SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS. NO. 36

ESTABLISHED 1855

COTTON AND ITS PRICE

Civilization

WEALTH FOR ALL BUT PRODUCER

Interesting and Instructive Presenta tion of a Most Familiar Subject by a Writer Who Understands and Knows

It is a pity that men professing ordinary intelligence should undertake to discuss matters pertaining to the south, or for that matter to any section, of which they are as ignorant as Germany is of honor and morality. The disposition of some people to talk learnedly about things of which their ignorance is so dense that it is almost impenetrable is illustrated in a weekly circular of W. J. Woolman & Co., change, who undertake to tell the its people in order to produce cotton south what it should do in regard to at the starvation wages which are paid cotton from the question of how to to the cotton growers of India and grow cotton to how to handle it. One Egypt and China. So long as the south statement, which is typical of most of this amazing financial review, is the after having paid a good living rate

annually in the handling of the cot-ton crop is greater than the total of dividends paid out on all the railroads be at home and every child who should of the United States, and these in 1916 be at school, whether they be white tional development should favor a low amount to \$342,000,000. Density of compression at the gins would save hundreds of millions every year that needless space taken up on railroad and steamships, loss in transit, claim loss in transit, claim has set its face stubbornly against these modern improve and clung to ancient methods."

It will be news to the cotton ginners of the south and to the income tax forces of the country that the cost of cotton ginning runs far into the hundeed this remarkable statement says that "hundreds of millions" could be saved annually by greater density of compression. It is scarcely conceivable that an office boy, able to write his name, could have been guilty of putting forth such asinine statements.

Density of compression at the gins is important. Better baling and better handling are of great importance, but the utmost amount that anyone has yet claimed which could be saved by this improved system is from \$50, 000,000 to \$60,000,000 a year. That is a very big item, but it is far and away behind the \$342,000,000 which this bankers' circular mentions. Since, according to Woolman & Co., density of compression would annually "save hundreds of millions," we are wondering just how many hundreds of millions these bankers have been figuring far more than the \$342,000,000 which they have mentioned as below the saving that could be effected each year.

Possibly these bankers, whose density of ignorance about cotton is far greater than the density of the most densely compressed cotton bales, are not aware of the fact that leaders in the south have for years sought to bring about better compression of cotton but that the railroads of this section, owned and dominated almost entirely in New York and either owning or domnating many of the compress in the south, have in many cases aggressively sought to prevent the betterment of cotton baling. They have refused in times past to give a better rate for properly compressed cotton than for badly baled cotton, though they would carry far more of the better compressed bales to a car than they could of the present badly baled cotton. Many years ago, when the round bale was being introduced, the entire cotton-handling system of the south could have been changed if the railroads had not aggressively fought against giving any advantage whatever to the improved bale as compared with the old bale. Steamship companies doing the world's trade were willing to give better freight rates, but the railroads in the south, owned and controlled in New York, were not as ready to help better baling of cotton in the south as were the steamship companies which were owned in England. Moreover, this banking house is probably ignorant of the fact that a large proportion of the big cotton compresses in the south were owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by New York cotton firms who had such a power in the cotton trade that they joined in the campaign against better baling, and through their financial

cetton-handling system of the south. In spite of these facts, this firm criticises the south as having stubbornly set its face against modern improvements in cotton handling. I should have known that every effort to really modernize cotton handling has almost died a-borning because of the power of the vested interests in railroads and cotton compresses dominated in the city of New York.

strength were able to break nearly

The same circular says: "All true friends of the south, and we claim a place among them, will question the wisdom of the movement to bring about a reduction in acreage purpose of causing or main-

taining high prices for cotton." We take it for granted that the millions of people in the south who were born in this section, of parents who that cotton is a product which cannot were born here, and who have been the backbone of southern life during They know that our commerce de all the past, would ordinarily be counted as "true friends of the south." But, according to this oracle, none of these people are "true friends of the south" if they seek to bring about a reduction in cotton acreage for the purpose of maintaining higher prices for cotton. Referring to this work, the cir-

cular-letter says: "It is short-sighted-policy, and if continued will threaten the supremacy of this country as the great source of We are entering upon cotton supply. a new era in world development, and the south is going to have competition which it never before had to face if prices are kept at a level that offers inducements for the opening up of

which should be considered.

trade or for clothing the world. There money in raising corn shall be compeled to raise wheat for the purpose of feeding the world. No moral respon-

it to the world to raise cotton. There may be some people in the world whose minds are thus flabby, but no intelligent man could for a moment take that ground.

