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AMERICA WENT TO WAR TO SAVE SELF, SAYS HARVEY

American Ambassador Delivers First Address Since Presenting Credentials. Belittles Idea America's Motive in Entering War was Altruistic.

London, May 19.—The American ambassador, George Harvey, in his first speech since presenting his credentials, declared tonight that American armed forces came to Europe in the World War solely to save the United States and not to save European states opposed to Germany, as some had contended.

Mr. Harvey's address, which was delivered at a dinner given by the Foreign Society in his honor, attracted special interest, coming as it did at a time when the probable attitude of the United States toward the tense political situation in Europe is arousing lively speculation, and as the first authorized expression of the American viewpoint.

Mr. Harvey paid tribute to the Pilgrims as the most distinctive link in the chain of blood relationship between the British and American people and one of the most potent agencies of civilization. Their activities, he said, had been a sustained labor of love and patriotism which only now were beginning to fructify in an earnest desire and determination on the part of both peoples to blow away mists of misconception and misunderstanding, which far too long had hidden their true natures, one from the other.

The outstanding attributes of President Harding, Mr. Harvey said, are breadth of vision, greatness of heart, fidelity to his race no less than to his clan, and no more to his family than to his ancestry, drawn from all parts of the United Kingdom. Mr. Harvey declared these were sufficient indications and reasons why Mr. Harding felt in the very fibre of his being at this crucial period that friendliness and good will should exist always between the peoples of the great English-speaking nations and why he now pledges unflinching co-operation in achieving that aspiration.

Nothing could be more futile, more delusive and more mischievous, he said, to pretend that the Americans' proffer of a helping hand was attributable primarily to "a tender susceptibility."

"It is not," Mr. Harvey declared, "my country stands ready to work with yours, because, first: it is to our own interest to do so; and secondly: because it is to the advantage of both."

"We deceive ourselves occasionally. Even to this day at rare intervals an ebullient gophomere seeks applause by shouting that 'we won the war.'"

Far more prevalent until recently was the impression that we went to war to rescue humanity from all kinds of menacing perils.

"Not a few remain convinced that we sent our young soldiers across to save this kingdom, France and Italy. That is not a fact. We sent them solely to save the United States of America, and most reluctantly and laggardly at that."

"We were not too proud to fight, whatever that may mean. We were not afraid to fight. That is the real truth of the matter. So, we came along toward the end and helped you and your allies to shorten the war. That is all we did and that is all we claim to have done."

Discussing what he called the "sentient perilous present" Ambassador Harvey said:

"For years I have heard it proclaimed that war between Great Britain and America had ceased to be conceivable. *** No resumption of armed conflict is unimaginable. Any day may witness a renewal of the War of the Roses, any day the clash of the Blue and the Gray in the swamps of Virginia."

"But so unlikely are such happenings that the suggestion, even though it incredibly were made, would evoke no more than a derisive smile. But it is one thing to stamp constantly upon an absurd notion, and another thing to never think of it at all."

"Now the question rises, have not our countries reached a point with respect to the remotest possibility of a conflict that justifies our forgetting it as completely as the battles of Bosworth Field and Appomattox have faded from our recollection?"

"Such, I am happy to report faith-

fully in the teeth of all the mischief makers and scandal mongers of both nations, has become the settled conviction of our people, and I hope and doubt not, of yours.

"Because the President has exemplified his avowal of obligations, it must not be inferred that he proposes to become an international meddler," continued the ambassador. "He would be the last to intervene or be drawn into any matter of no concern to his own country, but also no one realizes more clearly than he that the United States is, of necessity, deeply interested in proper economic adjustments and the just settlement of matters of worldwide importance under discussion and desires helpfully to cooperate."

"There still seems to linger in the minds of many here the impression that in some way or other, by hook or crook, unwittingly, surely, unwittingly, America may yet be gullied into the League of Nations. Let me show you how utterly absurd such a notion is."

