

## HOLLAND REFUSES ALLIES' DEMAND

DUTCH GOVERNMENT DECLARES IT IS NOT PARTY TO TREATY.

### Tradition to Support Claims.

Reply Sets Forth That Country Has Always Been Ground of Refuge of Vanquished.

Paris, Jan. 23.—The demand of the entente powers that Holland deliver up to them Former Emperor William of Germany that he may be tried "for a supreme offense against international morals and the sanctity of treaties" has been refused by Holland.

In a note delivered this afternoon to the foreign office by the Dutch minister, Holland takes the ground that the Dutch government is not a party to the peace treaty which condemned William Hohenzollern and that it can not recognize as an international duty the necessity to associate itself with "this act of high international policy of the powers."

It declares also that the constituent law of the kingdom and the tradition of the country, always a ground for refugee for the vanquished in international conflicts, will not permit the government to defer to the wishes of the entente by withdrawing from the former emperor the benefit of its laws and traditions. The declaration is made that the people of the Netherlands can not betray the faith of those who have confided themselves to Holland's free institutions.

The text of the reply: "By verbal note, dated January 15, 1920, given to the envoy of the Queen at Paris, the powers referring to article 227 of the treaty of Versailles, demand that the government of Holland give into their hands William of Hohenzollern, former emperor of Germany, so that he may be tried.

"Supporting this demand they observe that if the former emperor had remained in Germany the German government would, under the terms of article 228 of the treaty of peace, have been obliged to deliver him.

"In citing as premeditated violations of international treaties as well as a systematic disregard of the most sacred rules of the rights of man a number of acts committed during the war by German authority, the powers place the responsibility, at least morally, upon the former emperor.

"They express the opinion that Holland would not fulfill her international duty if she refused to associate herself with them within the limit of her ability, to pursue or at least not to impede, the punishment of crimes committed.

"They emphasize the special character of their demands, which contemplate not a judicial accusation but an act of high international policy and they make an appeal to Holland's respect of law and love of justice not to cover with her moral authority violation by Germany of the essential principles of the solidarity of nations.

"The queen has the honor to observe first, that obligations which for Germany could have resulted from article 228 of the treaty of peace can not serve to determine the duty of Holland, which is not a party to the treaty.

"The government of the queen, moved by imprescriptible reasons, can not view the question raised by the demand of the powers except from the point of view of its duty. It was absolutely unconnected with the origin of the war and has maintained, and not without difficulty, its neutrality to the end. It finds itself then face to face with facts of the war in a position different from that of the powers.

"It rejects with energy all suspicion of wishing to cover with its sovereign right and its moral authority violations of the essential principles of the solidarity of nations; but it can not recognize an international duty to associate itself with this act of high international policy of the powers.

"If in the future there should be instituted by the society of nations an international jurisdiction competent to judge in case of war deeds, qualified as crimes and submitted to its jurisdiction by statute antedating the acts committed, it would be fit for Holland to associate herself with the new regime.

"The government of the queen can not admit in the present case any of the duty than that imposed upon it by the laws of the kingdom and na-

## HOUSE REJECTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

PALMETTO REPRESENTATIVES REJECT AMENDMENT.

### Only Weak Support.

Matter Starts a Warm Floor Discussion—Killed By Vote of 93 to 21.

Columbia, Jan. 22.—By a vote of 93 to 21 the South Carolina house of representatives today passed a concurrent resolution to reject the national suffrage amendment.

