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WASHINGTON AWAITS GERMANY'S PROPOSALS

REPARATIONS NOTE WILL BE RECEIVED IN CAPITAL THIS MORNING—COMMENT WITHHELD UNTIL NOTE IS DECORDED—SUPREME COUNCIL TO MEET SATURDAY

Berlin, April 24.—The German counter proposals on reparations were presented to Ellis Loring Dresel, the American commissioner, this evening and were immediately transmitted to the United States.

The cabinet discussed them with the reichstag leaders until midnight and then resumed the session at 11 o'clock this morning.

Washington, April 24.—Germany's latest reparation proposals are expected to reach Washington early tomorrow and to be given immediate consideration by President Harding and Secretary Hughes.

It is understood that if the proposals were outlined in substance in the communications said to have been exchanged between Berlin and the allied capitals today there will perhaps be no action for the United States to take inasmuch as President Harding already has refused to act as mediator in the controversy.

Should the proposals be of such a nature, however, as to warrant action by the United States, it is understood it will be taken only after consultation between Secretary Hughes and the allied diplomatic representatives here. In his last communication to Berlin Mr. Hughes made it plain that he would undertake to lay Germany's proposals before the allied governments only "in a manner acceptable to them."

The state department tonight was without official information as to the character of the communication which the Berlin foreign office was reported in press dispatches as having handed today to Loring Dresel, American commissioner at the German capital. Meantime all comment with regard to the whole subject of reparations was withheld.

The German answer to Mr Hughes' memorandum of last week has been expected during the afternoon and some officials of the state department remained on duty to receive it. No plans had been made, however, to transmit it to Secretary Hughes. It was assumed that the memorandum was put on the cables at Berlin tonight and that it would reach the state department the first thing tomorrow. It will be laid before the secretary immediately after it is decoded.

London, April 24.—The German counter proposals says a dispatch to the Central News from Berlin, are very long. The first part is in the nature of a protest, but they are appreciably nearer a fuller realization of the allies' standpoint. The German cabinet today unanimously accepted them. The party leaders learned the text late this afternoon and the note was presented to Mr. Dresel, the American commissioner, at 9 o'clock this evening.

Lympne, Eng., April 24.—The allied governments will be invited to send representatives to a meeting of the supreme council next Saturday to consider the German proposals if they are received in the meantime, and to determine upon immediate collective action, should the German proposals be unacceptable. This was decided upon by Premiers Lloyd George and Briand at their conversations here today.

If the British coal strike is ended, the supreme council will meet in Paris; if the strike is not ended, it will meet in London.

The United States government will not be invited to attend, as it is not a signatory to the treaty of Versailles, under which the supreme council meets, but both premiers

WORLD WILL NEED COTTON SUPPLIES

Looms Must Surely Start in Future—American Commercial Attache at London Tells of Investigation He Has Made

Washington, April 22.—The world's cotton acreage must undergo a very marked expansion in the years to come if the supply of raw cotton is to keep pace with the world's needs, Alfred P. Dennis, American commercial attache at London, reported to the department of commerce after an exhaustive study of the world's capacity for consuming cotton goods.

At the present time, he said, there is a record carryover of raw cotton. Combined with this, there is an immense amount of underproduction in the chief cotton spinning centers of the world. There has been a marked setback to the purchasing power of the world in the amount of cotton goods and a corresponding setback to the production of cotton.

"It is obvious," says Mr. Dennis "that the world has emerged from the war with a production capacity of raw cotton considerably below its requirements. Coincidentally there has been a marked decline in the output of manufactured cotton stuffs, that in turn being a reflection of reduced buying power in the great cotton consuming centers of the world.

"With a return of the world to a normal state of economy, buying will be resumed, idle and short time looms and spindles will be speeded up, and an insistent demand for raw material may be anticipated. Far-sighted representatives of the British cotton trade are already agitating the question of increasing the production of raw cotton within the empire.

