

GLASS ANNOUNCES LAST LOAN TERMS

VICTORY LIBERTY ISSUES LESS THAN FIVE BILLION.

Terms of the Victory Liberty Loan were announced by Secretary Glass, a few days ago. They are: amount, \$4,500,000,000, oversubscriptions to be rejected.

Interest 4% per cent, for partially tax exempt notes, convertible into 3% wholly tax exempt.

Maturity, four years, with the treasury reserving the privilege of redeeming the notes in three years.

The 3% per cent, notes, to be issued later, also may be converted subsequently back into 4% per cent. notes.

The 4% per cent securities are to be exempt from State and local taxation, excepting estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal rates of federal income taxes. The 3% per cent securities are exempt from all federal, State and local taxes except estate and inheritance taxes.

The size of the loan was much smaller than had been anticipated by most of the close observers, who looked for an issue of about 6,000,000,000, particularly in view of Secretary Glass' past statement that the loan would be for \$5,000,000,000 or \$6,000,000,000.

This will be the last Liberty Loan, Secretary Glass explained, although there will be other issues of government securities to finance belated war expenses. These will not be floated by popular campaign.

None of the past issues of Liberty bonds are convertible into Victory Loan notes and there are no specifications in the terms of the Victory issue serving directly to maintain market prices of past issues.

In many communities the selling campaign already has begun actively without formal acceptance of subscriptions, said reports Monday, to the treasury, although the official opening date is April 21. The drive will continue three weeks, until May 10.

"In fixing the terms of the issue," said Secretary Glass' announcement of the Victory Loan, "the treasury has been guided largely by the desire to devise a security which will not only prove attractive to the people of the country in the first instance, but the terms of which should insure a good market for the notes after the campaign is over and identical process for the two series, and should not effect injuriously the market for the existing bonds of the Liberty Loans.

"This will be the last Liberty loan. Although as the remaining war bills are presented further borrowing must be done. I anticipate that the requirements of the government, in excess of the amount of taxes and other income, can, in view of the decreasing scale of expenditure, be readily financed by the issue of treasury certificates from time to time as heretofore, which may ultimately be refunded by the issue of notes or bonds without the aid of another great popular campaign such as has characterized the Liberty loans.

"I am sure that the people of America will subscribe to this Victory loan in the same spirit of patriotism which they have shown in the past to the end that the notes may be as widely distributed as possible and that our banking institutions may be left free to supply the credit necessary for the purpose of industry and commerce and the full employment of labor. Let the world see that the patriots of America out of their boundless resources and with the same enthusiasm and devotion to country with which they prosecuted the war to a victorious conclusion, are determined to finish the job."

Terms of the loan were explained as follows:

"The Victory Liberty loan will be offered for popular subscription on April 21 and will take the form of 4% per cent, three-four year convertible gold notes of the United States exempt from State and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes, and from normal federal income taxes. The notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, throughout their life into 3% per cent three-four year convertible gold notes of the United States exempt from all federal, State and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes. In like manner the 3% per cent notes will be convertible into the 4% notes.

"The amount of the issue will be \$4,500,000,000 which with the deferred installments of income and profits taxes payable in respect to last year's income and profits, during the period covered by the maturity dates of treasury certificates of indebtedness now outstanding, will fully provide for the retirement of such certificates. The issue will be limited to \$4,500,000,000 except as it may be necessary to increase or decrease the amount to facilitate allotments. Over subscriptions will be rejected and allotments made on a graduated scale similar in its general plan to that adopted in connection with the First Liberty loan. Allotment will be made in full on subscriptions up to and including \$10,000.

"The notes of both series will be dated and bear interest from May 20, 1919, and will mature on May 20, 1923. Interest will be payable on December 15, 1919, and thereafter semi-annually on June and Decem-

CHILDREN'S WEEK

Observed Throughout the State From April 27th to May 4th

Spartanburg, S. C., April 14. "Children's Week" will be observed in hundreds of communities in South Carolina from April 27 to May 4. Under the direction of the State, County and District Sunday School Association, plans have been made for emphasizing during this week the religious training of all children under twelve years of age.

South Carolina is joining with all the other States and Provincial Associations in the observance of Children's Week on the above dates. That there is great need of arousing the continent to the spiritual needs of the children is evidenced by the fact that at least thirteen millions of the twenty-five millions of children under twelve years of age are receiving no religious education whatever. It is to help change this alarming condition and make it possible for all children to receive their religious rights that the leaders of the International Association suggested this continent-wide observance of Children's Week in the Spring of 1919. It is conservatively estimated that there are in South Carolina 250,000 children not enrolled in the Sunday Schools.

