

ESTABLISHED 1844

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IF THE TREATY IS REJECTED.

Have the Senators who are bent upon rejecting the Covenant of the League of Nations and bringing to naught the work of the Peace Conference counted the cost of this policy, its cost to America in lost friendships and to the world in shattered hopes? It is easy to say that we shall live unto ourselves alone, indifferent to the troubles of other lands. (And just this in effect is the counsel of the League opponents.) But when we come to put the doctrine of smug selfishness into practice, we shall find difficulties besetting us thicker than Egypt's plagues.

We cannot hold aloof from the world's problems, however tight we may shut our eyes and our heart. In one role or another we are going to be an actor on the eventful stage, not a cold on-looker. We tried the by-stander's part and tried it to the last inch of grievances patiently endured, in the late war; but the very necessities of conscience and of national interest forced us into the arena. The practical question now is not whether we shall live apart from the rest of the world but in what character we shall move amidst its busy scenes—as a co-worker in the cause of peace and justice and progress, or as an embodiment of selfishness and suspicion, unfriendly and unbecoming?

Senators who urge rejection of the Peace Treaty and the League Covenant are for the latter course. They argue in substance, though not in form, that inasmuch as we are in a suffering and restless world we should cut connections therewith and pass the time prosperously in what they are pleased to call "splendid isolation." We should take no responsibilities share no labors, have no forceful convictions or vital sympathies in the common life of nations save at points where our own purses and policies may be immediately concerned. A practical people well may ask, how would it pay in commerce, in good-will, in national prestige and in national character?

For the present, and probably for some years to come, we are assured of brisk foreign trade simply because a war-drained world must have our products. But how will it be with us in this matter when others have got well on their feet again and competition waxes keen? Sentiment, we may grant, has no place in business, but as certain as human nature is human nature, a nation that does nothing to help solve humanity's common problems and bear its common burdens will lose the good will which is so essential to all good business. Or if we continued unwaveringly prosperous whilst our late associates in war were left to struggle on alone, buying our goods at high prices and borrowing our money at snug interest rates, would not such prosperity beget the very opposite of friendship in the hearts of those forced to deal with us?—Atlanta Journal.

THE PRICE OF COTTON.

We have said it before and say it again; in order to pay the labor that produces it and the capital invested in it anything like the same returns that labor and capital elsewhere get, this year's disastrously short crop of cotton should bring 40 cents a pound. We wish we could say it will

bring 40 cents, but we can at least say that there are just four reasons why prices are not now mounting toward that figure:—

First, the reduced consumption of American mills, owing, it is said, to labor troubles.

Second, the delay in ratifying the Peace Treaty and putting work back on a peace basis.

Third, the unsettled conditions in the financial world, resulting in the 4.86 2-3 in America, now being worth only \$4.35. This means that any purchase in America now costs an English buyer 10 1-2 per cent premium for exchange on money. The Peace Treaty matter, however, will soon be settled; labor troubles seem in process of adjustment; and we must believe that the abnormal with regard to English money will soon adjust itself.

The fourth reason why cotton prices are not climbing toward 40 cents, however, is most important of all. This reason is simply the belief that the farmers will let the crop of for less. No well organized union of town laborers would submit to any less remunerative prices for their labor, however; and why should the farmer? If he goes on a strike, he can hold out longer than the city wage earner, and why should he not in a peaceful and legal way refuse to take less than a fair price for the product of his toil?

In view of the euduced acreage this year, a good crop of cotton should have brought 33 to 35 cents a pound. With a disastrously poor crop such as we have, a 40-cent price means only a living wage for the producer; and he, like the city laborer, owes it to his family and those dependent on him to demand this living wage.—Progressive Farmer.

Report of Work of County Agent.

Traveled 220 miles, visited 54 farmers, and two club members, wrote 25 letters, held one meeting, organized one bull association of one bull, ordered cooperatively for the farmers 1775 crimson clover seed, 700 alfalfa seed and 99 tons of lime of at least \$86.88. There will be about 40 men who will put in crimson clover and 15 men who will put in alfalfa this fall that never have grown either heretofore. Practically all the week was devoted to a "Clover-Alfalfa" campaign.

PEOPLE OF AUSTRIA
MUST BEAR BURDEN

Paris, Sept. 2.—Chancellor Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, left tonight for Vienna with the peace treaty, which was handed to the Austrians today. He indicated that he would probably ask for an extension of time, as the Austrian general assembly would meet on Saturday and Sunday to discuss the terms.

