that our desire was to see the treaty of peace formulated along the actual lines of those principles—and desired nothing else. We were welcomed as disinterested friends. We were resorted to as arbiters in many a difficult matter. It was recognized that our aid would be indispensable in the days to come.

We were generously accepted as the unaffected champions of what was right. It was a very responsible role to play; but I am happy to report that the fine group of Americans who helped with their expert advice sought in every transaction to justify the high confidence imposed in them.

And that confidence, it seems to me, is the measure of our opportunity and of our duty in the days to come, in which the new hope of the peoples of the world is to be fulfilled or disappointed. The fact that America is the friend of the nations, whether they be rivals or associates, is no new fact; it is only the discovery of it by the rest of the world that is new.

America may be said to have just reached her majority as a world power. It was almost exactly 21 years ago that the results of the war with Spain put us unexpectedly in possession of rich islands on the other side of the world and brought us into association with other governments in the control of the West Indies. It was regarded as a sinister and ominous thing by the statesmen of more than one European chancellery that we should have extended our powers beyond the confines of our continental dominions.

They were accustomed to think of new neighbors as a new menace, of rivals as watchful enemies. There were persons amongst us at home who looked with deep disapproval and avowed anxiety on such extensions of our national authority over distant islands and over peoples whom they feared we might exploit, not serve and assist. But we have been their friends and have sought to serve them. And our dominion has been a menace to no other nation. We redeemed our honor to the utmost in our dealings with Cuba. She is weak, but absolutely free; and it is her trust in us that makes her free. Weak peoples everywhere stand ready to give us any authority among them that will assure them a like friendly oversight and direction. They know that there is no ground for fear in receiving us as their mentors and guides. Our isolation was ended 20 years ago; and now fear of us is ended also, our counsel and association sought after and desired. There can be no question of our ceasing to be a world power. The only question is whether we can refuse the moral leadership that is offered us, whether we shall accept or reject the confidence of the world.

The war and the conference of peace now sitting in Paris seem to me to have answered that question. Our participation in the war established our position among the nations and nothing but our own mistaken action can alter it. It was not an accident or a matter of sudden choice that we are no longer isolated and devoted to a policy which has only our own interest and advantage for its object. It was our duty to go in, if we were indeed the champions of liberty and of right. We answered to the call of duty in a way so spirited, so utterly without thought of what we spent of blood or treasure, so effective, so worthy of the admiration of true men everywhere, so wrought out of the stuff of all that was heroic, that the whole world saw at last, in the flesh, in noble action, a great ideal asserted and vindicated by a nation they had deemed material and now found to be compact of the spiritual forces that must free men of every nation from every unworthy bondage. It is thus that a new role and a new responsibility have come to this great nation that we honor and which we would all wish to lift to yet higher levels of service and achievement.

The stage is set, the destiny disclosed. It has come about by no plan of our conceiving, but by the hand of God who led us into this war. We cannot turn back. We can only go forward, with lifted eyes and freshened spirit, to follow the vision. It was of this that we dreamed at our birth. America shall in truth show the way. The light streams upon the path ahead, and nowhere else.

New Kind of Construction. Several exhibition halls and assembly rooms have been built in Norway by attaching to the uprights a "netting," fashioned from wooden rods about a third of an inch square in cross-section, which are bound together with tin-plated iron wire, and subsequently covered with a durable plaster. Structures of this sort, says Popular Mechanics Magazine, are easily and quickly constructed and are said to be useful in winter time.

BANKS TO SAFEGUARD BONDS AND STAMPS

Are Ready to Protect Securities of Small Investors Free or For Nominal Charge.

In buying Liberty Bonds, Victory Bonds, Thrift and War Savings Stamps the people of the United States have done more than perform a patriotic duty—they have invested in the soundest securities in the world, gold obligations of the United States of America.

But the safeguarding of these securities has become a problem for many folk. Only a few persons, relatively, have either a safe in the house or office, or a safe-deposit box in the vaults of the bank. For so many patriotic citizens are keeping bonds and stamps about the house, in the bureau drawer, under the mattress, or on the shelf. And even if the treasure is thus hidden from thieves, there is the ever present danger of fire, and the loss of the money invested.

