

Students Ask Removal of Dr. Currell

Petition Calling for Resignation of President Presented to Trustees of S. C. University

Columbia, March 18.—At meeting of trustees of the University of South Carolina today a petition signed by 166 out of 246 students asking the resignation of Dr. W. S. Currell, the president, was presented. The trustees went into executive session to consider the matter.

Governor Makes Appeal

Designates Days for Jewish Welfare Canvass

Columbia, March 18.—Gov. Cooper yesterday issued a proclamation designating April 7, 8 and 9 as Jewish welfare days in South Carolina, and calls upon the people of the State to respond to the appeals for starving peoples in Europe. The proclamation reads:

For centuries the great majority of Jewish peoples have been oppressed politically, and in other ways have been harassed. They have had no nation and no home, except under the domination of other peoples. But the Jews have not allowed their race to be lost, despite autocracy and the unfriendly attitude of many of their European rulers. Palestine, their ancient home, has long been under the heel of the cruel Turk; old Russia, where approximately half of the 14,000,000 Jews of the world resided, was none too kind to them. Autocratic Austria-Hungary where another million lived, gave them small opportunity for self-assertion. Relatively few Jews have enjoyed the freedom of England or France, and only some 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 enjoy the freedom of the United States.

Tax Payments Must Be Made

Installment Privilege No Longer Applies

Washington, March 17.—Persons who have neglected to pay the first installment of income taxes last Saturday have lost the installment payment privilege and must now pay their entire tax upon demand of a revenue collector.

To avoid the penalty of 25 per cent. in addition to the regular tax, persons who failed to file returns Saturday may now submit belated returns with a sworn statement of the reason for delinquency. Without this the penalty will be imposed.

These policies announced today by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper, are intended to grant a degree of leniency to those who for some legitimate reason failed to file their returns when they were due. By law, however the installment payment privilege is removed from all failing to make payments on time and the internal revenue bureau has no authority to change this provision.

A revenue bureau statement in explanation follows: "Revenue collectors will accept all delinquent returns presented after March 15 and deposit any payment made therewith. Under law failure to make first payment by March 15 automatically makes the whole tax payable immediately. Tax payers filing income returns subsequent to March 15 therefore must pay in full, but if the tax payer submits a partial payment he will be notified of the balance due later in the regular procedure of listing and sending notices. In reference to the penalty of 25 per cent. additional tax for all delinquents the policy will be to proceed sympathetically in accordance with the regulations permitting the tax payer, if he desires to file an affidavit within ten days, explaining the cause of delinquency."

Santee River Bridge

Vance Suggested as the Place to Build It.

To the Editor of the News and Courier: I have noticed your article in this morning's paper on the proposed bridge across Santee river. I do not wish to get in any argument or meddle where I have no business, but it strikes me that the place to build a bridge across the Santee river would be at the old C. S. and N. Railroad bridge, near Vance, S. C. It is probable that the engineers or the persons making the survey for this bridge have considered this crossing and have found good reason why it is not the proper place. It is possible that the railroad company cannot be induced to give up the right of way.

There is no swamp on the Vance side of the river. On the Clarendon side of the river the swamp is about one and one-half miles wide, but this is across small islands or hills, being a very small portion across low, swampy land.

But it seems to me that the most important point in favor of a bridge at this place is the fact that there is now an embankment already filled in by the railroad company from the river to the hill on the Clarendon side. This embankment is wide enough at all places for a road and at most places where it extends across the small islands or hills as mentioned before, it can be made as wide as desired. There are a few breaks in this dam caused by heavy floods, but these could be trusted, which would insure against the recurrence of this trouble.

Aside from this feature there are still the concrete piers of the old railroad bridge, which could be used at least for the foundation for the more modern piers of the proposed bridge. The railroad company keeps a man employed at this old bridge all the time to clear away the drift and to keep lights posted on the old piers. It seems as though they might be willing to do away with this expense unless they are retaining the right of way for future reference.

Considering the present location of roads and the country to be benefited, it seems as though this would be the logical location for the bridge. This is about five miles below Pinckney Landing, which is spoken of as a possible location. "Interested."

Charleston, March 17.

Booze Dies Hard

Brewers Go Into Courts to Defeat Prohibition

New York, March 19.—A local brewing company, bringing a test suit in the interest of the United States Brewers' Association today applied to the federal district court for an injunction restraining the collector of internal revenue and the United States district attorney from beginning any proceeding to interfere with its contemplated production of beer of two and three-quarters alcoholic content.

