

ATLEE POMERENE



New photograph of Atlee Pomerene, who was re-elected United States senator from Ohio.

CARRANZA APPEALS FOR CHANGE IN PLAN

FIRST CHIEF SENDS OBJECTIONS TO PLAN FOR MEXICAN BORDER CONTROL.

NOTE IS NOT MADE PUBLIC

Latest Suggestions For Changes In Agreement Will Be Considered By The Three American Representatives, Lane, Mott and Gray.

Washington.—One more appeal for modification of the protocol providing for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico is made by General Carranza in a message delivered to Secretary Lane by Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican members of the joint commission. The Mexican first chief replied to the insistent American demand that the protocol signed by his spokesman at Atlantic City be ratified with an eight hundred word document in which he failed to accede to the demand, but refrained from writing anything that could be construed as a flat repudiation.

The latest suggestions for changes in the agreement now will be considered by the three American representatives—Secretary Lane, J. R. Mott and Judge Gray. Secretary Lane advised his colleagues of the character of the reply and asked them to meet him here as soon as they conveniently could.

A joint session of the Mexican-American commission will be held at which the Americans will give the Mexicans their answer and on its nature depends the future course of the commission.

It was learned that the Mexican commissioners were confident that no inseparable barrier had been raised by Carranza.

The chief insistence of Carranza has been that the American troops should be withdrawn unconditionally which the American commissioners would not consider. It was indicated that Carranza's insistence on that point was less pronounced now and that the change in his attitude had been wrought largely by the altered military situation in northern Mexico.

ADAMSON ACT CONFERENCE SPLITS OVER WAGE ISSUE

End Comes Abruptly—No More Meetings Until Supreme Court Passes On Law

New York.—Conferees between representatives of the railroads and the four brotherhoods of railway employes at which were discussed the possibilities of a settlement of the eight-hour controversy, were discontinued abruptly today when it became apparent an agreement could not be reached.

It was announced by both sides that there would be no more meetings until after the United States Supreme Court hands down its decision on the constitutionality of the Adamson act.

The break came, it was learned, when the railroad representatives refused to concede the demands of the new wage schedule fixed by the Adamson law, which goes into effect January 1st.

The brotherhood chiefs held, it was said, that their men had the right to begin drawing wages according to the scale provided by the Adamson law immediately after the law became effective, irrespective of the suits brought by the railroads to test its validity.

CALIFORNIA PRESS TO INCREASE RATES

Sacramento, Cal.—An increase in subscription and advertising rates as a means of fighting the high cost of newsprint paper is favored by members of the California Press Association, according to a report made by a special committee of the association.

PRESIDENT WILL VETO PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILL

Washington.—President Wilson told callers that he would veto the \$28,000,000 public buildings bill if it comes to him in the form in which it is now pending in the house. Its advocates plan to seek to obtain a rule for consideration of the measure by the house soon after the Christmas recess. The president has reached no decision on the rivers and harbors bill laid before him recently by Chairman Sparkman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee.

128 VESSELS SUNK BY ONE SUBMARINE CAPTAIN

Amsterdam, via London.—Announcement is made in the Berlin newspapers that the Order of Merit has been conferred on Captain Valentiner, captain of a German submarine for sinking 128 ships of a total tonnage of 282,000. Included among the boats sunk are a French gunboat, a troop transport, four steamships loaded with war material and a French submarine conveying 14 coal steamers.

GERMANY TO GIVE TERMS ON FIRST DAY

CENTRAL POWERS WILL HAVE PEACE OFFER READY WHEN CONFERENCE CONVENES.

BERNSTORFF'S STATEMENT

Count Von Bernstorff in Statement Says He Considers Answer to Wilson's Proposal as Acceptance By Teutons of All Suggestions.