The supreme council, it is announced, will extend the time, if Austria so requests.

The note transmitting the allied reply to the observations of the Austrian delegation on the conditions of peace, addressed to Karl Renner and signed by M. Clemenceau, as president of the council, follows:

"Draft of the covering:"

"1. The allied and associated powers have given most careful consideration to the observations of the Austrian delegation on the draft treaty of peace. The reply of the Austrian delegation objects to the draft treaty on the grounds that in view of the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Austria ought not to be treated as an enemy state at all and that, in consequence, she ought not to be made in any special way inheritor of responsibilities in regard to reparation, to which the Austro-Hungarian monarchy would undoubtedly be liable, did it still exist.

People Held Responsible.

"As these observations point to a fundamental misconception of the responsibilities of the people of Austria the allied and associated powers feel it necessary to state as briefly as may be the principles which they consider must be applied to the settlement of the late war so far as Austria is concerned. The people of Austria, together with their neighbors, the people of Hungary, bear in a peculiar degree responsibility for the calamities which have befallen Europe during the last five years.

"The war was precipitated by an ultimatum presented to Serbia by the government at Vienna and requiring acceptance within 48 hours or a se-

ries of demands which amounted to the destruction of the independence of a neighboring sovereign state. The royal government of Serbia accepted with the prescribed time all the demands except those which involved the virtual surrender of its independence."

HOW PERSHING WAS CHOSEN

(The Chattanooga Times)

When Secretary of War Baker in Chattanooga last Saturday he told for perhaps the first time the circumstances attending the selection of General Pershing to command the American forces in Europe. It was while en route to Chickamauga park that the secretary told the story.

"When we got into the war," said the secretary, "it became necessary to select the commander of the army the United States was to send to France, and upon me developed the selection. I had the department furnish me with all the records of the general officers of the army. I sat up all night going over those records, and long after day dawned had, by a process of elimination, made my selection. That morning I sent for General Scott, who was then chief of staff; the general promptly came to my office and I announced to him that I had made my selection of commander of the American expedition to France.

"Who is it?" asked General Scott with a note of anticipation in his voice.

"General Pershing," I replied. There was a moment's silence, and with sort of gulping in the throat, the general congratulated me on the choice and said, good old soldier that he was, that a better one could not have been made.

General Scott may have thought that he would be selected, but as he was within four months of the retiring age that was impossible, as I was determined that the man who went over first in command was to continue, provided he proved capable.

"That afternoon I went over to the White House to make the president acquainted with my action. I told the president that I had selected the general to command our forces in Europe.

"Who is it?" asked the president.

"General Pershing," I replied.

"Do you know him?" queried the president.

"I never met and to the best of my knowledge never saw him in my life," was my answer.

"The president then asked how I came to make the selection, and I told him my process.

"Very well," said the president, "if you are satisfied you have made the best possible selection, appoint him and I will back you up."

And that is how General Pershing happened to be selected as commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces in the European war.

LABOR COMMITTEE
CALLS FOR TRUCE

New York, Sept. 1.—Suspension of all strikes throughout the United States and the declaration of a labor truce on the basis of the status quo for six months or more to enable President Wilson to bring about a reduction in the cost of living is recommended in a report of a committee of the New York State Federation of Labor made public here today.

The recommendations urged American organized labor to cease wage and hour controversies in order to increase production and restore normal conditions. They express the hope that no new strikes will be ordered except to relieve workers from "intolerable oppression."

The committee was appointed by James P. Holland, president of the federation, on July 29 and made its report after conferring with representatives of industrial, commercial manufacturers, financial, transportation and other interests with a view to devising plans to lower the cost of living. Business men, it explained, were in a state of apprehension due to rapidly changing conditions since the signing of the armistice and industry had been disturbed and dislocated to a degree never before experienced.

Would Avoid Disaster.

"Your committee is convinced," says the report, "that this condition is wrong and can not be permitted to continue unless we—and by 'we' your committee means not labor alone but the people of the whole

United States—wish to invite a disaster unparalleled in history. The people must be given a breathing spell. There must be a suspension of struggling for class and party advantage. All Americans must bend their backs to the oars and pull steadily against the storm-tossed waters until our boat again rides safely on the placid sea of prosperity."

