

PRESIDENT WILL LAND IN BOSTON

Expects to Deliver Address February 25—He May Speak Again—Probable That Woodrow Wilson Will Make Two Speeches Before Reaching Washington.

Brest, Feb. 15.—When President Wilson left here today for the United States it was announced that he would land in Boston on February 25, where he was expected to make an address which would cover the work performed at the peace conference. It was said it was most probable the president would make another speech before returning to Washington.

Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 15.—In a cablegram received today by Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary of the president, President Wilson announced his decision to deliver an address at Boston immediately upon his arrival in this country.

President Wilson will speak at a meeting arranged for by Mayor Peters and the transport George Washington, hearing the president and Mrs. Wilson, will make port at Boston on the return trip to America.

President Wilson departed today from Brest, France, and as it is expected the voyage will last about nine days, his arrival at Boston is expected about February 24.

LIEUT. SPEED HOME.

Lieut. H. O. Speed, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Speed, has been mustered out of the service and has returned to Abbeville. Lieut. Speed was in the first officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe from which he graduated. Since then he has been assigned to duty in various parts of the country, and has served in all capacities faithfully.

Lieut. Speed on returning to private life will take up the business of a pharmacist. He graduated from the Charleston College just before the war, taking high honors at that institution. His friends hope that he will make Abbeville his home.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PARTY

Come on time and bring a dime to the George Washington party to be given by the Eighth Grade Friday night, Feb. 21, 1919, at the home of Mary Louise Dargan on Wardlaw Street, at 8 o'clock for the benefit of the French Orphans.

Refreshments will be served free, also.

"Candy sold and fortunes told." Many prizes will be given, also other surprises in store.

The 8th Grade.

GOES TO PANAMA.

Lieut. Frank E. Harrison, Jr., is in the city for a few days stay. He has been assigned to duty at Panama and expects to leave shortly. He will sail from New Orleans on the 28th. At the outbreak of the war Lieut. Harrison, on account of his military training at the Citadel, had no trouble in being commissioned as an officer. He joined the Regulars and has been in active service since that time. He will likely be stationed at Panama for sometime.

COTTON MARKET.

New York futures showed improvement yesterday over Saturday. March closed at 23.73, which was 74 points better than Saturday's closing figures. The market Saturday was up about 60 points over the previous close.

Good cotton on the Abbeville market brought 28 cts.

CONGRESS READS PROPOSED PLAN

Washington, Feb. 14.—Leaders in congress read the plan for a league of nations in press dispatches from Paris today without formal comment and most of them were most guarded in their observations even in cloakroom and office, discussions. Their silence was prompted by a desire for careful study of the league's proposed constitution, not by disinterest, and there were evidences that much of the little remaining time of the present session will be given over to speeches on the subject beginning in the next day or two.

In neither senate nor house was there any comment today although the press dispatches were sought and read with interest. The articles dealing with arbitration and disarmament were read on the house floor during consideration of the army appropriation bill by Representative Harrison of Mississippi, Democrat, and were greeted with scattering applause, but without any marked demonstration or subsequent debate.

Disposition was evident on the part of leaders in both bodies to suspend both judgment and comment until after most careful consideration. Several senators said they expected soon to speak on the plan. Opposition was regarded as certain to come from some members of both houses who opposed any kind of international organization.

From the animated private discussion it appeared the question of enforcement of the league's decrees was of principal interest. From a cursory reading of the draft several of those who have been following the proceedings in Paris most closely thought the provision for economic pressure by league members the principal force as a war preventive.

MARK SMITH CAPTURED.

Mark Smith, the negro who shot Deputy Sheriff Cann some two weeks ago, has been located in Washington, D. C., where he had gone on a Southern Railway train on Saturday a week ago. A Washington dispatch in Friday's papers stated that Smith was there in a hospital suffering from wounds inflicted on him at the time Mr. Cann was shot.

Sheriff Burts sent Mr. C. J. Bruce to Washington for the negro, but he went without requisition papers, and upon his arrival it is understood that the attorneys for the negro refused to allow him to return without requisition from the Governor of the State.

