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RESIDENT IN PARIS HEARS BIS. GUERRY

Wilson Goes to Church twice on First Sunday Abroad.

EMB OF LAFAYETTE VISITED DURING DAY

Students of French Capital Turn out En Masse in Effort to Get Glimpse of American Executive—Work for Conference Goes Ahead.

Paris, Dec. 15.—President Wilson at his first Sunday in Paris by going twice to church, laying a wreath on the tomb of LaFayette and attending a brief conference with President Clemenceau and another with E. M. House. In the evening he was in preparation for the coming week of preliminary conferences.

During the afternoon the president received a short call on President and Mrs. Poincare at the Palace of Slyssee.

The morning the president, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Admiral Grayson and by secret service went to the American Presbyterian Church in the Rue de Berri. It was known to only a few of the American colony who had heard that the president, being a devout church-goer, would choose a church of his own denomination.

The Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, pastor, took his text from the reverse of the ninth chapter of Isaiah. He dwelt on the necessity of unifying political and civil with idealism and showed how the evolution of humanity was reaching its last stage in the constitution of a society of nations. The edifice was filled, but there was no special service. The president took part as if he had been at the Central Presbyterian Church in Washington.

The afternoon President Wilson went to a church of Mrs. Wilson's denomination as is the custom in Washington when he goes twice on a Sunday. The church was the American Episcopal Church of the Holy Spirit, the Bishop of South Carolina, the Rt. Rev. W. A. Guerry, officiated.

The president visited the tomb of Lafayette in the Pichus Cemetery, in the southeastern section of Paris, returning home after the morning church service. No ceremony had been arranged at the cemetery and the president went accompanied by General Harts, a secret operative, and a French official assigned to him as a personal attendant. The president, removing his hat, entered the tomb carrying a laurel wreath.

The president placed the wreath on the tomb, he bowed his head and knelt before the resting place of the famous Frenchman who helped America in her fight for liberty. He made no speech whatsoever. He returned to the Murat residence. In the meantime, all the residents of the city apparently had turned out in hope of getting a glimpse of the president. It was remarked that the president's luck was continuing, for he broke through the murky crowd for the first time in days and got dry up the muddy streets. He lit up the city in all its fluttering banners and flags.

A foreign observer it appeared to everyone in Paris was on the sidewalks. There was no space what-so-ever on the sidewalks. A great crowd gathered in the Place de la Concorde, the headquarters of the American mission. The crowd jammed the doors and took keen interest in every American passing in or out. The most inconsequential of a case of official papers surrounded and carefully

SHIPS WILL APPEAR IN NAVAL PAGEANT

Sec. Daniels Announces Return to Home Waters of First Vessel of United States Navy Sent to Europe, in New York Harbor at This Month.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Return to home waters of the first ships of the American armada sent to Europe to combat German sea power will be marked by a great naval pageant in New York harbor about December 23. Secretary Daniels announced today that he will go to New York on the Mayflower to receive the fleet, which will be led by Admiral Mayo, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, on his flagship, the Pennsylvania, which accompanied President Wilson to Europe.

In the home coming fleet will be nine dreadnaughts, 20 destroyers and more than 40 converted yachts, mine planters, submarines and other craft. The destroyer force, part of which already is on the way to New York, includes many of the vessels first sent to the war zone and some of them carry on their funnels the stars awarded for destruction of German submarines.

Owing to the character of some of the craft ordered home, no definite date can be set for their arrival and it is possible that some of the smaller ships will not get back in time for the review, which will give the people of the country an opportunity to see the fighting ships that helped materially to defeat the German menace. Efforts will be made, however, to bring as many as possible of the returning vessels into port together.

Instructions to Admiral Mayo called for the return of all naval craft that can be spared. Some portions of the American forces, however, must remain on the other side temporarily to complete the work of carrying out naval conditions of the armistice.

Secretary Daniels announced that 20 destroyers had been ordered home from Europe to take part in the annual review at New York. Eight are now enroute home and the other 12 will sail soon.

MR. BRISTOW ACCEPTS.

Rev. Louis J. Bristow has accepted the call of the Baptist congregation at Abbeville and will return to us at an early date. Mr. Bristow has been the pastor here before and to his energy is due the building of the handsome edifice now used by them. The Baptists and the people generally will be pleased to know that Rev. and Mrs. Bristow are coming back.