There is no obligation upon the south to raise cotton merely to maintain the supremacy of this country in the cotton trade of the world. If other countries can raise cotton by means of Egypt, at a lower cost than the south proportion of the poorer classes of the can raise it, there is no earthly reason which compels the south to sacrifice can raise cotton profitably to itself, of wages to every cotton laborer, and and black, of the south than was the after having banished from the slavery of ante-bellum days. or black, then it can profitably and

wisely keep on growing cotton. But if the people of the south can find more profitable employment in doing omething else than in raising cotton, then it is their bounden duty to do the had never raised a bale of cotton. Unwork which pays the largest profit der that condition its agriculture and gives the best living conditions. If the world cannot get its cotton except from the south, then it is absolutely necessary for the world to pay a price which will bring prosperity to the cotton growers and lift the rate of wages in the south in the cotton fields and from that on to the factory and into every avenue of work to a rest of the world. If the world wants parity of wages in other sections.

The statement quoted from anking circular are indicative of the density of ignorance which prevails in other sections about cotton growing in the south. For one hundred years the south has been misrepresented by the cotton speculators and the cotton handlers of the world. It has been misrepresented by officials of the United States government and in former years by officials of the British government, and probably by the officials of every other European government. The whole theory of the cotton buyers of the world has been to hold

the cotton growers in economic slavery; caring far less as to the poverty and by low-priced cotton than they care for the slavery of the black man prior to 1860.

At that time the Abolitionists of the north and of Europe were bitterly assailing slavery in the south. . The noral forces of the world were against slavery, and very wisely, for the benefit of the world and for the south especially, slavery was destroyed so far as physicial slavery to the black man was concerned; but the very same forces which then broke the chains of physical slavery have to a large exent ever since been forging with all their power the chains of a more damning slavery of the negro and of the white man in the effort to keep cotton at a price which would hold in desperate poverty in every sense the cotton laborers and the cotton of the

Holding monopoly of this great staple, the south should have become enormously wealthy, and its cotton growers and workers should have been the richest agricultural people in the world, but low-priced cotton has kept them under the pall of poverty.

The importance of cotton to the world is very clearly stated in an article by Mr. William Whittam, formerly special agent in Great Britain of the United States department of commerce and long intimately acuainted with the cotton trade, pubished in the New York Tribune. In he course of his article dealing with the question of cotton and its relation to world affairs, and especially as to whether Germany shall be allowed to have cotton or not, Mr. Whittam said:

"The world has now to face the task of getting back to normal again, and in that enterprise cotton will be one of the raw materials of major impor-Few realize the significance of cotton in the sphere of human activi-It concerns every human being meets man at the cradle and goes The fibre also every effort made for improving the with him to the grave. forms the scanty clothing of hundred of millions of the poorest people of the world, Cotton is vital to industry. There is no substitute for it. And Americans should remember that the

Inited States produces the larger part the world's supply. "With the single exception of foodstuffs, no other product of the soil is so necessary to civilized human exist-Its use in the every-day life of mankind may be measured by the fact hat a year or two before the war, aking into account the commodities handled in international trade, exports and imports from all countries, cotton ranked first with a value of \$1,127, wheat coming second, with

value of \$774,000,000." These statements of Mr. Whittam as to the value of cotton to the world are trite sayings, fully understood by the business men of the world. They know be supplanted by any other fiber pends upon cotton; that Great Britain's vast manufacturing interests are largely dependent upon cotton for their existence. They know that the wealth of New England was largely created by the manufacture of south-

ern cotton. Wealth untold for the benefit of the vorld has been created by the south's cotton, but the south has not secured that wealth. The south has simply been the "hewer of wood and the drawer of water" in the world's cotton

The world will require an ever-in creasing supply of cotton- Much of the world is almost bare of cotton goods as it is of foodstuffs. Long before the dred years old, and with age has war there had been a rapid annual grown steadily weaker. It is hoary increase in the world's demand for and gray-headed. It did service in the cotton. This will go on at an acceler-British Parliament a hundred years ating rate just as soon as the world ago and has been doing service ever gets back to normal business condisince. But there are a few points tions. At that time the south should be able to produce at a profit to itself There is no divine command resting the amount of cotton sufficient to meet Columbia.

