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## QUESTIONS FOR WORLD DECIDED

Each Country Will Provide List of Experts on International Law From Which Body Will Be Chosen Arbitrators When Disputes Arise.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The plan for a league of nations which may now be considered as virtually approved by all the members of the special commission provides for a small body of representatives of the great and small countries which will govern the society of nations, meeting every two or three months in a place that will be internationalized. The meeting place was not indicated in the plan but during the discussion members of the commission spoke of Constantinople or some island.

Each country will provide a list of experts on international law from which body will be chosen arbitrators when disputes between nations are submitted for settlement.

If the country which the decision of the arbitrators places in the wrong does not accept the ruling of the arbitrators and takes recourse in arms, not only the forces of the other contending party in the dispute but the forces of all other members of the society of nations in a position to help will take up arms against it.

The covenant establishing the rules of the society of nations does not make it compulsory for all the contracting parties to go to war to help one of their associates.

This was decided when M. Bourgeois, in the name of France asked that there should be a naval and military force of the society of nations ready to repulse an enemy attack whenever necessary and in the present case to keep such force in France until possibility of attack from Germany was over.

This was opposed by the United States and Great Britain and other countries and after a long discussion it was agreed that no permanent international military should be kept if a country should attack in violation of the rules of the society of nations the attacked country would employ her forces "covering troops" waiting assistance from other members of the society which would more easily help her.

No country would be obliged to go to the rescue of another country unjustly attacked but all the signatories to the society of nations would be compelled to join in an economic boycott against a country which violates its rules and also to maintain friendly neutrality in favor of the attacked country.

## RETURNS MUST BE IN BY MIDDLE OF MARCH

Treasury Officials Declare There Can Be No Extension of Time Granted.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Treasury officials today reiterated that there would be no extension of the time for filing income and profit tax returns beyond March 15. This applies alike to individual incomes, corporation incomes and profit returns and to similar reports required by the law on that date.

Officials denied rumors reaching the treasury that extension might be granted in certain cases for these returns. Additional time may be granted, however, for so-called "information at the source" reports. These are required from persons or business interests which paid more than \$1,000 last year in salaries and wages, rents and a number of other specified classes of expenditures.

## OFF TO MARKET.

Mr. R. C. Philson leaves Monday for the markets of the north, where he goes to buy the best in the way of Spring goods.

## LLOYD GEORGE QUITE CHEERFUL

Says League of Nations Moves Forward—He Expects Reports—Commissions Charged With Various Missions at Peace Conference Announce Findings Soon.

London, Feb. 12.—Progress on the formation of the society of nations was very satisfactory, Premier Lloyd George said today in the house of commons in discussing the work of the peace conference. He said he hoped a report would be issued soon by the commission appointed to consider responsibility of the war and enemy outrages.

The premier in answering a question said that the British representatives, like the others, would sign the treaty of peace provisionally and that the treaty would be presented to parliament for ratification. If the house choose to repudiate it the house was all powerful, he said.

The peace commission on indemnities, the premier said, he hoped would issue its report soon.

The premier declared that the conference had made progress beyond the most sanguine anticipations and that it was approaching an agreement on most questions. It would be a misfortune, he added, if the peace conference deliberations were discussed in any parliament before they were concluded.

If industrial unrest continues the consequences will be grave to trade and industry, Mr. Lloyd George declared. The government, he said, would agree to any kind of an investigation into the causes of the unrest.

Special war conditions, the premier thought, had contributed to the unrest. Among these conditions were the strain of four years of war and the fear of unemployment.

The premier said that bills would be introduced next week dealing with housing, health, the revival of rural life, land settlement for soldiers, land reclamation and afforestation.

Mr. Lloyd George said there would be plenty of opportunities for employment if confidence was given those responsible for starting industries and unless the cost of production went so high that it reduced the purchasing power of the community or put the country out of the world market.

Discussing housing conditions, the premier referred to overcrowding in many districts which had been aggravated during the war by congregating in already crowded areas. The government would do its best to alleviate such conditions, and hours of labor, he said, already have been fixed in industries involving three million persons.

Before the war the premier said, Great Britain exported more than 1,000,000,000 tons of goods and it was computed that half the cost of the goods was wages. The difference of a few shillings on a ton of commodity, like coal, he declared, might deprive the country of hundreds of millions of pounds and might throw hundreds of thousands out of work.

The premier concluded with an appeal that the victory won by battles should not wantonly be dissipated in a few weeks by increased strife.

## LIEUT. KING LEAVES.

Lieut. Allen G. King has gone to Charlotte, where he has secured a lucrative position with the Ford Motor Company, of that city. Mr. King is a fine salesman, and will make his employers a first class man. During the years he resided in Abbeville he made many sincere friends among the young people, as well as among the older heads, who regret to know that he has left us.

He writes that he must have the Press and Banner promptly in order to keep up with the times. We are sending it along with the hope that he will do mighty well in his new home.

## UNREST OF LABOR BRINGS MENACE

Almost as Dangerous as War Itself—Adamson in House—Leader of Labor Party Says Principal Amendment Will Deal With Situation.

