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COLONIES ARE STILL BEING DISCUSSED

Supreme Council Will Follow Wilson's Plan on German Colonies

RUSSIANS SEND IN DECLARATION

The instructions to be taken by Commission to Poland Discussed—President Wilson May Have to Make Second Trip to Europe.

Paris, Jan. 29.—The supreme council met at 11 o'clock this morning with a full attendance and discussed the questions of the German colonies and instructions to the commission which is to be sent to Poland.

The German colonial question is ripe for decision, as great progress was made yesterday concerning it. It is understood a compromise is to be adopted which will fully preserve President Wilson's plan for international administration but giving the various mandatories certain liberty of action in executing their control of the colonies.

Labor Plan Complete.

The British plans for an international labor bureau have been completed and forwarded to London for consideration by the employers. As soon as they are returned here they will be laid before the peace conference, coming as the British view.

Two official communications on the peace proceedings were issued today. The first says:

"The president of the United States, the premiers and foreign ministers of the allied and associated governments and the Japanese representatives held two meetings on January 29. The morning sitting was devoted to hearing reports on delegates who made general statements on the Polish situation and Polish claims. In the afternoon the Czech-Slovak delegates gave their views on the question of the industrial basin in Silesia, situated between Bohemia and Poland."

The other communique says: "Since Monday last, Mr. Barnes, (British minister without portfolio) had been conferring with prominent British trade unionists and representatives of India and the dominions on the draft of a scheme for the international regulation of conditions of employment. The scheme has been closely examined, and the experience of all present at the conference has been freely placed at Mr. Barnes' disposal. Many valuable suggestions have been made and it is felt that full light has been given to the views of organized British trade unionists.

"The conference concluded a noon January 29 and the draft scheme agreed upon will be submitted to the international commission on labor legislation which was appointed on Saturday last at the peace conference."

DEATH OF FRED WILSON.

Fred Wilson, the son of Mrs. Azile Wilson, died at his home Monday, Jan. 27th, after a short illness of pneumonia, and was buried at Bethia on Tuesday. He was just entering young manhood and his friends hoped for him a prosperous future. He was a nephew of the late Mr. Hugh Wilson, and a grand-son of Mr. D. H. Howard, who is well known in Abbeville.

MR. SMITH IMPROVES.

Mr. J. Allen Smith, who has been sick at his home for a week has sufficiently recovered to take his place at the National Bank. He feels like himself again, and does not appear to have been doing anything except taking a rest with plenty of good attention.

FIGHT OF BRITISH INTERESTS TO CONTROL TRANSPORTATION

Startles U. S. Shipping Board—Great Economic War Now on in Earnest. Reduce Rates After Garnering Cargoes For Three Months Business.

Washington, Jan. 28.—British shipping interests have come into the open in their fight for control of ocean transportation. Long fully-concealed indications today were that the great economic war which has been threatened is on in earnest.

Shipping board official circles were startled by what officials term unfair competition by the British.

On the heels of the announcement of a reduction of 66 2-3 per cent in rates to Great Britain it was asserted here that British shipping interests have garnered cargoes sufficient for three months business and these, it was declared, were contracted for before the rate reduction and therefore at the previous high rate.

All cargoes now offered which have not been placed under contract, were said to be accepted by the British at the new rate. This, it was pointed out, ties up all cargoes for which British interests have bottoms. In addition to this, it was asserted among officials, British interests have begun chartering American owned vessels.

It was evident from reports received here that the chartering of American owned ships was being done by the British to provide space for all cargoes offered under the new rates.

The shipping board immediately met the British rate reduction. But in shipping circles, it was said, that when American vessels obtain the cargoes, many hardships in the way of foreign port facilities are found to be in their way. On the other hand when the consignment is shipped in British vessels, the "ways are greased," reports indicate.

Government officials were sorely disturbed. But among shipping board officials, the unveiled policy of meeting the new conditions squarely was again reiterated.

BIG CUT MADE IN OCEAN COTTON RATES

Means Higher Price for Crop, Sen. Pollock Declares—Shipping Board Cuts Rates from South Atlantic Ports from \$22.50 a Bale to \$6.50.

Washington, Jan. 28.—A rise of at least three cents a pound in cotton prices was predicted today by the cotton states senators following a conference with the shipping board as a result of which sharp reductions were made in ocean freight rates on cotton. The rate was cut from \$22.50 a bale to \$6.50 from South Atlantic ports and from \$23.50 to \$7.50 from Gulf ports.

"This reduction means that foreign buyers will be able to pay a higher price for cotton, because they will pay lower freight," said Senator Pollock, of South Carolina.

DEATH OF JOHN McCASLAN.

John McCaslan, of Troy, died last week at his home after an illness of about two weeks. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. R. J. McCaslan, and a wife and one child. He was a young man of promise and his death is regretted by a wide circle of relatives and friends.