Washington.—In spite of the wide gulf between the insistence of the Central Powers for an immediate peace conference and the forecast of a unanimous refusal by the Entente Allies to enter such a conference without knowing Germany's terms in advance, the American Government believes that the negotiations in progress are resulting in good. It was said with authority that until the door to peace actually closed by one side or the other, President Wilson will continue to hope that any discussion of the subject will tend to hasten the end of the war.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, returning unexpectedly from New York, authorized the Associated Press to make the following statement:

"I regard the note of my government as constituting an acceptance of everything suggested by President Wilson in his note to the belligerent nations of Europe."

It was made clear at the Embassy that Germany stands ready to make known her terms on the first day of any conference that may be held, and officials expressed themselves as being greatly surprised at the view prevailing in some quarters here that the Berlin government had failed to meet the President's suggestions by note, setting down in the reply the terms upon which it is willing to make peace. The German diplomats say President Wilson has no intention of drawing a public declaration concerning terms from the Central Powers. On the contrary they think the President's suggestion "that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded," has been fully met by Germany in seeking an immediate conference with her enemies.

RESOURCES OF NATIONAL BANKS SHOW BIG INCREASE.

Gain of Four Billions Made in Past Two Years, Making Gigantic Total of \$15,520,000,000.

Washington.—Resources of National banks of the United States, Comptroller Williams announced, have increased more than \$4,000,000,000 during the last two years and now aggregate \$15,520,000,000 exceeding by about \$1,000,000,000 the total resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the German Reichsbank, the Bank of Italy, the Bank of Spain, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Bank of Denmark, the Swiss National Bank and the Imperial Bank of Japan combined.

In a statement based upon returns from the last bank call, November 17, the Comptroller calls attention to the fact that the increase has been at the rate of approximately 18 per cent a year during the last two years.

COLUMBIA GETS FARM LOAN BANK FOR CAROLINAS.

Washington.—Twelve cities in which are to be located the Federal Farm Loan Banks were announced by the farm loan board, and it is expected that within 60 days the new system will be in operation, ready to make the loans for which applications already are pouring in from every section of the country.

The banks will be set up in Springfield, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; Columbia, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Texas; St. Louis, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Wichita, Kan.; Spokane, Wash.; and Berkeley, Cal.

VILLA PREPARES TO ATTACK TWO CITIES.

El Paso, Texas.—Francisco Villa's forces are preparing to attack Chihuahua City and Juarez simultaneously in an effort to establish railroad traffic between the border and Torreon. It was said by a man known to be close to Villa. A Mexican refugee from Torreon said Villa was preparing to move north with 5,000 men to attack Chihuahua City. He reported another force of 500 Villa followers to have been at the Calderon ranch.

TEUTONS CLOSE IN ON RUMANIAN SUPPLY CENTER.

The net of the Teutonic Allies apparently is fast closing in upon Braila, Rumania's oil and grain center on the Danube. Having taken Pillepelti, 30 miles to the southwest, Field Marshal von Mackensen's troops have now captured the railroad town of Almnik-Sarat, relatively the same distance to the east, while the guns of the Dobrudja army are still hammering and with some success the Russo-Rumanians at the bridgehead of Matchin.

RIGGS GETS DATA ON STUDENT BODY

AGRICULTURAL COURSES ARE MUCH PREFERRED.—MANY FROM COUNTY.

PALMETTO CAPITOL NEWS

General News of South Carolina Collected and Condensed From The State Capital That Will Prove of Interest to All Our Readers.

Columbia. Both interesting and illuminating is the vital statistics chapter of President Biggs' annual report to the board of trustees of Clemson college. The assembled data relates to the entire student body of 843 students. A surprising fact is the predominant proportion of students who come from the rural districts. Of the total enrollment of 843 students 706 are sons of farmers or men who formerly gave their time and attention to agricultural pursuits. A total of 610 have lived on the farm as long as 14 years. Five hundred and fifty-three were born in the country. Only 146 now live in town or cities with a population above 2,500. Six hundred now live in the country or small towns.

Another detail indicates the influence of the alumni on succeeding generations. Two hundred and forty-five of those now enrolled have had 335 brothers to matriculate at Clemson, of which number 121 were graduated. The average age of the student body is 19 years and 5 months, and the average height 5 feet and 9 inches.