YORK, S. C., TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1919. upon the south to raise cotton, either the world's increasing needs. But it for the purpose of maintaining the cannot do this, it should not do it, and supremacy of this country in cotton it will not do it, nor even try to do it, Dillon County Farmer Who Is Making except on a basis of profit which will is no divine command which says that bring to the agricultural interests of he western farmer who can make the south a prosperity equally as great as the prosperity of the grain-growing sections of the west. The south should not attempt to produce this increased sibility whatsoever rests upon the supply of cotton except on a basis of farmer to raise any crop except that price which will completely change its known and progressive Dillon county which pays him best. If the south can economic life, which will give to its farmer, says the Dillon Herald of last raise cotton, he would be a fool indeed farm laborers and to its tenant farm- week. who would insist that the south owed ers a living wage of income without the necessity of eking out a scanty existence based on the work of women and children in the cotton fields. This is the great economic and moral issue before the south. It is economic beor prosperity for a very large propor-

> which would completely change the tered in the pigskin sphere. economic and educational life of this section, is deliberately working for human slavery, more galling, more degrading, to the poorer classes, white

tion of the people of the south. It is

a great moral and educational issue,

ecause it means the education or the

He who wants to place himself the side of poverty and against educaprice for cotton. All others will favor a profitably high price.

For many years the Manufacturers south would be infinitely better off if it of hay. would have been diversified and it would be far richer than it is today, and slavery would never have been tied so tightly around the neck of the south. Today the south can discontinue raising cotton and turn to diversified agriculture with far less loss to itself than would be the loss to the the south to raise cotton, it must pay a profitable living price.

GOVERNMENT COST ESTIMATES

Interesting Figures as to the Expense of Producing Cotton.

In a recent statement on the ton situation. Col. Clarence Ousley, assistant secretary of agriculture, used the following interesting comparative data on the price of cotton. "There has been much ignorance in

regard to cotton prices. It will surprise many people to read the following figures. The price of cotton on the farm on April 1, 1914, was 11.9 cents a pound, and on April 1, 1919, April 1, 1914, was 84.2 cents a bushel, April 1, 1919, 16.13 cents a pound, or measure. an average of 205 per cent. The wholesale price of cotton goods, according to Bradstreet's, on April 1, 1914, was 3 5-8 cents a yard for print cloths 64's Boston, and on April 1, 1919, 7 1-4 cents a cents, an advance of 280 per cent, or an average advance for these two classes of staple goods of 240 per cent. "While the cost of producing cotton under present circumstances has not been completely calculated for each region of the cotton belt, dependable estimates have been made in sev-

eral regions, and at the present price of 24.5 cents to the farmer cotton affords but little, if any, profit. If the crop of 1919 should exceed consumption by a million or two bales and add to the carry-over that much more, the considerably below the cost of production. That is why cotton farmers are solicitous and bankers and merchants in the cotton belt who are carrying cotton on a credit basis quite above present quotations are taking thought of

NO USE KICKING.

Maximilian Hardin Has Correct Un-

derstanding of Situation. Maximilian Hardin in the latest umber of Die Zukunft recalls the benavior of victorious Germany in 1871 nd the heavy yoke that Bismarck ce in connection with the present situation and the tactics of the German political leaders. of the German political leaders.
"In 1871 at the time of the peace pourparlers," he writes, "Jules Favre, annoyed, slightly raised his voice. Bismarck then began to speak in German although he was perfectly aware that avre did not know a word of German. Vhen some wonder was manifested at his behavior, the Chancellor declared that there was no need for him to behave more politely than the French plenipotentiariesdid. When asked what attitude Germany would adopt in case Bismarck replied:
"'We will continue to occupy the

forts. The armistice is not likely to be prolonged, and in any case we will lock up Paris more tightly than before Our measures will prove efficient whe the French feel the pangs of hunger; in the meantime we will ask for their arms and their guns. Let them cry if they like; they will at last realize make formidable ridiculous it is hreats, which it is impossible to carout, to a victorious enemy.'

"In 1919 the situation is the same for the Germans, and the Iron Chancellor would think that we were threatening too much. From the beginning the Weimar Assembly has declared that our opponent has adopted an impud-

"Dr. Dernburg recently made threats again in the Tageblatt. He also said, of the conference and believed no othaccording to the formula of Karolyi, that if Germany did not obtain the peace she had a right to, she would Bolshevism pen her gates wide to For the present, let us be content, if the honorable deputy opens wide to us the gates of the splendid villa he

State Board of Medical Examiners -Governor Cooper has named new nembers of the board of medical exminers, as required by law. The oard now consists of Third district-Dr. Frank Lander The district-Dr. Frank Lander Fourth district-Dr. Baxter Haynes

Fifth district-Dr. J. R. Miller, Rock

"BIG" PERCY GEORGE. vailed.