In a number of communities in South Carolina last year Children's Week was observed with great success, new pupils being enrolled, cradle rolls organized, graded lessons introduced, better equipment secured, and emphasis laid on trained workers for the children. Because of the success of Children's Week in 1918 in leading whole communities to think of the spiritual needs of their children, it is believed that the results of the observance this year will be more marked, as the week will be more generally observed.

The program as suggested for the week included an educational meeting of pastors, teachers, parents and all others interested in the religious education of the children, to consider the needs of the children, and how these needs are being met in their community. A pageant emphasizing the rights of the child in the home and in the community has been prepared, and will be given in a number of towns, as well as in some of the rural communities. Canvasses will be made to get the names of children out of the Sunday Schools, and follow-up work will be done by the Sunday School immediately. Institutes, community or school, will be held to study more closely the work in the Sunday School, and how the Sunday School may more efficiently meet the demands. In many places some kind of a social meeting is being planned for the children one afternoon during the week. Any community wishing to join in the movement where no leader has been appointed is asked to get in touch with the County or State Association.

"PISTOL TOTTING"

Officers Say Too Many Persons Carry Guns

The police are discussing the question of "pistol totting" in Columbia. Some are of the opinion that more revolvers are being carried by men nowadays than when the American bull dog five shot revolver sold for \$1.75.

Those who feel that it is necessary to carry a gun are not particular about the style of the weapon or the size of the bullet. One man will be taken by the police and he will be found carrying a magazine pistol rifled for steel or lead bullets. Another man will have a big Colt's or Smith & Weston military and police revolver. The next citizen to be caught will present a cheap gun resembling the kind that are given away as premiums, and sometimes found around punch boards. All firearms are deadly weapons and the law is no respecter of the style or makes.

South Carolina, laws are numerous on the subject of concealed or unlawful weapons, but there seems to be a loop hole somewhere. The proper dread of the effect of law is not apparent and carrying is becoming common among the white and the black. The police blotter is dotted here and there with cases where defendants have been tried on the charge of carrying an unlawful weapon. The fine usually applied in the city court is \$25 and some have escaped with a fine of \$20.

The State law prohibits the sale or exchange of any pistol that weighs less than three pounds and it must be not less than 20 inches long. It is lawful for any person to carry such a firearm, and unlawful to carry a gun that does not measure up to the specified requirements.—Columbia State.

Notice of Teachers Examination

The next regular teacher's examination will be held in the Court House at Kingstree, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 4 p. m. on Saturday, May 3, 1919.

N. D. LESENE, Co. Supt. of Education. 4-10-3t.

ber 15, and at maturity. All or any of the notes may be redeemed before maturity at the option of the United States on June 15 or December 15, 1922, at par and accrued interest.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, IT IS EMINENTLY APPROPRIATE AND PROPER THAT WE SHOULD OFFER TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE COUNTY SOME ACTIVE EXPRESSION OF OUR THANKS AND GRATITUDE TO THEM FOR THEIR SERVICES WELL RENDERED AND SACRIFICES WILLINGLY MADE IN UPHOLDING DURING THE RECENT WAR THE HONOR OF THE NATION AND THE RIGHTEOUS PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT.

AND, WHEREAS, THE CITIZENS OF THE TOWN OF KINGSTREE HAVE DETERMINED, AS A LIMITED TESTIMONIAL OF THEIR THANKFULNESS AND APPRECIATION, TO ENTERTAIN AT PICNIC DINNERS TO BE GIVEN IN SAID TOWN ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1919, ALL SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, BOTH WHITE AND COLORED, OF THE RECENT WAR, WHO MAY BE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF SAID COUNTY ON THAT DATE, A CORDIAL INVITATION THERETO HAVING BEEN HERETOFORE EXTENDED TO EACH OF THEM.

AND, WHEREAS, THE DATE DESIGNATED FOR THIS ENTERTAINMENT BEING VICTORY LOAN DAY IN THE COUNTY OF WILLIAMSBURG, AND ALL CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY HAVING BEEN CORDIALLY INVITED TO SPEND THE DAY AT THEIR COUNTY SEAT, AND TO LEND THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THEIR PRESENCE AND ENTHUSIASM TO THE SUCCESS OF THESE OCCASIONS.

NOW, THEREFORE, AND FOR THE PURPOSE AFORESAID, I, LOUIS W. GILLAND, MAYOR OF KINGSTREE, S. C., DO HEREBY DESIGNATE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1919, A GENERAL HOLIDAY WITHIN THE LIMITS OF SAID TOWN, AND FOR THE MORE EFFECTIVE CELEBRATION OF THE OCCASIONS AFORESAID, DO HEREBY REQUEST THE SUSPENSION, SO FAR AS MAY BE PRACTICABLE, OF ALL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES WITHIN SAID TOWN ON THAT DAY, IN ORDER THAT EACH CITIZEN OF THE COMMUNITY MAY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO MEET AND GREET THE MEN OF THE SERVICE WHO HAVE BEEN INVITED WITHIN OUR GATES.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND OFFICIAL SEAL THIS APRIL 15TH, A. D., 1919.

