

TREATY CONSIDERED BY SENATE LEADERS

DEVOTE DAY TO COMPROMISE DISCUSSION.

Stumbling Block Article 10.

Reservation Framed at Last Session President Has Declared Means Rejection of Covenant.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Getting down to cases in their discussion of a peace treaty compromise, Republican and Democratic senators found today that article ten still presented the biggest stumbling block in the way of an agreement.

The senate leaders of both political parties again were active during the day in the compromise negotiations and the succession of conferences was regarded generally as indicating that the situation soon might take more definite form. On all sides it was said that although no agreement was yet in sight, the shifting process had cleared away many collateral points and had centered attention on a very few reservations, notable the one relating to article 10.

It was the reservation on this point as framed by the foreign relations committee at the last session which President Wilson characterized as meaning a rejection of the treaty. Determined to secure some modification Democratic senators have presented a number of suggestions but all of them so far have been regarded on the Republican side as going too far. The Republicans in turn, have suggested changes which the Democrats regard as modifications of language only.

Three conferences attracted particular attention among the many which were held today regarding the treaty. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican leader, went over compromise suggestions with Senator Pomerene of Ohio, a Democratic member of the foreign relations committee. Later Secretary Tumulty went to the capitol and, speaking for the president, discussed the situation with Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the acting leader of the Democrats. Tonight Mr. Hitchcock called into the Democratic members of the committee who are in town. Details of none of these meetings were revealed, but it was understood that in all of them specific reservation changes were discussed, and in each case article 10 figures prominently.

Estimate by Pomerene.

As a committeeman who worked for unreserved ratification and later worked for the Republican reservation programme Senator Pomerene is understood to have given Senator Lodge a comprehensive estimate of compromise sentiment, among the Democrats, and to have gone into details in outlining how far he thought the administration senators would be willing to go in regard to article 10.

Secretary Tumulty said the purpose of his call on Senator Hitchcock was to obtain, at President Wilson's request, the latest information about the senate situation. He declared he did not take to the capitol any new compromise scheme, though it is assumed that the Democratic senate leader took the opportunity to inquire about Mr. Wilson's attitude toward a compromise.

The meeting tonight of the foreign relations committee Democrats was understood to have taken steps to reduce to a definite form Democratic proposals for redrafting the Republican reservations. The subject was considered in the light of the information obtained during the day by Senators Hitchcock and Pomerene and with a view to framing a programme behind which the administration forces could unite.

Some Progress Made.

It was the first attempt of the Democratic committee members to get together on such a programme. Those who were present declined to discuss details of the meeting but said some progress had been made.

Besides article 10, the majority reservation regarding voting power in the league of nations figured prominently in the day's discussion. Some administration senators took the position that the reservation would completely disqualify such dominions as Canada and Australia from voting on any question. Among the Republicans, however, there was a feeling that if the article 10 qualification could be smoothed out, the issue over voting power easily would be disposed of. Much the opinion seemed to

ANNUAL REPORT OF LYNCHINGS.

Tuskegee University Announces Its Findings.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 31.—The department of records and research of Tuskegee university today issued its annual report of lynchings in 1919.

According to the report there were 82 lynchings in 1919, of which 77 were in the South and five in the North and West. This is 18 more than the number, 64, for 1918. Of those lynched 75 were negroes and seven whites. One of those put to death was a negro woman. Nineteen, or less than one-fourth of those put to death, were charged with assault or attempted assault. Seven of the victims were burned to death. Nine were put to death and then their bodies were burned. The charge against those burned to death were: Criminal assault 3; murder 2; killing sheriff 1; no charge given 1. The charges against those first killed and then their bodies burned were: Attempted criminal assault 3; shooting officers of the law 3; criminal assault 1; murder 1; incendiary talk 1.

The offense of murder was charged against all the whites lynched. The offenses charged against the negroes were: Murder 13; attempted criminal assault 10; criminal assault 9; abetting riots 4; shooting officers of law 4; insulting a woman 4; killing of officers of the law 4; alleged incendiary talk 2; writing improper letters 2; charged but not reported 6; shooting a woman 1; robbery 1; murder sentence changed to life imprisonment 1; shooting night watchman 1; shooting and wounding a man 1; alleged complicity in killing officer of the law 1; killing man in self defense 1; killing landlord in dispute over crop settlement 1; no charge made 1; for being acquitted of shooting an officer of the law 1; remarks about Chicago riot 3; for keeping company with a white woman 1; for being found under bed 1; for making boastful remarks 1; for alleged misleading of mob searching for another 1; because appeal was taken from ten years sentence for attempting life of another 1; for discussing a lynching 1.