"It seems established that the need of the world for cotton goods within the near future will grow more rapidly than will the extension of cotton growing areas. Increase in the supply of cotton depends very largely on the finding of fresh cotton territory and improving the strains of existing known cottons.

"The crop in America, which has been averaging for the five years, 1895-99, 10,000,000 bales, jumped ten years later or for the five years, 1910-14, to an average of 13,500,000 bales. Production in other countries also increased. The inference must be accepted, therefore, that through the increase in the world's population and through the extension of consumption to new markets, as well as through the inclusion of cotton into new utilities, such as automobile tires, the world required an increase in its supply of cotton. It is stated on high authority that the world in 1914 was in a position to absorb in manufactured goods at least 700,000 bales of cotton more than it consumed the year before.

"One of the prime factors in the present day equation is the impoverishment of the world. Trade with both Russia and Germany has amounted to little and while the capacity in general of central and eastern Europe to buy cotton goods has not been destroyed it has been greatly impaired.

would welcome the presence of American delegates.

They consider it unfortunate that the German government should not have sent a copy of its latest proposals to them, so that they might have begun an examination at this meeting. However, as Mr. Lloyd George said, they would be glad to have them through American hands.

FATHER GWYNNE HONORED

Anderson, April 24.—Father A. K. Gwynne, former pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church of this city, has been made a dean by Bishop Russell. This was announced at the close of the clerical conference of all of the Catholic clergy of South Carolina, recently held in Charleston.

REVIEW OF WORK DONE BY CONGRESS

Peace and Tariff Main Issues This Week—Ratification of Treaty With Colombian and Immigration Already Considered

Washington April 23.—New England manufacturers demanding protection for their products and peace by means, with Germany, in which latter position the Germans lodging in the United States, as well as those abroad, join them, will have their inning in the senate next week. For on Monday the "emergency" tariff bill to serve until the permanent bill for the preceding week finds one be introduced into the senate, as will the Knox resolution providing for a conclusion of the state of war between this country and Germany and Austria.

A review of the work of congress for the preceding week finds one permanently concluded act. The senate ratified the treaty providing for the payment of \$25,000,000 to Colombia for the loss of that territory required in the construction of the Panama Canal. In debating this treaty, Senators Borah, Johnson, Kenyon, Poindexter and others heaped their Republican colleagues for having charged, by their action in supporting the commission of high crime on the part of former President Roosevelt.

Other events of the week follow: The house passed the immigration bill denying more than 3 per cent of aliens presently in the United States to enter within the current year. Amendments will be offered in the senate stopping all immigration for a period of five years. The amendment, it is indicated, will prove futile.

The house military committee determined to increase the standing army by adding 10,000 men, making the total 166,000. The house committee on naval affairs agreed with Secretary Denby that there must be no slowing up in ship construction and in providing generally for the navy.

The house created a committee to probe into the escape from federal authorities of Grover C. Bergdoll, notorious draft dodger at present in Germany. The committee met and organized and will proceed with business the coming week.

The senate engaged in a sensational debate in the open following the confirmation of Col George Harvey as ambassador to Great Britain. Senator Harrison of Mississippi was especially resentful and sought to prove that Harvey is temperamentally unfitted to represent this country abroad. Senator Reed answered Senator Harrison and renewed his former attacks against the league of nations. Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Heflin of Alabama, participated in the debate, the former defending Harvey and the latter representing the slurs aimed at former President Wilson.

The house committee on judiciary announced its determination to abandon legislation offered in effort to impeach Judge Landis, federal judge at Chicago. The senate has a bill, introduced by Senator Dial, which, if enacted, would force the resignation of Judge Landis either as a federal official or the dictator of professional baseball.

The president nominated various applicants for office, including D. H. Blair of North Carolina, to be commissioner of internal revenue, a nomination satisfactory to the tobacco manufacturers, but unsatisfactory to the Anti-Saloon league. The week was featured by another deluge of bills in both houses.

