

# Abbeville Press and Banner

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## THIRTIETH DIVISION COME HOME NEXT

### Old Hickory to Be Released From A. E. F. Soon.

#### WAITING FOR TRANSPORTS TO BRING THEM TO U. S.

##### South Carolina National Guard Troops Designated by Pershing For Early Return—March Says Temporary Officers May Gain Permanent Status.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The demobilization of the army is approaching its final phases with the breaking up of the combat divisions in this country and the issuance of orders for early return of the first three fighting divisions from France.

General March, chief of staff, announced yesterday General Pershing had designated the Thirtieth and Thirty-seventh (National Guard) and the Ninety-first (National Army) Divisions for early return, while in the home training camps 40,500 men of the combat divisions, heretofore held intact, had been ordered discharged.

The three overseas divisions with the headquarters troops of Major General Reed's Second Corps, also designated for return, total 83,000 men. General March said that including these divisions, the total number of men available for discharge was 1,379,000 and that 40,491 officers and 630,309 men had been mustered out up to Saturday.

The chief of staff also disclosed that the war department was preparing to take into the regular army under the proposed reorganization plan, those reserve and temporary officers whose records during the war show them to be fitted for professional military life.

Official records of the war department, announced General March, show that the First (regular) Division, the first unit to arrive in France, landed in June, 1917, and that the last American division to land was the Eighth in October last. Between these dates 40 divisions were sent overseas, the advance elements of each being landed.

General March requested that attention be called to the fact that the war risk insurance bureau is an adjunct of the treasury department and does not come under the war department. He said his personal mail was flooded with inquiries regarding insurance.

## EMBARGO TO PROVE ONLY TEMPORARY

### General Traffic Situation Said to Be Excellent in Cities of East.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Officials of the railroad administration last night expressed confidence that the embargo on the movement on export freight into New York, Boston and Philadelphia imposed by regional officials would prove only temporary. The general traffic situation was said to be excellent.

The holiday season, labor inefficiency and accumulation of export freight for Boston, New York and Philadelphia were the reasons given for the embargo in telegrams notifying the lines affected of the restrictions on loading.

Describing the embargo as a "gate" officials of the railroad administration said this "gate" had been closed as a precautionary measure to prevent congestion until the loss of time due to the holidays and the strike of freight handlers could be overcome. Ports outside the zone of congestion, such as Baltimore and Norfolk, could be utilized to a greater extent for export, it was said, but officials here believe the situation will be cleared before that becomes necessary.

## AMERICAN LADS WIN FIGHT IN SNOW

### Drive Back Bolsheviks and Make Advance in Neighborhood of Kadish—Further Evidence of Enemy Mutilating Bodies of Wounded Submitted in Report.

With the Allied Army of the Dvina January 4—American troops fighting desperately near Kadish have driven back Bolshevik troops which made an advance there. The Bolsheviks also launched attacks on the Onega sector and bombarded the allied front. The Americans came into battle along the Petrograd road and in the frozen swamps that border it. The battle was fought in snow from two to four feet in depth.

American forces captured Kadish last Monday after a display of gallantry that evoked the admiration of the allied commanders. Special care has been taken of the American wounded and the body of an American officer was taken back 100 miles by sledge and then shipped to Archangel for burial. There were some casualties on Monday, but they were small in comparison to those inflicted upon the enemy.

On Tuesday, the Bolsheviks opened a terrific fire from three and six-inch guns and launched a counterattack against the buildings held by Americans in Kadish. So hot was the artillery fire that the Americans were withdrawn temporarily from the village. The line, however, was not taken back very far and the new positions were firmly held. The enemy did not occupy Kadish because the barrage fire from the American guns made the place untenable. Shells falling on the frozen ground spread their zones of destruction twice as far as they would under normal conditions.

Later under the protection of artillery fire, American detachments again swept forward and reoccupied the town. The men engaged in the advance were from infantry and trench mortar units.

## FROM ELBERTON.

Mrs. Fred Herndon, of Elberton, is in the city on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Gus Lee. Mrs. Herndon came in time for Mrs. Lee's party in honor of Miss Mary Hill, and was one of the guests of honor. She is accompanied by her handsome little twin girls.

## VISITING THE SICK.

Mrs. Davenport, of Horseshoe, N. C., and Messrs. Jay and Harry Epting, of Athens, are in the city visiting their sister, Miss Bessie Epting, who continues very ill of pneumonia.

## COL. ROOSEVELT DEAD.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Jan. 6. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt died in his sleep at 4:15 o'clock this morning.

The end came when there was no one in the room but his valet.

## Cause of Death.

The following statement was made to the United Press by Dr. G. W. Faller, of Oyster Bay, the physician who last saw the Colonel.

"Colonel Roosevelt retired at 12 o'clock last night feeling much better. At 4:15 o'clock this morning he simply ceased to breathe. Death was caused probably by a pulmonary embolism."

This pulmonary embolism, Dr. Faller, explained, is a blood clot upon one of the arteries of the lungs.