The States in which lynchings occurred and the number of each State are as follows:

- Alabama 7; Arkansas 12; Colorado 2; Florida 5; Georgia 21; Louisiana 7; Mississippi 12; Missouri 2; Nebraska 1; North Carolina 3; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 4; Washington 1; West Virginia 2; Kansas 1.

A Hope That Failed.

The great ocean liner rolled and pitched.

"Henry," faltered the young bride, "do you still love me?"

"More than ever, darling," was Henry's fervent answer.

Then there was an eloquent silence.

"Henry, she gasped, turning her pale, ghastly face away.

"I thought that would make me feel better, but it doesn't!"—The Queenslander (Brisbane, Australia).

All the Fixings.

"Has this car got a speedometer?" asked an old gentleman to the auctioneer, at one of the Disposal Board sales.

The auctioneer was equal to the occasion and replied:

"At thirty miles an hour it exhibits a white flag, at forty miles a red flag, and at fifty miles a gramophone begins to play, 'I'm going to be an angel, and with the angels dwell.'"—London Tit-Bits.

Professional Jealousy.

It was one of those rare occasions when Sir E. Marshall Hall, the lawyer, lost a case, and he wasn't feeling so very happy over it.

"Your profession doesn't make angels out of men, does it?" said a medical friend, teasingly.

"No," retorted Sir Edward, "that's one thing we leave to you doctors!"—London Bightly.

be held by both Democrats and Republicans in regard to suggested changes in regard to Shantung and in the preamble requirement that the other powers must accept the senate's action affirmatively. It was declared that while no attempt had been made to settle these issues while the article 10 disagreement continued, there were indications that they would be rendered much less difficult once the main issue was decided.

EXPECTS REDUCTION IN FUTURE PRICES

GENERAL ANXIETY PREVAILS CONCERNING ADVANCES.

Readjustment Imminent.

High Wages for Labor Complicates Situation, Declares Federal Reserve Board.

Washington, Dec. 11.—General anxiety prevails throughout American business concerning the continued advance in prices and a readjustment appears imminent, the Federal Reserve Board reported tonight in its review of December business conditions. Through the board's statement the inference was strongly given that a reduction in prices is due, because of a recognized curtailment of buying power coupled with a lack of unanimity of opinion as to what the future holds.

Great Trade Activity.

While retail trade shows great activity and wholesalers and manufacturers were represented as being unable to supply the demand, the great growth in business was shown to have been in terms of dollars and not in units of production. High wages for labor further complicated the situation, according to the board's review. Practically every federal reserve district reported that "skilled labor was working only sufficient days to keep going," resulting in a consequent falling off in production.

Unrest Shows Abatement.

Labour unrest, the review said, showed some abatement during the month but the greatly reduced production of the preceding month was not by any means fully restored. The termination of the coal strike and the cessation of activity in the steel strike as well as the greatly increased number of men employed in these lines in many districts accounts for a lower figure representing unemployment, the board said.

Disposition of Labor.

"From many sections," the board asserted, "it is reported that the chief difficulty does not lie in systematic strikes but in the indisposition of workers to increase production and to keep steadily at work. The reduced output as a result of very short hours or the suspension of work a given number of days a week has proved to be a national problem. The disposition of labor to pursue such a policy is ascribed by many to high wages and the desire to employ the increased purchasing power thus obtained in the purchase of leisure rather than goods."

INDEPENDENCE OF WEEVIL.

Farmers Revising Their Programme to Meet Weevil Conditions.

Under the leadership of County Agent E. C. Bruce, Hampton county, farmers are hustling to revise their farming programme and their farming business to meet the boll weevil conditions now before them.

The need for concerted action is realized, and the farmers are getting together in community clubs organized partly for buying and selling cooperatively, partly for discussion of new conditions and new requirements. Such clubs have been organized in the Hickory Grove, Nixville, Holly Hill, Hugging Oak and other communities and others will be organized as fast as the county agent can carry out the plans.

At recent meetings of these farmers' clubs, says County Agent Bruce, the discussions have centered chiefly around livestock, peanuts, potatoes, sugar cane, and other crops for a well balanced diversified farming, and a programme has been worked out calling for each farm per horse or mule:

- 5 acres of cotton.
- 10 acres of corn, peas, peanuts, and beans.
- 3 acres of oats.
- 3 acres of peanuts (White Spanish).
- 3 acres of sweet potatoes (Nancy Hall).
- 1 acre of sugar cane.

"If the farmers are going to plant what they say," adds Mr. Bruce, "I don't see how the boll weevil can affect them very much."—Hampton Guardian.

