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SCHWARTZ BROTHERS

TEUTONS FAR FROM BEATEN

Just Back From Europe Commissioner Pack of American Forestry Association Gives Synopsis of Situation In and Out of War Areas

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Germany's gigantic forest wealth was untouched by the world war and the Teutons "defeated but far from beaten" are now developing their forest resources "in three shifts of eight hours each" according to Arthur Newton Pack of Princeton, N. J., who spoke here today before the 250 students and instructors of the New York State College for Forestry. In Mr. Pack's opinion Germany can easily meet forest reparation demands of the allies.

This is the first synopsis of the findings of Mr. Pack who has just returned from a tour of Europe where he had been sent as the commissioner of the American Forestry Association of Washington to enquire into the forestry situation in the allied countries and in Germany. Mr. Pack drew a startling comparison between southern Germany where he found little or no unemployment and the United States.

"The basis of all national wealth," said Mr. Pack, "is in a country's forest products. Nobody seems to be less aware of that fact than the people of the United States. Just last week you sent out a bulletin showing how your own state is paying \$11,000,000 a year for New York grown lumber and \$66,000,000 a year for lumber imported from other states."

Here are some of the findings which Mr. Pack outlined today and which he has reported in full to the American Forestry Association: "Almost unscathed the famous Black Forest of Germany passed through the world war; Bavaria show an increase, Germany can easily meet forest reparation demands on the part of the allies;

White Pine blister rust which New England is so familiar has made some headway in Germany; Saw and paper mills are working in three eight-hour shifts; In south Germany I saw little or no unemployment; Nearly every factory in South Germany is working at capacity;

Water power of the Black Forest is being developed more rapidly than ever before. I found no man who believed in German war guilt; Industrial leaders pride themselves that in military defeat industry is better off than with the victorious allies;

One lumber manufacturer stated another war with France was needed to adjust Germany's status quo; What I saw substantiates all that M. Briand said at the arms conference in Washington in regard to watching Germany.

Much has been said in connection with the reconstruction of France's battle areas concerning a probable reclassification of forest and agricultural land. Mr. Pack pointed out "It was at one time thought that some of the acreage previously devoted to woodlands, which were so thoroughly demolished by the rain of shells, would be used for annual crops, while on the other hand, a good deal of poorer agricultural land might be made to produce a better income as forests."

The French government has been carrying on a very thoughtful survey and study of this problem but as yet no final report has been made. Indications are, however, that most of the former forest area will be replanted for forest and in addition, especially in the neighborhood of the famous Chemin des Dames, some of the fields higher up the slopes which were always more difficult to cultivate, will be purchased by the state and incorporated as part of the state and communal forest domains.

"Replanting of the war-destroyed forests with the 40,000,000 tree seeds sent by the American Forestry Association is as yet progressing very slowly. The removal of munition dumps and the great assortment of dangerous weapons and barbed-wire entanglements is a tedious process, and even after all that is accomplished the old trunks must all be removed to make ready for the seedlings. The cutting of the old trees and conversion to any sort of useful timber is in itself a gigantic task, inasmuch as thousands of metal pieces from exploded shells must first be chopped out by hand before the log can go to the saw. At best, two men can hardly prepare more than half a dozen oak or beech logs in a single day. Fire is here the greatest menace to restoration work, because once it gains any headway the attendant explosions of buried duds and unexploded grenades renders fire-fighting too dangerous to attempt. In this way several acres of new plantations were destroyed during the past summer."

"The Black Forest of Germany, which has remained for centuries one of the world's most famous productive forest areas, passed through the period of the great war practically unscathed. Here and there small cuttings were made for war purposes, but it is quite evident that the total volume of wood taken from most of the German forests during the four years of war did not exceed the growth during the same period. In the Bavaria there has actually been a considerable increase in wood volume due, no doubt, to the cessation during the war of furniture manufacture and similar industries requiring high grade woods."

"The German army got all its timber from the forests of northern France and Belgium, which in most cases it cut clean; and while, no doubt, hitherto unequalled demands for pulpwood for the manufacture of cotton and linen substitutes called forth an increased output, the general principles of conservatism in forest treatment were not destroyed.

"Germany can readily meet the demands of France and the other allies for lumber reparations. Some of her most productive foresters told me not only admitted this but actually stated that such a policy might re-act to Germany's own benefit. 'Some of the richest and most productive soil in Germany,' they said, 'is contained within the limits of her state and communal forests, and in many instances a policy of destructive deforestation, which would permit the utilization of additional land for food production, is actually desirable.'

"Before the war Germany was never able to produce more than 50 per cent of the food consumed by her population, and as long as she is practically self-sustaining in forest production any addition to her food-growing capacity would mean I met not only admitted this but actually stated that such a policy might re-act to Germany's own benefit."