There may be no further call for the people at large to subscribe to huge bond issues, but the government needs the daily and weekly sums which come in from the sale of Thrift and War Savings Stamps for taxes must be kept down. The danger of loss has deterred some people from getting as many stamps as they might otherwise buy. Hence the problem will be a future question as well as a present one.

Steps have been taken, however, to meet this situation.

First, every bond or stamp certificate may be registered with the Treasury Department. Registration means that the owner's name and the number of his security have been "registered" by the government, and that nobody but himself can possibly get the money which the bond or stamp certificate calls for. Certificates may be registered through the nearest postoffice; bonds through the nearest bank.

And the second method for safeguarding has been provided by the banks themselves. Every bank—national bank or savings bank—and every trust company has, of course, ample and secure vaults. For the man who does not feel that he can afford to rent a safe deposit box to keep Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps in, many of the banks and trust companies have announced their willingness to keep these securities for him in their own vaults.

SUCCESSFUL DOLLARS ARE THOSE WORKING

Invested in War Savings Stamps They Never Fail to Yield You Handsome Profit.

It is the dollar that goes to work that is the successful dollar. The idle dollar is a failure. The successful dollar brings back another dollar with it. It makes itself a dollar and something—two dollars and something—a whole family of dollars.

But the careless dollar goes off somewhere and is never seen again. A Texas man the other day lost a life-time's savings—\$786. His dollars had gone off in the pockets of two fake stock promoters. He had not caught his dollars to keep good company.

Hundreds of years ago a man to whom a handful of money had been trusted buried it all in a napkin. He got no increase—he did not even keep what he had.

The dollar that succeeds is energetic—and careful. War Savings Stamps do more than save your dollars. They put them to work at compound interest. And they never fail. Your government guarantees every one of them.

A man once bought Manhattan Island for \$24. He had the \$24. Buy War Savings Stamps and be ready.

Provide a silver lining for the coming cloud. War Savings Stamps will do it.

LANCASTER EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE.

OFFICERS:

- President... Miss Margaret Moore
Secretary... Miss Nannie Hill Moore
Treasurer... Mrs. S. L. Allen
Press Chairman... Mrs. Leroy Springs

The Woman Citizen of the issue of July 12th is an In Memoriam to Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. The tributes to the great woman who has passed away are full of beauty and truth. The excerpt which follows seems to strike the keynote of the character of Dr. Shaw: "Her great fear was that she might outlive her usefulness."

"I don't want to go on speaking after I have gotten passe," she would say. "My friends must tell me when the time comes."

And her friends listening, hearing the old golden-throated eloquence, watching, seeing the old fine flash of wit, marking the old sure way of convincing by the pungency and relentless argument of her logic, the reflected gay loveableness of her personality, knew always that the time had not come.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS MADE HOME POSSIBLE

Man Who Suddenly Found Himself Without Roof Over Head Was Able to Buy Property.

This true story tells how War Savings Stamps built a sure protection around one Washington war worker and his family.

Early in the war savings campaign he began a small systematic investment in Thrift Stamps, which ultimately grew until he had an investment of \$100. He says he acquired his stamps without depriving himself or family. The investment "just grew" out of incidental savings.

Presently this incidental money became scarce. The war worker and his family felt the burden of the wartime high cost of living, and the anxiety and expense of extraordinary illness of the two children. Then another blow fell. He awoke one morning to find that he had no place to live.

His residence had been sold and he and his family were asked to vacate. He could find no houses for rent within his means, and was confronted with the necessity of leaving the city or buying a home for his family. He could not buy without making a substantial initial payment, and ready funds were seemingly beyond reach.

Then he thought of his War Savings Stamps. He remembered they were redeemable on ten days' notice, with accrued interest. With the proceeds of these stamps and such small sums as he could gather he made first payment on a new home in the suburbs.

Recently he refused to sell it for \$1,200 more than the purchase price. This man is a War Savings Stamp enthusiast—and he is on the straight road to financial independence.