The present senior class has a membership of 111. There are 150 juniors, 189 sophomores, and 332 freshmen. Thirty-two have matriculated for the one year agricultural course. Twenty-six are classed as irregulars, with three pursuing post graduate courses. Agricultural courses are by far the most popular. In these 473 students are now enrolled, with 370 in all other departments.

President Riggs emphasized while in Columbia Wednesday for the annual meeting of the trustees that a decidedly wholesome result had been obtained by referring the matter of State aid to the board of charities and correction. Nearly 100 per cent more paid tuition this fall without application for State aid than one year ago and upon recommendation of the board of correction free tuition has been denied 156 of the 374 making application. Concerning the distribution of scholarships the president's report says:

"There are in effect this session 145 regular four-year county scholarships and 17 one-year scholarships from the state at large to fill county vacancies. There are also 24 scholarships in the one year agricultural course."

"Of the total number holding scholarships, 162 are taking agricultural courses and 24 textile courses. Under the law not more than one man per county can take the textile course."

"Of the total number holding scholarships, 133 or 71 1-2 per cent are farmers' sons, and 53 or 28 1-2 per cent are sons of merchants, lawyers, etc. Some of the latter are in the textile course, for which mill experience rather than farm experience is desirable."

Columbia Plans For Farm Bank.

Designation of Columbia as the site of one among the 12 land banks to be established under the federal farm loan act set in motion immediately quiet but urgent campaigns for the several more or less attractive positions which are to be filled. The bank is to be governed "temporarily" by five directors, residents of the district (the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida), whose compensation the farm loan board shall fix, and these directors will choose from their number a president and vice president, a secretary and a treasurer, the staff comprising also attorneys, experts, assistants, clerks and laborers, the pay of whom will be determined by the directors, subject to approval.

The federal farm loan act was passed at the last session of congress and banks will be opened in January or February.

The purposes of the act are: To lower and equalize interest rates on first mortgage farm loans; to provide longer term loans with the privilege of repayment in installments through a long or short period of years; to assemble the farm credits of the nation to be used as security for money to be employed in farm development; to stimulate co-operative action among farmers; to check land monopoly by making it easier for tenants to secure lands and to provide safe and sound long term investments for the thrifty.

The act was passed by congress June 28, 1916, and was signed by President Wilson July 17, 1916, and became a law immediately.

The machinery for the application of the farm loan act may be divided into three main divisions as follows: The federal farm loan board of five members, named by the president.

The 12 federal land banks, established at central points throughout the country. The many national farm loan associations, each made up of ten or more farmers, who borrow from the land banks.

COLUMBIA WINS FARM LOAN BANK

SOUTH CAROLINA CAPITAL GETS ONE OF THE TWELVE INSTITUTIONS.

DISTRICT ALONG THE COAST

Will Open in About Two Months and Serve Georgia, Florida and Two Carolinas.

Washington.—Just a few days before the prescribed time for receiving New Year presents, Columbia was given one of the farm loan banks by William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, and the members of the farm loan board after one of the most interesting and exciting contests with 150 other cities throughout the country. Columbia did not win the fight for the bank without effort. It got into the game when, months ago, it was practically certain that there would be a farm loan bank in the near future. Following initial efforts made at that time, it kept on fighting and when about three weeks ago, it was stated in this correspondence that it might lose the bank, instead of sulking its business men took hold of the situation with renewed effort, the result being the presentation of the bank. That Columbia has won the fight in competition with such cities as Birmingham, Nashville, Jacksonville and others, 150 of them altogether, speaks well for the concerted business activity of the capital city. Had its citizens failed to keep up their fight, especially when it looked as if they were whipped, Columbia would have lost, instead of winning a magnificent victory.

The 12 cities in which are to be located the federal farm loan banks were announced by the farm loan board, and it is expected that within 60 days the new system will be in operation, ready to make the loans for which applications already are pouring in from every section of the country.