Bobby, just home from his first visit to the country, was telling the folks of its wonders. "And say, ma," he said, "out on the farm they get milk from cows, and it's just as good as any."—Boston Transcript.

NATIONAL CENSUS WORK IS STARTED

EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND ENUMERATORS REQUIRED.

Will Cost \$22,000,000.

Figures Showing Population Will Probably Be Ready About the End of April.

Washington, Jan. 1.—An army of 85,000 enumerators will begin promptly at 9 o'clock tomorrow the work of counting the men, women and children of the United States and of collecting certain information about the resources of the country. The taking of this census, the fourteenth in the history of the nation, is expected to require only about two weeks, but figures showing the total population probably will not be available until the end of April.

Special Commission.

Workers will sally forth with a portfolio, especially prepared, and a commission signed by Sam L. Rogers, chief of the bureau.

The count is expected to show a population of from 107,000,000 to 110,000,000, as compared with 93,000,000 in 1910. The estimated population on July 1, 1919, was 106,871,294.

Larger Cities First.

Cards will be collected by 372 supervisors and forwarded to headquarters, where 4,000 clerks will be engaged in the tabulation work. Totals for each of the items on the cards will be computed by specially designed machines. Officials expect to be able to make a preliminary estimate of the population of the larger cities by the middle of March, but returns for the country districts will not be completed until later.

The census includes the collecting of data on farms, manufactures, forests and oil production, in addition to the enumeration of persons.

The fourteenth decimal census is the first to be taken during the winter months. While severe weather may be a handicap in some sections, the change was made in order that the enumeration might be completed before the election primaries of the summer season. For the first time, also, women have been employed as supervisors. The maximum pay allowed by law is four cents per person, with a higher rate for farm land. Congress appropriated \$22,000,000 for the work.

The first census taken in 1790 during the administration of George Washington, showed the population of the new republic to be 3,000,000.

WRITING A BIBLE.

What is Said To Be World's Largest Is Now Being Prepared.

What is said to be the world's largest Bible is being written by hand by leading men and women of the United Kingdom, says a London dispatch. Among those who are participating in the work are King George, Queen Mary, the Prince of Wales and the cabinet ministers.

The book will contain the complete text of the authorized version from Genesis to Revelations and there is space for 12,000 handwritten contributions. It will be five feet, 2 inches high, and 3 feet 6 inches wide. Twelve large goatskins were required for the binding which is done in red levant morocco leather.

This huge Book will be exhibited in various places, the idea being to attract support to the Bible crusade in 1921. It is even hoped to take it overseas to the dominions where it would be shown in a motor car provided with a folding platform and pulpit.

No Surprise.

He was the little brother. Sister's young gentleman was waiting patiently in the drawing-room, and Tommy opened fire with:

"Are you going to propose to my sister to-night?"

"Why, I—er—er—er—what do you mean?"

"Oh, nothing! Only if you are, you ain't a-going to surprise her. At dinner just now she bribed me and my little brother to go to bed at half-past seven. She's hung four cup'd pictures on the parlor wall, moved the sofa over to the darkest corner, got ma and pa to go callin' next door, shut the dog in the cellar, and she been practising 'Cause I Love You' on the pianer all the afternoon."—The Queenslander (Brisbane, Australia.)

OVER THIRTY-THREE CITIES CLEANED OUT

SANDERS MUST SHOW CAUSE.

Anderson Officer May be Removed By Cooper.

Anderson, Jan. 3.—Governor Cooper has ordered Sheriff J. Olin Sanders of Anderson county to appear at the executive chambers in Columbia, Monday, January 12, to show cause why his commission as the governor's appointee to fill the unexpired term of Sheriff Ashley, resigned, should not be revoked, and his office declared vacant.

Accompanying the order served by the governor on the Anderson sheriff is a number of affidavits and statements, including an affidavit from E. M. O. Bryant, a letter from S. E. Whitten, foreman of Anderson county grand jury, and the report of an investigation of the sheriff's office by James H. Craig, state bank examiner, and other affidavits concerning official transactions.

Mr. O. Bryant's affidavit is to the effect that while on duty as policeman, in this city, he had occasion to call at his home unexpectedly, and he found that his wife was not in their room, but that the door to an adjoining room was locked. Upon demanding entrance he found Sheriff Olin Sanders in that room with his wife. Both admitted illicit relations and Sheriff Sanders covered him with a pistol until he left the house, according to the affidavit.

The report of Mr. Craig is of some length and covers an audit of the books of the sheriff's office, especially in the matter of delinquent tax executions and dispositions of fines.