The following members voted in favor of rejection of the suffrage: Speaker Cothran, Representatives Anderson, Ashley, Atkinson, J. B., and Atkinson, R. O., Becham, Bellamy, Berry, Boyd, Bradford, Brown, W. F., and Brown, W. R., Buckingham, Busby, Cade, Cary, Clinkscales, Clyburn, Coney, Cooper, R. M., Jr., Crews, Daniels, Davis, J. H., Derrick, Dickson, Dreher, Dukes, Eaddy, Ellerbee, A. C. Etherridge, Evans, Fairey, Folk, Fumer, Gallman, Gtston, Gibson, Gray, Gresham, Hall, Hampton, Hanshan, Haxmon, Hart, Hughes, Hutson, Jackson, Johnson, M. M., and Johnson, W. W., Keenan, Kelley, Kinard, Lancaster, Langdale, Leopard, Long, Mann, McAdams, McDavid, Macdonald, McElveen, McLaurin, Miley, McMillan, McSweeney, Meares, Mischos, Moise, Moore, Morrison, Moss, Orr, Owens, Pasley, Peurifoy, Pegues, Preacher, Pursley, Rawlinson, Riley, Rivers, Russ, Russell, Seagars, Signious, Smoks, Stone, Turner, Walker, Wingard, Winter and Woods.

Those who voted against rejection and in favor of suffrage were Representatives Barwell, Belsler, Bramlett, Brockington, Burgess, Butler, Carrigan, Cooper, M. R., Ellerbee, E. R., Hamblin, Hamer, Hamilton, Horton, Lide, Mims, Nunn, Oliver, Richardson, Sprott, Stringer and Welch.

Several efforts were made to postpone debate on the question but these were all in vain. Representative Hamilton made such an effort and spoke in favor of the suffrage. Representative Belsler, of Sumter, urged consideration for the amendment, not that he felt that it had any chance but that South Carolina might not pass lightly on such an important matter, which has been endorsed by the Democratic party. He said he did not know whether he was wholly for suffrage and he thought the majority of the people are opposed to it, but "we gain nothing," he said, "by passing this rejection resolution."

When the concurrent suffrage resolution came up in the house Thursday, Representative Meares moved that the resolution be referred to the judiciary committee, as a matter of legal precaution. Mr. Bradford moved to table this and there was a loud vote of "noes," louder the "ayes."

### Attention, Veterans.

The annual meeting of Camp Jenkins, No. 627, United Confederate Veterans, will be held at the court house on Thursday, February 5, 1920. All veterans are urged to be present. The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held, and a sponsor will be elected to attend the general reunion of the U. C. V.

Coming—"The Miracle Man." La-Victorie Theatre, Bamberg, S. C.—ad.

"Now, neither, the constituent laws of the kingdom, which are based upon the principles of law universally recognized, nor a respectable secular tradition which has made this country always a ground of refuge for the vanquished in international conflicts, permit the government of Holland to defer to the desire of the powers by withdrawing from the former emperor the benefits of its laws and its tradition.

"Justice and national honor of which respect is a sacred duty oppose this. The Netherlands people, moved by the sentiments to which in history the world has done justice, could not betray the faith of those who have confided themselves to their free institutions.

"The government of the queen is pleased to believe that the powers will recognize the good grounds of these considerations, which rise above any consideration of personalities and which seem to it so peremptory that they could not reasonably give rise to wrong interpretations."

## Is Perpetual Motion Here At Last? Youth May Have Solved Problem

Seattle Youth May Have Tapped Inexhaustible Reservoirs of Nature's Energy—Electrical Experts Puzzled But Inclined to Believe Trickery Somewhere—Not Impossible

Has Alfred M. Hubbard, 19 year old Seattle boy, tapped the inexhaustible reservoirs of nature's energy and harnessed to the use of man the illimitable power that permeates the universe?

Hubbard has announced the perfection of an invention he terms an "atmospheric power generator," and made claims that caused Seattle's leading electrical engineers to doubt the evidence of their senses and to pause before they condemned as folly the assertions of the youth.

With the apparatus, in appearance a small coil of wire about six inches in diameter, surrounding a permanently magnetic core eight inches long, the entire contrivance easily carried on a man's hand, Hubbard gave a demonstration several miles from his laboratory that, regardless of the principles involved, several Seattle engineers declared without parallel in electrical history.

