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CROP REPORT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

LATE CORN IN SOME SECTIONS SUFFERING FROM TOO MUCH RAIN AND GRASS.

TOBACCO AVERAGE INCREASED

General Average of Other Grain and Forage Crops Are Around 85 Per Cent of Normal; Fruit Poor.

Columbia. A report issued by B. B. Hare, South Carolina field agent of United States Bureau of Crop Estimates, shows an increase of 4 per cent of corn acreage in South Carolina over that of last year, the estimated average being 2,340,000 acres. Condition on July 1, was 81 per cent of normal, equivalent to an average yield of 19 bushels per acre. The early plantings range from "fair" to "good." Intermediate plantings are generally "good," while late plantings in various sections are suffering from too much rain, many fields being foul with grass and very much in need of cultivation. Considerable damage is reported to bottom lands from overflow of creeks and rivers, caused by recent excessive rains.

The acreage in Irish potatoes shows a reduction of 5 per cent as compared with last year, while the acreage of sweet potatoes remains the same. Condition of the former is 85 per cent and the latter 90 per cent of normal.

Acreage in tobacco has increased from 86,400 acres in 1911 to 112,000 in 1919. Condition on July 1, is reported at 85 per cent of normal, equivalent to an average yield of 765 pounds per acre.

Acreage in peanuts has been reduced 10 per cent compared with last year, and a 5 per cent reduction in acreage of sorghum cane (for sirup) is noted. Condition of both is 83 per cent of normal.

The apple and peach crops are both reported at 48 per cent, or 2 per cent less than one-half of a normal crop. The condition of other crops is as follows: Rice 88 per cent of normal; wheat 75; oats 80; rye 86; hay 84; alfalfa 85; millet 85; cowpeas 85; tomatoes 85; cabbages 85; onions 80; grapes 80; pears 68; watermelons 80; cantaloupes and muskmelons 78.

The estimated production of corn for the entire United States is 2,815,000,000 bushels, as against 2,583,000,000 bushels last year. The production of cotton in round numbers is estimated at 11,000,000 bales as compared with 12,000,000 bales in 1918. The production of wheat will approximate 1,100,000,000 bushels, or 244,000,000 bushels more than last year and 370,000,000 bushels more than the five-year average from 1913 to 1917 inclusive. The prices of wheat per bushel on July 1, was \$2.22 as against \$2.03 on the corresponding date of last year.

Judge Henry H. Watkins. Washington (Special).—The long fight of the vacancy on the bench of the Federal court for the Western district of South Carolina was settled here by the nomination of Henry H. Watkins, a well-known lawyer of Anderson.

Invited to New London. S. M. Wolfe, attorney general, has been invited to deliver a 30 minute address before the National Association of Attorneys General, which holds its annual meeting in New London, Conn., September 2. Mr. Wolfe will discuss "The Abuse of Law Making and Its Possible Results." The American Bar Association meets in Boston, September 3, 4 and 5, and Mr. Wolfe will also attend this meeting.

Many Diplomas Issued. Twenty-six physicians, 74 nurses and three osteopaths successfully passed examinations, conducted by the State board of medical examiners last month. Fourteen other young women took the examination for registered nurses, but failed to pass. Nine applicants for the practice of medicine also failed with one for the practice of osteopathy.

Sheriffs Grieve for Rector. Resolutions on the recent death of the late Sheriff Hendrix Rector of Greenville were adopted by the South Carolina Sheriffs' Association, which met immediately after the conference of solicitors, sheriffs, magistrates and foremen of grand juries with Governor Cooper. The resolution was offered by Sheriff Cannon G. Blaise of Newberry and was adopted by a rising vote. The association sent a beautiful floral wreath, costing \$50, at the time the Greenville sheriff was killed July 4.

Must Report Promptly. At the meeting of the South Carolina railroad commissioners a letter was directed to superintendents of the Atlantic Coast Line, Southern and Seaboard Air Line Railways, calling to their attention the importance of reporting promptly. In its letter the commission cites the instance of the wreck occurring on the Atlantic Coast Line between Camp Jackson and Columbia, July 11. It is claimed that while the wreck occurred at 10:30 o'clock in the morning the commission was not notified until 4 p. m.

