

COMMITTEE TO WIND UP WAR

Supreme Council Will Name Commission of Ambassadors

Paris, Jan. 13.—Consideration was given by the supreme council today to the plan for the appointment of a committee of ambassadors to complete the details for the presentation and signing of the Hungarian peace treaty and to carry through other unfinished business of the peace conference. The decision, however, was left to the heads-of the governments of the principal powers. Whether Hugh Wallace, the American ambassador, will be a member of the proposed committee has not been determined. This probably will be the last meeting of the Supreme Council as at present organized. It is not likely to meet again unless action upon the proposed ambassadorial committee is delayed.

UNITED STATES MARINES CLAIM

Have No Part in German Warship Tonnage

Paris, Jan. 13.—Ambassador Wallace told the Supreme Council today that the United States waived its claim to any part in German warship tonnage, upon being informed the commission intended to maintain percentages previously adopted for distribution of the ships among the allies.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

Clark Howell of Atlanta, Southern Representative

Washington, Jan. 13.—The appointment of a committee of seventeen, including two women, to arrange for the Democratic national convention in San Francisco June 28th, was announced today by Chairman Cummins of the national committee. Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, is the only Southern representative on the committee.

MAY DEPORT MORE

Such Proceedings to Be Begun in Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Commissioner of Immigration Harry R. Landis announced today that deportation hearings for the more than 200 reds captured in recent federal raids would be held on Tuesday. The arraignments will be in secret. Ninety-one of the federal prisoners have not offered bond and are still in jail. A continuance until January 22 was granted by Judge Hugo Pam in the cases of 60 alleged reds including "Big Bill" Haywood, who were taken in raids conducted by State Attorney Hoyne.

SUGAR PRICE FIXED

Consumer Will Pay Over Seventeen Cents

New York, Jan. 12.—A price of 14 3/4 cents a pound for granulated sugar refined from the new crop has been established for the wholesale and manufacturing trade by the American Sugar Refining company, it was announced tonight. When the refining price was fixed at nine cents by the sugar equalization board, it allowed a profit of one-half cent to retailers, making the retail price 10 1/2 cents.

Allowing middlemen an additional profit of a cent a pound, making their margin two and a half cents, the price for pound to the consumer would be 17 1/4 cents.

The statement of the refining company disclosed that it is stopping all export business until sugar condition in this country becomes easier and that in 1919 it delivered more sugar to the domestic buyer than in several years. Since the shortage began last September, deliveries have averaged 125,000,000 pounds a month, most of it Eastern and in the Pittsburgh and Buffalo line.



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MORE PAY FOR SERVICE MEN

Twenty Per Cent. Advance Suggested for Army, Navy, Public Health and Coast Guard

Washington, Jan. 12.—By an overwhelming majority, the house military affairs committee today agreed to report favorably the bill of Representative Crago, Republican, Pennsylvania, granting an increase of 20 per cent in the pay of all officers of the army, navy, marine corps, public health service and coast guard up to and including the rank of brigadier general in the army and equivalent grades in the other services. The bill also would increase the pay of the enlisted personnel of these services 20 per cent in all cases where the present base pay amounts to \$33 a month or more.

The increase provided in the Crago bill would be effective from the passage of the bill until June 31, 1921, and it is estimated would cost approximately \$40,000,000 annually. The house naval affairs committee has agreed to increase the pay of officers and men of the navy. An effort will be made to obtain consent of the naval committee to the substitution of the Crago bill. If this permission can not be obtained, Representative Crago said the portion of his bill applying to the navy probably will be stricken from the measure.

SEVEN-YEAR-OLD LAD SET FREE

No Bill Returned By Grand Jury on Charge of Murder

Spartanburg, Jan. 12.—The grand jury in the court of general sessions here today returned no true bill in the case of James McGraw, of Cowpens, a lad seven years of age, charged with murder. The lad shot and instantly killed his playmate, Harold Johnson, at his home in Cowpens last November. In the eyes of the law, it is said, a child of his age cannot be held accountable for a crime. The boy who had been in jail since the shooting was discharged today.

GOVERNORS MEET IN WASHINGTON

Discuss Reclamation and Settlement Project

Washington, Jan. 12.—Representatives of the governors of several Southern States, meeting here today under the auspices of the Southern Commercial congress, appointed a committee to confer Wednesday with similar delegates from Western States on a national reclamation and settlement project.