### Marvelous Machine Anyway.

An ordinary incandescent electric light connected with the two terminals of the "atmospheric power generator" glowed to a cherry red for nearly an hour, and Hubbard volunteered to permit the lamp to burn for as many hours as was necessary to satisfy the most skeptical.

The young inventor says there are no moving parts connected with his generator, that there are no hidden batteries, storage or primary, and those who witnessed the demonstration made sure that there was no outside connection with any source of power.

Hubbard's explanation of the phenomenon is that he has succeeded in transforming the earth lines of magnetic force into electrical energy available for use.

While electrical engineers were highly skeptical and held to the possibility of fraud, still as George Quinnan, superintendent of the electrical operations of the Puget Sound Traction, Power and Light company, said, "whatever the lad has done it is a marvelous demonstration."

All the experts agreed that, if as Hubbard declares, there are no moving parts and no concealed battery, the invention is revolutionary. They had no explanation to offer for its operation.

J. D. Ross, superintendent of the municipal lighting department and an authority on experimental electricity, declared it possible that Hubbard had stumbled on the answer to the question of the ages—can the power of the atmosphere be utilized? Idea Still Possible.

Carl Edward Magnusson, acting dean of the University of Washington college of Engineering, declined even to hazard a guess as to the principle involved in the device.

"It sounds like trickery to me and I can hardly believe that the experiment as described to me actually took place," he said. "I will not venture an opinion until I have seen it."

C. F. Uhden, special engineer of the city in charge of the Skagit river power development, declared himself intensely interested in the invention and after canvassing the possibilities of chicanery admitted that he wouldn't dare form an opinion until he had seen the apparatus in operation.

"It's always possible," he said "though there have been many to make the claim and no one to substantiate it in the past."

But Hubbard, because his device has not been patented, owing to complications arising with his financial backers, it is said, has refused to allow technical men more than a glimpse at the apparatus.

All that could be learned from him regarding the construction of the instrument follows:

The machine, he said, is composed of several layers of wire about a steel core, which is magnetized after the construction is complete. Once magnetized, the core needs no further attention, he said and the entire device will deliver energy unremittently for an indefinite length of time.

"I place a maximum of 50 years on the life of the generator," said Hubbard, "simply because one must fix some maximum. I know no reas-

on why it should not last until time rots the insulation away from the wires."

Hubbard denies that his device is a perpetual motion machine. He maintains that it taps the vast storehouses of cosmic energy and that the apparatus is founded upon sound scientific principles.

### Got Idea From Spark.

"I have hitched up my wires to the tail of the universe, you might say," he said.

Hubbard has a high school education. His father is an electrical engineer, he said, and the family formerly lived in Spokane. It was while he was in charge of an air compressor at the Hercules mine near Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, that he first became interested in the problem.

"I watched a great belt fly by me day after day," he related, "and I noted, as thousands before me had, that I could draw an electric spark from the belt with my finger. I had always been interested in electricity and had studied a great deal from books since I was a small boy. One night I conceived the idea that developed later into the generator. I will not say that it utilizes in any way the current derived by friction as from the belt. That is not accurate. I am not prepared to divulge the nature of the actual translation of energy."

Hubbard says he can obtain four kilowatts, equivalent to more than five horse power, from a contrivance weighing less than 12 pounds, and that he can build a generator less than 18 feet in length to develop 18,000 horse power, or sufficient electrical energy to drive the new battleship New Mexico.

Hubbard offered to build for \$50 a generator large enough to drive a motor car, but much smaller than the present engines. The Hubbard generator, according to its inventor, would give the airplane unlimited flying range.

The young man says he worked 18 hours a day for two years before he came to Seattle, and during the year since perfecting the apparatus. His first model was built a year and a half ago, he said.

Hubbard asserts that his four kilowatt machine has continuously excited the equivalent of 120 ordinary 25 watt house lamps to full brilliancy for three months. The device during this time, he says he is ready to take oath, did not receive outward stimulus and, at the time the test was completed the lights were burning at the same brilliancy.