The Twelve Banks.

The banks will be set up in Springfield, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; Columbia, New Orleans, La.; Houston, Texas; St. Louis, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Wichita, Kan.; Spokane, Wash.; and Berkeley, Cal.

The 12 districts into which the country is divided were announced by the farm loan board as follows: District No. 1, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey; district No. 2, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia; district No. 3, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida; district No. 4, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee; district No. 5, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; district No. 6, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas; district No. 7, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota; district No. 8, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming; district No. 9, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico; district No. 10, Texas; district No. 11, California, Nevada and Arizona; district No. 12, Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho.

"In determining the federal land bank districts and in designating the cities within such districts where federal land banks shall be located," the official announcement says, "the federal farm loan board has given careful consideration to the farm loan needs of the country. The board held public hearings in nearly every state in the Union and in this manner collected information of great value in determining its decision.

"Every reasonable opportunity has been afforded to applicant cities to furnish evidence to support their claim as locations of federal land banks. More than 75 cities applied to be designated as the headquarters of a bank and were heard through representative committees and individuals."

The banks will be established as soon as practicable. Each will have a capital of \$750,000. Application for loans have been pouring into the board in great volume recently and it is estimated that a sum more than 20 times in excess of the combined capital stock could be used in making loans.

Almost the first work of the banks after approving and issuing loans, will be the issuance of farm loan bonds, a new form of security in this country. The bonds will be issued in denominations as small as \$25, it is expected, and will bear interest at a rate of 1 per cent less than the interest rate charged farmers on their loans.

Boy Killed Accidentally.

Greenville.—Accey Burdett, aged 14, shot and killed his 11 year old brother, Carl B. Burdett, about 4 o'clock Wednesday, while out hunting in the Bethel section, near Simpsonville. Their father, T. O. Burdett, is a prominent farmer and lives about three miles from Simpsonville near where the shooting occurred. Accey Burdett said he tried to shoot a rabbit when the gun was accidentally discharged, the shot entering the younger boy's neck. The funeral was held from Bethel church Thursday afternoon.

STATOR OUTLINES DEMANDS ON CENTRAL POWERS BY ENTENTE ALLIES.

ARE BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED

Peace Terms Are to Start From Status Quo Before the War. Must Give Up Much Possessions and Change Government.

London.—The Spectator devotes the greater part of its issue to answering President Wilson's question as to what are the peace terms of the entente allies. Briefly summarized the principal demands as outlined by the Spectator follow:

"The peace terms are to start from the status quo before the war, thus including the evacuation of the whole of northern France, Belgium and Luxembourg, and of all lands taken from Serbia, Rumania, Russia and Montenegro. "Alsace-Lorraine is to be restored to France. The Danish portion of Schleswig-Holstein is to go to Denmark and Posen, Polish Prussia and Austrian Poland are to be added to the new subkingdom of Poland which the Czar has pledged to create.

"The Slavs of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia, etc., are to be divided into a new kingdom.

"Rumania is to be an independent state.

"The Rumanian section of Transylvania to be added to Rumania.

"The whole Austrian Tyrol, plus Trieste, Istria, and the other portions of Austria which are Italian in blood or feeling, to be added to Italy.

"Turkey to yield Constantinople and the straits to Russia.

"The Armenians to be put under Russian tutelage.

"The Arabs to be freed, while Syria, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia are to be under external protection guaranteeing tranquility.

"The German colonies to remain in the hands of the entente. Moreover, a money indemnity for the ruin Germany has done in Belgium, France, Serbia, Montenegro, etc.

"As regarding shipping, Germany to make reparation in kind for all ships of commerce destroyed ton for ton, neutral shipping to be replaced only after all the demands of the allies have been satisfied.

"The German navy to be handed over and distributed among entente nations.

"As a guarantee against future war, the allies are to insist upon the democratization of the German government.

"The Kiel canal to be neutralized under an international non-German commission including the entente countries, the United States and other neutrals."