The conference today indorsed the tentative draft of a bill, authorizing an appropriation of \$250,000,000 to be used in reclaiming flood, swamp and arid lands. Repayment of the appropriation within 25 years would be provided through a sinking fund created by the sale of collateral bonds on the reclaimed land issued through the federal farm loan board. Clarence J. Owens, director general of the Southern Commercial congress, who presided today and will act as chairman of the committee to meet the Western representatives, said the proposed legislation will be presented at the conference Wednesday in the hope that the plan may be made national in scope. Other members of the committee are: D. W. Ross, A. T. Fulford of Virginia, J. M. Moore representing Louisiana; J. H. Patterson, Maryland; F. R. Pravel and G. T. Fulford of Virginia; F. M. Moore and William Allen of Alabama; Claude N. Bennett of Georgia, and J. A. Morgan of Texas.

That the American Legion may take an active part in pushing land settlement legislation favorable to former service men was indicated by K. A. McRae, member of the legion's legislative committee, who attended the conference.

OBJECTION TO PRICE FIXING

Coal Mine Owners Make One Reservation As to Award

Washington, Jan. 13.—The mine operators today told the commission named to settle the soft coal strike that they would accept, with one reservation, any award the commission might make. The operators said they could not be a party to fixing coal prices beyond the period of the effectiveness of the Lever law.

Senator Christiansen Introduces Resolution to Ratify Suffrage Amendment

Columbia, Jan. 14.—Senator Christiansen today introduced in the senate the resolution calling for the ratification of the national suffrage amendment.

The house killed a bill which would have imposed a fine of one thousand dollars or a term of five years, for the theft of automobiles.

The bill to allow absent voters to vote by registered mail brought forth heated debate. It was argued by proponents of the measure that it would allow such men as railroad operators to vote. Enemies of the bill called it dangerous. The bill was killed with only thirteen votes in its favor.

Secretary Reardon who has charge of the distribution of tobacco seed states that if the amount of seed applied for by farmers is an index of the crop this year there will be ten to fifteen thousand acres planted in the territory tributary to the Sumter tobacco market.

PUREBRED SIRES VALUABLE ASSET

Government Expert Gives Fourteen Points of Advantage—Relief For Farmer

Never before was the farmer in South Carolina so serious about a serious matter as today. Just how he can emerge from a cotton stocked with crystals and find his land stocked with good hogs, cattle and sheep is truly a difficult problem. The quickest, cheapest, and best way to improve live stock is to invest in the right sort of a sire and having purchased him, give him good feed and care, says Prof. L. V. Starkey, chief of the animal husbandry division, who makes the following brief suggestions in the form of 14 advantages of a purebred sire of good breeding and good individuality.

1. Economical and rapid improvement: One purebred sire will improve the herd as rapidly as 50 purebred females.

2. Lasting influence: The value of a purebred sire is not seen entirely in the first generation but continues in the following generations.

3. Fewer sires necessary: One purebred sire properly managed will do the work of four scrub sires as they are usually managed.

4. Advertisement valuable: Well bred stock attracts the attention of buyers.

5. Demand created for our local purebred sires: The breeders of purebred stock in South Carolina should be encouraged by a good market for their breeding stock.

6. Opportunity to work gradually into purebred business: If there are as many as four or five purebred sires in the community, it is an easy matter to purchase one or two purebred females and soon be in the purebred business.

7. Cooperation possible: If there are as many as four or five purebred sires in the community, there is an excellent opportunity to cooperate by exchanging sires.

8. Purebred sires more valuable than scrubs after their period of usefulness is over: A 2,000 pound purebred bull is worth more for beef than a scrub which usually weighs 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

9. Prepotency important: A purebred sire will sire individuals more like himself than like the dam. This is due to concentrated blood lines.

10. Increased value through uniformity: Buyers will always pay more for a uniform curload of live stock than for a mixture of scrubs and purebreds.

11. Offspring worth more: A calf is worth \$5 to \$10 more, a yearling, \$15 to \$20 more and a two year old \$25 to \$30 more if sired by a purebred bull.

12. Real wealth created: The farmer's gain is not somebody's loss, for a farmer can raise a better calf and no one is the poorer. He thus creates wealth.

13. Good influence on owner: When a man has purebred live stock on his farm he naturally takes more interest in it and feeds and cares for it better than he otherwise would.

14. Better living: The purebred bull means more money, which in turn makes possible better homes, better schools, better churches, better roads and better and more satisfactory life.

ROBERTSON LEAVES POWER COMPANY

Change in Officers of Columbia Railway and Electric Company

Columbia, Jan. 14.—Edwin W. Robertson, of Columbia tendered his resignation as president of the Columbia Railway, Gas and Electric Co. and of the Parr Shoals Power Company at a meeting of the directors of the two companies held in Columbia today, and, as his successor, P. M. Knox, formerly of Spartanburg, was elected. Mr. Robertson announced that his action was brought about by a desire to be relieved of the details of the office and also because he wishes to devote more of his time to carrying out certain plans he has for the betterment of social and working conditions of the employes of the two companies. Mr. Knox, who becomes president, has been connected with the South Carolina Power and Railway Company at Spartanburg since 1899.