Phoned Across Atlantic

Marconi Company Established Communication Between Ireland and Canada

London, March 19.—The establishment of wireless telephone communication between Ireland and Canada was announced today by the Marconi Company.

Study American Methods

Czecho-Slovaks Sending Commission to this Country

Paris, March 19.—The Czecho-Slovak republic plans to send a commission to the United States in April to study American methods of industry, social welfare and sanitation.

Jews in Palestine

Organizing for Government and General Improvement of the Country.

Jerusalem, Feb. 15 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—A call to a Constituent Assembly of Palestine Jewry approved by the British government in April 1918, has been sent out by the Zionist Commission in Palestine, it was announced here today.

All Jews of both sexes who have reached their twentieth year are entitled to vote and all who have reached their twenty-fourth year are eligible for election. One of the other qualifications necessary for candidates is that they will be able to read, write and speak Hebrew.

The Provisional Constituent Assembly elected Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Mr. Nahum Sokolow, the Zionist leaders, to represent them at the Peace Conference.

It instructed its delegates to urge: "That the powers should nominate Great Britain as their representative or trustee and should confer on it the government of Palestine with a view to aiding the Jewish people in building its commonwealth."

"That an executive council should be nominated by Great Britain in agreement with the World Zionist Organization representing the entire Jewish people."

There has been great activity amongst the Jews of Palestine since General Allenby freed it from the Turk. Efforts are being concentrated on procuring agricultural machinery, the purchase of live stock and development of credit facilities, while the American Zionist Medical Unit is establishing hospitals and medical aid stations in the colonies. Everyone seems inspired with the hope that a splendid era of prosperity, of big agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises are about to open out. A society of Jewish engineers has been recently started which is working in conjunction with societies of Zionist engineers in Russia and the United States.

Ten Cent Cotton

Liverpool Expects Farmers to Act as Usual

"Liverpool is expecting to buy the 1919 crop of cotton at ten cents per pound," said Commissioner Harris yesterday. "Believing that the South will plant a large crop or at least normal one this year, Liverpool, which is one of the largest markets in the world is counting on a very low price. The information is reported by a Liverpool dealer who has just come from England. And this is just exactly what will happen if cotton planters of the South do not heed the warnings of those who know conditions."

"Time and again it has been proved clearly that a 10,000,000 bale crop has brought more money than a 15,000,000 bale crop. Why should the farmer raise 5,000,000 bales of cotton for nothing? Just look at the waste of time and energy and of money, too."

"In 1918 the government urged the farmers to plant a large acreage in food crops. It was necessary in order to win the war. In spite of this great opportunity and disregarding the appeal of the government, the farmers of the South planted the largest acreage in cotton that they ever had; and if good Lord had not cut the bales the South would have been ruined. It has been well said that He has a special providence over children, drunkards and fools."

"I hope the farmers will do right thing this year. Our farmers have been warned of the disaster that will befall them if they do not give heed to the advice of those who have been watching the ebb and flow of conditions for many years. Now what is the right thing to do? Here is the advice of the combined thought of the leaders of the South."

"Hold your 1918 crop until the price reaches 35 cents and even then sell sparingly. Cut your acreage 33 1-3 per cent. If this is done, we will win the fight and save the South from bankruptcy and slavery."

"Investigation shows plainly what the South has been losing annually by the slipshod method it has had for selling cotton. The South has been losing annually \$150,000,000. I can prove this and may do so at another time when space permits. Can this system of selling be changed? It can. How? By organization and cooperation of the farmers, bankers and business men of all classes."

"Have we ever had over production of cotton? I would answer, no; but we have had under-consumption, as I will prove. There has been no over-production so long as our people in the South have not enough clothing when the weather is cold and bad. It was not over production of cotton that caused the price to be low—but under consumption of cotton goods. It is a fact, strange as it may seem, that the farmers who produce the cotton and the labor that spins and weaves it into cloth are the most poorly clad people in the country, as a rule. There has not been one family in five hundred that could not have used three times as much cotton goods if their real needs could have been met, but the price of cotton was so low, the product selling at cost of production, that no money was left to purchase clothes. I have known many a farmer to have not enough money left to buy even one garment apiece for his family after he had sold his last bale."

"When is the system of cotton going to be changed? It is starting in now. In 1918, and in 1920 the farmer will have the privilege of saying to the world, 'You will give me my price. How is this going to be brought about? By the organization and cooperation which I have pointed out, and by sticking to it.' 'I will say to the farmers, when this is done, you will break the Hindenburg line. The bear speculator, or the Hun, is about ready to sign the armistice, as he must have cotton to deliver to the spinner who is calling for cotton as the supply of the mills is very, very low and they cannot spin wind contracts into thread and cloth. Now when he puts cotton up a little bit, don't take the bait. Sit steady in the boat. Have patience and determination and it will come out all right."