The following from a recent issue the most gratifying achievements of the Country Gentleman, published the conference." by the Curtis Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, will be of interest to the many friends of Percy George, a well-

"When he was in school at the state agricultural college at Clemson they called him Big George, for he was a 200-pounder and was a power the brisk Adriatic trade of the period on a famous champion football team. cause it means the question of poverty George, and he lives near Latta, which happens to be in Dillon county, South Carolina, which in turn happens to be in the Great Pee Dee cotton section, a region of big fertilizer bills and bigcontinued illiteracy of a very large ger cotton yields. But this same P. A. George plays his farming game just as enthusiastically with the velvet The man who opposes the higher bean as his center of interest as he range of prices for southern cotton, used to play football with his all cen-

Mr. George was born with a fondress for cattle and other living things; he achieved a cotton farm which had big thirst for fertilizers; and he had velvet beans thrust upon him as the best means to making more fertility. nickname, and hence this story.

his velvet beans and his cattle, he smiled quietly and led up straight to its citizens, prompted its establishment Record has taken the ground that the a big lot where stood six great stacks as a royal free town, making it a ge

> "See that?' he said. 'That's a milk and butter and beef contraption. It beats your silo. When I have gathered the corn I cut the velvet bean hay. cornstalks, beans and all, and haul it to these stacks. Each one contains feed my sixty Hereford cattle at least sixty days in the winter time.

"Feed it to them? No; this is a selfeeding proposition. The cattle eat round and round these stacks, two and a half hours a day by the watch, until they eat them up early in the spring. Then they go to my Pee Dee iver swamp pasture."

Mr. George and his brother-in-law T. E. Berry, have a large river swamp trade rival, Trieste. Across the bay pasture leased for a long term of is the popular summer resort. Abyears, and together they keep more bazia, famed for its evergreen laurel than a hundred head of cattle. They and profusion of roses to which tens of own jointly five pure bred Hereford bulls, and they are rapidly grading up ed each summer. fine herds with a high class of grade

some interesting yarns about profits 150 evessels, is protected by a break-.5 cents a pound, or an increase of made on buying milch cows and heif- water half a mile long. The quay is calves from the breeding with his and on April 1, 1919 214.2 cents a pure bred buils. But as Kipling says, turing plants included a government that is another story. This is meant The price of hogs on the farm April 1, to be a story of velvet beans and Here-pedo works, a rice shelling factory, 1914, was 7.8 cents a pound, and on ford cattle, and some cotton for good a petroleum refinery, and many small-

Mr. George plants his corn in fiveand a half foot rows, twenty-three inches apart on the row, with velvet ported sugar, grain, flour, horses and beans in between the corn on the corn row. Then he plants two rows yard, an advance of 200 per cent, and of cow peas between each two rows of staple ginghams April 1, 1914, 61 of corn, and you ought to see that Hungarian parliament, four represencents a yard, and on April 1, 1919, 171 jungle of growth in late summer or tatives in the lower house, and two early fall. He uses the Osceola bean because it sheds its foliage early and atians and Slovenes. gives him a better chance to gather the corn before he is ready to turn cattle and hogs into graze.

the river swamp pasture since early until the Emperor Frederick III made March, are put on the cornfields to it a part of Austria. graze about the middle of October. They get their sole feed there until Christmas, when as a sort of Chrismas dinner favor they are put into the lots where the self-feeder stacks have been made ready by cutting the probability is that cotton would decline velvet bean hay from some of the which sometimes became a disfigurein fair condition, the stock pick up half months of grazing on the fields. So you see, they feed themselves cafeteria style ,the year round. Velvet the value of their assets as they will beans are one thing that a cow will necessarily be affected immediately by pick up off the ground and eat even little to realize. The most generally the acreage and later by the yield of after they have lain there for weeks and months. Great labor-saving

scheme, eh? But what about manure and the cotton, you ask. Well, no need to say much, for, of course, there are tons of manure in the stables and lots, and it with Hungary. Successively ocother tons on the grazing fields, and equally, of course, cotton gets the reverted to Austria and later was rebenefits. But George isn't cotton

crazy. 'Blame cotton!" he said to me. had a little more money I wouldn't plant any cotton at all. As it is, I never plant more than ten or twelve

"On one field of twenty acres I gathered last year twenty-one and a half bales-say, old man, you are not one of these income tax fellows, are you? put three tons of manure per acre on the land and just a little nitrate as of a French refusal to sign the treaty, a top dressing. It beats your high priced commercial fertilizer, to say nothing of what I make on my sales of livestock."