Governor Cooper signed a requisition on Saturday, and it will be forwarded to Washington at once, and it is understood that Smith will be returned to the State in time for the trial during next week's term of court.

BILL DONALDSON AT CLEMSON.

Bill Donaldson, the colored fireman of the Abbeville Ice Plant, took a trip to Clemson College Monday. He rode up as far as Anderson on Sunday, as he wanted to look over that town, and from there he went on to Clemson. He was anxious to inspect an institution "which has improved so many of our young men so much." Incidentally, he took along "John", the gray mule belonging to the Ice Plant, in order that John may be operated on and become an aristocrat.

Bill and John are old and fast friends. They have been at the Ice Plant since its establishment eleven years ago.

Dr. Kennedy Magill is to perform on John.

LIVES AT HOME.

Pink Mooney, one of our colored subscribers on Star Route, was in town Saturday and informs us that he had just sold a hog which brought him in a perfectly good \$80.80. He has also sold during the year more than \$100.00 worth of chickens and eggs. This is what we call living at home and staying at the same place.

ABBEVILLE SOLDIER TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCES DURING ARMY LIFE

All stories of the great war are interesting to our people but the experiences of one of our own boys is of especial interest and for this reason as soon as it became known that Lieut. Gottlob A. Neuffer had been through the big push, had been gassed and wounded and was on his way home, all our people were anxious to hear him tell of his experiences.

When the young soldier arrived in Abbeville however, he showed a tantalizing modesty about himself and refused to talk. In fact he goes so far as to say he has had no "wonderful experience."

The young Lieutenant is a genuine volunteer, enlisting with the Anderson Machine Gun Company of 1st S. C. Infantry, as a private and serving throughout the time his company was on the Border. After his Border service he returned to Abbeville and enjoyed the pursuits of peace for some time, then he was recalled to join his company and prepare for the big war. In the make up of the army our troops were assigned to the 118th Infantry, 30th Division. Lieut. Neuffer preferred the Machine Gun Company, and was stationed for some time at Camp Sevier, where the men spent their time in drilling, marching, eating, making love to the girls, looking handsome in their uniforms, and, otherwise, making soldiers of themselves.

Lieut. Neuffer was assigned to the Advance School Detachment and in company with about one hundred and forty officers and an equal number of men, sailed from Hoboken on May 8th, 1918. There were seven thousand, five hundred men on board this ship, the George Washington, since made famous by the President's trip, and the trip was without event save one submarine scare through which Lieut. Neuffer says he slept peacefully. The George Washington docked at Brest, France.

"How were you received by the French people when you landed?"

"There were plenty of people around, said Lieut. Neuffer, but there was no demonstration. Every man got his baggage and hiked out to a Barracks three miles out of Brest. We were followed by a crowd of children, of course, one little fellow was particularly noticeable for he sang in English, "What the hell do we care, the gangs all here," and, as usual, asked for pennies. We stopped in one of the old Barracks established by Napoleon and after making ourselves as comfortable as possible, watched the negro soldiers play base ball, and waited for it to get dark enough to go to bed. The negroes were still playing at ten-thirty and it was still light so we went to bed anyway.

After this we were sent clear across France and stayed a month in an old fort built by Julius Caesar and in a town fortified by the Romans. The city wall still stands and to Americans was an impressive sight. We stayed here a month and in the meantime my Regiment had come overseas, landed in England, crossed the channel and landed at Calais. I re-joined them at Nortelinghem and in company with a few Scotch and Irish officers, we had a big celebration in honor of our arrival and a celebration of any kind in France means plenty of good champagne to drink. The French have never discovered the good uses of water as a beverage and many of them are not particular about using it for bathing purposes.

