YORK, S. C., FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1919.

NO. 37

TERMS-\$2.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

ESTABLISHED 1855

WHY OF THE WAREHOUSE

Sympathy.

BUSINESS PRINCIPLES MADE CLEAR

Regulation of Market Will Stabilize Much That Now Goes for Various Expensive Methods-It is Generally a More Natural Situation.

The following discussion of the North Carolina state warehouse situation by Clarence Poe is worthy of careful study.

1. It Will Insure Better Prices by Better Regulating Sales

First of all, a state warehouse system helps farmers keep cotton off the market in times of crisis and depres sion such as now face us. To force hundreds of thousands of unneeded horse. We must provide means wheremarket when it goes below the cost on the farm this would be impossible of production and thereby compel a 8. Will Help the Man Who "Boards return to normal values. The only way to effect this result is to have (1) a scrupulously supervised state warehouse system together with (2) a sufficient volume of capital behind it to doesn't need a cotton warehouse. Such make its receipt recognized as being an opinion simply shows that the just as good as a good bond. And such speaker has never been up against the a system it may be noted in the outset will be just as beneficial to our business interests as to the farmers mer. Food isn't all a man needs. themselves. As The Cotton and Cot- Civilization, to say nothing of comton Oil News of Dallas and Memphis fort, demands that the farmer—and all

said recently: "The need of warehouses was never so forcibly felt as it has been recently. his children, provide proper medical The farmer and merchant have firmly attention for his sick, etc., etc. He insisted upon holding their cotton for better prices. Notes were, however, falling due, notes that were made payable at cotton harvesting time. Jobbers, manufacturers and wholesalers thereupon presented their bills. The response was, 'Wait! Wait till cotton advances!' But jobbers, manufacturers and wholesalers were also facing notes that were due, and generally speaking, they could not wait."

The remedy of this situation as The say, is a better warehousing system: "For the lack of proper housing there is a deterioration in cotton and a loss law, the cotton that is not stored will of money that is appalling."

2. Will Make Cotton Better Collateral. Such a system, however adoptedprovided it is backed by an ample make cotton just about the best collateral on earth. Cotton is almost the only agricultural product grown by man which can be kept indefinitely without injury; and the unusual safeguards thrown around both storage and selling in a properly conducted state warehouse system—the ample binding of all officials and provisions for an additional guarantee fund-will soon make such state cotton warehouse receipts look as good as government bonds in all the financial centers of America. In this way it will be easy to draw ample money for financing the state's cotton crop from these financial centers. This will help farmers directly by making it easier to hold cotton for fair prices. And it sociation of Cotton Manufacturers is will help farmers and all other classes indirectly because by freeing North velop cotton warehouses here. It is Carolina banks of this burden, we free their funds for better serving all the other financial needs of our people.

3. Saving From "Country Damage." stop the enormous losses from "country damage." On this point J. E. Latham, of the J. E. Latham company, are commending the new South Caro-Greensboro, N. C., than whom there are few better cotton authorities The south has hardly any better among southern business men, said known authority on cotton marketing

"There is a loss to cotton farmers every year not of hundreds of dollars warehouse commissioner of that state. but of millions of dollars by what is known as 'country damage.' I believe few days ago he said: that the south loses by country damage enough money every two years to build a standard cotton warehouse of belt; and it is going to be the salva-10,000 bales capacity in every town in tion of the cotton farmers in this the south that handles annually as much state." as 20,000 bales or more. Among the world's outstanding blunders it is hard the North Carolina warehouse law to find a greater one than allowing was passed, and before any question year after year, from one to five per as to its constitutionality had been cent of the cotton in bales to go to

waste." A state warehouse system not only provides facilities for storing cotton and checking this colossal loss, but it tem these many years. We will now dignifies the matter of warehousing get it at the smallest sort of outlay. and provides means for carrying on Such a system will help maintain a statewide campaign against this prices and will, I believe, elevate the colossal "country damage" folly. Let price of cotton. In fact, I believe that any state by the passage of such an if every state will adopt the wareact say to every cotton grower within house system, at least two cents a its borders that here is a great evil which needs to be remedied and that cotton grown." the state wishes to help remedy it, and the subject is at once given greater attention and emphasis than it such an expectation would more than

other way. 4. Saving in Insurance. Through the state warehouse system there is a great saving in insurance, farmers everywhere to make the most and in the general storage charges. A farmer told us recently that he has a farm partly in a state which has a state without one, and that as a result, the storage charges in the state ran in "The Daradevil of the Army," with a state warehouse system are and he will not tell you that it is the only about half what they are in the mud or the monotony or the terrors state without one. By insuring all of the hand-to-hand attack, but the

nearly 66 2-3 per cent. 5. Proper Grading Cotton.