Labor Gets Great Uplift.-President Wilson cabled Secretary Tumulty that in his opinion the labor program adopted as part of the treaty of peace "constitutes one of the most important achievements of the new day in tainly be decreased in proportion to which the interests of labor are to be systematically and intelligently safeguarded and promoted."

Mr. Wilson said that he personally fleet at Scapaflow. He declined to regarded the labor program as one of the most gratifying achiev ments er single thing done would help more stabilize conditions of labor, throughout the world and ultimately in too many places have prevailed." The message was made public at the white house as follows:

"The labor program which the conference of peace has adopted as part of the peace treaty constitutes one of more than seven are taxed \$20. the most important achievements of passenger cars are exempt. the new day in which the interests of lines, automobile stages and labor are to be systematically and operating over regular routes" and intelligently safeguarded and promoted. Amidst the multitude of ether single thing that has been done will another car. Seventh district—Dr. J. H. Taylor, help more to stabilize conditions (of) This tax become the property of the

labor throughout the world and ultimately relieve the unhappy conditions. which in too many places have pre

"Personally I regard this as one o

THE PORT OF FIUME

mportant Adriatic City on Which Ital ians Have Set Their Claims.

ria, Flume was the Hamburg of the Hungarian kinzdom a close rival for before the war,' said a bulletin of the National Geographic society. The bulletin on Fiume is the thir

in a series of geographic news bulletins dealing with places of the former dual empire which may fall either to Italy or to the Jugo-Slav nation. "Flume is another of those foot-Italians clung fast despite the steady influx of Slavs in the interior, and n this case even into Fiume itself. Italian culture, it figured as a potent Slav factor in the turmoil of Balkan politics, and it felt strongly the influence of Hungary upon its thriving industries and fast growing commerce

"Magyar gerrymandering caused i to be annexed to Hungary in 1870 despite the protest of Croatia to which it had belonged since the revolution When we asked Mr. George about of 1848-49. Tender consideration for ographical slice of about seven squar miles cut out of Croatia.

"Despite the Hungarian interest i the city its pre-war population was 90 per cent Italian and Slav, with the Italians slightly predominant. Only about half the remaining tenth wer twelve to fifteen tons, and the six will Hungarians. The Slave included Croats, Serbs and Slovenes. As important to Hungary as are New York or Boston to the United States, Fiume's total population is not much greater than such suburbs of those American ports as East Orange, N. J., or Brockton, Mass.

Fiume is situated on the north east shores of the Gulf of Quarnero only 70 miles, by rail, southeast of its thousands of visitors formerly throng-

"The older town, distinctively Italian, is built on the hillside, overlook-As we walked among the pretty ani- ing the gulf. The newer city lies mals grazing in velvet-bean corn nearer the waterfront. There are three fields, Velvet Bean George told us harbors. The largest, accommodating

"Before the war Flume manufactobacco factory, the Whitehead torer plants, among which were sawmills and paper-mills. Its fisheries constituted an important industry. It ex-

imber. "Fiume had a governor, who was member of the upper house of the representatives in the diet of the Cro-

"Originating in Roman times, Fiume was destroyed by Charlemagne in 799. The Franks ruled it for a considerable The livestock, which has been in period. Then it passed to feudal lords

"This emperor, who was Frederick , as archduke of Austria, was the son of Ernest, the 'man of iron' and Cymburga, a Polish woman, from whom the Hapsburgs are thought to have inherited the protruding lower lip cornfields. Coming from the pasture ment. His long and inconsequential reign is recalled chiefly because he flesh decidedly during the two and a puzzled lexicographers by leaving on his books, pottery, and having inscribed on his tomb, the initials 'A. E. I. O. U.,' a promissory note of future Austrian greatness which Frederick did accepted explanation is that the initals stood for the Latin, 'Austriae Est imperari Orbi Universo,' meaning, 'All

the earth is subject to Austria.' "Charles V& proclaimed Fiume free port. Maria Theresa first united cupied by the French and British it stored to Hungary before it was ceded

to Croatia.' International Naval Police.-A large naval international police force will be necessary under the league of nations plan immediately after peace is declared, in the opinion of Josephus Daniels, American secretary of the ness of demobilization. Everybody navy, and one of the objects of his trip abroad is to discuss with the admiralties of Italy, France and England some details as to this force, particularly

the types of vessels desirable. "The desire of conquest may stil linger in hearts of some nations after peace," said Secretary Daniels, "and such nations must be shown that like a Seattle shipyard-worker claimit would be unprofitable to attempt to accomplish those desires." As the league of nations become

established, Secretary Daniels added the naval police force would certhe strength of the league. The secretary has just returned from visit to the interned German battle

express an opinion as to the disposi-

tion of these German warships. Tax on Jitneys .- Taxi-cabs, "jitney busses" and other passenger automo-"relieve the unhappy conditions which biles operated for hire, are subject to special government taxes under regulations just issued by the internal revenue bureau interpeting the provision of the revenue act. omobile with a seating capacity with rom three to seven is taxed \$10 a year, and busses capable of carrying paper was something about the naval