Governor to Call Meeting.

Governor Cooper has been asked by the American Cotton Association to call a meeting in Columbia at which the objects and purposes of the American Cotton Association and the South Carolina Cotton Association may be explained to the people of South Carolina. This request has been made in compliance with a resolution adopted by the directors of the American Cotton Association at a meeting held recently.

B. Harris, commissioner of agriculture; J. H. Claffey, president of the State Farmers Union; A. E. Padgett, president of the South Carolina Bankers' Association; Dr. W. M. Riggs, president of all the chambers of commerce of the state and all other organizations interested in the development of the agricultural interests of the state have been asked to join in the call. It is planned to make the meeting the biggest ever held in the state.

While the exact date of the big gathering has not been determined, it is hoped to hold it just before the big membership campaign to be conducted by the South Carolina Cotton Association next month. Plans for this campaign are now being made at the headquarters of the association in Columbia by B. F. McLeod of Charleston, state manager, and A. A. Protzman, organization director.

J. Skottowe Wannamaker of St. Matthews, president of the American Cotton Association, and also of the South Carolina Cotton Association stated that a similar mass meeting will be held in every state of the cotton belt.

Commission Not Authorized.

S. M. Wolfe, attorney general, issued an opinion in which he held that the railroad commission of South Carolina has no authority to regulate contractual relations between the Augusta-Northern Railroad Company between Ward and Saluda and the American Express Company.

The railroad recently advised the express company that the returns from handling the express were inadequate to meet the expenses incident to the traffic. The express company refused to pay the railroad a higher rate, and declared its intention to discontinue the express service over the route.

The attorney general points out that it is clearly within the authority of the railroad commission to compel the railroad and the express company to continue the service, but has no authority in effecting the contractual agreements between the express company and the railroad as to the remuneration to be paid the railroad for handling the express. Mr. Wolfe advised the commission to issue an order prohibiting the express company from discontinuing the business between the two places as previously determined by the company.

Smith Wants Notice Given.

Washington. — Senator Smith of South Carolina made a request of the authorities here that the old plan of allowing 30 days notice by the interstate commerce commission before increase in freight rates effective be applied immediately in behalf of cotton seed linters in the South. The situation is in such shape now, according to what he said, that it is unfair to increase the rate on linters without giving a reasonable time and opportunity for those interested in the matter to be heard. It is probable that Senator Smith will be advised regarding this matter within the next day or two and he will then act in communication with cotton seed and linter interests in the South so they may be present at this hearing.

Infant Death Rate 1918.

Out of every 1,000 children born in South Carolina in 1918, 133.2 died before they reached one year of age. The total number of births in South Carolina in 1918 was 44,885. The total number of deaths of children under one year of age was 5,974. The deaths were distributed as follows: White males, 1,105; white females, 803; negro males, 2,235; negro females, 1,836.

These figures are official and authoritative.

The total number of deaths in 1918 was 31,979, distributed as follows: Whites, 19,188; negroes, 19,785; Indians, 5; Chinese, 1.

Lever on Farm Board.

Washington (Special).—South Carolina must shortly have a new member of the house from the Seventh congressional district, Representative A. F. Lever having been nominated for commissioner of the federal farm loan board by the President at a salary of \$10,000 a year.

Ten days ago it was stated in this correspondence that this nomination would be made, and although there were a few persons who were skeptical, there were ample facts upon which to base the story.

Cooper Catches Cooter.

Governor Cooper has returned to Columbia from a fishing trip to Hilton Head in Beaufort county. Fish in abundance were caught and also a large turtle weighing between 500 and 600 pounds. The turtle could hardly be lifted on a sled by two stalwart negroes.

In the party with the governor were Senator Neils Christensen of Beaufort; S. M. Guess, Denmark; W. G. Peterkin, St. Matthews; T. W. Dantier, St. Matthews, and Y. G. Smith, warehouse commissioner, Columbia.

MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE



Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, Mo., president of the National Council of Women.

THE ACT MAY BE RE-MODELED

Threats Freely Made to Hold Up the Bill Indefinitely Unless Daylight Saving Clause is Retained.

Washington.—Republican leaders of the house, supported by party leaders in the senate, agreed to attempt repassage of the agriculture appropriation bill with its daylight saving rider despite the President's veto. Provisions of the daylight saving law authorizing the interstate commerce commission to fix standard time zones, however, would not be discarded.

In line with this decision, made by the republican legislative steering committee, and after assurances had been obtained that the rules committee would authorize the daylight saving rider being incorporated in the appropriation bill, Chairman Hansen, of the house agriculture committee, reintroduced the agriculture bill.

House republican leaders, although doubting that the remodeled measure, with the repeal provision, would meet objections of President Wilson, said that many democratic members would join with a majority of the republicans in passing the new measure. Chairman Gronna and other members of the senate agriculture committee, they said, had insisted on incorporation of the repeal provision, threatening to hold up early passage of the bill without the repeal section. For this reason, they asserted, no other course of action was open.

PROPOSED RADICAL ACTION ENDANGERING PROHIBITION.

Washington. — Conservative members of the prohibition faction in the house set out to curb what they described as radical attempts to make the pending enforcement bill so drastic that it might create a revolution of feeling throughout the country on the whole question of liquor drinking.

Warning was given by the conservatives that if the radical element went too far and added other severe restrictions they would be certain to invite defeat in the senate and possibly find all of their work thrown out by a presidential veto. The need of wise counsel was pointed out by the conservative prohibitionists in view of the published announcement that Representative Morgan, Republican of Oklahoma, and a member of the judiciary committee, had given notice that he would endeavor to make it a violation of law for a man to keep a jug of liquor in his own home for his own use.

Word was spread during the day that other prohibitionists were preparing to write into the bill a provision, stricken out by the committee,

GUARANTEED WHEAT PRICE RAISED TO \$2.30 BUSHEL

Washington. — President Wilson signed an executive order increasing the guaranteed price of the 1919 wheat crop to \$2.30 per bushel at Galveston and New Orleans.

It is expected that the high price established for wheat at Galveston and New Orleans will divert a part of the crop's flow to export from Atlantic terminals, and thus relieve the strain on common carriers and terminal facilities.

PROHIBITION BEING ENFORCED EFFECTIVELY

Washington.—Prohibition is being enforced effectively throughout the United States, Attorney General Palmer said. Sale of "hard" liquor, such as whiskey, gin and brandy, virtually has ceased, he asserted, except for scattering violations of the law as are inevitable with any new restrictive statute.

Mr. Palmer said he expressed no opinion on enforcement legislation pending in Congress.

SENATE TO HANDLE THE DAYLIGHT LAW

THE AGRICULTURAL BILL HAS BEEN PASSED BY HOUSE BY UNANIMOUS VOTE.

THE LAW CARRIES \$33,900,000

Several Sharp Clashes Marked Debate on Elimination of Rider That Drew the President's Veto.

Washington.—Renewed attempts of house Republican leaders to repeal daylight saving through a rider to the 920 agricultural appropriation bill, were defeated in the house when Republican opponents, of repeal, joined with the Democrats in voting to eliminate the repeal provision. Immediately afterward, without a dissenting vote, the agricultural bill, carrying \$33,900,000 was passed and sent to the senate.

Final action on the daylight saving rider came after a day marked by sharp political clashes in both houses and committees. Democrats, including those favoring repeal, refused to join in making the repeal rider in order, and in speeches on the floor attacked the Republicans as "playing politics." Republican leaders, however, insisted that the rider alone would assure early passage of the agricultural bill which Democrats said was certain to be vetoed again by President Wilson, if it included the repeal provision.

