

PRESIDENT GETS ROYAL WELCOME IN CALIFORNIA

President Plunged Into Shantung and Irish Questions and British Six Votes with a Clarity that Quickly Restored Quiet and Respect. Hostility in Atmosphere.

En Route With President Wilson to San Diego, Calif., Sept. 20.—Crowds are always difficult to analyze; their applause is not always conclusive, their demonstrations are not always spontaneous and the element of contagion and suggestion enters into the psychology of the moment, but more distinctive than any other audience on the whole journey have been the three which President Wilson addressed at San Francisco. Their respective responses were different, their demeanor also different.

Fully 20,000 people were packed in every conceivable space—aisles, rafters, stairways and balconies. A more uncomfortable mass of humanity I have never seen. People could neither get in or out, they were fastened as if in a vise. They gave Mr. Wilson a thunderous welcome. And the demonstration lasted fully fifteen minutes during which time even the president seemed to enjoy the waving of flags and the expressions of enthusiasm, but as the great majority who had come to listen, heeded the upraised hand of the mayor, a minority who had come to disturb, kept up a perpetual clamor. At first it seemed as if it was mere discomfort and anxiety to get nearer the front, but gradually the president's face hardened as he saw that a small group had placed itself in the hall presumably to interfere with the making of the speech itself.

People on the platform, many of them Republicans, plainly showed their embarrassment, as they did not want a few people to give the impression that San Francisco had so far forgotten its democracy as to refuse to hear both sides of any public question. Again and again, the organ played in order to secure quiet and finally the president started speaking amidst an audible turbulence on the outskirts of the crowd. His audience didn't respond to frequently made points. Some started to applaud, but evidently feared it would give the disturbers the opportunity they sought to prevent Mr. Wilson from making an extended speech, but something in the hostility of the atmosphere aroused Mr. Wilson and he did what he had hitherto never done—he started to fight the noise. Usually, in big auditoriums, he had not strained his voice or attempted to do more than extend his greetings, but, on this occasion, he struck forth in his argument and handled the Shantung and Irish questions, and the matter of Great Britain's six votes with a clarity that quickly restored quiet and respect. By the time he had finished he may not have converted those who came with preconceived hostility, but he tamed the disturbers and Mr. Wilson may well consider it a triumph.

Nine More Camps to be Eliminated. Washington, Sept. 19.—Demobilization machinery used to return America's great army to civil life was begun today when the war department announced the elimination of nine camp centers at which soldiers are being discharged.

After September 25, no more officers or enlisted men will be sent for discharge to Camps Grant, Devens, Lee, Shelby, Taylor, Travis, Lewis or Forts Bliss and D. A. Russell.

Longshoremen Strike Branded. New Orleans, Sept. 19.—H. H. Merrick, of Chicago, president of the Mississippi Valley Association, denounced strikes in his address here late today before the meeting of Zone Number 1, and referred to the present threat of a strike by local longshoremen as "tyranny on the part of a few longshoremen who want shorter hours and more pay."

He referred to labor leaders as being "drunk with power" and said when they fought a town, they cut their own throats.

"They call themselves American Federation of Labor," he said, in speaking of participants in some strikes, "but I want to know if it is possible for 2,500,000 to stop 100,000,000 people from moving the wheels of machinery in this country?"

Commercial Potato Crop Is Short. Washington, Sept. 19.—Condition of the late commercial potato crop on September 1, indicated a yield of 123,518 carloads, a decrease of more than 22,000 car loads from the estimate on the same date last year, according to a report today by the department of agriculture.

Practically every state, the report said, will show a decreased commercial crop.

400 KNOWN TO BE DEAD AT CORPUS CHRISTI

Estimated that Later Death List May be Twice as Large. Many Under Wreckage.

Corpus Christi, Texas, Sept. 19.—Recovery of ninety-eight additional bodies today along the north shore of Neuen Bay brought the known dead as a result of Sunday's storm to nearly four hundred and caused fears that the total death toll might reach double that number.

The rising estimate of dead is based largely on conditions along the Neuen shore line, where there are much wreckage that has not been penetrated and under which it is believed there are many bodies of storm victims.