The regulations provide that "bus Out of all these ideas the notion firegular routes" and nies are liable to these taxes. tax is assessed against the car and interests, this great step forward is apt not the owner, so that if a man sells a want big armies, is summed up in the to be overlooked and yet no other car, he may not transfer the tax to fact that heroes of Chateau Thierry ficial spoke, replied merely by bowing.

Use of Argonne Heroes at the Peace

ALSO CLEAN THE SILVER SPITTOONS

Set Very Well on the Democratic Americans Back Home-Not Much Honor to Our Boys in Making Them

A former doughboy, now acting as special Paris correspondent for the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, in a recent article says that many American soldiers are now cleaning cuspidors and peren thrust upon them as an alleged being written by the correspondent-s Democrat, by the way-merely as a part of his day's work in furnishing his paper information as to what is taking place where the struggle to establish peace is going on. The story

Pursuing my back-stairs studies of the peace conference last night, I sneaked into the alley entrance of the Hotel Crillon, which is the headquarters of the American peace delegation and, turning a dark corner in the kitchen section of the great hostelry, was about to climb into a dumb-waiter in which I could elude the plainclothes forces and get to the third floor garbage-chute, where they empty the waste basket from Colonel House's office. In this way I would have acquired material with which to thrill many Seattle readers, but just as all seeme to be zoing well with my plan I stumbled over the half-prostrate form of a

"What are you doing here?" I de manded harshly, hoping he would mistake me for an officer in the semi-

"Scrubbing the floor, sir,' he re sponded, coming to attention and saluting. His sleeves were rolled up and detected a long red scar on his arm. "Where did you get that?" I asked. "Wounded, sir, in the Argonne," he roplied, respectfully, still failing enctrate my disguise.

"Are there many soldiers from the fighting divisions on duty here?" I

lected for duty with the peace conference as a reward for our work in the armament by a naval officer. He says: "What do you do when not scrub-

duty and whatever's to be done, Some 'talnty." of the lucky ones are chauffeurs." "Damn funny reward for valor" I

remarked. Right away he knew I was no offier and changed his tone.

"Blankety blanked funny," said he. Anybody would think it was an honor for an American citizen to empty cuspidors for this gang of officers and office-holders. Whyinell don't we go home? Ain't the war over?" And more to the same effect until a plainclothes man came along and threw me inches and a mean draft of 30 feet.

This episode of the soldier scrubbing the floor diverted the correspondent from the path he had mapped out for mined to go out on a new line of investigation. He says:

I started out to find something about armies and soldiers and what is going to become of them in the future. It Utah and the Florida have speed eshas always struck me as curious that while we read everywhere about the glorious and victorious armies of the Allies and the returning heroes who have made the world safe, etc., it is quite impossible to find one of the individual members of these armies who has any thought except to get out of his particular army and stay out of it and all other armies for ever and ever. Over in London recently there was quite a riot, staged by soldiers on leave who refused to go back to Germany to watch the Rhine. English statesmen have freely admitted in the peace conference that they would not dare to order more English soldiers to Russia, because very probably the soldiers would refuse to go. And meanwhile England has adopted a bonus system which doubles the pay of her soldiers, in order to keep an army of occupa-

tion in Germany. France is having a lot of the same sort of trouble, and her domestic troubles are mostly hinging on the slowwants to get out of the army, and nobody wants to get in, even though the fighting is over, and this ought to be

a nice quiet time to be in an army. When it was announced recently that Germany might be allowed to keep an army of 300,000, the howl that went up around France resounded ing exemption from the draft. If Germany has 300,000 soldiers France has got to have 600,000, or something like that. And nobody wants to be a soldier. French editors explained that their idea of a league of nations was something that would let France do without any soldiers at all, and Germany with half that many.