"Since 1914 the white pine blister rust which the American Forestry Association is combating in the United States has made some headway in Germany. This disease was of course known in Germany long before it came to the United States, and it is probable that it was introduced into America from that source. One of Germany's best known foresters, who has charge of the famous Heidelberg town forest, has made a special study of the blister rust. He observed that scattered white pines seemed immune from the disease, and by successive processes of seed regeneration he now claims to have developed a tree that can withstand the attack. When he has progressed a little further with the work he hopes to put this special seed on the market, and if his claims can be substantiated it will indeed be a valuable discovery. It is quite fitting that the blister rust which came to us from Germany should be remedied from that source."

"Today, practically every factory of the South German area is working at capacity. The paper and saw mills in particular are operating twenty-four hours a day, (three 8-hour shifts, for the 8-hour law has here too been an outgrowth of the war). Cotton is still very scarce because of the extremely unfavorable exchange, but the hotels serve excellent repasts on spicest table cloths of heavy crepe paper. A recent new secret process is being developed for the manufacture of wash clothing out of wood cellulose."

"There is little or no unemployment in south Germany because of countless new state enterprises. The water powers of the Black Forest are being developed more rapidly than ever before with the state as chief partner in each instance, yet generally under private management. Work is now progressing on two tremendous reservoirs with actually miles of tunnels for the power flumes, and from which many thousands horsepower will be made available for the new factories already building in the valley of the Murg.

FOUR POWER ALLIANCE PROPOSED

Great Nations Would Get Together to Preserve Peace in Pacific

Washington, Dec. 7.—A mutual pledge not to go to war over disputes in the Pacific without a "cooling off period" of discussion is the basis of the new four-power treaty proposed as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Discussions of the proposal among the United States delegates reached a well advanced stage, although none of the governments concerned—the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France—has given its final approval. A suggestion that the Anglo-Japanese pact be revoked has gone to London and Tokio. Possible controversies over the Hawaiian group and Yap, would come under the provisions of the new agreement. Yap is to be the subject of a separate treaty, negotiations for which are nearing completion and Hawaii is to be considered as part of the American mainland.

The problems of China or other portions of the Asiatic mainland are not to be touched by the proposed treaty, nor will it contain provisions relating to Pacific fortifications or the naval reduction program. It is possible, however, that all of these questions may come simultaneously to the point of a decision. By the American delegates the project is regarded as establishing neither an alliance nor an entente, but merely as applying to the Pacific islands the principle of the thirty-second Bryan peace treaties, to which the United States already is a party. A statement setting forth that position probably will be made in the near future by Secretary Hughes.

For the present the authorized American spokesmen prefer to say nothing about their conversations on the subject, which have been proceeding entirely behind the curtain of "executive sessions." Apparently the negotiations so far have been kept within a very narrow circle centering in the "big three"—Hughes, Buller and Kato.

An evidence of the optimism with which American officials who are in on the secret view the general situation in the arms conference was given today, however, by President Harding, who declared in a public address that the negotiations promised to succeed "beyond our fondest hopes." Without making direct reference to the proposed four-power agreement, he predicted that the Washington conference would usher in a new day in international amity.

All the outward indications point to a merging of the Pacific questions with the naval problem so far as the final decisions of some of the foreign nations are concerned. No reply from Tokio regarding the naval reduction plan now is expected until the Japanese government also is ready to make some expression on the four-power proposal. It is possible that in the final analysis the questions of Shantung and China generally may also become interwoven in the general scheme before a specific and definite settlement of any of these elements is reached.

SEA TOOK HEAVY TOLL LAST YEAR

Annual Report Shows Loss of Two Hundred Twenty Two American Ships

Washington, Dec. 8.—Two hundred and twenty-two American merchant crafts amounting to over one hundred and twenty thousand tons were lost in foundering, strandings, collisions, other causes in the year ending June 30th, says the annual report of the coast guard service.

Coast guard cutters saved the lives of rescued from peril sixteen hundred and twenty-one persons in the year ending June 30th, says the report of Captain W. E. Reynolds, commandant.

Mob Law in Tennessee

Lynching Called Out to Prevent Lynching of Five Negroes

Dyersburg, Tenn., Dec. 7.—A mob of over 500 men from this city and Newbern gathered around the jail here tonight with the announced intention of taking five negroes held here in connection with the death Monday night of R. L. Burkett, a Newbern stock raiser. Sheriff H. P. Bryant and a number of citizens addressed the mob and urged them to disperse, promising a speedy trial for the negroes.

A part of the mob scattered to their homes, but a crowd of about 150 still remained near the jail at a late hour.

Nashville, Feb. 7.—Governor Taylor announced tonight that he had requested Adjutant General Brumit to dispatch national guard troops to Dyersburg after he had talked with Mayor "arr of that place, who asked for help, fearing an attempt would be made to take five negroes, arrested in connection with the killing of R. L. Burkett, a farmer of Over county, from the authorities.