The young people at the High school will extend a warm welcome to Miss Gwen, while the boys around town will make Louis J. Jr., feel at home at once.

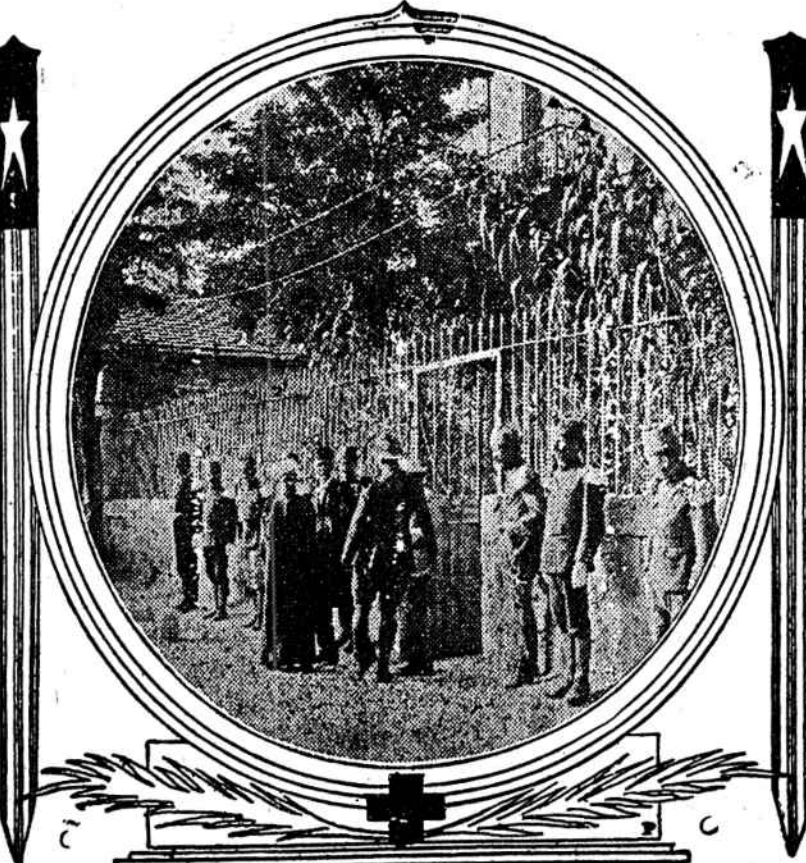
PROF. MANN.

Paul Mann, who recently returned to the city after having been mustered out of the army, has been elected to teach the Santuc school, and will commence his duties at once. He succeeds Miss Gladys Pressly, of Chester, who has resigned and returned to her home.

inspected by admiring Frenchmen and women.

Parading happy crowds smacked of Riverside Drive on a Sunday afternoon, while the wide spaces and the parks gave just a touch of Washington. Doubtless the president felt at home. But all the members of the American mission doubtless felt the deeper significance of the day. Henry White, former American ambassador here, and now a member of the American peace mission, who has known Paris through long residence here, said that seldom had king, emperor or foreign dignitary ever received such welcome as that extended President Wilson. The special significance by the members of the American mission was that the French people seemed to be wholly in sympathy with the president's purpose.

THE HOLY LAND



THE GRAND MUFTI, HEAD OF THE MOHAMMEDAN CHURCH (A WHITE TURBAN), ARRIVES AT AMERICAN RED CROSS HEAD-QUARTERS TO TAKE PART IN THE FORMAL INAUGURATION OF THE WORK IN PALESTINE.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND SENT HOME EACH DAY

General March Expects This Number to Be Doubled When System Strikes Its Full Stride—Soldiers Coming From France in Increased Totals Also.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Demobilization of the military forces at home is gaining in momentum, General March, chief of staff, announced today, with approximately half of the 1,700,000 men in the home camps on November 11 specifically designated for early discharge.

Reports to the war department, General March said, indicate a rate of discharge of about 15,000 men a day, which will be doubled when demobilization is in full progress. The list of designated troops as given out by the chief of staff shows that of the combat divisions, which are to be demobilized last, 15,000 men already have been selected for early discharge.