REFUSAL OF MAKERS TO TALK STOPS PAPER PROBE.

Department of Justice May Be Asked to Take Hand in Investigation.

Washington.—Hearings reopened here by the Federal Trade Commission in its news print paper investigation came to a sudden end when paper manufacturers refused to discuss the reasonableness of news print prices. Both publishers and jobbers had been heard.

The manufacturers declared that they had not had time to study tables prepared by the commission's investigators purporting to show huge profits. Members of the Trade Commission announced that despite an apparent unwillingness by the manufacturers to co-operate in the investigation, the commission's report would be issued probably in about 10 days and that such recommendations to Congress would be made as were thought necessary. At the same time it was said the commission would soon be in position to announce whether its consideration of a paper distribution plan showed an actual paper shortage and a need for distribution under supervision of the commission.

FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO MUST RESIGN RIGHTS.

Mexico City.—A decree has been issued giving foreigners holding title to real estate, mining and oil properties and timber lands until April 15 to resign their treaty rights in so far as the properties in question are concerned. Formal renunciation of such rights must be made in accordance with the decree issued more than four months ago which provided that such foreigners must become citizens in so far as their property was concerned.

NATION-WIDE RAIL STRIKE AGAIN RESTS WITH ORDERS.

New York.—Special circulars putting up to the 400,000 members responsibility for the next steps to be taken by the railroad brotherhoods in their controversy with the railroads over the application and interpretation of the Adamson act, were sent broadcast by telegraph after a conference of the four brotherhood chiefs. Announcement of the action was made by William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

CENTRAL POWERS REPLY

SUGGEST THAT CONFERENCE BE HELD TO DISCUSS BASIS OF PEACE TERMS.

In Washington, Action is Looked Upon as Advancing Cause, Although There is Disappointment Because No Terms Are Set Forth.

Washington.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's note is regarded here as having advanced the peace movement another step despite the fact that it disappoints in not meeting his suggestion for an avowal of terms.

The reception German's reply receives among the Entente Allies, whose statesmen have publicly declared against such a program, now becomes the point upon which a further move hinges. The German note probably is the prelude to a series of carefully considered delicate moves in the great game of world diplomacy all possibly leading to an approach for a real discussion of peace terms on grounds which all the belligerents can place them at no disadvantage.

This is the official view of Germany's reply, so far as it has been formulated on the basis of the unofficial text. The official copy had not been received and President Wilson was keeping his mind open.

Neutral diplomatic quarters, too, regarded the note as a step toward peace and rather leaned to the view that Germany might follow it with a confidential communication of some sort outlining her terms.

The reply of the Central Powers as given out at Berlin, says:

"The high-minded suggestion made by the President of the United States of America in order to create a basis for the establishment of a lasting peace has been received and considered by the Imperial Government in the friendly spirit which was expressed in the President's communication.

"The President points out that which he has at heart and leaves open the choice of roads.

"To the Imperial Government an immediate exchange of views seems to be the most appropriate road in order to reach the desired result.

"It begs, therefore, in the sense of the declaration made on December 12 which offered a hand for peace negotiations to propose an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerent States at a neutral place.

"The Imperial Government is also of the opinion that the great work of averting future wars can be begun only after the end of the present struggle of the nations.

LUIS CABRERA DENIES ANY TIME LIMIT FOR SIGNING.

New York.—Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican delegation on the Mexican-American joint commission said here that no time limit had been fixed for General Carranza either to accept or reject the protocol proposed by the Mexican-American conference at Atlantic City. There was no understanding during the sessions of the joint commission he added, which gave the American commissioners authority to impose such a time limit.

PLAN BIG NAVAL SHOW FOR THE U. S. ISLANDS.

Washington.—Plans for a great naval demonstration to signalize American acquisition of the Danish West Indies are being considered by state and navy department officials. Probably the entire Atlantic fleet will be ordered to St. Thomas, the long-south naval base site, to participate in the celebration. Minister Brun of Denmark, formally advised the state department that the treaty for the sale of the islands had been approved.