Millions of dollars are now lost to our cotton growers every year beofficially graded or classed, thereby ten take advantage of the ignorant.

6. Selling in Quantities. Small farmers will be able to get better prices because they will be enabled to sell in 25, 50, 100, 500 or 1,000 maimed life. bale lots instead of each man for himas now. Of course this group selling is not compulsory, but the provide means to

warehouse system does not open up he opportunity for this service, and should be authorized to sell, on re-Republicans Working Up Presidential quest, for individual growers or groups Farmers Instructed By a Teacher in of growers on either foreign or domestic markets.

7. Warehousing vs. Farm Storage. Even if a farmer can and will properly house his cotton at home and protect it from the usual ruinous weather damage or "country damage," storage in an official warehouse nevertheless Prices-The Producer Will Save offers him two further notable advantages he cannot get by farm storage In the first place, warehouse cotton is infinitely better collateral. Another great advantage to the farmer is that if he has his cotton warehoused then whenever he feels that the market best justifies it, he can sell right away, without losing any time from imperative farm work. The writer has stored all the cotton he made last year and some low grades left over from the previous year. Suppose the price should go up two or three cents a pound some week in June when every farm laborer and every farm horse is needed every minute in order to keep bales of cotton on a satiated market down weeds and grass? With the cotis like feeding corn to a foundered ton in the warehouse in a market town, we can sell it without losing a by farmers can hold cotton off the minute from work, whereas if stored

It's a pity that some excellent men in public life seem to think that if a farmer raises his bread and meat, he realities and difficulties which beset even the most progressive small farthe rest of the family-wear clothes, and the farmer also wishes to educate also wishes to equip his farm in up-todate fashion, he needs a silo or fences or a new barn, or drainage, or pureberd cattle, or improved tools and machinery. Consequently in the absence of a proper warehousing system, the imperative need for these things may force him to rush his cotton on the market to his own loss and the loss of his brother farmer, no matter how carefully he has prepared to "live at home and board at the same place." Cotton and Cotton Oil News went on to 9. Justice of the 25 Cents a Bale Levy. In some quarters it has been charged that under the new North Carolina

pay as much for the support of the warehouse system as the cotton that is stored. This is not true at all. On the contrary if a man stores cotton four guarantee fund wherever the state it- or five months his warehouse charge self does not put its own credit and will probably be from \$1.25 to \$2 and guarantee behind each receipt-will the bale levy 25 cents or a total cost of \$1.50 to \$2.25 for the man stores. The man who doesn's store will also get much of the benefit of better regulated marketing which means better stabilized prices, and pay only 25 cents a bale—and that only for two years. So, far from being discriminated against, he will certainly get in these indirect benefits, just as great profits in proportion to the amount of money spent as the man

> who stores. 10. Expert Opinion on Value of Warehousing and Our North Carolina

System. Following close on the heels of the general demand for state cotton warehouse system in the south comes the announcement that the National Aspreparing to spend millions to devery evident that our farmers must controlled by our own states and warehouse systems controlled largely A warehouse system is needed to by northern manufacturers. In some system, and the foremost authorities lina law as a model for other states. than ex-Senator John L. McLaurin of South Carolina, until recently state

> In an interview in Winston-Salem "North Carolina now has the best cotton warehouse law in the cotton

And in a public address just after raised anywhere, Mr. James H. Pou said in an address before the Greene

county cotton association: "We have needed a warehouse syspound will be added to the price of

This may be too much to expect but even a 10 per cent fulfillment of would be possible for it to get in any justify all the effort which has been made to give the farmers of North Carolina a modern and satisfactory warehouse system. Let us encourage

of the new facilities offered them. When a Soldier Suffers.-Ask any warehouse system and partly in a wounded soldier what is the worst part of the war, says Captain A. P. Corcowarehouses together insurance charges nightmare after he has been restored would cultivate the soil and produce in South Carolina have been reduced to normal again in a hospital back of the line. Ask any nurse what she finds this coming year. In this respect hardest to bear in her work in the wards. It is not the foul smell of blood nor the filth of trench clothes nor the cause cotton is not properly graded. mangled flesh of the operating table. Under a state warehouse system all It is the drawn faces of the men, the cupation. In some districts, where cotton stored must be accurately and haunted, harrowed look that stares at her out of their sorrowful eyes; or it ings, the people are demanding that preventing the farmers from being is the shrill, eerie cry that awakes the these be broken up into smaller tracts among cotton buyers who now too of- ward in the night, when the man's and distributed. Many thousands of mind reproduces the old misery in a nightmare. It is in retrospect that some soldiers suffer most. That is why ing live stock, and are coming down death is sometimes preferable to into the valley country, where they

Nature has a strong inclination to lands are slow to plant and cultivate, provide means for any end that is fearing they may lose their labor and

THEY WANT WOOD

Boom for Doctor-Soldier. In the opinion of Senator Moses of New Hampshire, according to a Washington correspondent to the New York Times, a growing sentiment is spreading throughout the Republican party for the nomination of General Leonard Wood as the party's candidate for president in 1920. Senator Moses says New Hampshire will offer General Wood's name at the Republican convention as a favorite son, and he believes that the General if nominated. would be elected.