The funeral will be Wednesday from Christ Episcopal Church, Oyster Bay.

## HOOVER TO HEAD WORK OF RELIEF

### Named to Direct International Organization—President Wilson Makes Appointments on Request of Entente Governments in Agreement.

Paris, Jan. 3.—President Wilson has named Herbert C. Hoover director general of the international organization for the relief of liberated countries both neutral and enemy. Norman Davis, formerly on the staff of Oscar T. Crosby, special commissioner of finance for the United States in Europe, will act as Mr. Hoover's assistant.

This announcement was made today by the American peace commission in a statement which says that the designation of Mr. Hoover to take charge of the relief of the allied governments that the United States take a predominating part in the organization and direction of relief measures. The statement follows:

"Upon President Wilson's arrival the results of the investigations of the United States and allied governments officials into the food situation of the liberated countries, neutral and enemy, were laid before him. Since his arrival, in addition to his discussion with the representatives of Great Britain and Italy, respecting the general peace settlement, he had been advised with regard to the conferences held between the governments concerning the methods of organization for the relief of these people.

"The allies and the United States are in agreement that relief must be furnished and that the working out of relief of this character on a large scale necessitates unity of direction similar in character to that of the methods successful in the French and British commands in the operations of the allies on land and sea, respectively.

"The allied governments had advised the president that they desired that the United States should take the lead in the organization and administration of relief. Under this arrangement between the United States and the allied countries there are being appointed two representatives of each government to secure the cooperation of food, finances and shipping in the solution of the problems connected with the relief.

"The president has appointed Mr. Herbert Hoover and Mr. Norman Davis as the two American representatives in the council, and Mr. Hoover will act as director general of the undertaking. The French government has appointed M. Clemental minister of commerce, and M. Vilgrain, minister of food as their representatives. The British and Italian representatives have not as yet been announced. The president has asked Mr. Hoover to call the first meeting of the council as soon as the representatives are named."

## DEATH OF MRS. GOSSETT.

News has been received in Abbeville of the death of Mrs. Gossett, wife of Conductor Gossett, of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which occurred January 5, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Gossett moved to Abbeville about a year ago, and have made their home since then on Upper Main Street. They have made many friends since coming here, and the death of Mrs. Gossett will cause sorrow to all of them.

Mrs. Gossett, before her marriage was Miss Pinson, of Saluca, N. C. She was married to Mr. Gossett a little more than a year ago. She went over to Saluca to spend the holidays with her parents and while there was taken sick with influenza, which developed into pneumonia, resulting in death.

Funeral services were held Monday at Coronaca.

## FOOD CONDITIONS SEEN IN GERMANY

### Member of Allied Naval Commission Writes—If Other Parts of Country Fare as Well as North Situation is Fair—No Suffering Found.

London, Jan. 4.—A long article written by a member of the allied naval commission in German waters on the subject of food conditions in north Germany is published by The Times today. The writer is careful to point out that he deals only with what various members of the commission saw with their own eyes in a very considerable area and that he ignores hearsay evidence regarding other parts of Germany.

"But if food conditions in the rest of Germany," he goes on, "are not very much worse than in Oldenburg, Mecklenburg and Schleswig-Holstein there is certainly no need for haste on the part of the allies in going to their relief. I am confident that none of the score or more members of the various sub-commissions which covered many hundreds of miles of country and saw tens of thousands of the people at close range noticed any evidence of palpable underfeeding among any of the inhabitants. Indeed, they are of the unanimous opinion that the whole populations, both urban and rural, in these regions have been and are being fed near enough to normal requirements to keep them at full physical vigor. A member of the intelligence staff who had spent many years in the country before the war, said:

"You don't see so many people with rolls of fat on them as you did five years ago but you do see a healthier, hardier and generally more fit looking population."

"The men in the dock yards and on the first ships searched at Wilhelmshaven, although slovenly and filthy, betrayed none of the traces of underfeeding so readily recognized by one who has been in India or China in famine time or in Serbia or Greece since the war. This party prepared us for the well nurtured look of the people of the town itself. In no place of the same character in England, say Portsmouth, Plymouth or Harwich, would the people have been in better flesh or better color.

"As to clothes, the Germans would certainly have had the best of the comparison."

The writer saw, he says, endless evidence of intensive cultivation and careful, scientific fertilization. With the prisoners available and the unremitting labor of the women and children, Germany, the writer declares, has done remarkable things in the way of production.

## "WHEN DREAMS COME TRUE."

If one wants pleasantly and profitably to while away an evening, one should by all means see "When Dreams Come True." There is so much diversified entertainment in the play that one will readily find something of interest. If one longs for melodrama, see "When Dreams Come True." It is melodramatic. "When Dreams Comes True" comes to the Opera House next Monday, Jan. 13th.

## THE WEATHER.

The cold wave predicted last week set in on time and is still with us. This is the first real cold "spell" of weather of the winter and for several days the thermometer has ranged around twenty-two, nineteen and fourteen. One man in town got up soon enough to catch it down as low as eight.