London, Feb. 12.—William Adamson, leader of the Labor Party in the house of commons, speaking today on the industrial situation, said it was almost as menacing and dangerous as war itself. He said the principal labor amendment to the reply to the address from the throne would relate to the causes of industrial unrest. "I hope," he continued, "that no attempts will be made to disappoint the legitimate expectations of the working people. All sections of the people should understand that we have reached the stage when we have laid the card on the table, and when the working classes will refuse longer to be treated as cogs in a machine for mere profit making purposes."

Mr. Adamson said he regretted no mention had been made in the king's speech concerning pensions, or of the disposal of government ship yards, factories and other properties on which millions had been spent or of Russia.

Mr. Adamson said he spoke for the party of constitutional laborites. In referring to a suggestion that the present unrest had been caused by a revolutionary group, he said, his group never would encourage revolution or unconstitutional action.

The revolutionary elements, the labor leader said, could exercise little influence unless there were genuine grievances which they could exploit. Unfortunately, he said, there were many grievances concerning wages and hours of employment and fear of more unemployment as well as a fear that the government was encouraging monopolies which would make the cost of living impossible.

## BURIALS AT BREST TOTALED IN REPORT

Figures Include Men Who Have Died After Being Brought Ashore From Transports.

Tours, France, Feb. 11.—An official report has been made of burials at Brest of American soldiers during the occupancy of that port by the American expeditionary forces. The figures include the men who died after being brought ashore at Brest from transports before October, the month in which influenza was at its height, and those who died in Brest among the sick and wounded brought from various hospitals on their way home.

The report shows burials prior to October to have been 1,577, and during October 1,566. Pontanezen camp was not then open.

In November the burials numbered 93 and in December 52, of which 35 were at Pontanezen; in January 69, of which 63 were at Pontanezen, which in February up to date there have been eight burials, all at Pontanezen.

This gives a total of 3,365.

Daily admissions to the hospital during December amounted to one in every thousand. The sick during the first week in January number 1 and 35—100 per cent. The sick reported during the remainder of January number 2 and 3—10 per cent.

The average strength of the troops during December was 33,292, and during January 57,698.

## COTTON MARKET.

Good cotton brought 27c. on the local market yesterday. March futures in New York closed at 32.

## HUNS WILL RESORT TO CONSCRIPTION

Government to Put the Army on Effective Footing to Defend Frontiers—Hindenburg Declares it Will Take Four Army Corps or 200,000 Men.

Berlin, Sunday, Feb. 9.—Conscription of various classes of men, up to thirty-five years of age, will be decreed soon, according to information given the correspondent today. Authority in this direction, it is expected, will be given the government by the national assembly in the near future and it is understood that Gustav Noske, who is mentioned for the post of minister of national defense, will adopt immediately measures to reestablish the army and put it on an effective footing.

Recruiting of volunteers, which has been proceeding in haphazard fashion, stimulated by the Spartan riots, and chiefly financed by private sources, has failed.

Of practical results, it is said, the contemplated emergency action has been hastened by the increasing menace of Poland and more urgent need for forestalling an expected Bolshevik invasion.

## To Strike Bolsheviks.

If the Bolshevik danger becomes more than a mere spectre, as it now seems to be, it would require an army of ample size to strike a quick offensive blow. Both these fronts aggregate two thousand kilometers and military men express the opinion that it will require a large fighting force to defend the frontiers and regain the territory already "usurped."

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has indicated that it would require four well equipped army corps to solve the problem on the eastern border. It is estimated that these corps would aggregate 200,000 men.

The Bolsheviks are now near enough to the German frontier to be able to bombard Lyck, Eydtkuhnen, Tilsit, Memel and other points with average long-range guns.

In addition to the military activities of the Poles, who are reported to be becoming bolder every day; Germany is also forced to reckon with the Czechs. Both these fronts are now projecting into German territory.

## LIQUIDATE BUSINESS AFFAIRS OF THE A. E. F.

Edwin B. Parker, of Houston, Chairman of Committee Named by Baker.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Appointment of "the United States liquidation commission—war department," to liquidate the business and financial affairs of the army in England and France, was announced today by Secretary Baker. Edwin B. Parker of Houston, Texas, is chairman.

The other members already appointed are Senator Henry F. Hollis, of New Hampshire, whose term in the Senate expires March 3, Homer H. Johnson, of Cleveland, and Brigadier General Charles G. Wawes, of Chicago, who is now serving with the American expeditionary forces. A fifth member may be appointed at a later date.

In addition to settling all claims of and against associated governments the commission will be empowered to dispose of movable and immovable properties in France and England used by the American forces and "generally to liquidate the business and financial affairs in France and England of the American expeditionary forces."

Headquarters will be maintained in Paris.

Mr. George White has returned from Clinton, where he has been spending some time with his daughter, Mrs. Wright.

## NAVAL BUILDING BILL ADOPTED IN HOUSE

Administration Leaders Finally Win Fight for Expansion After Rules Committee Makes Consideration of Proposed Legislation Possible.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Administration leaders in the house last night won their fight for a declaration by congress of a policy of naval expansion unless limitation of world armament is agreed upon at the peace conference. After an all day debate the house voted 192 to 142 to approve the new three year building program of ten battleships and ten scout cruisers and immediately afterwards adopted the entire naval appropriation bill.