Start your mind going along saving lines and then watch it travel. Buy W. S. S. regularly.

Pull together to produce more, to eliminate waste, to save and to invest in W. S. S.

Keep your money at work for you. Re-invest your Liberty Bond interest in W. S. S.

REMEMBER THE ANT

Save and have! Remember the story of the ant and the grasshopper? The ant worked and saved. The end of each day found him with a little more added to what he had the day before. The grasshopper danced and sang and fiddled his time away. Winter came; the ant had plenty. The grasshopper had nothing; he had not saved. He went to the ant and asked for help. Said the ant: "While I worked, you fooled your time away. You can dance now for all I care."

Are you an ant-person or a grasshopper-person? Some time are you going to have to ask for help and will someone tell you to dance; or will you be independent?

If you save now, you'll have later on. Let the end of every week find more Thrift Stamps on your card. At the end of every month be able to show more War Savings Stamps pasted on your certificate. Lend your money to the government at 4 per cent interest, compounded quarterly, and see it grow.

Take stock of yourself! What are you worth? Will next New Year's Day find you worth more or less? Which will you be; an ant or a grasshopper?

gists, through her death, they look for consolation to the reflection that at least death did not overtake her until she won her fight. At least she lived to see victory crown the great struggle to which she had given the marvellous resources of her talents. The great suffrage leader is dead. The great woman orator is dead. The woman pioneer minister is dead. The beloved friend is dead.

But the cause which was the goal of the efforts of the leader, the pioneer, the orator, has been won. Woman's political freedom is here. The Federal Suffrage Amendment has been passed. State by state the formalities of its ratification are being completed.

There are no words with which to measure the part Dr. Shaw played in this monumental victory.

She was of the suffrage struggle, its silver-tongued orator, its wit, its humor, its deathless spirit of triumph.

She staked her whole life on it, she conquered for it and with it, and death cannot rob her nor us of the victory that was so largely her work."

South Carolina along with thirty other of the state suffrage associations, sent beautiful flowers for the simple funeral services which were held at Dr. Shaw's home in Moyian. Heading the list of those who sent floral offerings was President Wilson, our great champion of suffrage. Mr. Wilson, with his usual far-sightedness and sense of fairness and justice, is making an earnest effort to keep certain of the Southern states from making the fatal error of refusing to ratify the amendment. On the other hand the governor of Louisiana is trying to keep up his own faltering courage by sounding the governors of other Southern states on how they stand on the question. Governor Brough speaks with authority for the reason that he has seen Arkansas try out woman suffrage, and has seen its far-reaching influence for good.

BOUNTIFUL CROPS ARE INDICATED IN FORECAST

Largest Crops of Wheat and Rye Ever Harvested—Other Records Expected.

Washington, July 14.—Bountiful farm crops this year were indicated in the department of agriculture's July forecasts based on conditions existing the first of the month. Winter wheat and rye, now being harvested, showed the largest production ever attained. Record crops of sweet potatoes, tobacco and rice also were predicted and the production of spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, white potatoes and hay is expected to be larger than the average for the five years, 1913-17.

Value of the wheat, corn and oats crops combined amounts to \$8,340,622,000, based on July farm prices. The value of corn is \$4,768,475,000; wheat, \$2,577,420,000, and oats, \$994,727,000.

Plants diseases and other conditions, however, made heavy inroads during June on prospective wheat and oats production. The forecast shows a loss of 75,000,000 bushels of wheat since the June estimate and a reduction of 43,000,000 bushels in the prospective oats crops. High temperatures caused deterioration in the conditions of winter wheat in some sections while plant disease increased in central districts. The heat also affected spring wheat in some parts of the belt where black rust has appeared and somewhat damaged the crop.

The area planted to corn, white potatoes, flax and rice is smaller than last year, while the acreage of sweet potatoes and tobacco is larger.