The senate, regarded as heavily in favor of repeal now has before it a house bill to repeal the daylight saving law. The senate, it was said by congressional leaders, may pass and send to the president the separate repeal measure.

WITNESSES TESTIFY TO THE STATUS OF TRACTION LINES

Washington.—Witnesses testifying from their experience in operating traction lines since the beginning of the present era of high prices told the federal electric railways commission again the story of failure to make ends meet in the industry, and renewed the warning of an approaching crisis unless public sentiment permits the general collection of greater revenues for their services.

By securing testimony bearing upon results in Scranton and Altoona, Pa., Portland, Me., and Wilmington, Del., the railways laid before the commission evidence designed to show that higher rates had solved the problem in localities where tried.

Francis H. Sisson, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, ascribed most of the difficulties of the street railways to a decline of 50 per cent since 1914 in the purchasing power of the dollar.

Street railroad companies, he said, were about the only utility which the government had not assisted during the war.

FREIGHT EMBARGO PLACED ON COASTWISE TRADE.

New York.—A freight embargo on coastwise traffic was announced by the coastwise steamship companies operating under federal control, as a result of the strike of seamen and engineers along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The order for the embargo was forwarded to shipping points by the United States railroad administration.

The embargo has been foreshadowed for several days as a consequence of the rapid piles up of great quantities of freight, much of it perishable, at Atlantic and Gulf ports through the tying up of ships by the strikers. G. H. Brown, secretary of the seamen's union, claimed that the entire shipping of the country would be virtually tied up within two weeks if the struggle continued.

AUSTRIANS MAY GET THE COMPLETE TREATY SOON.

Paris.—The missing clauses of the Austrian peace treaty will almost certainly be handed to the Austrian delegation in a day or so.

Ten days will be allowed the Austrians for consideration of the terms and for any representations they may desire to make. The council will probably require 10 days more in which to reply.

Consequently, the treaty can scarcely be signed before August 10.

FOREST FIRES CONTINUE TO RAGE IN NORTHWEST.

Spokane.—Raging over mountain ridges of western Montana and northern Idaho, forest fires continue to spread destruction and threaten several small towns which have been severed by the flames from communication with the United States forest service headquarters at Missoula, Mont. The fire has jumped the mountains into the Malheur gulch country where, it is said, there is practically no way of stopping it.

COL. WAIT C. JOHNSON



Col. Wait C. Johnson of the general staff, chief athletic officer of the A. E. F., who is chairman of the inter-allied game committee, under whose auspices the big meet in Paris was held. Colonel Johnson was well known in athletic circles during his college days. He staged the recent A. E. F. championship games.

IS NOT A SUPER-GOVERNMENT

Entertains Hopes That from the Seed That is Planted Today, in its Fruition Final Peace May Be Found.

Washington. — Characterizing the league of nations as a practical step toward world peace, involving no sacrifice of national sovereignty, Senator Underwood, Democrat of Alabama, urged in the senate acceptance of the league covenant without amendment or reservation.

"The great causes of war," he said, "may be paraphrased in two words: 'National selfishness.' Until the civilization of the world is prepared to dethrone its own selfish ideals and to recognize the rights of other peoples, the inherent causes of war must continue to exist."

"I am not prepared to say that the adoption of the present treaty carries within itself the elimination of these causes of war, or that in the end there will be no more wars, but I do say that, within the folds of this treaty we find an agreement between the great nations of the world that probably will in the future carry the questions of national dispute to a court of final arbitration, and in many, if not most instances, avoid the horrors and injustices of war."

"I do not regard the organization of the league as a super-government. No super-government could exist without power to maintain itself, without itself. The league has no power to levy taxes, and without revenue a government cannot long exist. The league has no power to raise armies and navies, and without military force, it cannot defend itself. With the right to withdraw, I feel that there is no need to fear the dangerous surrender of any of the fundamental principles and rights of the American people. Therefore, I am willing to take it and try it and hope that from the seed that is planted today, in its fruition the final peace of the world may be found."