Peace League is Harmonious

New York, March 18.—The League to Enforce Peace, of which William H. Taft is president, issued a statement tonight denying that the organization is split by serious differences of opinion among officers and members over its endorsement of the Paris covenant of the league of nations.

"Since the league announced its endorsement," the statement declared, "only eight members have resigned out of a total list of 300,000."

"Only three of these are officers." "None of the league's 7,200 volunteer speakers or 3,000 clergymen all over the country has withdrawn his pledge to work under the league's direction, it was asserted."

"Mr. Taft's attitude, which is substantially that of the league," the statement said, "is that he would accept the Paris covenant as it stands and thank God for it; that it does not, however, fully meet his ideas, not being as strong in some respects as the plan we have been advocating; that he would like to see amendments that would strengthen it and thinks it wise to make changes that will make still more clear the meaning which we understand it to carry. He is also favorable to making changes that will phrase opinion, and especially in the direction of definite acceptance of the Monroe doctrine which we understand is already the real basis of the instrument."

"Neither Mr. Taft nor the league, however, favors amendments after the treaty is finally adopted in Paris as an amendment would then probably mean defeat of the league."

Paris, March 19.—The inclusion of the league of nations covenant in the preliminary peace treaty will not delay the signing of the treaty which it is hoped will be accomplished within two weeks, said Lord Robert Cecil of Great Britain, in talking to British-American newspaper correspondents tonight.

Brewers Will Fight

Two Score Companies Plan Revolution.

New York, March 17.—The larger beer brewers' board of trade of New York, representing 42 brewing concerns in New York and New Jersey, announced today that on advice of counsel its members would resume at once sale of beer containing 2 3-4 per cent. alcohol content. This was forbidden by a ruling of the internal revenue department which interpreted President Wilson's proclamation effective December 1, last.

Upon representation by the board to Elihu Root and William D. Guthrie, counsel for the organization, that beer of the alcoholic strength specified was not intoxicating the attorneys advised the organization today that sale of the 2 3-4 per cent. product would not be contrary to law.

The opinion held that the internal revenue department had acted without authority in decreeing that sale of beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol was contrary to the president's proclamation forbidding the use of foodstuffs in brewed products except those which were non-intoxicating. The brewers' action, anticipating enforcement May 1 of the regulation limiting use of cereals to "non-intoxicants" containing one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol, was taken under the internal revenue rule permitting, until that date, manufacture of 2 3-4 per cent. beer but requiring the product to be de-alcoholized to one-half of 1 per cent. before being shipped for sale from the breweries. As the brewers have been making a 2 3-4 per cent brew since January 30 when the president issued a proclamation permitting the production of "near beer," no change in manufacturing methods will be necessary, it was stated, to carry out the plan decided upon.

Assuming that the government "may summarily attempt or threaten to enforce" the revenue department interpretation, Messrs. Root and Guthrie advised the brewers in this event that suit in equity be brought "to enjoin any wrongful interference with your business or arrest of your employees."

Washington, March 17.—Officials of the internal revenue bureau declined to comment officially tonight on the announced decision of New York and New Jersey brewers to resume manufacture of beer containing 2 3-4 per cent. alcohol pending examination of the brewers' statement of legal authority for the action.

Beer containing one-half of 1 per cent. or more of alcohol by volume is considered intoxicating by the internal revenue bureau. Officials explained that this standard was based on a number of laws and court decisions in the past and was not an arbitrary executive ruling.

On the face of the situation it was said, unofficially by some bureau officers, the brewers' action would constitute a direct violation of a recent revenue bureau ruling.

War Risk Bureau Suffers

Secretary Glass Calls on President

Washington, March 17.—Secretary Glass has asked President Wilson to set aside more than \$3,000,000 from the presidential war emergency fund to cover the cost of continued operation of the war risk insurance bureau for the next few months until congress can remedy its recent failure to appropriate funds for the bureau. The president has not yet given an answer and if he does not make the money available, the activities of the war risk bureau may be greatly curtailed.

It was officially stated today that the bureau has funds to cover allotment and allowance checks to be sent out during the remainder of March and during April. This really means March allowances since the checks are distributed one month late. Unless some available funds are found early in May, allotment and allowance checks may be greatly delayed.