Production forecasts of the country's principal farm crops, estimated on the condition of the crops July 1, were announced today by the department of agriculture as follows (Figures in millions of bushels):

Winter wheat, 839; spring wheat, 322; all wheat, 1,161; corn, 2,815; oats, 1,403; barley, 231; rye, 103; white potatoes, 391; sweet potatoes, 102; tobacco, 1,453 (pounds); flax, 13.2; rice, 42.5; hay, 116 (tons); apples, (total) 156; apples (commercial) 24.5 (barrels); peaches, 50.

Condition of the crops on July 1 and crop acreages not previously announced follow:

Winter wheat, 89.0 per cent of normal; spring wheat, 80.9; corn, 86.7, and 102,997,000 acres; oats, 87.0; barley, 87.4; rye, 85.7. White potatoes 87.6, and 4,003,000 acres. Sweet potatoes 90.1, and 1,023,000 acres. Tobacco 83.6 and 1,774,300 acres. Flax 73.5 and 1,851,000 acres. Rice 89.5 and 1,091,000 acres. Hay 91.1. Apples 56.6. Peaches 69.0. Wheat of last year's crop remaining on farms July 1 amounted to 19,

CRIMSON CLOVER

THE WONDERFUL SOIL ENRICHING CROP. An Excellent Winter and Spring Grazing Crop—Best of Early Green Feed—Good Hay Crop. Crimson Clover can be sown from the first of July to early in October. It is particularly valuable as a soil improver for corn and cotton, sowing it at the last working, turning it under the following May, and growing increased crops each year.

BE SURE TO SOW WOOD'S SEEDS

They are carefully selected and tested for germination and free from impurities and objectionable weed seeds.

SEED POTATOES for Fall Crop

Potato growers are getting wonderful prices just now. Plant a liberal acreage in June and July. Potatoes may sell high again next winter.

Write for "Wood's Crop Special" giving timely information and prices. Mailed free.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, SEEDSMEN, Richmond, Va.

644,000 bushels, compared with 8,063,000 last year and 37,413,000 the average July 1 stocks for the five years 1913-17.

Condition and production forecast in thousands of bushels of corn in principal southern states follow: Virginia, 91 per cent of a normal, and 51,870 bushels. North Carolina, 89 and 63,989. Georgia, 83 and 66,063. Tennessee, 83 and 80,556. Alabama, 76 and 66,646. Mississippi, 70 and 58,253. Louisiana, 75 and 33,994.

Building in Denmark.

There are at present three phases of Denmark's building difficulties—land, materials and money. The land question can probably be settled and also that of materials, but a general arrangement of the financial question must first be made. The cost of building has increased from 310 crowns per square meter (\$7.72 per square foot) to 720 crowns per square meter (\$17.93 per square foot). This is discouraging private initiative and corporations are now conducting one-third of the building enterprises in Copenhagen and the provincial cities. To help these building corporations during the war, the government voted \$1,000,000. This was not sufficient, and by a law passed February 5, 1918, provision was made to finance these corporations and compensate them for some of the extra expenses of building. All in all the state and municipalities subsidize the building corporations to the extent of 60 per cent of the increased costs, which are 100 per cent, so that the houses cost the corporation 40 per cent more than before.

The Fool Streak

"The fool streak is as much an ordained organ of the human body as is the conscience or the appendix," asserted old Festus Pester. "It is that attribute which prompts us to over-estimate our own importance, to fancy that we can beat the other fellow at his own game, to believe that the average Hon. is infested with a herd of friends who devote their lives to earnestly soliciting him to run for office, to accept pomposity for ability, to dash after dashing widows, to expect a man with a horse laugh to have horse sense, to plant congressional garden seeds, to call chance acquaintances 'Brother,' to buy nonessentials on the installment plan, and so forth. The conscience can be reduced or eradicated by moral suasion. The appendix is removable by an operation. But the only efficacious method of getting rid of the fool streak is for the victim to sent himself and carefully and prayerfully pluck it out a little at a time, as one picks the basting-threads out of a new garment or the bones from a sunfish."—Kansas City Star.

DR. W. R. REGISTER

Specialist in Chronic and Nervous Diseases of Men and Women.

Piles and Rupture

Cured Without Operation or Loss of Time and Under Guarantee.

1206 1-2 Main Street Columbia, S. C.