We stayed here for three weeks going through the same drills and forms of military life as that at Camp Sevier. After this we were sent into Belgium and were brigaded with the English. Our first experiences in line was at Ypres, where we were six days in line and about a month behind the line. All this

was in the way of getting the men seasoned up as soldiers. After this we were sent back to France and we made the trip in cars whose capacity was thirty men, but we went forty-five or fifty strong to each car, many were on flat cars which were also loaded with wagons and trucks. We went to a village called Vallioren and were the first American troops in the town. We were not greeted as saviors of the world but were given a warm reception—the natives immediately run the price of champagne up over a dollar a bottle, which made us all warm under our well fitting military collars. Lieut. Wilkinson and I went into a restaurant one night and W. D. wanted to test but whether or no champagne would bubble and sparkle, as the poets say, so he gave his bottle a good shake. It bubbled, all right—went right up just like the price—and came down all over me, the table, W. D. and the pretty waitress standing near, all waitresses in France being pretty, of course.

We stayed here a week and had quite a compliment paid us for the 30th and the 27th were made General Headquarters Reserves, or in other words, were selected as "shock troops." One of our first experiences in the genuine horrors of war was one night, without any warning whatever we were loaded on a lot of London Motor busses and traveled in the darkness and rain, all night long without the slightest knowledge of where we were going or what was going to happen. We were landed at Tincourt and nothing really happened but from here we went into line in front of Bellecourt, which was the strongest part of the Hindenburg line. Here we first saw action and were under genuine shell fire. There were plenty of shells, gas and big bombs. Our boys showed a sportsmanlike spirit and went at the fight like veterans. We were preparing to "bust" the line and in five days we had four hundred casualties, mostly in wounded. We came out as Division Reserves, in other words we were to follow up the advance.

What did you eat when you were in line?

Well, mostly canned goods and cold coffee. The coffee was always cold when it got up to where we were.

When we moved back we hiked fifteen miles to Toutencourt and orders were posted saying the Division had come out for a "well earned and well deserved rest", and that the men would be issued clean clothes and plenty of good rations. Nothing like this happened, however, for in two days we were loaded on a lot of military army trucks, taken back to the first line trenches and slapped right into the fight where we stayed either in line or just behind the line, until the big fight was over.

It is beyond the ken of an ordinary layman to understand the methods used in the present day fighting and during this war we have had to get used to such words as a "trench," barrage, smoke screen, gas mask, &c., and the people at home have found it hard to know what they mean. In this we are not unlike the soldiers for when asked to describe a barrage, Lieut. Neuffer said it was beyond him. An Englishman with a sense of humor has described it thus: When asked how he got wounded he replied that "he was leaning against a barrage when it lifted and he fell and got hurt."

The time for attack is called the zero hour and the hour and such "information" as is possible is given the men beforehand, about five-thirty in the morning is the favorite hour and the men are protected as much as possible by a smoke screen. The mode of attack is called leap-frogging and this means that one line

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CONSTITUTION DESIGNED TO PREVENT FUTURE WARS

Paris, Feb. 14.—The first word—constitution was made public this afternoon when President Wilson read the draft of the league of nations organization before the general peace congress.

While not containing a provision for any sort of international police force, the constitution includes stringent measures designed to prevent future wars. In case any nation makes war without first submitting the questions at issue to arbitration there are the following possible courses open to the league: Severance of diplomatic relations between members of the league and the recalcitrant power.

Economic blockade of the nation refusing arbitration.

Recommendation by the executive council before the use of force.

The use of force, however, will leave to each power freedom of action under its action to make the necessary declaration of war.

The international police force or general staff urged by the French and put to a vote yesterday afternoon after a stirring speech by Senator Bourgeois was overwhelmingly defeated. Only the French and Czecho-Slovaks voted in favor of it. With this feature eliminated the constitution was adopted unanimously.

The constitution includes a preamble and 26 articles, having been increased from the original 22 articles during yesterday's session of the league committee. The last articles are devoted to purely parliamentary matters, the other covering organization of the league.

Existing secret treaties are abrogated and future treaties must be referred to an international tribunal given full publicity. An international labor bureau is established. Former German colonies and Turkish provinces are to be placed under protectorates, the latter on the basis of self determination. All armaments are to be reduced to a point consistent with national security and private manufacture of munition will be prohibited. The affairs of the league will be administered by a "body of delegates," in which each member nation will have one vote, an executive council, on which the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan will be represented by one member each and the other members by four representatives, and a permanent secretariat to be appointed by the executive council.