Compilation of figures at headquarters here showed an exact total of 236 dead, with only a small percentage of identifications. All but possibly fifteen of these victims are believed to have been residents of Corpus Christi. The list gave recoveries, followed by immediate burials, as follows:

Sixty-nine bodies recovered and buried at Corpus Christi; 194 at White Point; 75 at Portland; 11 at Sinton and Odem; 8 at Rockport; 5 at Port Aransas; 2 at Aransas Pass, and 22 at other points.

The figures for Rockport, Port Aransas and Aransas Pass are believed to represent victims from those places.

Marked progress was made today in the work of clearing away the debris from the downtown streets, large army trucks carrying it away as rapidly as scores of workmen could load them. The usual disinfectant precautions were taken, and the officers in charge of sanitation said there was virtually no danger of disease.

A number of streets, along several blocks piled full with wreckage after the storm, had been returned to virtually normal appearance tonight, although damaged buildings lining them attest to the severity of the hurricane and tidal wave.

Chairmen of various relief committees, working in co-operation with military, reported progress at their regular daily session today. Electric lights, which escaped material damage from the storm, probably will be restored within two weeks; gas may be turned on tomorrow; water is being made available for ice manufacture and there is an ample number of laborers.

The problem of laundry made today by the destruction of the city's only laundry establishment will be solved tomorrow when Mexican and negro women will be put to work at wash tubs under the slogan, "No wash, no eats."

Extension of military regulations to bar sightseers from the stricken zone is expected to stop an anticipated rush of Sunday visitors from inland cities and this rule will apply equally to residents of Corpus Christi. There will be no diminution of work of restoration and relief Sunday.

Before any person can leave the city, a permit must be obtained. This is required to insure no interruption in the relief work. For storm sufferers unable to pay the cost of transportation from the city in cases where permits to leave are available, an arrangement has been made with the United States Railroad Administration where free transportation is provided.

One of the bodies recovered and buried near White Point, across Neuen Bay, was definitely identified as that of Mrs. Egeland, wife of Captain Egeland, commander of Company I, 37th infantry, stationed at the rest camp here, who also lost his life. The body will be disinterred and shipped to Mrs. Egeland's home in Webster, South Dakota.

Without confusion the military jurisdiction here was transferred at noon today from the Federal to the state authorities in accordance with customary procedure, and Colonel W. D. Cope, acting adjutant general, assumed control.

Major General Dickman, commander of the Southern department, spent the day here conferring in connection with the withdrawal of Federal forces. Censorship of news and private telegraphic dispatches from Corpus Christi, put into effect today with the placing of the city officially under martial law, will not affect the Associated Press, which since Monday night has operated the only leased wire out of here. The censors, a civilian and an army officer, declared it was not their intention to criticize the Associated Press dispatches which they described as having been unusually accurate.

The men searching for bodies along North Neuen Bay tonight expressed the belief that scores of additional bodies are under unexplored wreckage along the shore, or buried in the sand shifted by the tidal wave.

Miller C. Nelson, of Sinton, a prominent attorney who has been working with other searchers on North Neuen ever since the storm subsided, said his experiences had convinced him that the total death list for Corpus Christi

VILLA TELLS HOW POWERFUL HE IS

Letter From Villa Headquarters Says He Is Well Supplied with Men and Money. Denies that his Men Shot Across Border.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The first direct word from Francisco Villa since he was driven from Juarez by United States troops reached Washington today in a letter written on September 6, from Villa's headquarters in northern Durango. The letter has been placed at the disposal of official of the state department.

In the letter Villa said he has large quantities of ammunition and twice as many men under arms as at any time since 1915. The ammunition has been accumulated from caches in the state of Durango, the letter added, several wagon loads from Juarez, two carloads from Parral and Lerdo, a town which he captured recently.

Villa also says he has plenty of money, having captured more than 1,000,000 pesos in gold and silver government coin and bullion from a train between Chihuahua and Durango recently.

Eight hundred deserters from the Carranzatists forces recently joined his forces, Villa wrote, bringing all their equipment and horses, and added that he had just sent General Felipe Angeles fifty miles south to

and vicinity would reach one thousand.