The vote on the adoption of the bill was 281 to 50. As finally approved the measure carries a total of \$721,000,000 for the naval establishment during the next fiscal year, including \$179,000,000 for the unfinished part of the first three year program adopted in 1916.

During the day the house adopted by a vote of 205 to 148 a resolution of the rules committee making the naval expansion policy legislation in order, thus overcoming a parliamentary advantage gained yesterday by Republican Leader Mann, whose points of order against the program had been sustained by Representative Garrett, Tennessee (Democrat), who was temporarily presiding.

The votes on the resolution and on final approval of the program were strikingly similar. Neither was entirely on party lines, but the Republicans on each roll call cast the majority of the votes in opposition. On formal approval of the program 125 Republicans with 14 Democrats, an Independent, a Prohibitionist and a Socialist voted in the negative, while 157 Democrats with 35 Republicans, an Independent and a Nonpartisan cast affirmative votes.

## One Minor Amendment.

Except for one minor amendment, the building program legislation was adopted by the house as drafted by the naval committee. The amendment by Representative Humphreys of Mississippi (Democrat) provided that construction authorized under the program could be started before June 1, 1920, instead of February 1, 1920, as provided by the original bill.

A legislative rider inserted in the house forbids the navy department from buying wireless stations or paying for those already purchased out of funds carried in the new bill. This amendment was adopted after action of the department in purchasing stations and ship sets from the Marconi Wireless and Federal Telegraph Companies, during the war had been criticized.

Opposition to the new building program as voiced again today by Republican Leader Mann and other Republicans and Democrats centered on the complaint that no declaration of policy should be made as "a bluff" designed to influence the peace conference. Supporters replied that President Wilson had asked for the declaration and that the policy would be carried out if the peace conference did not agree to limitation of world armament.

Representative Mondell of Wyoming, Republican, criticized the "policy of the big stick," which he said the president was furthering as "neither seemly nor persuasive." He said the peace conference was aware that America could build a big navy, so "we need not try to bluff the diplomats."

## ANOTHER SOLDIER HOME.

Ernest Pennel, who has been in Camp Custa, Michigan, for some time, has been mustered out of the service, and has returned home. He is now visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs. Agnes Pennel.

Before entering the service Mr. Pennel was one of the trusted employees of Mr. L. C. Haskell. He has not yet decided what he will do but will likely return to his old position.

## LLOYD GEORGE TALKS OF PEACE

British Prime Minister Gives Impressions—Not Easy Solution—Settlement of German Western Boundary Difficult Question to Decide—Problem of Russia.

London, Feb. 12.—Premier Lloyd George spoke again today on the general peace situation.

The occasion was brought about by the Right Hon. Rupert Guinness, Unionist, asking whether the premier was prepared to press to the utmost reparation from Germany and also to make Germany pay to the full extent of her resources. He also pressed for more information as to the status of the British colonies at the peace conference.

"We have had far too much of the particular panacea which America is supporting" at the conference," said Captain Guinness. "Since the day of Mahomet no prophet has been listened to with more superstitious respect than President Wilson."

Mr. Lloyd George began his reply by saying that reparation by Germany was the election pledge given by the government after careful consideration by the cabinet. The government, he added, stood by every word of this pledge.

The premier defending the proceedings of the peace conference said the government had been devoting its time to speeding up agreements. He was sanguine that a complete agreement would be reached concerning the German western boundary, but the eastern boundary was a difficult matter. Until the commission sent to examine the matter reported, the allies would be in no position to make demand upon Germany. The conference was unanimous, he said, that Germany had forfeited all rights to her colonies.

Mr. Lloyd George contended that with regard to indemnities the British government was in advance of any government, as it was the first to appoint a committee to deal with this matter.

He declared that there had never been any proposal advanced at the peace conference to recognize the Bolsheviks. Russia was easy to dogmatize about, but difficult to deal with. He admitted that the horrors of Bolshevism were so great that there was a sense of disgust when they came to deal with its leaders, but it was useless to blind their eyes to the real facts.

## Big Area Represented.

Russia represented in area over half of Europe and nearly half of Asia and he pointed out, if peace were not made, the whole of this immense territory would be seething in anarchy, disorder and bloodshed; there would be no peace in the world.

The Bolsheviks, the premier declared, were assassins, guilty of the crimes laid to their charge. The allies had given the anti-Bolshevik governments financial support and assistance. Much of their equipment had been supplied by the allies, who were anxious to keep the rich territories of Russia out of German hands.

If troops were to be sent to Russia who should send them? America, he said, would send neither men, money nor material, and the work would fall upon the British and French.

The Bolshevik machinery in Russia was ruthless and brutal but there was no doubt about its efficiency and it was the only machinery there. Everybody in the past who had interfered in Russia had come to grief. There was no idea of recognizing the Bolsheviks; it was quite impossible to do so as long as they were pursuing their present methods.

Young James McCombs is quite sick at his home on Greenville street. He is a victim of the "flu."