Continuing, the report says: As a result of President Wilson's appeal, backed by the attitude of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and leaders of the railway brothers, the threatened railroad strike was averted and the country spared a terrible tragedy.

"On every hand there are strikes and threats of strikes. Most of these disturbances have been provoked by radical agitators who have not the interests of the toilers at heart, but who seek to promote industrial warfare for the purpose of destroying our present economic system and substituting 'industrial ownership by the proletariat.' Fortunately the sane leaders of organized labor have, after a short period, succeeded in regaining control of their temporarily rebellious unions and restoring orderly procedure under the laws and rules of the American Federation of Labor.

FRIENDS OF PALMER
REPLY TO CHARGES

Washington, Sept. 2.—Sharp criticism in the senate today by Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, of New Jersey, Attorney General Palmer drew a vigorous defense of Mr. Palmer from Senators Underwood of Alabama and Williams of Mississippi, Democrats.

The New Jersey senator, replying to accusations made against him by M. Palmer on a recent statement, assailed Mr. Palmer's administration of the alien property custodian's office and flatly charging him with having pro-German sympathies before the entrance of this country into the war, declared he had "received German agents in his own house."

Mr. Frelinghuysen also asserted that Mr. Palmer was the "intermediary" with President Wilson for German interests seeking to condone the Lusitania incident.

In defense of Mr. Palmer, Senator Underwood declared Senator Frelinghuysen had "assaulted and misrepresented" the attorney general and had deceived the senate and the public. There is no question of Mr. Palmer's loyalty, Senator Underwood declared, adding that charges against him had emanated from German interests opposing disposition of German property seized.

Senator Williams asserted charges against Mr. Palmer were "outrageous" and "ridiculous." He also asserted the charges originated with German interests seeking to discredit him.

Senator Williams' retorts were so caustic that Senator Frelinghuysen interrupted to invoke the senate rules against the senator impugning another's motives, but Senator Williams replied that he thought the New Jersey senator had been involved in the attack upon Mr. Palmer "quite unwittingly," after it had been begun by German interests.

LAND VALUES IN
McCORMICK COUNTY

McCormick, Sept. 2.—In spite of the fact that real estate in many instances has increased in value more than 100 per cent during the past two years every day finds people from other sections of the state here looking for homes, farms, town property, stores and garages. This unusual activity in real estate can be attributed to the fact that real estate companies doing business in this section have induced numbers of people to come here from other sections in search of the cheaper lands to be found here and yet which are equal in productiveness to any to be found in the State.

Although the people of McCormick County worked hard for the establishment of the county for a number of years before it was finally secured in 1917, they realize that they have one of the best counties in the State both for the production of crops of all kinds and for stockraising which latter industry is quite extensive and profitable in the county. The soil of McCormick County seems well adapted to the growth of almost any kind of crop although cotton remains the

principal money crop raised. Hundreds of acres have been planted in Bermuda grass and large herds of thoroughbred cattle thrive upon this. McCormick County can boast the largest peach orchard in the State, having in one orchard over 35,000 fine peach trees. Peaches are shipped by the carload every year to Northern markets. All of these vast rich acres seem to have been absolutely undeveloped before the formation of the county and no one seemed to realize the value of the land lying between the forks of Savannah and Little River and between Stephens, Turkey and Cuffytown creeks cutting portions of Edgefield, Abbeville and Greenwood counties out of which McCormick was formed.

CONFERENCE CALL
GOES OUT TODAY

Washington, Sept. 2.—Before leaving Washington tomorrow night on his speech making tour of the country, President Wilson will issue invitations to labor leaders, financiers, manufacturers and farmers to attend a conference early in October for consideration of the problems of labor and of those who direct labor.

The President, it also was learned, plans to complete all arrangements for the conference before his departure so that the meeting may be held immediately upon his return the last of this month. The first session of the conference probably will be at the White House.

The entire labor situation and also arrangements for the conference were understood to have discussed at today's cabinet meeting, the only one possible for the President to attend this month. It was presumed that the plan to invite farmers representatives, which has been urged by several members of the Senate, was agreed upon at the cabinet meeting.

Arrangements Complete.

Final arrangements for the President's "swing around the circle" were about completed today. Accompanying, President Wilson will be Mrs. Wilson, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, personal physician to the President, Secretary Tumulty, a corps of stenographers, secret service men and some thirty correspondents representing the press associations and leading metropolitan newspapers.