Senator Moses says sentiment for General Wood is developed in all the New England states, as well as throughout the west. He finds "more sentiment of the kind that elects presidents surrounding General Wood than any other who has been mentioned as a nominee in 1920." The only questtion, he says, is whether the demand among the party's votes can be "transnuted into the kind of sentiment that produces delegates and nominates presidents."

Senator Moses says New Hampshire has prior claim to General Wood, as he was born in that state, but that Massachusetts also backs him, as he entered the army from that state, while Kansas has given him her citizenship.

"He will go to the convention," declares the senator, like Grant from friends, and if nominated, will be elect-

The drift in the Republican party toward General Wood, the senator says, "is readily explainable."

"The people," he said, "are turning way from Wilson, who will return nome sadly diminished in spite of the League of Nations and its initial session to be held in Washington. A most significent feature of many public meetings which I have attended in New England was the readiness with to the extinct dodo of Samoa? which the audiences rose to any gibe at Wilson. This would have been imto Paris; and now it signifies the shift in public opinion.

s to seek its antithesis. Colonel Roosevelt embodied this ideal to the last dethe Roosevelt legend.

berry mark on his right arm, and all ional Geographic Society. the other signs of full identification. overseas, and that privilege was re- Leopold G. Blackman, continues: baffled all the plans of the adminis-Charleston by the war department prairies are ablaze with enthusiasm for already producing its inevitable react-

thought is always for his country; and well defined, but is complicated by the the controverted questions of acute momentary incrests have not diverted him from the central idea that the United States must depend upon itself said to inhabit New Guinea, the Solin the future, no matter how massive omons, New Caledonia, and Fiji, may be the international machinery Their most obvious characteristics may which inventive minds are trying to be briefly summed up by stating that set up for the manufacture of a mill-they are irreligious, democratic quar ennium. This soldier as administrator and statesman has no illusions, and the constructive period which delayed peace will usher in will find him wear clothes, cook in earthen pots, ready to help solve its problems."

EUROPE'S PEASANT HOLIDAY. Quit Work and Flock to Cities, Leav

One of the striking features of the after-war disorganization in the countries of central Europe is the disinclination of the peasants to return to their agricultural pursuits and the herding of millions of the inhabitants in the cities, where there is even less food and less chance for the poor to get it than in the country. This extraordinary and generally unexpected situation has greatly reduced the possibility of Europe feeding herself next winter, and gives assurances that every pound of food America can produce this year will be needed by the world, and that prices will not be materially lower than they have been if they do not advance on some staples. Added to European disorganization comes a great reduction in India's food output and the fact that much of Australia's great share of wheat, on which so much was counted, will be unfit

for shipment. When the armistice was signed was thought that the armies would be demobilized, and that the people of Germany, Austria-Hungary and the other countries of central Europe would return in large numbers and take up work on the land. There was every reason to believe that peasants a large share of the needed food for there has been great disappointment. Due to unsettled conditions and unstable government, the people have been slow to take up any regular ocpeasants are leaving the mountain country, where they have been produchope to get a share of the rich agricultural lands. The peasants on these

their crops if the land is given to others.

THE CURRENCY SITUATION would then refer all wages and minor salaries as they fell due to the index

The result of this disturbance is that food production will be materially de-creased. In other territory, due to a British Expert Discusses Subject lack of transportation and seed, crop production will be very much reduced Conditions everywhere are such that there is little hope for normal produc. tion. With the disturbance in the country, it is found that the people are flocking to the cities. In 1914 the city of Budapest had a population of about 800,000 while the population today is more than 2,000,000. The city of Vienna in the past few months has increased in population more than 1,-000,000. During normal times the city New York Times. of Vienna received 900,000 liters of

far from meeting the demand. Australia has been much reduced. Instead of India having 200,000,000 bushels of wheat for export that country rodents, and general deterioration.