Mrs. Joe W. Everett is expected in the city Tuesday for a visit to Mrs. W. D. Wilson and Mrs. C. P. Townsend. She will be accompanied by J. W. Jr., and Francis Lawson, who according to Col. Bill Wilson are the finest boys in the world.

SENATE TO DEBATE PEACE RESOLUTION

Will Be Reported Out By Committee Today—Discussion To Begin Tuesday—Closure Rule May Held In Tariff Debate.

Washington, April 24.—The Knox peace resolution, tariff immigration, agricultural relief and appropriation bills will be before congress this week, the third of the extraordinary session.

The peace resolution, according to leaders' plans, is to be reported out tomorrow by the foreign relations committee with the view of beginning debate Tuesday. Although Democratic opposition is regarded as assured comparatively brief discussion is anticipated and its adoption within a week or two as reported by the senate is expected by Republican leaders. A similar measure is to be introduced tomorrow in the house by Chairman Porter of the foreign affairs committee. Leaders have planned to hold up the Porter measure until the senate acts on the Knox resolution.

This week in the senate also promises to witness progress of the emergency tariff and immigration exclusion bills. The former is to be reported out of the finance committee during the week under a schedule for debate after disposal of the peace resolutions. Much tariff discussion is predicted by Democratic opponents, although Republican leaders have declared their intention to curtail debate by closure if necessary.

The immigration bill, which passed the house last week, is to be received tomorrow by the senate and taken by the immigration committee Tuesday. Leaders plan to have it passed by the senate and in President Harding's hands by the end of the week probably with few changes.

Disarmament is to be taken up tomorrow by the house foreign affairs committee in connection with resolution designed to bring about an international disarmament conference. Secretary Hughes of the state department heads a long list of cabinet officials and others who are to be called during the committee's hearing.

The army and navy appropriation bills which failed during the last congress are to be pressed soon in the house. The latter will be brought up this week, possibly tomorrow with the principal question at issue the advisability of continuing the 1916 building program.

Agricultural relief measures are being prepared by both senate and house committees. The latter tomorrow is to take up the Capper-Tincher bill to restrict gambling in foodstuffs. The packer control bill also is to be reported out this week, according to the leader's plans.

The Sheppard-Towner "better baby" bill is to be considered tomorrow by the senate education committee with favorable and prompt action planned without further hearings on the measure which failed during the last congress.

Foreign loans are to be considered tomorrow by the senate judiciary committee. Digests of treasury department documents are to be taken up, but whether any more hearings will be held has not been determined.

Many nominations, including those of the railway labor board and major and brigadier generals nominated recently are to be disposed of this week by the senate with much interest manifested in the opposition from Democratic senators to confirmation of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, former commander of the Twenty-Sixth (New England National guard) division overseas, as a major general.

Senator La Follette, Republican, Wisconsin is expected to deliver a lengthy address tomorrow on his resolution recently introduced in behalf of recognition of "the Irish republic."

PLAN BY FARMERS FOR LEGISLATION

BACK TO NORMALCY NECESSITY OF HOUR

New Attitude of Man Toward His Job—Conditions in South Described at Boston Convention by D. R. Coker.

Boston, Apr 23.—Normalcy in business, a new attitude of man toward his job, James A. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, said in an address tonight at the annual banquet of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Correction of the business and social confusion of the time must be sought, he said, not only in banking and business adjustments but more particularly in the human element.

"Already substantial progress has been made toward a return to sounder conditions," according to the speaker, "but the time has not come for a relaxation of caution. The weight of chance is against speculative undertakings."

Conditions in the rural districts of the country were described as worse than in the days of slavery by David R. Coker, a South Carolina cotton grower, in addressing a convention in session today.

"The average farm laborer in the South received just enough to keep body and soul together," he said. "The return to the small growers and laborers is not enough to keep them in a decent state of civilization. The price paid for cotton in the South is only a little more than one-half the cost of production."

There is serious need, the speaker said, for cooperation between growers and spinners and he recommended the creation of a commission or bureau to investigate the situation.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION

The petition for the school bonds is being circulated. Chairman Barnwell says should a sufficient number of names be secured the election will probably be held in June.