"I need not recall the long contest waged between the two branches of our government over this proposal. I need hardly mention that the conflict became so sharp that even the treaty went by the board, to the end that today, paradoxically enough, America continues to be technically at war, but actually at peace, while Europe is nominally at peace, but according to all reports, is not wholly free from the clash of arms."

"Finally, the question of America's participation in the League came before the people, who decided by a majority of seven millions."

"It follows, then, that the present government could not, without betrayal of its creators and masters, and will not, I can assure you, have anything whatsoever to do with the League or any commission or committee appointed by it or responsible to it directly or indirectly, openly or furtively."

DIALS NEWS

Dials, May 23.—The school at this place came to a close Friday, May 13th, after terminating one of the most successful terms in its history. On Monday evening the closing exercises took place, a splendid program of songs, dialogues and recitations being rendered. During the evening a number of prizes were awarded. For maintaining the highest average throughout the year, Miss Hattie Abercrombie was presented with the gold medal. Miss Lucille Campbell was presented with a prize also, her's being for essay work. In the primary department, John Harris and Eva Graydon received handsome rewards of merits for the splendid work they had done. The medal and prizes were delivered to the recipients by the Rev. C. W. Watson, who presented them in his usual pleasing and happy manner.

Miss Cecil Owings and Miss Alvah Stoddard have now been teaching the Dials school for a number of years, and it is quite a compliment to their ability that they have both been re-elected for the coming session.

Misses Laura Hellams and Dewey Armstrong are on an extended visit to relatives in Honea Path.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberson, of Lake City, were week-end visitors of homefolks here.

The members of the Epworth League of Green Pond came down Wednesday evening and gave a Mothers' Day program in the church at this place. The program was quite a varied and interesting one and greatly enjoyed by all present. The Leaguers of Dials were glad to welcome such enthusiastic workers as the Green Pond "bunch" seem to be, and trust they will come again and present an Epworth League program at Dials.

Miss Pearl Henderson, who was one of the teachers at Hickory Tavern, is now at the home of her parents, enjoying the summer vacation, the school having recently closed.

Misses Irene, Bess and Anna Wallace, of Shiloh, were visitors of Miss Emma Harris Wednesday.

Mr. Joe Brownlee and Misses Fannie and Sallie D. Brownlee were the guests of their sister, Mrs. W. S. Bolt, of Hickory Tavern, Saturday.

Miss Cecil Owings and brother, I. M., were visitors in Greenville, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Conway Gray and little son spent Sunday with Mrs. Gray's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Curry.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Henderson and Miss Lula May Henderson were the guests of Mr. T. B. Campbell and family Sunday.

Miss Lilly Thomason has returned to her home after bringing to a successful close the Tony Creek school.

Miss Sue Henderson has returned from the North Greenville high school,

at Tigersville, and will spend the summer months with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lace Henderson.

Miss Mattie Simmons, of Greenville, is spending a few days with homefolks here.

The Rev. Chambers, of Fountain Inn, preached at Dials Saturday morning, in the interest of the Christian education movement. The address was full of facts and inspiration and no doubt will aid materially in the community going over the top in this great movement.

A Cold Snap in Siberia.

In some parts of Siberia most of the food sold in shops is in a frozen state, milk being sold in long sticks and meat hacked with axes. The men walk around with beards caked with ice, and women incased wholly in wool or fur. No children are to be seen in the streets, the cold is so intense.

Tin in United States.

Only 68 tons of tin, nearly all of it obtained from Alaska, was mined in the United States in the last year. More than 82,000 tons was imported.

A TONIC

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic restores Energy and Vitality by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. When you feel its strengthening, invigorating effect, see how it brings color to the cheeks and how it improves the appetite, you will then appreciate its true tonic value.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is simply Iron and Quinine suspended in syrup. So pleasant even children like it. The blood needs QUININE to Purify it and IRON to Enrich it. Destroys Malarial germs and Grip germs by its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. 60c.