In view of these facts, D. I. Christie, assistant secretary of agriculture, supported by a nation-wide circle of speaking for the department, has called upon American farmers to keep up than its fall from 1700 to 1900. their record production of recent war years, not only as a humane contrias good business.

MYSTERIES OF THE PACIFIC.

Show Increasing Interest Old Problems.

"How did the flightless birds of Nev Zealand originate? "What is the nearest living relative

"What is the import of the sam species of fresh water fish in two possible prior to the president's trip rivers situated on opposite sides of the Pacific?

"Did a land mass fly out of the what is "In turning from such a figure, the now the Pacific ocean before this plannevitable tendency of the public mind et was cooled and form the moon?" These are just a few oft he many These are just a few oft he many timated as amounting in the leading lines of inquiry which science will turn countries of the world to about £1,gree, and had he lived I think he would to in the Pacific Ocean after the peace have been our candidate, named, per- conference has adjusted the many colhaps, by acclamation. With him gone onial questions affecting New Guinea, there is a demand for an inheritor of the Carolines, the Marshal Islands and the numerous other holdings in this "To many minds Leonard Wood least known region in the world, seems the rightful heir, with the straw- according to a bulletin from the Nat

The writer of the communication With Roosevelt he sought to serve upon which the bulletin is based, 'Much valuable material also will

complainingly the fate which jealous be collected to assist in a betterpoliticians meted out to him, and did his derstanding of the growth of our own full duty at home, like the good sol- civilization from elemental savagery, dier that he is. Like Roosevelt, he has for it is reasonable to suppose that the an infectious personality which has primitive wants of man in different ages and regions have called forth tration to pocket him. Exiled to similar expedients to satisfy them. "Other important objects of investi-

he infected the south-and nowhere gation for the ethnologist will touch has he more admirers than in that so- the various racial types into which lid Democratic section. Sent then to the Pacific islanders are divided. Of the pacifist plains of Kansas as a safe these, three are generally recognized, hiding place, he inoculated that re- of whom the Papuans and Polynesians gion with his genius—and now the appear to show the widest divergences, him. Transferred now to cosmopoli- intermediate ground and possessing tan Chicago, he seems to be repeat-affinities of race, language, and cusing there his experiences in the Dem- tom within the other two. The presocratic south and the pacifist middle ence of two distinct races of man in West-and his sturdy Americanism is the Pacific suggests two periods and the supply than on any question of sources of immigration and adds dif-"General Wood's speeches, too, are tion, for the demarkation between the of a character to attract attention. His divisions of the races is by no means admixture of many other races of both

oriential and occidental origin. "The Papuans may be generally relsome, cannibalistic, hostile to strangers. They possess no hereditary chiefs, paint or scar the body rather than

chew betel, and their speech is broken up into a number of apparently irreconcilable dialects. The Papuans are the least attractive of any Pacific islanders, and the island groups which they occupy are among the least known of the Pacific and have been for many generations shunned by marines and associated with everything that is of evil repute in the record of the ocean.

"The Polynesians in many attribute are greatly at variance with the Papuan islands. They possess, generally speaking, an elaborate religious sysem, an established order of hereditary chiefs and well-defined social castes. They are friendly to strangers, fond of dress, expert manufacturers of Kapa cloth, and intrepld seamen and navigators. They tattoo instead of scar the body, seldom practice cannibalism, cook in earthen ovens instead of in earthen pots, drink awa, and to the cost of living. He replied: possess a common language under standable throughout New Zealand, Hawaii, Samoa, Tahiti, and the Pau-

motu Islands. "Of all the Pacific races the great est interest attaches to the Polynesian islanders, but it is unfortunately these people whose primitive cus toms and racial types have been most broken up by modern intercourse.

"The Malayo-Polynesian languag oossesses the distinction of being spoken indigencies over the widest area of any languageof the world, for it embraces two great oceans and extends from the island continent of Madagascar to the isolated islet of Rapani."

- Statesburg, May 2: The safe the freight office of the Charleston & Western Carolina railway in about \$900 in checks and several in surance policies belonging to John Scruggs, local agent of the company. No trace of the robber or robbers has yet been found. It is believed that the that of an expert yeggman time during the night. The robbery member of the city police force. trail of the guilty party or parties but fearing they may lose their labor and would lead to their capture.