Everybody has their water cut off, but the cold will result in plenty of jobs for the plumbers.

## M'ADOO REVIEWS ADMINISTRATION

### Return Them to Owners Unless Extension is Given—Reduction of Rates Likely by End of Year Under Government Control.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Solemnly warning Congress that return of the railroads to private control, means return to old evils, Director General of railroads, McAdoo, yesterday urged five year extension of Government control.

Summarized McAdoo told the Senate interstate commerce committee before which he appeared:

That unless Congress extends control the roads will be returned soon.

That valuable reforms begun by the railroad administration will be thereby lost forever.

That if the Government control is continued the Government will get a surplus of \$100,000,000 or more in 1919.

That a reduction of rates is likely by the end of the year under Government control.

That extension of federal control does not commit the government to government ownership.

That such an extension is opposed only by those who want the lines returned outright to private ownership.

That federal control should be extended to give the nation on land as great a transport system as its new merchant marine gives it on the sea.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Return of the railroads to the hands which controlled them before the war is impossible if certain important reforms are to be preserved, McAdoo declared in a statement to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today.

McAdoo declared there are three alternatives in the railroad situation:

- 1.—Return to those who controlled them before the war.
- 2.—Government ownership and control.
- 3.—Reconstruction of the railroad map so as to wipe out the hundreds of different companies and substitute under strict government control to combine the advantages of unified operations with initiative of private management.

McAdoo warned Congress, however, that unless a fair time is given for a test of the reforms he suggested, through continuation of the government control, the government will not feel like holding the roads for the entire 21 months period after the war, which the law fixes as the limit of federal control. He urged Congress to continue government control until January 1, 1924, as a means of providing a fair test of federal control.

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## FORESTRY EXPERTS GATHER IN SESSION

### Southern Association Assembles in Jacksonville for Meeting of Two Days.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 4.—United States experts in forestry and men of Southern States who have made a life study of the subjects, gathered here yesterday for a two days' session. H. S. Graves, chief forester of the United States forestry department, was prevented from coming on account of illness, and J. S. Holmes of North Carolina, presided in his place. Railroad fire protection was taken up at the afternoon session, led by J. G. Peters of Washington, D. C., who told what the United States railroad administration had done along this line. Publicity and education was the last topic of the day led by E. O. Siekem, State forester of Texas.

Mr. W. A. Giles, of Antreville, was a business visitor on Monday. He came down to sell cotton.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS WILL BE FORMED

### Baker Can See No Other Result for Peace of World.

#### AMERICA HAS CAPACITY TO DO NEW THINGS

##### Men Who Have Died in This War Must Not Make Sacrifice in Vain—Does Not Speak for President Whose Statement Had Been Explicit.

Buffalo, Jan. 5.—Speaking here last night before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Secretary Baker declared it inconceivable that the peace conference would make the world an insupportable tragedy by failing to provide for a league of nations or some other arrangement to prevent such disasters in the future.

"We, here in America, who have worked and paid," he said, "the fathers and mothers who have given their sons, surely have a right to me high assurances of future peace as a consolation for their sacrifices. One can not close his eyes and think of the peace conference at Versailles without feeling that there hover over the spirits of millions of dead men demanding that their sacrifices be not in vain; that the statesmen of the world now secure to mankind the blessings which they died to obtain."

Mr. Baker said he had no intention of speaking for the president whose statement had been explicit and in whose hands the case of America was now placed.

## With Head Erect.

"He stands with head erect," said the secretary, "in the ancient places of the old world where other kinds of treaties used to be made, and represents a great and free people. He is the advocate not of a form but of a principle.

"He is by force of events the spokesman of the democracy of the world and the compositions of this war will be a new magna charta, new bill of rights to liberate the children of the future from the burdens of the past."

As to the proposals for a league of nations Mr. Baker said it "is not proposed out of cabinets of absolute ministers but is rather the passionate demand of the man in the street, the simple and the unsophisticated who knows little of the intrigues and wiles of statecraft, but who know a very great deal about suffering and sacrifice which war entails."

"For my own part," he added, "I refuse to be timid about America's capacity to do new things which are needed in a new world."

## BELFAST GIVES LAND FOR AMERICAN CEMETERY

Washington, Jan. 3.—The city corporation of Belfast, Ireland, has given to the American nation, free of charge, for all time, "the section of the city cemetery, wherein are buried 34 American soldiers who died of influenza." The American Red Cross, in making public a cablegram telling of the gift, said it was considering the erection of a suitable monument and that the "American plot," as the section will be known, would be especially decorated and marked.

## THE FLU SITUATION.

In the report submitted by Dr. Akin, the influenza expert, Abbeville is credited with nine hundred and eighty cases of influenza in October, with sixteen deaths among the whites and twenty-six among the negroes. Out of a total of one hundred and seventy thousand cases a total of less than five thousand deaths are reported.