Other affidavits are by B. R. Hilliard, relating to payment of certain fines to the sheriff; W. F. Moates, relating to his paying a fine to the sheriff; John W. Sammons, chief of police of Anderson, concerning information regarding whiskey cases furnished the sheriff. B. R. Hilliard made affidavit to the effect that slot machines seized by Sheriff Ashley were ordered demolished by Sheriff Sanders and that the money to the amount of \$340 was taken out, and this was deposited in the name of the sheriff in a local bank.

R. E. Junkin, former jailer, makes affidavit relating to persons not confined to jail, giving a list of names.

As ordered in the formal order from the governor, Sheriff Sanders will appear before the governor at the date and time set forth to show cause.

FRENCH SOUVENIR.

All A. E. F. Men Urged to Send For Memorial.

Acting as distributing agency for the French government, Colonel J. E. Wyke, U. S. Army Recruiting Officer, Savannah, Ga., is issuing to former soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces an eloquent tribute to the Americans who fought on French and German soil in the World War. It had been intended by the French government that this memorial should be presented to the American Expeditionary Forces before they left France, but it was not ready in time to be given to all. However, determined that our men who fought overseas should know that the French government appreciated their sacrifices, their heroism and their achievements, it has requested that the memorial be presented to them individually. Soldiers and former soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces can obtain a copy of the memorial at The Army Recruiting Station, 1522 Main St., Columbia, S. C.

The French government regrets that the supply of this pamphlet is so small that it cannot be distributed generally, for it contains abundant proof that France as a nation and the French as individuals appreciate in full measure the glorious record of American Arms in the war on Prussianism. The pamphlet is a brief history of what Americans did on the other side. It includes, also, interesting figures as to the devastation wrought by the invading enemies and of the great financial and commercial losses inflicted upon the land of Lafayette.

Even though it involves a little trouble, every reader who is entitled to receive one of these pamphlets is urged to obtain one, for as time goes on, souvenirs of the World War become scarcer. This souvenir will go down to posterity as a mark of your service to the nation during the World War.

Read The Herald, \$2.00 year.

IN FIGHT TO RID NATION OF AGITATORS.

May Double Number.

Government's Big Battle Directed Chiefly Against Communist Party.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The greatest round-up of radicals in the nation's history was conducted tonight by the government, acting through Department of Justice agents in thirty-three cities, stretching from coast to coast.

Hundreds Captured.

At midnight reports indicated that more than 1,500 members of the communist and communist labor parties, against whom the raids were directed, were in custody, and Department of Justice officials expressed the opinion that daylight would see twice that number behind the bars.

Thoroughly Carried Out.

Not alone was the round-up the largest yet conducted by the government in its effort to rid the country of radicalism, but in the view of officials it was the most thoroughly carried out. Department of Justice agents had been instructed several days ago and at 9 o'clock tonight the move was begun on the radical headquarters, whether in Poland, Maine, or in Portland, Oregon.

"With the Goods On."

Department of Justice operatives were directed to catch the radicals "with the goods on" and that these directions were carried out was evidenced in reports, particularly from New York, where the offices of communist newspapers were raided, and from New England, where considerable literature prepared for dissemination by the two parties was seized.

For Deportation.

The primary object of the raids, Assistant Attorney General Garvan announced, was the obtaining of evidence upon which the Department of Labor might proceed with deportation of undesirables.

Larger Cities.

The larger cities in which raids were conducted follow:

- New York, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Hartford, Indianapolis, Jacksonville (Florida), Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Milwaukee, Newark, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Portland, (Maine), Portland, (Oregon), Providence, San Francisco, Scranton, Spokane, St. Louis, St. Paul, Springfield, (Mass.), Syracuse, Toledo and Trenton.

Minor raids were made in other cities.

Over 300 in New York.

The biggest "bag" of the radicals was made in New York, where at midnight more than 300 had been arrested and sent to Ellis island. From a dozen New England cities 300 or more of the communists were gathered and in Detroit the raiders found a plentiful supply, taking about 300 into custody. Philadelphia and Chicago supplied more than 10 and Buffalo about 100. A larger number than in any previous raid was reported from practically all the cities.

Incriminating Documents.

Department of Justice agents desired most of all to capture incriminating documents, not so much of the literature and propaganda, but papers showing details of the communist organizations in each city. It was indicated that if such evidence were obtained deportation of the persons concerned would be an easy matter. As in the case of the members of the Union of Russian Workers, several score of whom were aboard the transport Buford, which sailed from New York ten days ago, membership cards in the organization were regarded by officials as the best documentary evidence on which to base deportation cases.

Soviet Government.

Officials said the only difference between the communist party and the communist labor party was one of leadership. Both have been endeavoring to bring about the establishment of a Soviet form of government in this country since their organization last September, according to officials.

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