

WOULD HILL LABOR

SECTION OF TREATY

Washington, Oct. 30—Formally opening the front on the labor section of the peace treaty. Senator LaFollette Republican, of Wisconsin, moved in the Senate late today to strike out the entire section which provides for

establishment of an international labor organization.

Debate on the motion which may last for several days was started by Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, who attacked the labor section as creating a "supernation for the benefit of a particular class." He called attention to a clause in the

treaty declaring the well being of wage earners to be "of supreme international importance," and quoted Samuel Gompers as saying the labor provisions were written "by labor men." Agreement to such a program, Senator Thomas asserted, would not be in the interest of the world's peace.

The section not only is unconstitutional in several respects, he continued, but its proposal for uniform labor standards is "grotesque" and can result only in a leveling to the standard of China and India. He estimated that the international labor body would cost the United States "fully as much as the expenses of our own government."

Senator Penrose, Republican, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the peace conference agreed to the labor section without understanding it, and declared trade union in the United States would condemn it.

Senator Thomas will continue his speech tomorrow and no vote is expected before next week. Several other Senators expect to put up a stubborn fight for the LaFollette motion, though they concede there is little hope of its adoption.

BRITISH IGNORE KAISER'S TRIAL

London.—Judging by the entire lack of interest shown by the House of Commons when Andrew Bonar Law stated that arrangements for the Kaisers trial are going forward, pending a demand on Holland for his surrender, there is neither hope nor desire that this clause of the treaty shall be made effective. Nor was there any comment in Bonar Law's statement in the newspapers.

"Hang the war profiteers" has become a cry much nearer to the heart of the British people than the old one, "Hang the Kaiser." Legal opinion, as a whole, has been wholly hostile to the attempt to make the Kaiser amenable to an international court, and the demand is really only a hangover from the war. An editorial in the "Times," headed "From the International Lawyer,"

the so-called "trial" of the former Kaiser is something with which

the law has no concern. It is a political act pure and simple. The charge against the former Kaiser is drawn with that acute vagueness of which only the modern politician with an eye on the electorate is capable and the justice to be administered is undefined, unformulated and unadaptable to any conceivable set of circumstances."

There is no question about the general belief in the former Kaiser's blood-guiltiness or his meriting any punishment that can be inflicted, after exhausted research, all the interallied legal pundits assembled in Paris were unable to discover any legal means of getting him to the bar of justice.

Holland has intimated she can surrender him only on proof of an extraditable offense, which these pundits have confessed themselves unable to formulate. There is authority stating, moreover, that Holland, when formally sounded about her attitude informed Great Britain it would really be doing the Allies a service to refuse to give him up because his trial would involve them in a hopeless tangle, with dangerous consequences to themselves.

The view is widespread here, but still, of course, as Great Britain aided France in inserting the treaty she is bound to go through the motions of preparing for an eventuality which is most unlikely to arise. No decision has been reached and no serious governmental consideration has been given to the trial. England, France and Belgium each regards its claims as unanswerable.

On the assumption that the decision will be given for England, speculation busies itself some time ago between the conflicting claims of London, as the capital of the British Empire and as the most convenient place for witnesses from the Continent and Scapa Flow, for the dramatic effect of finishing the Kaiser on the stage where his fleet made its final appearance. Here British law officers would, of course, conduct the prosecution before a tribunal of five judges, whose personality has not even been suggested yet, although it is believed Earl Reading's claim as Lord Chief Justice to represent England could not be gainsaid.

It is pointed out that the witnesses would not all be on one side, and that, if the former Kaiser chose to summon, for instance, his first cousin, King George, respecting their personal communications, he would not well be refused.

Supposing that after prolonged diplomatic interchanges, Holland gave him up, the Hohenzollerns would need months and months to prepare his defense, so at a reasonable computation, his trial could not begin much before 18 months, and no one can foresee how European conditions may have changed in that period.

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING.

The past society week in Abbeville has proven so pleasant and so successful it has been decided to continue the plan until every one who attended parties may have a return party. Those who were timid or unwilling to go into the scheme at first, but who now see how simple the plan is may have a party and do their share to help raise money for the hospital.

Mrs. Foster McLane, President Civic Club.

Never Came Back.

In the Red Cross museum at national headquarters is a soiled, worn purse. It contains a few hundred francs, less than forty dollars. The Chaplain who sent it to the Red Cross wrote:

"Orders had gone out for our men to go over the top at Zero hour. Just before dawn one of the boys put into my hands a purse and said, 'Sir, it's all I got, if I don't come back, give it to the Red Cross.' HE NEVER CAME BACK."

What we ought to do in connection with the Roll Call is to get into our minds the opportunity presented to make the American Red Cross of such universal American membership that the nation and the membership, practically, shall become interinclusive and interchangeable terms.

LOCALS ----- hoDHI t velooVe...

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E. F. Arnold



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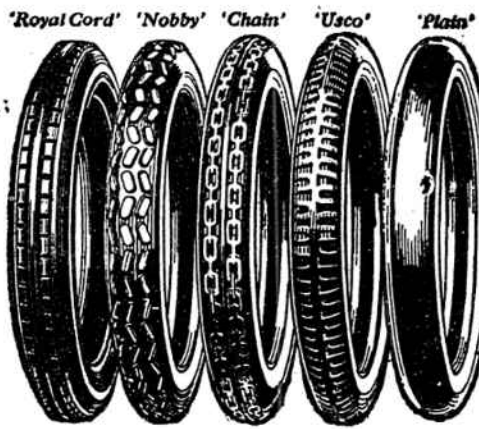
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There are five of these good tires. Let us show you the one that will exactly "fill the bill" for you.



Meritone, Famous New Tonic, is Here

McMurray Drug Co., Is Given Exclusive Agency for Wonderful New Medicine That Has Gained Such Remarkable Success in Larger Cities.

Meritone, the famous new system medicine, is now on sale in Abbeville. The McMurray Drug Co., has been awarded the exclusive agency for Meritone in Abbeville, an agency that is prized highly by druggists in all parts of the country.

The wonderful success Meritone has gained since it was first placed on the market less than a year ago has made it famous. In that short time the fame of Meritone has spread among millions of people and thousands upon thousands have started taking it and prize it highly for relief it brought them.

In such larger cities as Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Lexington, Ky., Birmingham, Ala. and many others the demand for Meritone has become such as to attract the very best druggists who have it for sale.

Because of Meritone's real merit it is expected that an immediate heavy demand will be created in this city, and for that reason a huge supply of Meritone has been shipped here to McMurray's Drug Co., where it can now be obtained by the public.—Adv.