Congratulations on securing adoption of the league constitution poured into American headquarters at the Hotel Grillon before this afternoon's plenary session. Members of the league to enforce peace declared this "is the golden day in the history of the world." They declared that, despite rumors circulated in Paris, France, is solidly behind the league plan.

DEATH OF MRS. JANE BOWIE.

Mrs. Jane Bowie, age 75 years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Ellison, six miles southeast of the city, on the night of the 9th, instant, from paralysis. She had been in declining health for the past six months. She is survived by four grown children: Mrs. J. C. Ellison, of Anderson county; Mrs. Anne Townes, of Edgefield; Miss Minnie Bowie, of Due West; and Eugene Bowie, of Anderson county. Mrs. Bowie was reared in Abbeville. The funeral services conducted by Rev. Mulligan, were held at St. Paul church on Tuesday the 11th.—Easley Progress.

Mrs. Bowie was a sister of the late L. H. Russell, of Abbeville, and of Miss Ann Russell, and was an aunt of Mrs. S. G. Thomson and Miss Nettie Russell, of Abbeville. Her husband was L. D. Bowie, at one time Clerk of Court for Abbeville County, and in the War Between the States a gallant confederate soldier. He died at Due West some twenty years ago from the effect of wounds received in the war.

STRENUOUS WORK FOR LAW MAKERS

May Complete Program by End of Week—In Session Tonight—Appropriation Bill and Constitutional Convention Resolution Among Pending Issues.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 17.—Members of the general assembly will return to Columbia today and begin what may be the last week of the session. Continuance of the session into next week will be contingent upon the time the appropriation bill is retained in the finance committee rooms of the upper house, and also by the action of the two houses in relation to Saturday, which is Washington's birthday and a national holiday. Next Sunday, February 23, is the last legislative day of the 40 day session.

The general appropriation bill, which received its third reading in the house early Saturday morning, will get its first reading in the senate tonight and be referred to the finance committee. If the committee retains the bill more than a day, adjournment sine die this week is not likely. And with the observance of Saturday as a holiday, adjournment would not be possible, as one or two days are always necessary to effect adjustments between the two houses in the appropriation bill.

To Debate Good Roads.

The senate tonight has scheduled good roads bills for debate. This is one of the paramount issues yet pending in both houses, all bills looking to a permanent system of roads yet being on second reading. One bill calls for a referendum on a \$25,000,000 bond issue for permanent roads, the bonds to be absorbed by automobile license fees.

The house has not yet debated the proposed constitutional convention resolution. This has been passed by the debate, and the Christensen-McGhee resolution proposing a referendum on the question in the general election next year is now on second reading in the house. More opposition to this will be encountered in the house than in the senate, but many of the legislators believe the necessary two-thirds support may yet be mustered.

The senate has not yet had opportunity to debate the Hamblin compulsory school attendance measure. This bill, calling for a four months or 80 days' attendance of all children between the ages of eight and 14 years, was passed by the house by an overwhelming majority, and should encounter even less opposition in the senate.

The Hamblin-Hamilton-Hart bill, for which the Barnwell-Elberle amendment was a substitute, will also come before the senate this week. This restricts the sale of extracts, compounds or patent medicines, with sufficient alcoholic content that these may be used as beverages. The signing of a certificate in the presence of two witnesses that the extract or compound is for toilet or culinary purposes is required. The first offense is punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not less than three months or more than one year, at the discretion of the court. No alternative of a fine is allowed for the second or subsequent offense, but violators when convicted will be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than two years.

Want New Citadel.

The Hart-Mims bill to rebuild the Citadel is also pending. A site of 200 acres of land has been offered by Charleston. The bill as introduced called for an appropriation of \$500,000. The ways and means committee gave a favorable report on the measure, with amendments. The committee recommended passage of the bill, provided the appropriation were

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