L. W. GILLAND, MAYOR OF KINGSTREE, S. C.

SAY \$200,000,000 TO HANDLE COTTON

COTTON MEN INDORSE PROPOSED MARKETING CORPORATION

Columbia, April 15.—Meeting here today with members of the South Carolina delegation in Congress, the twenty delegates from the South Carolina Cotton Association to the convention in New Orleans next month, headed by Governor Robert A. Cooper, passed a resolution endorsing the proposed cotton marketing corporation, but suggesting that its capital stock be made \$200,000,000 instead of \$100,000,000, as proposed. To further enable the South to finance the cotton crop the committee also urged that banks be urged to increase their capital stock 50 per cent.

Attending the meeting were the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, two United States Senators and three members of the House of Representatives.

A committee was appointed to take charge of the question of securing large government warehouses to handle cotton, and after a discussion of possible amendment to the national banking law this question was placed in the hands of Representative W. F. Stevenson.

The resolution summing up the result of the meeting is as follows: "Resolved, That this special committee appointed by the South Carolina Cotton Association do heartily endorse the proposed organization of a cotton marketing corporation, with a capital stock of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000), and its scope be enlarged to deal in and with cotton seed. "This committee believes that it would be practicable at this time to raise the amount of \$200,000,000, especially if the stock be made payable in liberty bonds if desired by the subscriber.

SEED MAY SOON BE SOLD European Market For Cotton Oil And Cake

That the bulk of cotton oil, meal and cake to be exported to Europe is to go forward in greatly increased volume, thus bringing relief to cotton seed crushers and farmers alike throughout the South, is the inference from a cablegram from former Governor Manning in Paris, to Christie Benet. The cablegram read:

"Mr. Hoover authorizes statement that situation as to producers and crushers has been relieved by export purchases."

Before sailing for Europe several weeks ago, Governor Manning made a close study of the cotton and cotton seed situation, with the view of discussing with Herbert Hoover in its various aspects the problem confronting the cotton farmers in marketing his products, which were yet restricted by embargoes.

The opinion of Mr. Benet was that with these restrictions gradually lifted, a steady flow of oil and meal will go forward, thus reducing the heavily over stocked mills and creating instant demand for unsold seed.

When prices of seed were fixed early last fall, farmers rushed their seed to the mills, crowding the mills far beyond their capacity to crush. Operation of the plants was also seriously hampered by the scarcity of labor. And when the seed products were ready for distribution, there was practically no market. Thus the cablegram from Paris brings a distinctly cheerful message for the entire South.

Planning for Children's Week

On Monday afternoon a large and enthusiastic number of women gathered at the Methodist church to make definite plans for the observance of Children's Week. It is realized that there are many white children in and around the town of Kingstree who ought to be regular attendants of some Sunday School, but who are not attending any, and who are receiving no religious education whatsoever. The purpose of Children's Week is to waken the consciences of parents and Sunday School teachers, and all followers of Christ, and to arouse their interest in the religious education of children everywhere.

The program for the observance of Children's Week, April 27th to May 4th, in Kingstree is as follows: On Sunday afternoon April 27th, there will be a community mass meeting at one of the churches here. The committee in charge of this meeting has written to Spartanburg, which is the headquarters of the South Carolina Sunday School Association, in an endeavor to secure a trained worker to speak on some of the most important phases of Sunday School work.

The survey committee will find out and will make a list of all the children of our town, both those in Sunday School and those out, and later in the week other committees, composed of members of the different denominations, will visit every home in Kingstree where there are children. It is hoped that in this way at least a hundred or more boys and girls will be enrolled in our Sunday Schools, and will begin their religious training, a thing so much needed for their proper development.

On Friday afternoon, May 2, a party will be given on the court house grounds, to which all white children of Kingstree, of all faiths, of American and Foreign parentage are invited. There will be plenty of ice cream and cake, and many amusements provided.

On Sunday night, May 4th, a pageant drill will be presented at the school auditorium. The parts will be taken by children, and the whole pageant will prove very interesting and attractive.

"TO HELL WITH U. S. FLAG"

Shouts Man At Banquet In Famous New York Hotel

New York, April 15.—A sensational incident marked the close of an address by United States Senator George A. Chamberlain at a dinner of the Sphinx Club at the Waldorf Astoria tonight. His peroration was a poem, "The American Flag". As the Oregon Senator recited the closing lines one of the diners in the rear of the grand ball room half rose from his seat and shouted:

"To hell with the American flag." Diners from several other tables started towards the man who had denounced the flag, but Edward W. Mitchell, vice-president of the Textile and Oklahoma Oil Company, was the first to reach him. Swinging with his right arm, Mr. Mitchell landed a clean blow on the chin of the disturber and knocked him down.