In addition to the figures for the troops at home General March said that 5,653 officers and 135,000 men of the expeditionary forces up to December 12 had been designated for return, and of these 1,373 officers and 30,750 men already have sailed for home.

Many Troops Designated.

The troops designated for release from camps in the United States now total 824,000 men in addition to 17,203 officers already discharged, and embrace the following classes: Depot brigades, development battalions and replacement units, 452,000; industrial furloughs, 18,000; divisional troops, 15,000; corps and army troops, 42,000; coast artillery, 2,000; engineers, 42,000; medical corps, 3,000; ordnance, 4,000; quartermaster, 6,000; United States guards, 26,000; military aeronautics, 13,000; spruce production section, 30,000; tank corps, 7,000; chemical warfare, 7,000; coal miners, 6,000; special service units, 10,000; student army training corps, 160,000; officers' training schools, 30,000; troops attached to local boards, 3,000 and Puerto Rico troops, 12,000.

General March made it clear, however, that designation of troops does not mean immediate discharge, but severance from their service as their term is reached in demobilization.

The chief of staff set at rest rumors that the Eighty-second Division (Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee) had suffered unusually heavy casualties, one report having been that 60 per cent. of its personnel had been killed, wounded or captured.

Truman J. Reames and Neil S. Swetenburg, who were members of the S. A. T. C. at Clemson, are at home.

TO BECOME EFFECTIVE JANUARY 21, NEXT

Long Distance Charges for Wire Service Lowered Under Basic Arrangement—To Equalize Toll and Long Distance Charges Over the Country.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Sweeping reductions in long distance and toll telephone rates by the adoption of a basic charge of six and one-fourth mills a mile, air line mileage, and half the day rate for night service up to midnight and one-fourth the day rate after that hour, were announced today by Postmaster General Burleson, to become effective next January 21.

The new rates were recommended in the first report of the committee on rate standardization and Mr. Burleson's statement said their effect is to equalize the toll and long distance charges over the country, "removing disparities and preferences and providing a scientific basis for future reductions contemplated as unification of telephone and telegraph wires proceeds."

"A night service rate," said the statement, "which is one-half the day rate is established between 8:30 and 12 p. m. Between midnight and 4:30 a. m. the night rate is one-fourth the day rate. These are greater reductions in night rates than has ever been made in any country, and doubtless will be extensively used, especially for social and family purposes. A person might talk from San Francisco to New York for about \$4, whereas the day rate is approximately \$16.

It is stated by the committee that more than 60 varieties of toll rates have existed in the United States up to the present time. The effect of this uniform or basic rate in the station to station service is to reduce or not affect about 70 per cent. of the rates, though necessarily slightly raising 30 per cent. in the process of standardization.

AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. A. J. Kroelinger, of Monticella, Fla., preached in the Baptist Church here on Sunday morning and again at night. He is an eminent divine in his denomination and his congregations here were pleased with him.

Miss Cornelia Tennant has returned to the city and taken up her work in the Graded School. She has been with her father and sister who have been sick with the flu at Lowndesville. They have so far recovered as to enable her to return to her work. During her absence her place was taken by Miss Rebecca Jones, who is an expert school teacher.

DISTRIBUTION BODY WORK NOW AT END

Industries Board Abolishes Cotton Committee. All Restrictions on Sale of South's Staple Ceases With Reopening of World Markets.

Washington, Dec. 13.—As the culmination of his activities for two weeks in connection with the removal of all restrictions on cotton, Senator E. D. Smith was today informed by Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, that he had accepted the resignation of the committee appointed recently by the president to supervise the distribution of cotton as the price fixing committee appointed at the same time ceased to exist several weeks ago. The abolition of the distribution committee ends all relation of the war industries board and the government with any price fixing or distribution of cotton.

Senator Smith is optimistic over the cotton situation, stating that the world, with Germany and her allies eliminated, is consuming 14,500,000 bales of American cotton, that when peace is declared and the enemy country is open to cotton it will provide a market for something like 3,000,000 bales additional. About 800,000 tons of shipping have been released for export trade and the situation now is that there probably will be a demand for 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 bales of American cotton with a supply totally inadequate to meet it. The outlook therefore, based on the law of supply and demand, is brighter for higher prices for cotton than it has been since the War Between the States.