Informingly

CAUSE OF DROP IN MONEY VALUES and minor salaries, it might be neces-

There Has Been More Depreciation During the Past Four Years Than During Previous Four Centuries-Inflation a Leading Cause—Suggestions as to Possible Remedies.

milk daily. At this time this has been all the labor troubles and unrest of about a rapid return to the gold curreduced to 90,000 liters of milk, which the day lies the currency problem. rency basis of 1914 it would almost is given by cards only to babies and Civilized countries must solve it on double the weight of the world's ininvalids. The American flour which new lines, for any rapid return to the debtedness, and would certainly lead has reached Germany has been sold standard of value obtaining in 1914 to the bankruptcy of many nations. n half-pound lots for 2.14 marks. This would mean widespread bankruptcy. would be at the rate of about 51 cents This is the opinion of Lord D'Aberpound. Other foodstuffs are selling non, who as Sir Edward Vincent won at unusually high prices, all of which a world-wide reputation as a financier fect, that it reduces the enormous pubindicates that the supply of food is by the success with which he managed the public debts of Turkey and Egypt, by that much makes them more easy The expected surplus of India and and restored the finances of the latter to bear and more likely to be paid." country.

In a recent speech in the house of lords, Lord D'Abernon drew attention must receive a large amount to fight to the condition of the currency. He Chairman of the Finance Committee off famine. A part of the Australian declared that although there had been surplus was lost as a result of mold, a steady depreciation in the value of money for the last 700 years, the fall finance committee of the Y. M. C. A. during the four years of war was has made public here his official reequal to that during the 400 years from port as investigator into the efficiency 1300 to 1700, and was much greater In only two periods of history, he said, was there any financial phenome bution to the welfare of mankind, but non comparable to this, and that was the depreciation which occurred beween 1600 and 1640, after the dis- returned to make his report last week.

overy and opening up the silver mines of Potosi, and the fall—much less than today's-which resulted during the was the most alarming feature of the financial situation of today. Asked by ed to perform." the correspondent of The New York Times to explain why this startling change had come in the value of money, and what were likely to be the results, Lord D'Abernon said it was due to the great increase during the war in the quantity of legal tender in circulation. Paper currency-having the power of legal tender-in 1914 was es-000,000,000, but today it was probably £6,000,000,000.

"That means," he said, "that the amount of legal tender has increased very much more rapidly than the amount of commodities in use, and consequently, even if the quantitative theory of currency is not fully accept that must have a very important exect on the level of prices.

"Take the United Kingdom, for extimes as great as it was in 1914. In France and in Germany there are still these goods. greater increases. As for Russia, the ncrease is enormous, although it should of local prices in any particular coun- M. C. A. charged higher prices for cantry is very obscure."

Lord d'Abernon here pointed out that crease in credit and an increase in curmore closely on the amount of currency in circulation and the proportion between the demand for it and

of currency,' he continued," is quite and 10,000,000 packages of candy. unprecedented. England and the European world generally, that is, the great powers of Europe, have been accustomed to merely small fluctuations in the supply of money, and we have C. A. to give its supplies away genbeen used to reckon the rise or fall in erally. Furthermore, the army does the standard of value to the extent of 20 per cent as almost a convulsion; but now we are confronted, and have to deal with a fall in the standard

of value of from 50 to 60 per cent. "Certain definite results must follow from this. In the first place, it is ludirous to suppose that such a radical alteration in the value of the counter in which financial transactions are measured can be lived through without radical readjustments. In the second place, if these fluctuations are to continue, either upward or downward, it is almost imperative to establish a sliding scale in accordance with which financial obligations can be adjusted. It is not of obvious advantage to arrange such a scale in advance, to be Travesties?" based upon the editorial applied automatically, rather than to of the Rock Hill Record, stating that permit each fluctuation in the value of currency to fall on an unprepared will not be named, unless he be ac-world and to be followed by a series ceptable to the senators from South of struggles between the parties to money agreements, in order to arrive

at a satisfactory settlement?" Lord d'Abernon's attention was call ed to the fact that the British government during the war adopted certain sliding-scale arrangements, so as to orrelate the wages in some industries

"Such attempts have been only very partial, but are undoubtedly full of ininterest and instruction. You should note, however, that the sales adopted have always been based on the cost of prevent his confirmation—and that is living, and not on the changes in the alue of money, which would be the more nearly correct method. The two systems might produce much the same results, it is true, but the one is a true basis, and goes to the root and cause, while the other is merely empirical adjustment of the resultant.

