

World Aflame Without Peace, Says President Wilson.

Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, Sept. 12.—A world again aflame with war unless the peace treaty is accepted was pictured by President Wilson here to-day.

America was face to face, he declared, with a decision as to whether she "would prove to the world that she meant what she said in promising to aid in a peace conference."

Making his only address in the home state of Senator Borah, one of the bitterest opponents of the treaty, the president spoke in a big tent. It was not filled. D. W. Davis, governor of Idaho, introduced Mr. Wilson while the crowd stood and cheered.

While he could understand why men might differ as to details of the treaty, Mr. Wilson said, he was "amazed" that some men wanted to reject it altogether. It was America who saved the world, he declared, and now it was proposed in some quarters to "desert the world."

The Austrian Treaty.

The forthcoming with Austria, said the president, would be drawn "along exactly the same lines" as that with Germany and would be another step in the effort to prevent another attempt at conquest.

He asserted the field for future conquest lay directly to the east of Germany and that Germany already was negotiating with the bolshevik movement of Russia in the hope of finding soil there for industrial and political intrigue.

It was the peace treaty with its league of nations covenant he asserted which alone could prevent the success of such a plan.

"Germany wants us to stay out of this treaty," said the president. "Not under a delusion that we would seek to aid her but with the knowledge that that guarantees would not be sufficient without America. She wants to see America alienated from the great powers from which she herself has been alienated."

"The pro-German propagandists have started in this country confident with the opposition to the adoption of this treaty."

Are We Enemies?

"Are we going to prove the enemy of the rest of the world just when we have been its savior? The thing is intolerable. It is impossible."

Mr. Wilson said if the west really believed in progressivism and purification of political affairs then it must be in favor of the peace treaty so it could be accomplished.

Referring again to the Poston police strike, Mr. Wilson said the strike was an intolerable crime against civilization."

"If that spirit is going to prevail, where are your programs?" he asked.

"How can you carry a program out where every man is looking out for his own selfish interest?"

He declared there would be no reform for a generation unless there came a settled order such as could be attained only by the treaty. Every man who really loves justice and purposes reform, he said, should stand in favor of unqualified acceptance of the treaty.

Declaring there were a "great many things to be reformed in America," the president said the United States was in danger of falling under the control of the minority.

World of Chaos.

"If you want to live in a world of chaos," he continued, "then speak a word of encouragement to those who are opposing this treaty."

If he did not do everything honorable to secure unqualified acceptance of the treaty, said Mr. Wilson, he could not look in the face of the mothers who had given sons in this war in order that there might be no future wars. When the next great war came, he said, as it surely would come if the treaty failed, America certainly would get in.

Repeating his previous exposition of the arbitration clauses of the league, Mr. Wilson pointed out that congress had authorized him some years ago to try to secure an international peace concert.

"And now they don't like it," he continued. "There is only one conceivable reason for their not liking it—and to me, as an American, it is not a conceivable reason—and that is that the United States desires to do some great power harm."

Should reservations be included in senate ratification of the treaty, said the president, then the consent of Germany again would have to be asked. He declared there was no language in the treaty capable of misconstruction. Reservations had been proposed, he asserted which would open the whole negotiations again merely to have the nations accept in new language the same things they had already accepted.

Swearingen Submits Series of Questions.

Presidents of colleges and members of the faculties of South Carolina institutions of learning are receiving from John Swearingen, State superintendent of education, a series of questions relating to educational matters. Request is made that the recipients of the questionnaires submit answers to at least some of the questions before November 1, the answers to be directed to Dr. H. N. Snyder, president of Wofford College, Spartanburg.

In August Mr. Swearingen submitted a series of questions having to do with educational matters to Dr. Snyder, and at the meeting of the association of college presidents in Spartanburg in the latter part of August, a resolution was adopted asking that these questions be sent to presidents and faculties of South Carolina colleges. It is in compliance with this resolution that the questions are being sent out.

Many of the questions relate to teachers for the public schools. Below are excerpts from the list:

Should the State department of education be dependent on the State colleges for the personnel necessary to conduct public school activities?

Has the State superintendent of education been justified in accepting the contributions of the Peabody board and the general education board?

Is the status of the office of the county superintendent of education satisfactory?

What powers and duties should belong to the federal department of education?

Should the period of compulsory attendance on school be for less than the full term.

What should be South Carolina's program of health education and of physical education?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the present system of school taxation and finance?

Why should tuition in tax supported colleges be retained?

Should the State provide a subsidy to provide free tuition in private and church colleges accredited by the State board of education?

What are the effects desirable and undesirable, of the existing State system of free scholarships?

Is it desirable to have a student loan fund equally available for men and women attending church, State or private institutions of higher learning?

Is an entrance standard of 14 units maintained by the colleges?

Can the graduates of a three-year high school offer 14 acceptable units?

What entrance credit is to be allowed for industrial subjects—agriculture, stenography, bookkeeping, manual training, cooking, sewing?

Ought high school teachers to be required to hold special high school licenses for their special subjects?