FARM WAGES HIGH

Government Report On Wage Advance Since 1915

Saluda, S. C. Jan. 12.—According to report issued today by E. B. Hare, South Carolina Field Agent of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, wages of male farm labor have more than doubled within the past five years.

Wages per month with board have increased from \$11.40 in 1915 to \$27 in 1919; while wages per month, without board, increased from \$15.80 to \$35.40. In the meantime, wages for day labor, for other than harvest work, with board, increased from \$0.60 to \$1.50 per day, and without board from \$0.75 to \$2.10 per day. This means that wages for male farm labor, when employed by the month, not including board, was 143 per cent higher in 1919 than in 1915; while wages for day labor without board, in the meantime increased 180 per cent.

The estimated acreage of wheat in the State sown to December 1, was 165,000 acres as compared with 208,000 acres the previous year. The total acreage sown to rye was 16,000 acres last fall as compared with 18,000 acres sown the fall of 1918. There appears to be an increase, however, in the acreage sown as a cover crop.

The average number of cords of wood used per farm in 1919 was 14, the value of same being estimated at \$4.40 per cord.

TIME TO BUILD WAREHOUSES

Every County in the South Should Provide Storage For Cotton Produced

Columbia, Jan. 12.—R. M. Mixson, president of the South Carolina Cotton Association, has received a letter from W. C. Turner, vice president of the Memphis Terminal Corporation of Memphis, Tenn., in which he declares that "that foundation should now be laid in every single county in the South where cotton is produced, for a local warehouse to care for the cotton of the producer as fast as cotton is ginned the coming season, conducted under the laws of the department of agriculture of the United States, or under the laws of the State in which this warehouse is conducted."

Tribute is paid by Mr. Turner to the work that has already been accomplished by the American Cotton Association and to J. Skottowe Wannamaker, president of the association.

The letter from Mr. Turner to Mr. Mixson follows:

"The writer has followed very closely the cycle of events in the cotton business for many, many years.

"He has been the rise and fall of the many, many attempts that have been made throughout our glorious Southland, to better the conditions of the cotton grower, and to, in every way, emancipate the Southern producer from his absolute bondage, for the past fifty years.

"He has followed, step by step, the efforts of a great many people, and has witnessed, as have you and all of the other state leaders of the American Cotton Association, a gradual setting aside of each of these efforts one after the other and has anticipated, long before the fall has taken place, the gradual falling back, as if in desperation, of those who have made sincere efforts on correct lines.

"Therefore, when the American Cotton Association organized, and began, immediately at its birth, to coordinate and to blend and to assemble all of the interests connected with the origin of cotton, from the planting of the seed to the consumption at the mill, of this America's gold producing crop, the organizers of this organization, the merchant, banker, the capitalist, the warehouseman, and, in fact, every man and everybody living within the belt, were suddenly awakened to the fact that they and each of them, and all of them, in all of their waking and their sleeping hours, depended for their means of sustenance upon the work in the cotton fields throughout the surrounding country, and all at once, all of the communities of the South seemed to have realized, for the first time, that, after all, every morsel that they and their children consumed, every comfortable dwelling that they occupied as their home in the city, every school book from which their children were taught, from the primer at the country or city schools and through their entire lives and through their higher educational institutions, when analyzed, the heretofore insignificant little white flake of cotton was responsible for all they had in this world to enjoy.

"At first, many bankers and many merchants looked upon this organization as one of the usual seemingly fanatical efforts of certain individuals who desired notoriety or publicity for personal reasons.

"When Mr. J. Skottowe Wannamaker was made president of this association, as usual, many thought that he, like others, aspired to political eminence.

"Hour by hour, day by day and week by week, this idea was gradually dissipated.

"President Wannamaker's sincerity in the cause that he was chosen to lead so permeated the minds and the efforts of his able assistants, that like the mighty avalanche, that knows no master, this organization has boomed along, carrying everything before it until it stands where it rightfully belongs, pre-eminently an integral part of every Southern fireside and master of everything that is right in connection with the cotton production.

"This is written to you and all of you for the purpose, if possible, of impressing upon you and each of you, the importance of the fact, that your president, although a great man, must not be left alone in his efforts to build up and create and perpetuate so extensive an organization.

"It is the privilege of the writer to assist a little in his simple way.

"Each and all of us must absorb the fact that, as leaders in this glorious cause, we must not stop one moment in creating and perpetuating this organization.

"We are fast advancing toward the time for the planting of another crop. The foundation should now be laid in every single county in the South where cotton is produced, for a local warehouse to care for the cotton of the producer as fast as this cotton is ginned the coming season, conducted under the laws of the department of agriculture of the United States, or under the laws of the State in which this warehouse is conducted.