"I am convinced, and cannot state too strongly my belief, that 80 per cent of our present industrial troubles, and our Bolshevism, which is so great a menace to Europe, are due to this enormous displacement in the value of money. Changes in the value of curthis rency in which wages, salaries, and city was last night blown open and other forms of remuneration are paid are the root cause of the privailing un-

What Lord d'Abernon advises is the adoption officially of one of the tables communities as an index to the true was neatly done. The robber entered value of money. Some of the prices on the list may rise and some may discovered this morning by a ber of the city police force. The sufficiently extensive and varied from city and county authorities are on the the average, the exact value of currency can be scientifically and accurthus far nothing has been found which ately determined. Lord d'Abernon

and would require the payment, not of the face value, but of the amount to which the table showed it was then equivalent. Naturally the smaller fluctuations would be ignored. To what contracts, outside of those for wages

be a matter for ulterior consideration. There is similar urgency in other cases. "That divorces the value of currency from the cost of production of the world, does it not?" the correspond-

ent asked. "That has occurred long since," was Lord d'Abernon's reply. "If there were At the bottom of 80 per cent of to be any attempt today to bring "The present inflation of currency

whatever its dangers-and I do not underrate them-has this beneficial eflic debts incurred during the war, and

DEFENSE OF THE Y

Makes Public Statement.

George W. Perkins, chairman of the and service of the organization over-

He went abroad with Monrtimer L. Schiff, F. S. Brockman and John R. Hall when criticism of the Y. M. C. A. was being voiced in this country and

"The Y. M. C. A. undoubtedly made mistakes," Mr. Perkins said, "but what it tried to do was to respond to every Napoleonic wars. This, he contended, call that the army made on it. It did not side step any task that it was ask-Indicating the care with which men

and women Y. M. C. A. workers were selected for overseas work, Mr. Perkins reported that out of 150,000 candidates 40,000 were sifted out and considered in New York but finally only 11,229 were sent to Europe. Last in The Century by Col. R. H. C. Kelmonth the organization had in Europe 5,698 men and 2,657 women work-

whole were brave and unselfish is division. We reprint below certain shown by the fact that 14 secretaries were killed and 126 others were wounded' he said.

impossible to arrive at anything like an average cost price at which to sell

"The Y. M. C. A. never solicited money for the purpose of giving away trial concerns near Paris engaged in be noted that the precise effect on the its canteen supplies. The statement world increase of prices of a great rise has been frequently made that the Y. war material were moving their plants teen supplies than the army did. This was true at certain periods when the in consideration of the question of cost of transportation was exceedingprices it was a great mistake to mix ly high and when it was impossible to up too closely the effects of an in- determine costs accurately. But the final result of the Y. M. C. A. canrency. Prices, he holds, depend far teen service will show a substantial

"The Y. M. C. A. handled in France alone upwards of 2,000,000 packages of cigarettes, 32,000,000 bars of chocolate 18,000,000 cigars, 60,000,000 cans of jam, "This vast increase in the quantity 29,000,000 packages of chewing gum

"These are only a few of the items handled but the size of these figures should convince any one that it would be financially impossible for the Y. M. the east of Rheims forms the first part they are liable to engender ill feel-

not favor any such policy. "On March 1 of this year, the Y. M C. A. had in use in France 587 buildings erected by itself, 596 under lease and 782 centers in tents and army buildings. More than 2,250,000 athletic articles were given to soldiers in 1918 and 1919."

APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS

Congressman Stevenson Discusses th Civil Service Idea.

The Columbia State of yesterday had the following addressed to the edi-tor of that paper by Congressman Ste-Your editorial, "Are Examinations

no matter how meritorious a candidate may be proven by the examination, he accurate understanding of the situation. Unless there is special cause shown

the man who makes the highest mark in the examination will be appointed regardless of the wishes of the sena-tors or their likes and dislikes. Then if they make it a personal matter when it comes to the confirmation and he is objectionable" to the sen ators, they can have the appointment rejected. The appointee does not hav to be personally acceptable to the enators, but if the senator makes the plea to the senate that the appointee "personally objectionable" nothing new. Postmasters above have always had to be confirmed by the senate, and there are many instances where the senators have exercised the right to have apejected on personal they have absolutely pointments rejected nothing to say about appointments un-

til they are transmitted to the senate for confirmation, and I will say that there never has been an appointment made in my district since I have been in congress, which the senators nesitated to confirm at once and I apprehend that there will be no candidate for the Rock Hill office who will find any difficulty after he passes the of the civil service commission and the postoffice being confirmed by the senate; have no brief for the senators and do not undertake to speak for them. The examinations are not travesties out are a business way of selecting a

mportant officer of the government and I have not only appro but have insisted on the results being accepted in good faith and the winners in the examinations being appointed and confirmed whether per sonal or political friends of mine or not, and I hope the confidence of the country in the honesty of the governent in endeavoring to get the high est order of talent suitable for postmisunderstanding of the situation. W. F. Stevenson.

Cheraw.

"THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD." until long after the dawn has broken Just at this season when Memorial over Buda fortress, on the other side, Day is being observed in so many the easy-going, improvident Magyar southern communities, it is a fitting of the city is immersed in affairs time to reprint the following famous which will not wait. elegy-one of the most famous and most beautiful tributes to fallen warriors to be found in this or any other has money and spends it royally; nevlanguage. And Theodore O'Hara, its er puts off till tomorrow what he hopes sary to apply the sliding scale, would author, was a southerner-a Kentuck- some one may be induced to do for

ian. We omit a few of the verses: The muffled drum's sad roll has beat The soldier's last tattoo; No more on Life's parade shall meet That brave and fallen few. On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance

Of loved ones left behind: No vision of the morrow's strife The warrior's dream alarms; At dawn shall call to arms. Their silvered swords are red with rust

Their plumed heads are bowed; Their haughty banner, trailed in dust, Is now their martial shroud. And plenteous funeral tears have washed The red stains from each brow, And the proud forms, by battle gashed Are free from anguish now. The neighing troop, the flashing blade The bugle's stirring blast,

The charge, the dreadful cannonade The din and shout are past; Nor war's wild note, nor giory's peal, Shall shrill with fierce delight Those breasts that nevermore may feel The rapture of the fight. Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!

Dear as the blood you gave; No implous footstep here shall tread The herbage of your grave; Nor shall your story be forgot, While Fame her record keeps, Or Honor points the hallowed

You marble minstrel's voiceless In deathless song shall tell, When many a vanished age hath flown The story how ye fell; Nor wreck, ner change, nor winter's bligh Mor Time's remorseless doom, Shall dim one ray of glory's light That gilds your deathless tomb.

HOW WE SAVED PARIS.

Miracle of Chateau Thierry" Told by Col. R. H. C. Kelton.

story of how the Americans aved Paris is told for the first time own satisfaction—and he is easily satton, now attached to the general staff, but at the time of "The Miracle of all must be appeased. Under 60 Chateau Thierry," as he calls his arti- kreuzers you cannot well escape. That the Y. M. C. A. workers as a cle, chief of staff to the famous Third

salient portions of his story. "The success of the Germans in the Regarding the charge of profiteering March and Flanders in April-brought speed of a horse, to whom life is a in supplies Mr. Perkins' report said: the Allied morale lower than before, "One day we could get supplies sent and Sir Douglas Haig issued a general on a government boat without freight order in which he said: 'We are fightcharges. The next day the only way ing with our backs to the wall.' They by the turn of a lottery wheel. This is to send them was to pay almost as were, for the Boche was then bombing the strange anomaly who would fight much freight as the goods cost. It all lines of communication clear back for a woman in this world or for heavmost to Havre.

"The Chateau Thierry drive occurred in the last week of May, and matters looked desperate. All the big indus the manufacture of ammunition and to points south of Paris as fast as available transportation would permit. All government bureaus and all banks labored with records and books, securities and cash, packed and ready for flight at a moment's notice. The situation seemed hopeless to some and

serious to all. "Finally, on the evening of July 14 prisoners were captured, who stated very night at midnight. The front of and thus paving the way of possible that the attack would take place that attack extended from the town of open demonstrations. Gland, about three kilometers east of Chateau Thierry, and thence east and northeast to the Montagne de Rheims. "The defeat of the German attack

of this event, and the magnificent counter offensive initiated on July 18 by those five heroic divisions, two be called the demonstration of the miracle, for in those three days the morale of the Allies had been born anew "The German high command was bewildered; they had counted it an easy step in their operations toward Paris and ultimate victory. Hertling, the German chancellor, three days before his death stated that he was convinced on July 1, 1918, that the Allies would

said: 'We expected grave events in Paris before the 15th of July. But on the 18th even the most optmistic among us knew that all was lost. The history of the world was played out in those three days.' "Before closing I shall try to show what I conceive to be an explanation

of this miracle of Chateau Thierry, even though miracles are not supposed o be explained. As the months of 1918 passed by, and only six divisions were in France when the German ofensive opened, the opinion was often expressed, and repeated, 'the Americans are too late,' and hope was alnost gone. "But when on July 16 the news was

pread that green American troops had attack. acceeded in administering a crushing defeat to massed German attack, the Allies suddenly found that, instead of merely a promise for the future, they had ready at their side the reality of the American military strength.

"If unseasoned American troops could fight like that, then twenty-five livisions were available and the hope of victory and the will to conquer burned again with an unquenchable flame, for the war could still be won."

ONCE GAY CAPITAL.

People Who Live for Pleasure Only. Budapest, objective of the Rumanian advance into Hungary, famed for its ncomparable night life, before it sufanarchy, and infection of Bolshevism, Japan's predominance in the far east. s the subject of a bulletin from the National Geographic society.