I had just finished reading some of these French ideas about disarmament when I read in the Herald that America is to have a standing army of 500,-000, and that Eddie Rickenbacker is back home and everybody banquetted him in New York, and he said that America must be able to mobilize 10,-000 trained aviators with five battleplanes for each of them in twentyfour hours, so we would always have command of the air. And in the same appropriation bill, which looks a good deal like a new Liberty loan.

nally struck me that perhaps the reason so many soldiers don't like to be in an army, and so many statesmen and the Argonne are today scrubbing the back stairs of the peace conference

of Mr. Kippling: "It's Tommy this and Tommy that And Tommy what you may; But it's 'Howdy, Mr. Atkins,'

When the band begins to play." The band has quit playing and sol diering in peace times 4s something

else again. The matter of soldiers and soldier ng is quite an important feature of the peace conference just now. It is involved in almost every one of the national and international questions which are being thrashed out from day to day. It even creeps into the league of nations plan. If the league becomes will be held the second Wednesday of a fact, with some of us in it and some May each year, hereafter, according not—especially Germany and Russis to an announced decision of that body. -those that are in must have enough soldiers to keep the peace with and

between those that are not. Then again there are all sorts of nations in more or less trouble these days college, Due West. and all of them have got to have soldiers to get them out. Either that or the Bolsheviki will use wooden club and run things to suit themselves trouble. Italy and the Jugo-Slavs have of First A. R. P. church, of Charle severed speaking relations. Germany is disturbed internally, the Poles are disturbed on all sides, and goodness knows what shape the Luthanians and omorrow. These and other people by a committee, the personnel ust naturally can't see their way clear which probably will be annually to get along without soldiers. And if the morning session today. one country has an army the next must have one. So on ad infinitum Even a peace conference has to have

I'm afraid my efforts to get at Colnel House's waste basket didn't help much in furnishing you with news bout peace, but I am still on the job, trying hard, and will hope not to get thrown off the track next time by any unhappy incident like encountering the victorious heroes on the back stairs.

MOST POWERFUL WARSHIP

The Tennessee Carries Twelve 16-Inc

First in size among the great fightng units of the United States navy, range of guns, the super-dreadnaught Tennessee is nearly ready to take the ways. Reputed to have "new stuff" known the Tennessee has become among "old salts' and gold braiders" as a mystery ship. And the vell of mystery will not be lifted until after

official trials are completed. Twelve 16-inch guns, each capabl of firing a projectile 16 miles with a fair degree of accuracy, is the claim set forth for the Tennessee's main

"A mile an inch! Sixteen inches in to the extent that the matter car each flaming rifle! No other ship in fore the synod on appeal from the de "Oh, lots of things, sir," said the this strength. If it were possible to hero of the Argonne forest. "All sorts use a higher elevation than is the case sometimes guard duty and messenger far the shells would carry with cer- taken on all during the business see-

May Add to Range of Guns. As though to carry out a justifica-'tion of the term "mystery ship" the officer adds: "The new ship may have some device to add range elevation which might add to the 16 miles the

guns will be able to carry.

The sister ship of the Tennesse 14-inch guns, as also has the flagship Pennsylvania. The Tennessee is 624 feet long, has a breadth of 97 feet 5 Her estimated displacement is \$2,984 tons. This ship exceeds the Pennsylvania in length by 24 feet and in beam 5 1-2 inches. The displacement himself for that night, and he deter- of the Pennsylvania is 31,400 tons. The New Mexico has a length of 600 feet and a displacement of 32,000 tons In regard to the speed of the new ship the naval officer continues: "The timates of 22 knots an hour. The estimated speed of the Tennessee on paper is 21 knots an hour. But take a tip from me, this boat will make 24 knots an hour easily which will shat-

ter records for craft of this type." Will Have Powerful Radio Set. The Tennessee's furniture is of metal. Upward of one hundred telephones are being installed. According to naval officers the radio equipment of the new dreadnaught will prove a department. Facts concerning the range of been guarded. The radia set of the told his wife and his mother-in-law in Pennsylvania is capable of sending and glowing terms about the projected rereceiving messages up to 2,000 miles. It is reported unofficially that the equipment of the Tennessee will enable it to talk to other ships at a distance of 2,500 miles.

The wireless telephone equipment another feature which adds, to the significance of the term "mystery ship." It is estimated that the Tennessee will be able to talk with other vessels similarly equipped over hundreds of miles.—Kansas City Star.

Arrival of the Germans in-Paris. Fifteen German newspaper men ac companied the German representatives to the peace congress says Paris dispatch of Wednesday.

No censorship will be imposed upor the newspapermen's dispatches to Germany but they will not be allowed to communicate with the Allied dipomats or newspapermen.