AMERICANS CAMPED ALONG THE RHINE ON 60-MILE FRONT

Our Patrols Guarding the Left Bank of Historic River—Awaiting Orders.

With the Americans on the Rhine, Dec. 13.—The Americans are encamped along the historic Rhine on a front of nearly sixty miles. Their patrols are guarding the bank.

The second division won the race of the main forces to reach the river. The thirty-second, first and third divisions finished in the order named. The doughboy's camp fires gleamed tonight throughout the valley.

They are awaiting orders to cross to the east bank which are expected tomorrow.

American troops are guarding Stolensfels castle, which was a summer home of the former Kaiser. They are also occupying a score of picturesque towns in the valley.

The advance guards marched into the villages with their bands playing "Over There." Hundreds of doughboys went on a pilgrimage to the river bank immediately after they had broken ranks. Some cheered at their first sight of the river.

The four divisions are expected to cross tomorrow which they will formally occupy Coblenz, Ehrenbreitstein and Astenstein.

The burgomaster of Coblenz has issued a proclamation instructing all discharged German soldiers to discard their uniforms and ordering all public places closed at 9 p. m.

ASSASSIN TAKES LIFE OF PRESIDENT PAES

Head of Portuguese Government Slain at Lisbon Saturday Night—Crowd Then Lynches Man Who Fired Shots.

London, Dec. 15.—Dr. Sidonio Paes, president of Portugal, was shot and killed by an assassin shortly before midnight Saturday while he was at a railway station at Lisbon waiting for a train to Oporto. Advice from Lisbon reporting the assassination says that he was struck by three bullets.

President Paes died within a few minutes after he was shot. The president's assailant, named Jeetne, was killed by the crowd.

"TAPS" IS SOUNDED FOR VOLUNTEERS

Selective Service Law Has Proven Its Worth.

GENERAL CROWDER SOUNDS "TAPS" TO VOLUNTEER SYSTEM

Provost Marshal General Says Would Be "Calamity" to Go Back to Old Method—Tells New York Draft Boards of Success—Baker Praises Draft Men.

New York, Dec. 14.—"Taps" to the volunteer system of raising armies in war times by the United States was sounded here tonight by Maj. General Enoch H. Crowder, provost marshal general, in an address to the retiring members of 189 New York draft boards. He earnestly advocated that the selective service system should become the permanent method of raising American armies in the future.

General Crowder declared the selective service law had enabled the government to register 23,740,000 Americans, put into the field nearly 3,000,000 fighters and to have in readiness to entrain on November 11, when the armistice was signed, 2,000,000 more soldiers, all within a period of 18 months. It would be a "calamity," he said, "for the United States to revert to the volunteer system adding that the American conscripts had shown the valor, aggressiveness and initiative of the most seasoned troops."

"What of the army you have raised?" asked General Crowder, referring to the drafted men who had been sent overseas. "There comes back from France the answer in no uncertain terms. These men you have sent to the colors have proved themselves the equals in aggressive fighting and soldierly bearing of the veterans of France and England."

Law Works Well.

General Crowder's speech was an exposition of the successful work of the selective service law which, he said, had responded "smoothly and so well to our dual form of State government and national control that it would be calamitous if it should not become a recognized part of our governmental system for the raising of armies in time of war."

The provost marshal general contrasted the draft methods of the United States with those of England and showed that this country had profited by the mistakes made by the British, who after three years of trial with the volunteer system and the disorganization of industry were obliged to adopt conscription.

Pointing out that when Germany hurled her challenge to the democracies of the earth it became necessary for those democracies, for self-preservation, to organize their resources as had been done and "make every man a soldier" active or reserve, General Crowder declared this test had been met. He touched briefly upon the great drain upon the flower of England's manhood and how, after the factories, schools, offices, farms and mines, had been depleted of their best, the fatality of trying to raise the required number of volunteers became apparent.

BERLIN STRIKE SERIOUS.

London, Dec. 15.—The strike in Berlin has reached serious proportions, according to a dispatch received here from Amsterdam. Only two newspapers are being published and these are small leaflets. It is said that 350,000 workmen are out.

LIEUT. ROSENBERG HERE.

Lieut. Albert H. Rosenberg is at home having been mustered out of the service. He is looking fine but is glad to be at home again. He will soon take up his business with the Rosenberg Mercantile Company.