C. Townley-Fullam, in a communication to the society, vividly describes the pre-war gayeties of the Magyars and tells something of their temperament as follows:

'It is 10 o'clock at Budapest. Theaers and opera, music halls and cafes, estaurants and casinos are packed for the serious business of the day masters will not be impaired by any has begun. To find an empty place one must go into the brilliantly light-

"He who never goes to bed and gets up at seven in the morning, never

are rather Oriental than Central European; who makes haste, in other natters, with caution and forebodings, is guilty of much, but never of negecting his urgent private affairs. "Budapest is, after all, what nature and the Magyar have made her. But to comprehend her, to come into intinate touch with the wonder of things Magyar, it is not enough to understand the architect and all for which

him next week; whose ideas of time

e stands. The city of the Magyars has her own secret; she may be exerienced, but not described. "Never was a people more addicted o philosophy than this people-a philosophy frankly Teutonic. Never was a people more prone to appeal to the sedative properties of half bricks. It would be difficult to find a race

nore fitted to govern, and impossible o name one less able. "The true Magyar would scorn to ear false witness against his neighor: he does not steal; he cannot curse: nor does he work on the seventh day, nor indeed on any other. The

mmandments take their chance. "These things may not be quite convincing. But when we approach the question of tribute, the rendering unte Caesar of things which are not Caesar's the pure Oriental emerges from his purely western environment and is

again in the tents of Shem. 'Take a typical, concrete, everyday nstance. Go into a cafe and order a glass of milk, the nominal value of which may be 15 kreuzers. Perhaps the waiter will bring it, perhaps he will forget.

"For the sake of the argument he brings it. The waiter, also the boy who loads your table with yesterday's papers, also the man who swoops upon your hat, also the Gipsy who pours out his soul in alleged music for his isfied—also the diguised Marguis who happens to wander in your direction,

"This, then, is the happy-go-lucky Magyar of the city beautiful, the mercurial citizen who lives by chance, who will stake his all and much of big drive in the north-Picardy in yours on the turn of a card or the masquerade of the gods and suicide no crime, whose business is pleasure, who will one day infallibly be rich for neither in any world or any cir-

JAPAN ACTING UGLY.

cumstances whatever.

Newspapers Wage Bitter Agitation Against America.

The anti-American campaign in the Japanese press writes an Associated Precs correspondent from Tokyo, continues with renewed force. Up to the present no serious over acts have been committed against Americans or American property. Evidence exists, however, that the newspaper agitation which has spread to virtually all the leading journals of the empire, is inciting popular feeling against America

Representative Japanese deplore the press campaign and have begun to criticise the government for its failure to check the literary outburst on the on July 15 among the Marne and to ground that they are going so far that

ing. The participants in a mass meeting held Sunday, at which some anti-American and three French, may well American speeches were delivered, announced their intention of continuing the demonstration in front of the American embassy. The police, however, prevented this step. The belief is expressed here that the

basis for the agitation is fear of the growing influence of the United States in international affairs as evidenced by her position at the peace conference and that it will act as a curb on what propose peace before September. He are regarded as Japan's legitimate aspirations in Ohina and Siberia. After declaring that renewed attempts for anti-Japanese legislation on the Pacific slope indicate that the Americans persecute Japan in every-

thing, while wearing the mask of liberty and fairness, the Hochi Shimbun charges the Americans with having incited the Chinese to make the secret treaties public and also accuses American missionaries of fomenting the The Yorodzu Choho says the Americans who are responsible for attempts at anti-Japanese legislation are nothing better than barbarians; that their

of the Germans whose barbarities they "Hypocrite," "despot," "transformed kalser," "man with the voice of an angel but with the deeds of the devil," are some of the epithets applied by the

actions are more despicable than those

newspapers to President Wilson. Today's newspapers print articles accusing Americans and British in China with exciting the Chinese in the recent Chinese-Japanese agitation in Peking, based on the Japanese victory at the peace conference on the question of Shantung. The aim is declared to be the rooting out of Japan's superior rights in China and substituting their

own influence. At a meeting of the Kokuminto party held in Osaka a resolution was passed declaring that recognition of the Monroe doctrine by the league of nations. fered the rights of war, outbursts of should be interpreted as recognition of

> rish workmen was busily engaged unloading at the docks. Suddenly there was a tremendous buzzing overhead and an airplane came in sight, flying at a very high altitude. "Sure, I wouldn't like to be up there

The Item of Support.-A gang of

in that airplane," remarked Murphy, reflectively. "Ah," replied Pat. "But I wouldn't like to be up there without it, sonny!"

The best way to shut up a radical

ed streets or go home. From now is to give him a political job.