Several friends seated with the man attempted to interfere and there was a lively scuffle in which Mr. Mitchell himself was struck in the face. The disturber was rushed out a side door before any serious damage was done, however. Edmund D. Gibbs, former president of the club, and Robert S. Scarborough, treasurer, who immediately began an investigation, declared they had been unable to determine the man's identity but that they would not rest until they had done so.

PAY IN HUNDRED BILLION MARKS

FINAL FIGURES ON REPARATION AFTER WEEKS OF NEGOTIATION

Paris, April 14.—One hundred billion gold marks is the amount Germany must pay the Allied and associated governments for losses and damage caused in the war, plus other billions to be determined by a special commission on which Germany is to be represented. This is the final and definite conclusion which has been reached after weeks of negotiation which took a wide range and involved frequent changes and modifications. The payment of the hundred billion gold marks is to be divided into three distinct amounts, as follows: First, twenty billion within two years.

Second, forty billion during thirty years beginning 1921.

Third, forty billion when a commission shall determine how it shall be done.

In view of the fluctuations through which the negotiations have passed, an authoritative statement was obtained today concerning the final terms of the settlement. This sums up the conditions as follows: Germany is at the outset held generally responsible for losses, and damages in accordance with President Wilson's fourteen points and the Allies response at the time the armistice was concluded. To determine the extent of the payment under this responsibility a commission is set up to take testimony assemble data and arrange all details of the payments from the enemy and distribution among the Allied and associated powers.

While the commission will administer the details of the payments, sufficient is known to permit the determination that an initial payment will be required of twenty billion gold marks, payable in two years without interest. It has also been determined that forty billion gold marks shall be payable in bonds extending over a period of thirty years beginning 1921, with a sinking fund beginning in 1926.

These forty billion marks draw 2 1/2 per cent interest from 1921 to 1926 and 5 per cent interest after 1926.

In addition to the foregoing payments, Germany also will be required to deliver additional bonds for forty billion marks, when the commission determines that this shall be done. These three payments of twenty, forty and forty billions bring the total to one hundred billion gold marks.

Beyond this total, the commission is empowered to fix anything further that may be required to cover Germany's indebtedness.

"In other words," concluded the eminent American authority, who framed the terms and furnished the foregoing summary, "a commission set up with power to collect from Germany to the utmost of her capacity to pay, within the limitation of her indebtedness."

RED CROSS NOTES

Mr. McDowell, chairman of the Kingstree Red Cross chapter, wishes to announce that the course in Home Nursing has again been postponed, owing to the fact that the teacher engaged for this course is not yet free to come to Kingstree. She will come, however, about the first of May, and those who signed up for the classes are asked not to let their interest and enthusiasm die out altogether before the time comes to begin the lessons.

These nursing classes are well worth while. There are 64 towns and cities in the Southern Division, which are availing themselves of this branch of Red Cross work by maintaining one and sometimes several of these classes.

To those of you who gave so generously in the last old clothing drive, it may be interesting to know that the American Red Cross has established relay warehouses at Amiens, Lille, Loon, Mezieres, Chalons and Verdun, towns irrevocably associated with the war, whose spoiling hand has reduced large portions of them to ruins. Back to these devastated cities and villages, the French folk go, anxious to pick up the last thread of their peaceful lives.

It is the Red Cross that is helping them, with clothing first of all, with furniture, garden and farm implements, and barnyard fowls and pigs. Fortunately, the Red Cross had a large supply of necessities on hand, and the relay depots were soon made available.

Mrs. P. G. Gourdin, Publicity Chairman.

CAMP BIDS ARE OPENED

Government Gives Out Figures Offered For S. C. Camps

Washington, April 15.—Following are the bids opened today at the War Department on the South Carolina camps which the government is undertaking to sell: North Camp Jackson, E. W. Hoyle, of Rock Island, Ill., bids \$17,000 for the entire land; Camp Sevier, New Wrecking Company, of Indianapolis, \$45,100 for entire camp, \$10,000 less if the government retains the remount station; Camp Wadsworth, New Wrecking Company, Indianapolis, \$46,100 for entire camp, \$10,000 deducted if the government retains the remount station and \$15,000 deducted if the government retains the hospital.

Transportation of Liquor

Washington, April 14.—Transportation purposes through a dry State is not prohibited under the Reed prohibition amendment, the Supreme Court held today in an opinion interpreting that act.