\$18,000,000 IS APPROPRIATED FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Washington.—Eighteen million dollars for the vocational training of injured soldiers, sailors and marines is provided by an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill tentatively adopted by the house by a vote of 120 to 119. As the appropriation measure originally passed the house and was vetoed by the president, it carried \$6,000,000 for this purpose.

Consideration in the house of the sundry civil appropriation bill as remodeled to meet the objections raised by the president in vetoing it, precipitated a partisan battle which prevented further progress on the measure and ended only when the Republicans forced through a motion to adjourn.

SIMMONS PLEASED WITH OUTCOME OF CONFERENCE.

Washington.—A rate hearing before the United States Railroad administration in behalf of equal table rates from the interior to the South Atlantic ports was a very satisfactory one.

Large delegations were present from North Carolina and other southern states and also from the middle west. From North Carolina delegations were present from Wilmington, Charlotte, and other cities representing chambers of commerce.

BURLESON SAYS POSITIVELY HE WILL NOT QUIT CABINET.

Washington.—President Wilson and his cabinet met for the first time in nearly seven months. Postmaster General Burleson remained closeted with the President for an hour after the meeting had been broken up. Responding to inquiries, the postmaster general said as he left the White House that there was "absolutely no truth" in recent rumors that he was about to leave the cabinet.

HOUSE IN SNARL ON PROHIBITION

ALL ATTEMPTS TO ELIMINATE CERTAIN DRASTIC SECTIONS IN LAW VOTED DOWN.

VIGOROUS PROTESTS ENTERED

In Proposed Bill, Trial By Jury of Persons Charged With Violating the Law Is Denied.

Washington. — Prohibition forces voted down in the house every attempt to eliminate drastic provisions of the general enforcement bill, and while in full and absolute control of debate at the word of their leader despite the violent protest of the minority.

When they had raced through the war-time enforcement portion of the three-part bill and got into the constitutional prohibition measure proper, there were only 68 members on the floor and so much confusion that a speaker could not make himself heard. It was 7 o'clock when the long roll call to obtain a quorum was started, and members had then gone home, after declaring there was no good reason for trying to force through a bill to take care of a situation that would not arise until January.

Before the house got into a snarl, however, the prohibition faction had fought off every attack on their bill.

For a brief moment late in the day the minority—described by the prohibitionists as the "wets"—swung into power, only to be thrown out by a demand for tellers, which meant an accurate count on vote to amend the bill so that a person charged with violating a liquor-selling injunction might obtain a jury trial.

ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF FOOD IN STORAGE.

Chicago.—In a report issued officials of the Illinois department of agriculture declare that enormous quantities of meats, butter and eggs are now in storage in Chicago warehouses chiefly under control of the five big packers. The report states that since the last regular compilation of figures June 1, the stocks of these commodities have grown in abnormal proportions and that their release would go far toward relieving the present shortage and tend to reduce prices.

SENATOR BORAH ADVOCATES REFERENDUM ON LEAGUE.

Washington. — Proposing that the league of nations be left to popular decision, Senator Borah, Idaho, speaking in the senate, called upon the league supporters to join him in securing a referendum.

"The President," said Mr. Borah, "has been sending for senators and will, I understand, continue to do so until the quota is filled. It is a policy I endorse, I only regret that he began it so late in his administration. But it is not in accord with the tenets of republican government to settle so great a question behind closed doors either at the White House or anywhere else."

"What I would do is to send for the people, and the way to do that is to have a popular vote."

NO AMERICAN CONSULS IN GERMAN PORTS YET.

Paris.—There are no American consuls in German ports as yet. British, French and other European consuls are already clearing ships. The American relief administration has cleared in German ports two food supply ships and one with cotton, but Director General Hoover refuses to issue to additional ships without legal authority.

The cotton cargo was for Czechoslovakia, the food ships carried cargoes privately owned by German sailors.

LIGGETT AND DICKMAN ARE RETURNING HOME

Washington.—Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett, former commander of the American army of occupation in Germany; Major General Joseph T. Dickman and nine other general officers are abroad the transport Aquitania, due at New York July 20, the war department announced. Assistant Secretary of War Crowell and other members of the American aviation mission also are on board.