### Many Fiascos Recalled.

The apparatus, should it prove to have the merit its inventor asserts for it, engineers said, will revolutionize. All steam and gas engines will be junked, experts say. The most ponderous and complicated electrical generating devices, steam and water turbine generators and all the mechanism of transmission wires and transformers will be obsolete. Electrical transportation can enter a new era. Air transportation will be advanced hundreds of years. Submarine practice will be changed, and most important of all cheap, almost inexpensive power, placed at the disposal of every man and woman.

The announcement of Hubbard recalled to the minds of many the furore created in July, 1918, by the request of Garabad Ghiragossian to congress for a special patent protecting his rights as the inventor of a "free energy" machine.

The patent was granted after numerous members of congress had seen the machine in operation and testified to its apparent powers. For some reason, not fully explained, the engine failed to render the service its inventor asserted for it, and nothing has been heard of the device since.

### Mrs. Johns Entertains.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Johns delightfully entertained about 10 couples of the younger set one evening last week in honor of the Rev. R. E. Hardaway and their guests. A very enjoyable evening, including delicious refreshments and entertaining games, kept the guests until after 11 p. m.—Allendale Citizen.

## G. O. P. TOLD TO ACT ON THE IRISH BILL

"WHY DON'T YOU PASS IT, OR DO YOUR DUTY AND KILL IT"

Says House Democrat.

Declares De Valera's Presence "Places Us in Embarrassing Position."

Washington, Jan. 23.—Republicans in Congress were accused today by Representative Connally, Democrat, Texas, of playing politics in the consideration of a bill proposing diplomatic recognition of the provisional Irish republic.

"Why don't you report the bill and pass it, or do your duty and kill it, so the Irish people will know where you stand?" asked the Democratic member, addressing the Republican side of the house.

Declaring the measure had been pending before a committee controlled by the Republicans since last May, Mr. Connally said "serious consideration" was not being given it, but that the committee did not act finally because it would "disillusion" American voters sympathetic to the Irish cause.

### Embarrassing Position.

Mr. Connally accused Edward De Valera, who he described as the "advertised president of the Irish republic," of being hostile to the success of Great Britain in the world war, and added that his presence and actions in this country "place us in an embarrassing position."

The British, Mr. Connally added, will never permit Ireland's separation from the British empire because to do so would let the island "located on the very flank of the British empire, become the prey of every scheming nation in Europe."

### Methodist W. M. S.

The first meeting of the Methodist Woman's Missionary society for the new year was held at the church. A right good number of the members was present. The president conducted all of the meeting this time. It was more of a business meeting than any other kind. The treasurer made a good report of \$460.60 sent to our conference treasurer and \$107.48 spent on local work. This last was spent for an organ and song books and a stove for the mill chapel. This financial report does not include money spent for local charity. The men's Bible class contributed some money for the mill work.

Since our last meeting we have lost by death one of our members, Mrs. G. A. Rice. A floral wreath was sent by the society.

Mrs. Canteay and Mrs. James Burch were added to the roll. We are glad to have these ladies join us.

Mesdames Simmons and Padgett were appointed by the chair a membership committee. We are very desirous of securing newcomers and ladies who are members of the Methodist church here to join in with us and work with us to extend our Lord's work to the ends of the earth.

Some parting words were spoken by the president concerning two of our members, Mesdames Field and Carter. Our freewill pledges were taken, and amounted to \$183. Quite a number of our members who will make pledges were absent. We hope to swell this amount considerably.

The nominating committee made its report which was accepted. The following are elected for this year: President, Mrs. Glenn Cope; first vice president, Mrs. C. R. Brabham, Jr.; Supt. young people, Mrs. Padgett; Supt. juniors, Mrs. B. W. Simmons; Supt. social service, Mrs. G. Frank Bamberg; recording secretary, Miss Bessie Lee Black; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. O. Kirsch; treasurer, Miss Llewellyn Cleckley; assistant treasurer and agent for voice, Mrs. John Barr; treasurer parsonage aid, Mrs. Dan Delk.