This election will be held under the regular state laws, which means that every voter will have to have a registration certificate. Those not holding certificates will have to register on the first Monday in May. This is a school district election and a registration ticket must come from the regular commissioners. The law also says that a voter must have been registered for thirty days, so the first Monday in May will be the last opportunity to qualify for taking part in the election.

THE PENSION MONEY

The pension money for the Confederate Veterans has arrived and is being paid out by Judge of Probate J. F. Miller. The Judge is not enjoying life these days for more names are on the list and each pensioner will get a smaller portion of the money for Abbeville County. There are two hundred and eleven names on the list and according to the ruling of the board, all pensioners, both men and women, over eighty years of age, have been placed in Class A. This increases the list and brings the pension down to \$36, instead of \$96, as it was last year. Last year those in Class B received \$72, while this year they will receive \$61.40. Class C is made up of people who are pretty well to do and they will receive \$25. Heretofore Judge Miller has been sending out the checks but the Comptroller General requires this year that the pensioner come for his money or send some member of the family authorized to sign for the money.

The Pension Board is composed of Mr. J. S. Gibert, Mr. J. H. Barksdale and Mr. J. L. Hill. So far seven claims have been paid.

Mr. J. L. Anderson went over to Laurens Sunday and spent the day with his mother.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION MAKES ITS REPORT—REDUCTION IN RAILWAY RATES URGED—MORE CREDIT NEEDED.

Washington, April 24.—Repeal of the guaranty section of the transportation act, reduction in railroad rates, equal protection for agriculture under the tariff and adequate credit facilities for agriculture was announced today as the legislative program which the American Farm Bureau federation will recommend to congress as an aid to farmers. The program was formulated by the executive committee of the federation after a two weeks' conference here. Strong opposition was expressed to any sales tax, to repeal of the excess profits tax and to any tariff on lumber and fertilizer. Another recommendation proposed the submission of a constitution amendment prohibiting the issuing of all tax free securities as "more than \$16,000,000,000 in securities now 'escape a federal tax."

The federation reaffirmed its stand for packer regulation vested in the department of agriculture and opposition to any federal excise tax on land.

The attention of congress was called to the "important and differing factors affecting food products from the American farm in their relationship to imports of like products from foreign countries," in considering the labor cost in making up the tariff law. Attention of congress also was directed to the center of food production of the United States as being "somewhere in the Mississippi valley while the center of consumption is in the populous areas of the East many hundreds of miles away."

Ocean freight rates from competing countries to the consuming centers were declared to be much lower "than are the exorbitant and increasing freight rates from our farms to our own consumers."

After setting forth that "recent experiences have shown that the farmers are not adequately financed and that their welfare is jeopardized when they avail themselves of the present short time commercial credits," the federation recommended legislation to provide proper authority for commodity and cattle financing and for personal rural credits secured by proper insurance features. It also asked that profits from the federal reserve banks be used as a revolving fund to provide working capital during the interim between requests for money and the sale of the debentures.

Recommendation was made that such debentures be made eligible for sale in federal reserve banks or on the open market. Increase of the maximum amount which may be loaned to a single borrower from the federal land banks from \$10,000 to \$25,000 was suggested.

Announcement was made that a committee consisting of John Brown, Indiana; W. G. Jamison, Colorado and Chester H. Gray, Missouri, had been named to study the Muscle Shoals (Alabama) nitrate project. The committee will hire engineers for the work and report their findings to the executive committee.

GREENE TO BE JUDGE

William P. Greene of Abbeville was yesterday appointed by Governor Cooper as a special judge to preside for one week over the court of general sessions for Sparta county; beginning April 25. Mr. Greene was named upon recommendation of Chief Justice Gary. He will take the place of Judge Edward McIver who is sick.—The State.

Mr. Max Below was down from Lowndesville Monday hearing the score from the set back Kaisers and asking after Uncle Jim's welfare.