How do different colleges secure or make different ratings of one and the same school?

What program of improvements do the colleges suggest for the high schools?

Ought the bachelor's degree to be accepted from every accredited institution?

What license credit should be allowed for undergraduate work in the freshman, sophomore or the junior class?

What should be the status of short course students and special students?

What standard should the State board of education accept in the curriculum, standing, faculty and equipment of an accredited college?

Is the classification of higher institutions into senior colleges and into junior colleges desirable?

How can the State board of education best ascertain the rating and status of colleges located outside of South Carolina?

What scholarship value attaches to the State normal training class in approved high schools?

How can the church colleges and the private colleges improve the teaching equipment of their students in scholarship and methods?

What value do the accredited colleges no wput upon county teachers' certificates licensing the holder to teach in the public schools?

What is the next step favored by the college authorities for improving this situation?

In concluding his letter, Mr. Swearingen says: "The college men of the State have a wonderful opportunity to formulate a constructive and workable program. What we need is a larger number of college men and women, and I, for one, would welcome such men and women from any source."—The State.

WILL ANSWER CALL OF WHOLE WORLD

THIS IS AIM OF SOUTHERN BAPTISTS IN THEIR PRESENT DRIVE FOR \$75,000,000.

ENLARGE PRESENT WORK

Forces in Field Today Are Far From Sufficient To Meet Needs of Situation, Leaders Declare—Europe Included On Program.

Now that the larger liberties enjoyed by peoples everywhere, following the close of the world war, have revealed as never before the need and the opportunity for the spread of the gospel to all the ends of the earth, the Baptists of the South have launched their program for \$75,000,000, to be raised in cash and five-year subscriptions between now and December 7th, in the hope of making a worthy beginning toward supplying this world need.

Of the total sum sought in this campaign, the actual drive for the funds



DR. J. F. LOVE, Of Richmond, Va., Secretary of Foreign Missions for the Southern Baptist Convention.

to be made during Victory Week, November 30-December 7, \$43,000,000 will be devoted to missions, and \$20,000,000 of this sum will be devoted to enlarging the work on the ten important foreign fields occupied already and to opening up new fields where countless millions of people have not yet heard the story of Jesus Christ.

Africa, Latin America (including Mexico as well as South America), and Europe are the four continents in which the missionaries of Southern Baptists are operating today but in all of the ten countries of these continents, Southern Baptists have only 316 missionaries, 787 native workers, 192 of whom are ordained, 12 foreign physicians 6 foreign trained nurses, 21 native physicians and 23 native nurses.

"Our missionaries already on the field have wrought wonderfully for the Master, considering the difficulties they have had to confront," Dr. J. F. Love, secretary of foreign missions, declares, "but we at home have not supported them as we ought with helpers of all kinds and with schools, hospitals and other agencies to enable them to do a larger work in every way. The smallness of the work we have done already can be realized when we look at the vast number of people who have not been reached in the foreign fields we are occupying today. China, for instance, has a population four times that of the United States, or one-fourth the population of the entire world, and our force there consists of only 65 men, 62 married women, 49 unmarried women 54 ordained natives and 420 unordained native helpers. Japan, which has half as many people as the United States, is being served by 9 men, 8 married women, 3 unmarried women, 11 ordained natives and 6 unordained native helpers. In Italy there are a third as many people as there are in the United States, yet we have there only 2 men, 2 married women, 35 ordained natives, and 3 unordained native helpers. Mexico has 15,000,000 people, and we have in that country and on the border a missionary force consisting of 11 men, 11 married women, 3 unmarried women, 24 ordained natives and 15 unordained native helpers. Argentina has a population of 8,000,000, and our missionary force there consists of 7 men, 7 married women, 14 ordained natives, and 7 unordained native helpers. In Africa, we have entered only one state, that of Nigeria, but this state has a population of 20,000,000, and to serve those people we have only 7 men missionaries, 6 married women, 3 unmarried women, 3 ordained natives and 52 unordained native helpers. Brazil has a territory larger than all the United States and a population of 50,000,000. Serving those people we have a force of 54 men, 33 married women, 2 unmarried women, 59 ordained natives, and 52 unordained native helpers. Our work in Chile, where there are 3,000,000 people, is only two years old, but we have 12 churches, and 15 outstations, in which last year there were 122 baptisms. We need at least 209 more missionaries now and from the proceeds of this campaign we hope to employ them and then equip them and those on the field already for doing the largest work for the Master."

SHOES SHOES

When the children need shoes for school wear or you need a new pair for work or dress come to us and let us supply your needs.

We have just received a large shipment of winter shoes of the celebrated Crossett shoes, also large shipments from the Selz-Schwab factory in Chicago.

We bought early and can make an attractive price. See our stock before buying.

DORN & MIMS

Jackson Cafe

We opened a first-class restaurant in the rear room of the Jackson Market and invite the people in to take a meal with us. Meals served at all hours and on short notice. We have one of the best cooks in this section, and feel confident that we can please you.

Prompt and polite service always. Come in and give us a trial. That is all we ask.

Jackson Cafe



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