Before we adjourned we were favored with a vocal solo by Mrs. Laurie Smoak.—One Present.

### The Apollo Music Club.

The Apollo Music club was attractively entertained on Friday afternoon by Mrs. Tillman Felder. The programme for the afternoon was on Spanish music. After a short business meeting the club was invited into the dining room which was beautiful in pink and white. The hostess, assisted by her sister, Mrs. Paul Zeigler, served delightful salad and sweet courses in which the color scheme was beautifully carried out. Every one thoroughly enjoyed the afternoon.

## RECENT WAR COST HEAPS OF MONEY

UNITED STATES SPENT \$22,000,000,000 OR MORE.

Some Figures Given.

Government Has to Buy Great Quantities of Stuff to Care for Soldiers and Sailors.

Washington, January 25.—If the \$22,000,000,000 that the war cost the United States were counted in silver dollars, it would take a man counting 72 a minute, working eight hours a day, 1744 years to count them. This is one of the odd items referred to by Representative Clarence McGregor of New York in a statement of "Interesting Facts Concerning the War," presented in the house of representatives.

These dollars, if laid side by side, he said, would stretch 520,833 miles; their weight would be 687,500 short tons, and loaded on box cars of 40 tons capacity, they would make a train of 17,187 cars of 130 miles in length.

There were delivered to the war department up to May 31, 1918, 131,800,000 pairs of wool socks, 85,000,000 undershirts, 83,000,000 undershirts, 30,700,000 pairs of shoes, 21,700,000 blankets, 21,700,000 wool trousers, 12,900,000 coats, 8,300,000 overcoats.

Army supplies and property that the United States had in France cost \$1,426,000,000 and were sold to France for \$400,000,000. Some of the items, with cost price to the United States, were: Flour, \$15,500,000; bacon, \$41,300,000; beef, \$58,900,000; coffee, \$6,500,000; sugar, \$3,200,000; flannel shirts, \$17,200,000; underwear, \$25,551,000; shoes, \$36,880,000; socks, \$9,000,000; blankets, \$12,400,000. Included in the sale to France were 89,199 motor vehicles costing the United States \$310,799,694.

Seventy-five per cent. of the entire leather production of the country was used during the war. With 391,000 horses in the army, orders were given to the procurement division to contract for 845,000 saddles and 1,000,000 sets of harness. If all the orders had been filled it would have taken 300,000 more hides than the entire takeoff of the United States for a year.

The total cost of the war to all nations was about \$186,000,000,000. The expenditures of the United States were about \$22,000,000,000. The expenditures of the United States were about equal to those of Austria-Hungary. During the first three months we spent at the rate of \$2,000,000 per day; during the next year the average was more than \$22,000,000 per day. For the final ten months the average was over \$44,000,000 per day. The total expenditures of the army itself was \$14,214,061,000. This about equals the value of all the gold produced in the world from the discovery of America up to the outbreak of the war. The item of pay for the army is larger than the combined salaries of all the public school principals and teachers in the United States for the five years from 1912 to 1916.

The number of men serving in the armed forces of the United States during the war was 4,800,000, of whom 4,000,000 served in the army. In the United States there were 54,900,000 males, and of these 26,000,000 were registered in the draft or were already in the service. Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The battle losses were 50,000 killed and 236,000 wounded. Five out of every six men sent to hospitals on account of wounds were returned to duty. The death loss from all causes among American forces was 122,500 of which about 10,000 came from the navy. Pneumonia killed more soldiers than were killed in battle.

### Wanted to See Him.

A house hunter saw an advertisement in the paper describing a charming house "within a stone's throw of the station." He made an appointment and in due course was escorted to the house in question, two miles away. When they reached the threshold he turned to the agent, suavely, "Would you mind introducing me," he whispered, "to the person who threw that stone?"

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