The President has scheduled thirty set speeches in the principal cities of the West and South, and it is presumed he will be compelled to deliver short platform speeches at smaller towns along the route, although it is known he is opposed to the practice.

The first speech will be at Columbus Thursday morning, and the last at Louisville, Ky., September 29. The President will return to Washington the next day.

BIG CITY ARRANGES
TO GREET PERSHING

New York, Sept. 2.—Arrangements for the reception of General Pershing and the parade of the First Division of the regular army with the American commander in chief at its head on next Tuesday, were completed today at a conference between Major General Shanks, commander of the port of embarkation, and the mayor's reception committee. General Pershing's ship, the Leviathan, is expected to reach New York next Sunday or Monday, and from the time he lands until he leaves for Washington a few days later he will be the guest of the city of New York.

A patrol boat carrying the reception committee and a number of high officials who are expected to include Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff, will meet the Leviathan at the entrance to New York Bay and will escort the liner to the same Hoboken pier on which President Wilson disembarked on his return from Europe.

After exchanging greetings with the reception committee on the pier, General Pershing will be taken on board the patrol boat and brought to the Battery, where he will be met by detachments of police mounted on horses and motorcycles, who will escort him to his hotel.

In the First Division parade, General Pershing will have for his staff all the generals who have commanded the famous unit since the declaration of war. They will include Maj. Gen. William Sibert, who took the division overseas and later returned to take charge of the chemical warfare service. Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, who left the division on July 12, 1918

to take command of the Second Army; Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, who succeeded General Bullard; Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, who relieved Gen. Summerall in October, and Maj. Gen. E. F. McClacklin, the present commander.

One of the most interesting features of the parade will be the presence of the first American field gun fired in the great war and the first American colors borne on the front. These historic relics will be brought from Washington, where they are being preserved as national souvenirs of the tremendous struggle. Another novel feature will be the presence of the welfare workers who were attached to the division.

WILL NOT FURNISH
COMMITTEE FACTS.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Request of the foreign relations committee for latest drafts of the proposed treaties with Germany's allies has been refused by President Wilson on the ground that compliance would set a precedent encouraging senatorial encroachment on the presidential power of treaty negotiation.

In an exchange of letters made public today, Mr. Wilson wrote that it was "out of the question" to accede to the committee's suggestion, and Chairman Lodge replied that, although the treaties were closely connected with the treaty with Germany the president undoubtedly had authority to keep information about them from the senate if he chose.

The correspondence apparently brought another impasse between the president and the committee on the much debated subject of what information the senators should have in their consideration of the treaty with Germany. Mr. Lodge and others have declared the committee could not act intelligently until all of the Versailles treaties were before it, but at the White House conference Mr. Wilson told the committee that the form to be taken by the four treaties under negotiation depended largely on the senate's action regarding the instrument now before it.

A copy of the agreement of June 16 relative to the Rhine district also was denied the committee, the president writing that it would only become pertinent after the treaty was ratified and that its publication now might be embarrassing to other governments. To this Senator Lodge replied that it already had been published in a British white book and from that source had been circulated in this country through The Congressional Record.

PLEDGES ARE DUE
SALVATION ARMY

All of the Salvation Army pledges made in the campaign in May were due yesterday. The large majority of the people paid their pledges in cash and about \$11,000 was collected at the time of the drive. The pledges to be paid June, July, August and September 1 amounted to something more than \$4,000. A number of these pledges were not paid as they came due, but doubtless there will be a cleanup now.

Appeal for Payment.

Brigadier Crawford in Atlanta, commander of the Southeastern division of the Salvation Army, has issued the following urgent appeal for the payment of pledges made to the Salvation Army:

"The Salvation Army kept faithfully its trust in the world war and stood the acid test.

"And I believe the people who subscribed to our home service campaign fund last spring will keep faith with the Salvation Army," he added.

"The work this fall and winter will be four-fold. The full quota of soldiers who went to war will be back. Thousands will need jobs and the helping of the Salvation Army.

"The Salvation Army stood by them to the last on the battle line—it will not desert them now."

Throughout the country the activities of the Salvation Army in reconstruction fairly whiz. Industrial homes, rescue homes, the Salvation Army stores where the poor may supply their needs for a mere pittance—or for nothing—and all of its other creditable institutions practically are being rebuilt.

The Salvation Army drained its every resource in rushing to the aid of the country and the success of its soldier boys, when the war broke out. Now it must go back and weld together the links it dropped in its chain of endeavor at home.