Mrs. McCaslan, who makes her home in Abbeville with her nephew, Mr. Charlie McNeil, was with her son during his illness. She has the sincere sympathy of everyone.

ANOTHER PRESIDENT.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Johnson are proud in the possession of a new boy which the stork brought to their home on the 27th. The young man is doing well and will soon be able to take a place at the Peace Conference table or in the White House.

WOULD CALL HALT IN IMMIGRATION

House Committee Unanimous in Proposal—Cuba, Mexico, Newfoundland and Canada Would Be Exempt From Bill's Provisions.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Prohibition of immigration for four years after the war except from Cuba, Mexico, Canada and Newfoundland was agreed upon unanimously today by the house immigration committee. Chairman Burnett announced that he would ask for a special rule to permit early consideration of the measure by the house.

"If the bill is not passed by the present congress, its purpose will be partially defeated," Mr. Burnett said. "It is intended to prevent a great flood of immigrants coming here as soon as peace is signed and driving our own people out of work and also to keep out the Bolsheviks." A number of amendments adopted permit the admission of relatives of aliens already in this country and of persons skilled in certain occupations and professions.

Paris, Jan. 28.—The European workers believe labor has the right to go and come freely wherever employment is to be found regardless of frontiers, declared George Nicoll Barnes, labor representative on the British peace delegation, in discussing the proposal to prohibit immigration into the United States for some years after the signing of the peace treaty. European labor, he said, was strongly opposed to such a law, although it was unable to prevent its passage.

The European labor market, Mr. Barnes pointed out, was full while the field for employment in the United States hardly had been scratched over. Mr. Barnes said he thought a provision should be made, however, for employment of emigrants before they embark for a foreign land.

Mr. Barnes was in conference today with delegates from the British trades unions regarding the draft of a measure for the proposed international labor bureau which when completed would be submitted to the representatives of British employers. After this has been done the measure will be taken before the peace conference. Other drafts, it is expected, will be submitted by other nations. All are to be compared and consolidated into a final project for submission to the conference.

BOARD CANCELS ORDER FOR SHIPS

Washington, Jan. 28.—Orders to shipyards not to begin work on ships aggregating from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 deadweight tons, the keels for which ordinarily would not have been laid before next August 1, are now being sent out by the shipping board. Charles Piez, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, said today that yards on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts were affected.

"The steel for the suspended ships has not yet been rolled in most cases," said Mr. Piez, "and the order does not affect immediately the operation of any yards. It is not to be assumed that the ships contemplated will not eventually be built."

"The reason for the order is that types of ships which it will be found advisable to construct under peace conditions are being determined by the committee of experts which is now at work. Their report is not yet available and will not be available for some time but it is fairly certain that it will not be advisable to start the construction of some vessels that were contracted for during the war emergency. Contracts are therefore being suspended.

"Ships now under construction are not affected by the suspension orders nor does it affect any ships for which keels will be laid in the yard under normal pressure up to August 1."

DATE MAY BE FIXED FOR WIRE CONTROL

Resolution Ordered Favorably Reported When 3 Democrats Join 7 Republicans in Favoring That Government Administration be Concluded This Year.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Government control of telephone and telegraph properties would end December 31 under a resolution ordered favorably reported today by the house post-office committee by a vote of 10 to 8. Chairman Moon announced that he would present the measure in the house tomorrow and ask for a rule to give it right of way.

The resolution made no mention of cable properties and that phase of the situation was not discussed at the meeting of the committee. Members later expressed varying opinions as to the effect of the legislation on federal control of those properties which was assumed by presidential proclamation last November under the authority given in the original wire control legislation passed by congress last July 16.

Chairman Moon said the new legislation would not affect the original law in so far as it applied to cable properties, control of which would have to be relinquished with the issuing of a proclamation by the president announcing the signing of the treaty of peace and its ratification. Other members expressed a different view, based upon the fact that the cable properties were controlled by the telegraph companies. They thought control of the cables would be automatically extended.

Various Date Suggested.

Various dates for termination of control of the telephone and telegraph companies were suggested after the committee had concluded its hearings on the original administration measure by examining Postmaster General Burleson. The first proposal was for restoration of the properties to private management next May 30, but this and another to extend the time to December 31, 1920, were voted down.

As introduced by Chairman Moon, the resolution authorized the postmaster general to negotiate contracts for the purchase of telephone companies and to have an agreement made of the telegraph properties, but these provisions were stricken out by the committee. Mr. Burleson and other proponents of the legislation insisted that the purpose was to extend the period of control and not to bring about government ownership.

On the final vote as announced by the committee, three Democrats joined with seven Republicans to end the period of control on December 31 and seven Democrats and one Prohibitionist opposed it, as they desired extension for a longer period.

Mr. Burleson favored a longer period of government control than next December 20, a date suggested while he was before the committee. He said "danger" would be that congress would have been in session but a month and declared that he regarded the question as one of great importance because manufacturers and others must have "proper service" in order to develop their business."