When the first train pulled in to Vaucresson half an hour late, M. Charliere and Baron von Lersner, followed by a hundred newspaper men approached the car occupied by Foreign Minister von Brockdorff-Rantzau. Baron von Lersner entered the car and reported to the foreign minister who then stepped out. The head of the German delegation was received with a brief and formal speech of greeting, the text of which had been carefully studied by the foreign ministry in order to give it the exact tone suitable for the occasion, M. Charliere

"As prefect of the Seine-et-Oise and n the name of the government, I have the mission to receive the delegation of German plenipotentiaries on its arrival in Versailles. I have the honor to salute you. I present Colonel Hen-ry, chief of the French military mission, who will be the liaison between the German delegation and the French republic and his alliances. The German foreign minister, who removed his hat while the French offollowed by the other delegates and subordinate officials, he proceeded ASSOCIATE REFORMED SYNOD

Proceedings of Annual Session Now Being Held in Charlotte.

TERM#-\$2.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Charlotte Observer, Friday. With the selection of Gastonia as the place for the next annual meeting and the election of Rev. R. F. Bradceeding George C. Mower, of Newberry, S. C., the Associated Reformed Presbyterian synod of the south, in terday afternoon for a bu The principal part of the sea last night was given to an address Christian education by Rev. J. F. Moffatt, D. D., president of Erskine

Prehaps the most important action the synod will take with refere Spain is constantly on the edge of duced by Rev. W. B. Lindsay, paster providing for the raising of \$250,000 for this purpose during the su ing twelvemonth was adopted withou Ruthenians and Ukrainians may be in raising this fund will be worked out

In his lengthy address Dr. Ande fluence of the mi during the world war, probably prevented holy wars in Egypt and orthwest India.

Mr. Mower responded to Dr. An on's greetings, expressing the appredation of the synod of the south having at its session a fraternal delegat from the northern branch of the A. R.

P. church. A judicial case which has attract wide interest within the A. R. P. water from the Brooklyn navy yard church, south, was disposed of yesterday when Rev. I. S. Caldwell of a Tenwell's church strenuously and persist ently opposed the action of the courch majority, which issued the call to him

use a higher elevation than is the case ed by the synod and others are expectof janitor-work and kitchen-work, and in naval firing it is difficult to say how, ed this morning, when action will be

sion this morning. Pastors attending the meeting will fill the pulpits of Charlotte churches at

The synod's meeting nominally will be adjourned early this afternoon, but memorial services will be held tomorthe New Mexico and the Idaho have row afternoon for two members who died since the previous meeting, Rev. J. A. Myers, a native of Meckler county, who died at Fayetteville, Tennessee, and Senator A. G. Brice, of Chester, S. C., 2who for about forty years was synodical secretary, will be me-

> morialized. OPPOSED TO FREE LOVE.

Women of Hungary Rebelled Against Communization Law.

from Budapest, that Hungary es having its women "comm ter the fashion in the Russian "republic" of Sratoff, rather than to the abhorrence of Bela Kun to the scheme, as the latter afterwards stated. The law to communize women was actually framed and in the printers' hands, ready for publics Herr Weltner, one of the cabinet of bright young men, who are now ruling the fate of the former kingdom, went home for supper. During the meal he

"What are you doing for women?" hey asked.

Weltner then explained that in future women would be free too; that they too would be permitted to choose their own husbands and discard them if they liked by the simple process of paying a few cents for a legal paper declaring their "unfitness" for married life. Further conversation developed the fact that the new law also gave husbands the same right; that children might be turned over to the care of the state so that both husband and wife would get rid of the duties and responsibilities of rearing their

own offspring. "Do you mean to tell me that you can get rid of me from one day to another and marry the next day if you like?" demanded young Frau Welt-

"That's how the law stands," replied the husband. Then the storm broke. and mother-in-law began to scream and a frenzied scene followed, the upshot of which was that the women demanded that Weltner should get the law stopped or they would leave him at once and would, moreover, get all the wives, mothers and mothers-inlaw of all the ministers to do the same. Weltner in the interest of his home comfort and peace, eventually promised to do his best to get the law rescinded. He went to the telephone and had a conversation with Bela Kun and the other ministers and then called up the printers, telling them that no proof needed to be 'pulled" from the forms where the law lay. He also or-

up and the copy destroyed. It was thus that the law died. The Oregon supreme court has ren a popular referendum on an am ment to the Federal constitution, can-not be held. The referendum controversy was raised by the brewers on the prohibition

dered that the type should be melted