"Many of these bodies never will be recovered," Mr. Nelson said. "Unquestionably some bodies, probably many, have been swept away down the bay, probably yinto the gulf, or as the waters of Neuen river recede further, the sinking of wreckage will press many bodies into the sands beyond hope of recovery."

(The number of persons here willing to predict the total dead will not exceed five hundred has become negligible and stunned by the rapidly increasing number of known dead, estimates such as that of Mr. Nelson do not sound extravagant to them.

meet General Banuelos, the leading revolutionary chieftain of the state of Zacatecas, who was marching north with 2,000 mounted men well equipped and with abundance of ammunition and gold and silver bullion. Since leaving Juarez, Villa said delegations from General Gutierrez, who controls the state of Coahuila, and from Lueyo Leon and Tamaulipas had formally agreed to recognize him as general in chief of the revolution. He also said a committee of government, who will be entrusted with the civil administration of all territory occupied by the revolutionary forces, will soon be named.

The revolutionary leader called General Gonzales, a Carranza officer, a "most arrant coward," and said Gonzales would have surrendered to the revolutionists at Juarez within fifteen minutes if the United States troops had not crossed the border. He declared he had carefully rehearsed his troops in the attack and had explained carefully the danger of shooting across the border and that not a bullet from his guns entered El Paso, but, he added, when General Gonzales saw he had lost the city he sent an urgent appeal to the American commander begging him to intervene. Fearing his appeal would not be heeded, Villa said, Gonzales ordered his men deliberately to fire into El Paso to bring about intervention of American troops.

Villa said he did not fear a conflict with the American troops at Juarez, but retired because he knew this section did not represent the real sentiment of the people of the United States. In view of the refusal of the United States, he said, to permit Carranza to send troops through Texas to attack him at Juarez he had steadfastly continued his policy of protecting all Americans and other foreigners within his lines.

He protested vigorously in this letter about being called a bandit and of describing every actual bandit in Mexico as a subordinate of his.

ENGLAND'S MILLS SHORT OF COTTON

American Trade Commissioner Says None Has More than Three Weeks' Supply.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Present stocks of raw cotton in the hands of British spinners are very small, probably no mill having a supply for the American agricultural trade commissioner at London on the cotton situation in the United Kingdom.

Labor conditions and the high price of cotton, together with the uncertainty of exchange and foreign markets and the difficulty of obtaining bottoms for deliveries of manufactured products, have made the spinners cautious. Few or none of them have large supplies at their mills. Where spinners have bought ahead they have been content, on account of transportation and other difficulties, to leave their stocks in the large public and private warehouses.

It is inevitable that the general labor unrest, apparent in all industrial lines, should have its effect on the cotton workers. An investigation indicates that at present the relations between the master spinner and his employees are in better shape than in other industries. In Manchester there is a desire to get the industries on a satisfactory footing.

The recent cotton strike, which was settled by an agreement between the parties, was settled with a view to a permanent working relation between employer and employee, and resulted in a permanent and satisfactory arrangement more than covering the coming cotton year. No further labor trouble in the cotton industry is looked for. There is no reason to fear any diminution of production for lack of order. While the cotton industry is at peace with itself, it is still dependent on the coal industry. Coal production is low and therefore a coal famine, which would result in the stoppage of the Manchester industries, is feared.

Miss Annie E. Hatton left last week for Columbia College.

NOTICE
Time for paying Town Taxes expires October 15th. A penalty after that time.
Miss Dorcas Mason, Clerk and Treas.

Notice Opening Books of Subscription.
Pursuant to a commission issued by Hon. W. Banks Dove, Secretary of State, the undersigned as Board of Corporators, will open books of subscription to the capital stock of Clinton Mercantile Company, on Friday, Sept. 26th, 1919, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of McCrary & Abercrombie, Clinton, S. C. The authorized capital stock is Ten Thousand Dollars \$10,000, divided into five hundred (500) shares of the par value of Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) each. All stock shall be paid for cash. The company proposes to engage in the business of general merchandising.
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F. C. PINSON,
W. C. ABERCROMBIE,
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Board of Corporators.

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