The funds asked of the president would be spent only for administrative expenses of physical operation of the bureau and not for actual covering of allotment and allowance checks. With approximately 15,000 employees the bureau's pay roll now is more than \$1,000,000 a month. About 1,200,000 checks for allotments, allowances, insurance and compensation now are mailed monthly amounting in the aggregate to more than \$40,000,000. Nearly half of this sum comes from the war department and represents soldiers' allotments. There is no shortage in the funds for allotments since this is deducted from soldiers' pay, but the funds available for allowances added to the allotments are limited.

Secretary Glass explained today that although he has not specifically recommended early reconvening of congress to deal with this situation, he has presented "certain facts" in regard to the government's financial situation from which the president may make his own deductions. In this connection it was learned today other cabinet members have called the president reports of serious conditions in their departments caused by failure of congress to appropriate funds.

Vocational Education

Federal Board Prepared to Give Training

Washington, March 19.—Through the large donations to the gift fund authorized by congress, the federal board for vocational education, announced today that it is now able to offer vocational training to American citizens disabled while serving in the armies of the allied nations.

Paris, March 19.—The chamber of deputies yesterday authorized the removal of the special fortifications about Paris erected shortly after the war began.

Railroad Labor Troubles

Director General Hines Issues Statement in Reference To Strike by Clerks

Washington, March 14.—I regret to learn that efforts are being made to prevail on various railroad employees in the Southeast to quit the service of the government and thereby hamper the operation of the railroads because of dispute which has arisen between certain clerks and their superior officers. I call attention of the employees to the fact that adequate machinery has been provided by the United States government through the railroad administration to deal with all cases of disputes and grievances and that employees ought to submit their grievances in accordance with this machinery and not otherwise. The trouble arose through certain local organizations of clerks on the N. C. & St. Louis demanding the immediate discharge of the Federal Auditor of that railroad. These clerks did not resort to Board of Adjustment No. 3 which has been created in Washington and which consists of four representatives of the employees and four representatives of the management and which has been created to deal with all such grievances. They refused to resort to this machinery notwithstanding the fact that the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks of which they are members agreed to submit all grievances to that board and has a representative on that board. It is indispensable that these problems shall be handled in an orderly way. It is of the highest importance to the employees themselves that this orderly procedure shall be adopted in all cases and that they shall exercise the patience and self-restraint necessary to permit of the carrying out of these orderly practices. If this is not done the effort which the United States Railroad Administration has made to recognize and promote the just interests of labor will be rendered unsuccessful and the employees who are responsible for interfering with this orderly process will put themselves in a position before the public which will react injuriously upon the employees and their future interests. Every employee who is asked to disregard this method of adjustment and who is asked to try to hamper the government in conducting the railroad business is requested to consider from the standpoint of his own best interest the following points: I believe that any employee who will think over this matter will agree that during the last ten months more progress has been made toward improving the wages and working conditions of railroad employees as a whole than was ever made before. This has been practicable because the railroads have been under a unified management which has had as one of its leading purposes the recognition of the just interests of the employees and the provision of reasonable wages and conditions for them. The great improvements could not have been accomplished except through the establishment of a unified management directed by a central administration. Necessarily conclusions must be reached in cases of dispute by the machinery thus provided. While in specific cases there may be some delay in dealing with such matters the delay is far less than would have been involved under former conditions. In fact in the past, labor movements have in many cases taken from one to two years, have involved enormous costs to the labor organizations and even then have frequently produced exceedingly small benefits. Whatever delay is incident to the method of the central administration is relatively small compared with the delays which would have been experienced under other conditions. No business can be successfully conducted without the exercise of proper authority and discipline. This is true particularly of the railroad business. Ample machinery has been created by the central administration to correct instances of abuse of authority or the exercise of disciplinary measures in an unfair way. It is indispensable that these orderly methods of settling these questions shall be followed pending disposition of these matters in the reasonable ways which have been carefully worked out. There must be a recognition of authority and a submission to discipline. Otherwise the railroad business would become chaotic and the public which in the last analysis has to pay the bill would resent the resulting excessive cost and inefficient service and the reaction would be exceedingly unfavorable to the employees themselves.

I having an abiding faith in the inherent intelligence and reasonableness of the railroad employees. In my early life I came in contact a great deal with these employees in all ranks of service and during all the rest of my life I have been in touch with the situation sufficiently to appreciate the capacity and intelligence of the average railroad employee. I therefore feel justified in asking these employees, as men of intelligence and reason, to think over these things in a dispassionate way and to redouble their efforts to make the Railroad Administration a success by doing their work to the best of their ability, by exercising patience and self-restraint where questions arise which call for settlement, and by accepting the handling of all these problems through the regular channels which have been carefully provided for that purpose. By doing these things they can justify and strengthen the great advantages which have come to labor since the United States Railroad Administration began its work. If they fail to do these things they discredit the efforts of the Railroad Administration, injure their own best interests and seriously hamper the efforts of those who are sincerely trying to continue to protect and promote the reasonable interests of railroad employees.