"While we may all appreciate that this is a fact, still we, all of us, at the same time, must fully realize that it takes time to raise the money locally at each of these respective points to erect such a warehouse, and, if, as we know, it must be done, as these warehouses are intended for the reception of next year's crop, then, let one of the New Year's resolutions of each of the leaders in each of the States be as follows:

"Commencing at once, I will write a letter to each leader of each county in my State, and map out for him some financial method, through the medium of which, this county shall have a cotton warehouse for the accommodation of the cotton in his county, that may be produced during the year of 1920.

"In mapping out this financial basis for the erection of the warehouse, I shall show each producer of cotton that, owing to his being a stockholder in this individual warehouse, he will share in the successful financial

result that will accrue from the storage of his cotton, and I will, within the next thirty days, ask our president, Mr. J. Skottowe Wannamaker, for the plans and the specifications of such a warehouse.

"This warehouse will be one built on modern lines and one that will meet with the approval of the Fire Underwriters.

"I will follow this subject, in all of its details and never stop until the majority of the producers in each of the counties of the State that I am representing, will have adopted plans commensurate with the importance of the subject that is involved, and before the first day of March, the ground will be broken for the erection of such warehouses."

"It is not a difficult matter, at the present time, to secure the assistance of very well established and honorable contractors to design cotton warehouses of the most modern character on lines with and in accord with the full endorsement of the Fire Underwriters.

"These warehouses can be very easily manufactured in sections and shipped from common centres and each of them to be exactly the same.

"Many, many buildings are now being constructed of reinforced concrete, the sections of which are cast a thousand miles away and erected so rapidly and with results so amazing and so satisfactory, that it is perfectly astounding."

MARKET FOR LOW GRADE COTTON

Foreign Syndicate Wants to Buy 300,000 Bales

Columbia, Jan. 14.—J. Skottowe Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association said last night that following conferences with representatives of foreign syndicates, he felt convinced that he could effect the sale of 300,000 bales of low grade cotton to foreign countries.

The cotton to foreign countries, which, after the expenses of the transaction, including the freight to the port of shipment have been paid, will net the sellers of the cotton 41 cents a pound low middling; 39 cents strict good ordinary; 37 cents strict ordinary; 35 cents ordinary, f. o. b. shipping points.

The conditions of sale as given out by Mr. Wannamaker are: Eighty per cent cash as shipped; 20 per cent deferred payment secured by syndicate of foreign banks and guaranteed by their governments, rendering the 20 per cent, absolutely safe and bankable, bearing 6 per cent interest.

Officers of the American Cotton association in each State are urged by Mr. Wannamaker to ascertain how many bales they can raise in their respective States, to secure option on same and telegraph him at once.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The State of Manhattan, composed of the counties of Suffolk, Queens, Nassau, Kings, Richmond, New York, Bronx and Westchester, in New York State would be sanctioned by the legislature if the bill introduced last night becomes a law. The act would require ratification by a referendum next November.

BYRNES' PROPOSAL INCLUDED IN BILL

Whaley Succeeds in Getting Substance of Amendment Put in Sedition Measure

Washington, Jan. 10.—Representative Whaley, who is a member of the judiciary committee, succeeded this afternoon in having that committee include in the sedition bill they have been drafting the substance of the Byrnes amendment denying the use of the mails to publications making appeals to racial prejudice and inciting riots. For some time Mr. Byrnes has been making an effort to have such publications excluded from the mails, and Mr. Whaley has been actively aiding him in the judiciary committee. The bill will be reported to the house next week.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Lawmakers of South Carolina Meet With Quorum Present This Morning

Columbia, Jan. 13.—Ratification of six bills that failed of ratification last year, because of clerical oversight, one of these regulating the operating and service of the Charleston Street Railway, and another relieving from taxation the stocks of banks invested in Liberty Bonds, up to twenty-five per cent of their capital, a resolution in the senate endorsing the League of Nations and a speech by Speaker Cottrhan cautioning the legislators to be careful in consideration of matters of State legislation, especially in the matter of finances, marked the opening session of the general assembly today.

Quorums were present in both houses. The house voted to ask Vice President Marshall to deliver an address in the hall of the house of representatives Wednesday night.

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WITHDRAWING FROM SCHLESWIG

Washington, Jan. 14.—The evacuation of the first zone province of Schleswig was started by the Germans as required by the peace treaty preliminary to the plebiscite there to determine whether the province be reunited with Denmark, the State department was advised today.

Paris, Jan. 13.—Japan has decided to withdraw her warships from Fuchow, China, where they were sent some weeks ago, owing to the treatment of Japanese subjects, according to information received by the Japanese delegation to the peace conference.

London, Jan. 14.—Russian soviet troops which have reached Balai Station, four hundred miles west of Taiga, will be aided by Chinese Bolsheviks, according to a Moscow dispatch.

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