LOSSES VERY SMALL.

Washington, Jan. 28.—A dispatch to the state department today from Charge Poole at Archangel describing the evacuation of Shenkursk by American, allied and Russian troops in the face of superior Bolshevik forces, said the retirement was successfully accomplished; that the troops were in good condition and their losses were very small.

Mr. Poole reported that the Russian soldiers cooperating with the allies conducted themselves admirably. A report that had not been confirmed by Mr. Poole was forwarded to the effect that the Bolshevik revolutionary forces destroyed a part of the town of Shenkursk and murdered many citizens.

BIG SUM NEEDED FOR WHEAT CROP

Billions Dollar Bill Before Committee—Too Broad Says Gore—Oklahoma Senator Declares He Will Not Introduce it in Upper House.

Washington, Jan. 28.—An administration bill appropriating \$1,250,000,000 to enable the government to carry out its guarantee to the farmers of a price of \$2.20 a bushel for the 1919 wheat crop, was transmitted to the chairmen of the senate and house agriculture committees today by the food administration.

The measure which was drawn by officials of the food administration and the department of agriculture, was described by some senators as an omnibus measure which would permit the president to continue the food administration in operation and to exercise all of the powers conferred upon him by the food control act.

Senator Gore, chairman of the senate committee, announced that he would not introduce the measure in the senate.

"It is broader than I think is necessary," he declared. "I may take it as a basis for another bill, which I may introduce."

Continuation of Control.

Under the bill as drawn government authority to control grain dealers, millers and elevators "by license or other like powers would be continued and the president would be authorized to "create an agency or agencies" to buy the 1918 and 1919 crops, "wheat products and other foodstuffs and feeds" at the guaranteed prices, regulate export and import wheat; require preferential railroad service as long as the railroads are under government control; control grain exchanges and prohibit trading upon them "at such time or times as may be deemed desirable or proper to meet market conditions and competitive prices of foreign grown wheat and to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to protect the government of the United States from paying the guaranteed aforesaid for any wheat other than that covered by proclamation."

In addition the president through the agency he would designate could also sell either domestically or by export wheat, wheat products or by-products, at a profit or loss "as in the judgment of such agency may be necessary." He also could lease, buy or requisition storage space and prescribe the terms to be paid for it.

In transmitting the measure to the committee chairman, William A. Glasgow, Jr., chief counsel for the food administration wrote that the legislation was requested "in order to maintain the guarantee in their integrity to the farmer and save the treasury of the United States from loss if that be possible."

The department of agriculture has requirements for Europe, including Germany and Austria, would likely exceed 72,000,000 bushels this year.

"If the total surpluses of other countries are exhausted and Russia is not relied upon for anything this year," said the statement, "the United States would be called upon to export 233,000,000 bushels and would have to carry over into the next year for 44,000,000 bushels."

The department also has estimated that European needs for other grains will be so great that the United States estimated that the total import wheat will be able to supply only the required amount of oats, falling short on rye, barley and corn.

RELIEF BILL NOW GOES TO PRESIDENT

Washington, Jan. 28.—Final legislative action was taken today by Congress on the administration bill appropriating \$100,000,000 requested by President Wilson for European famine relief. The conferees' report was adopted by both Senate and House without debate and the measure now goes to the President for approval.

PROHIBITION MOVE IS MADE OFFICIAL

Proclamation Issued at State Department by Secretary Polk.

AMENDMENT SIGNED BY THE ACTING SECRETARY

Mr. Bryan Also Present—Proclamation Dated January 29th, 1919, But Legal Authorities Say the Law is Effective January 6th, 1920.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution was proclaimed formally today by Frank L. Polk, acting Secretary of State. The proclamation is dated today, but legal authorities of the department say ratification was accomplished when the thirty-sixth States acted favorably on January 6 and that under the terms of the amendment itself prohibition becomes effective one year from that date.

The proclamation was signed by Mr. Polk exactly at 11:20 a. m., in the presence of Senator Sheppard, of Texas, author of the resolution; former Secretary Bryan, Representatives Charles H. Randell, of California, prohibitionist member of the House, and officials of the Anti-Saloon League of America, the Women's Christian Temperance Union and other anti-saloon organizations.

Mr. Polk used several pens in affixing his signature and presented them to Senator Sheppard, Mr. Bryan, Representative Randell and others.

The Proclamation.

The proclamation follows: To all to whom these presents shall come, greetings: Know ye that the Congress of the United States at the second session, Sixty-fifth Congress, begun at Washington on the 3rd day of December in the year 1917, passed a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

Joint resolution: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

"Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by Congress."

SENATE SUSTAINS INSURANCE VETO

Columbia, Jan. 29.—By a vote of 20 to 13 the Senate today sustained the veto by Governor Masning of the act providing state insurance for cotton warehouses.

The House gave final reading today to the bill abolishing the Tax Commission and creating a State Board of Assessors of 14 members, one from each judicial circuit.