COAL SHORTAGE IMPENDING

Place Your Order Now and Be Sure of Your Winter's Need

WHAT IS BEING SAID ABOUT COAL

NO MINERS' WAGE CUT: John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers says: "The miners are now working under a scale fixed by the U. S. Coal Commission, created by the President. These wage schedules were written into an agreement between miners and operators which will not terminate until March 31, 1922. There can be no modification or abrogation of this agreement in any coal producing district without disturbing the integrity of the contract throughout the nation. The United Mine Workers will resist any attempt to disturb the equanimity of its present contractual relations—Production costs at the present time are such as to enable coal to be produced and furnished the consuming public at prices relatively lower than any other basic or essential commodity. **USERS OF COAL SHOULD NOT DELAY PURCHASES UPON THE THEORY OR HOPE THAT ANY REDUCTION OF WAGES WILL BE ACCEPTED BY THE MINERS.**"

EFFECT OF BRITISH STRIKE: Exports are beginning to feel the effect of the British miners' strike, says the U. S. Geological Survey. The strike began on April 1, and at first exercised little influence on American exports. In the last two weeks of April, however, exports at Hampton Roads increased sharply. During the week ended April 30th, 230,713 net tons of soft coal were dumped at Atlantic ports for shipment to foreign countries. This was nearly three times as much as during week ended April 2nd, a weekly rate greater than at any time since the fall of 1920, when foreign demand was heaviest. Total dumpings for export and foreign bunkering were 322,169 tons, an increase over the preceding week of 112,36 tons and a weekly rate slightly in excess of that attained last September.

COAL WHOLESALERS SEE BIG EUROPEAN DEMAND: With England's stock fast diminishing and the possibility of damage to the mines during the strike period, American exporters believe that Europe will buy much of her coal in America. Local industrial buying of bituminous continues inactive—Few contracts have been signed. Buyers are purchasing only for immediate needs and much of the coal sold is at or below cost of production. Wholesalers see no possibility of further reduction of prices under the stand taken by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers.

Numerous mines are now closed because the present market price is below the cost of production. The best bituminous coal is being offered on contract at \$3.50 to \$4.00 at the mines. The effect of exports on the supply is problematical, but it is a fact that each day without buying, brings the country nearer a soft coal shortage. Users of both bituminous and anthracite are urged to buy coal now, when the prices are low and there are favorable conditions for deliveries.

HOW PRODUCTION IS FALLING BEHIND PREVIOUS YEARS: Production of bituminous coal during the first 102 working days of the present year—129,012,000 tons is not only more than 25 per cent behind the years 1917, 18 and 20, but it is over 9,000,000 tons or 6 per cent behind the year 1919, a year of depression, according to the U. S. Geological Survey.

BUYERS—NOT LEGISLATION—THE NEED: Says Senator Davis Elkin. "How to break the 'Coal buyers' strike," is one of the grave and immediate problems confronting the government. It has been the subject of the Cabinet meetings and is now before Congress. The reason for official concern connects itself obviously with three factors, namely: 1—Upward of 20,000 miners are out of employment. 2—Certainly unless the public soon starts laying in its supply, fall and winter will find it with empty coal bins. 3—Sudden restoration of a market and an attempt to crowd the hauling of the bulk of the nation's coal in the fall and winter months will place upon the railroads a burden which they are admittedly unable to adequately discharge. That will mean simply a repetition of the so-called coal famine of last year, which was per se a car famine.

A WARNING OF IMPENDING COAL SHORTAGE by C. H. MARKMAN, PRESIDENT ILLINOIS CENTRAL: It is earnestly hoped that coal dealers and consumers have not forgotten the lessons taught by coal shortages of recent years, particularly the one of 1920. These shortages were produced by not beginning to buy and store coal in adequate volume until late in the year. It is clear that unless coal dealers and consumers profit by the lessons of the past and begin at once to lay in necessary fall and winter supplies another coal shortage will be brought about.

We Are Ready to Serve You Now Do Not Delay Too Long

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