25 SHIPLOADS OF COAL FROM U. S. AT ROTTERDAM.

London.—American coal is invading Europe. Twenty-five shiploads, about 150,000 tons, have been discharged this month at Rotterdam alone, being carried along the Rhine in barges. Seventeen American vessels have arrived at Danzig with not only coal but cotton and foodstuffs.

It was stated in parliament that American coal was being sold at European points at \$30 to \$35 a ton.

PEACE CONDITIONS HANDED AUSTRIA

REPARATION SECTION IS NOT DISSIMILAR TO THAT IN TREATY WITH GERMANY.

ARMY IS REDUCED TO 30,000

Financial Terms Provide For Apportionment of Pre-War Debt Among the Several New States.

Paris.—The full peace conditions of the allied and associated powers are now in the hands of the Austrians. The first sections of the terms were presented to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain on June 2; the final sections were delivered to them at the same place without ceremony by M. Dusatta, secretary-general of the peace conference. The terms comprise the whole treaty which Austria is asked to sign, including the reparation, financial, military and certain minor clauses, which were not ready for presentation when the official ceremony took place.

In addition to the published summary of the terms of June 2 the new clauses provide for reparation arrangements very similar to those in the treaty with Germany, including the establishment of an Austrian sub-section of the reparations commission, the payment of a reasonable sum in cash, the issuing of bonds and the delivery of livestock and certain historical and art documents.

The financial terms provide that the Austrian pre-war debt shall be apportioned among the various former parts of Austria and that the Austrian coinage and war bonds circulating in the separated territory shall be taken up by the new government and redeemed as they see fit.

Under the military terms the Austrian army is henceforth reduced to 30,000 men on a purely voluntary basis.

ANOTHER SERIOUS BRANCH OF NEUTRALITY IS PERPETRATED

Washington.—The most serious of the recently growing list of attacks on Americans in Mexico came to light. A boat load of American sailors from the U. S. S. Cheyenne were held up in the Temesi river, on July 6, nine miles east of the city of Tampico, and the sailors were robbed. The American flag was flying from the boat at the time.

Although the sailors were fishing, they were on official duty bringing in food for their ship, and the American flag flying from the boat denoted that it was official business.

UPPER SILESIA TO BE FREE, GERMANY DECIDES.

Breslau.—The Silesian Economic News reports that the German government has finally agreed that Upper Silesia shall become a free state. Gustav Noske, minister of defense, is said to be the choice of the government to act as its representative before the entente commission for Upper Silesia.

BELA KUN'S LAST SHIP SURRENDERS TO SERBIANS

Berlin.—Advices from Budapest say that during the launching of the new Hungarian monitor Marx on Friday the monitor Szamos, the last unit of the Danube flotilla which had remained loyal to Bela Kun, fled down the Danube and surrendered to the Serbians.

FIGHT FOR SHIPS IN SOUTH MADE BY MARINE ASSOCIATION

Washington.—The National Merchants Marine Association is making a fight for more ships for the South. "The full force of the association is back of the movement for a fair distribution of the vessels of the emergency fleet corporation to the various ports of the United States."

INTEREST KEEN ON DISPOSAL OF GERMAN PROPERTY HERE

Washington.—German people are interested in about \$600,000,000 in the hands of the alien enemy property custodian of the United States. American citizens are interested in about \$100,000,000 held in like manner in Germany. The peace treaty provides that Germany shall return the American property and that the German property in America be liquidated so it can be used to pay claims against Germany.

KONENKAMP RESIGNS AS PRESIDENT OF C. T. U.

Chicago.—S. J. Koenekamp resigned as president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. In his letter to the executive board, tendering his resignation, Mr. Koenekamp said his reasons for this action are purely personal.

Mr. Koenekamp stated the next convention of the telegraphers is scheduled for October, but might be advanced to August. His resignation may not be acted on until that time.