(Signed) WALKER D. HINES, Director General of Railroads

Flight Across Atlantic

British Aviators Will Make Attempt to Fly From Newfoundland to Ireland

London, March 18 (By the Associated Press).—British aviators are to try for a flight across the Atlantic. A secretly built airplane, accompanied by Harry Hawker, as pilot, and Commander Mackenzie Grieve, Royal navy as navigator, was shipped from England yesterday for St. Louis, N. F., from which it will start at the earliest possible moment in an attempt to win The Daily Mail prize of 10,000 pounds for the first machine to fly across the Atlantic.

The machine is a two seated biplane with a 375 horse power engine. The fuselage is boatshaped and will support the machine in the water.

Hawker said he believed that the flight would occupy about 19 1-2 hours. The machine, he said, had flown 900 miles in nine hours and five minutes, on one-third of its petrol capacity and is capable of maintaining a speed of 100 miles an hour for 25 hours.

Harry G. Hawker won the British Michelin prize for 1912 by a flight of eight hours and 23 minutes. He has made many long distance flights along the British coast. He established a world's altitude record of 28,500 feet in 1916.

Newfoundland lies nearer to Europe than any other part of North America, the distance being about 1,900 miles.

Money for Railway Use

Hines Gets Fifty Million Dollars

Washington, March 18.—Fifty million dollars was loaned today to Director General Hines by the war finance corporation as the first advance for the railroad administration since it was left without funds, by failure of the congressional appropriation. Other loans will follow as rapidly as they can be arranged.

The war finance corporation today also approved an application from the Central of Georgia railroad for an advance of \$1,121,000. These loans are in addition to the \$70,000,000 aggregate advances made heretofore to individual railroad companies. The \$50,000,000 loan was made to the director general as representative of railroads which the war finance corporation considers essential war industries. Adequate collateral was given in the form of railroad bonds and notes. The loan was made at 6 per cent., the same rate as is charged by the director general for most advances to railroads, and is payable July 15, with the right on the part of the director general to repay before that date.

The loan will replenish the railroad administration's funds which were almost exhausted owing to heavy demands and the failure of congress to pass the measure appropriating \$750,000,000 for the revolving fund. The railroad administration is expected to use the money for its more pressing obligations.

RIOTS IN LAWRENCE, MASS.

Serious Clashes Between Police and Textile Workers.

Lawrence, Mass., March 18.—Encounters between policemen and textile strikers and strike sympathizers, which started today when the police broke up a parade, were resumed tonight. The disturbances were the most serious since the operatives went on strike six weeks ago.

Shots were fired at policemen from tenement houses while they were struggling with leaders of the parade, and tonight the police exchanged shots with occupants of a house who made an effort to prevent them from arresting a man who had thrown a stone at an officer. There were two other conflicts in which no shots were fired.

Twenty-one men arrested during the early rioting were held under \$500 bonds each on charges of inciting to riot. Four men arrested because of tonight's disturbances will be arraigned tomorrow. The police used their clubs freely today after the strikers had thrown stones and bottles, and many of those arrested were bruised and cut.

Clothing the Pressing Need.

This is the cry from the destitute war stricken countries. The week of March 24-31 has been set for a nationwide collection by the American Red Cross for used clothing, shoes and blankets for the refugees of allied countries. Every Red Cross chapter will be asked to assist in this mammoth undertaking. Minimum allotments, based on a national total of 10,000 tons of garments, have been assigned each division, and it is expected that the success that attended the campaign for the Belgians will be duplicated. The destitute Marne refugees also number some 100,000.

During the two previous campaigns for the collection of such clothing for the people of Sumter, the entire county, and especially the merchants responded heartily. It is believed that this campaign will meet with even greater success, as the need for articles of clothing is so great. The campaign begins next Monday, March the 24th and will extend through the 31st. Get your contribution of clothing ready and watch the papers for further announcements.

London, March 19.—Eight German steamers sailed from Hamburg this week for foodstuffs, according to Berlin advices.

Washington, March 19.—The Rainbow Division will sail from Brest between March 28th and April 19th, Gen. Pershing informed the war department today.

London, March 19.—Official reports here indicate that a critical state of affairs exist in Odessa. No confirmation can be obtained here of the rumors that Odessa is being evacuated by allied forces, but the report is not denied.