Major General Brumit announced later he had ordered Company I of the national guard quartered at Jackson to proceed at once to Dyersburg.

Due to inadequate train connections, however, it was believed the troops would not be able to reach the scene until early tomorrow. Fifty infantrymen composed the unit ordered out and additional troops will be sent from Memphis, if found necessary. Major Brumit said.

Burkett was found dead in his barn last Monday night after a search by neighbors, who had heard a shot fired on his farm. Death had been caused by a load of buckshot fired at close range. Several negroes, one of whom had been a share crop farmer on Burkett's farm, were arrested and brought to Dyersburg for safe keeping, as threats of lynching were made by Burkett's neighbors. Three other negroes were arrested today.

PARTY LEADER OPPOSES NON PARTISAN BLOCS

Secretary of War Criticizes Present System of Organization in Interest of Public

New York, Dec. 8.—The present system of organization in congress whereby control is divided between numerous committees may, "if carried to its logical conclusion," divide the United States into "hostile factions," and leave the country "powerless to defend or maintain its interests," Secretary of War Weeks told the convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. He criticized the blocs in congress.

Railroad Legislation

State Commission Makes Recommendations To Senator LaFollette

Columbia, Dec. 7.—The South Carolina Railroad commission in a letter written today to United States Senator Robert M. LaFollette, at Washington, urges passage of pending amendments to the transportation act, repealing the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate intra-state rates and fares. The senator, who is chairman of the committee on interstate commercial relations, wrote to the railroad commission, asking for its views regarding the pending amendments.

The commission is in hearty sympathy with the amendments, as are all other railroad commissions of the country.

One of the pending amendments would eliminate short line roads from the grouping effected by the transportation act, whereby several short lines are grouped with trunk lines, so that the longer systems support the smaller. The railroad commission takes the position that each short line within a state should finance itself. The most important amendment is that taking from the interstate commission its authority to regulate intra-state railroad affairs, which the state commissions contend is a function for the state body.

The railroad commission issued a statement today to the effect that only a few of the bus lines of the state have complied with the law in filing with it information regarding schedules, terminals, buses operated, etc., and that unless this information is filed promptly, legal action will be taken against this class of carriers.

WERE ARMY OFFICERS MURDERERS?

Special Committee Starts Investigation of Senator Watson's Charges That Soldiers Were Hanged

Washington, Dec. 8.—At the beginning of the investigation of Senator Watson's charges that private soldiers were hanged during the war without court martial, Chairman Brandegee, of the special senate committee, announced that the proceeding was not to be an investigation of the Georgia senator, but to ascertain whether "officers of the United States army were murderers." Senator Watson, who appeared before the committee, declared he was prepared to prove the charges.

Submarine Stuck on Sea Bottom

Crew of Submarine S-48 Made Narrow Escape From Terrible Death

New York, Dec. 8.—Fifty-one members of the crew of the submarine S-48, who escaped through the torpedo tubes after the craft made nose dive "off" Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday and stuck to the bottom, told a remarkable story at the New York navy yard. After the dive, the commandant related, the crew lightened until one end appeared above the surface and perched there over ten hours until picked up by a tanker. Several suffered from chlorine gas. The submarine which was nearly completed, was on a test trip.

Eighteen Lives Lost

Terrific Storm Sweeps Newfoundland Coast

St. John's, N. F., Dec. 7.—Eighteen lives are known to have been lost in the terrific northwest storm off the Newfoundland coast that swept a score of vessels from the sea Monday and Tuesday. Details of the disaster were slowly filtering in to this port tonight, due to the demoralization of communication services, but a checkup of the facts at hand showed that the property damage along the coast would reach at least \$275,000.

Nine men, a woman and a child are reported to have gone down with the schooner Passiport at Mayverde. The schooner Jean and Mary parted from her tug, the D. P. Ingraham, near Penguin Island, and was lost with her crew of seven men. The tug, which was a United States gunboat in the civil war, was driven on the island near the lighthouse and became a total wreck, but her crew was saved.

One Man Killed; Another Injured

Greenwood Farmer is Dead and Neighbor Is in Hospital

Greenwood, Dec. 7.—As a result of a row at the home of William A. McIlwaine, near Salak, in this county, McIlwaine is dead, alleged to have been shot "death by Con Malone, and Malone himself injured, is at a local hospital. The cause of the row which precipitated the tragedy is unknown. The two men, who were neighbors, had been hunting and became involved in a dispute after returning to McIlwaine's house, it is reported, according to a statement made to Sheriff E. M. White by Joe R. Jones, who was at the house at the time of the alleged shooting. He declared he heard the shot and when he reached the yard McIlwaine was dying and Malone was lying in the yard with a fractured cheekbone and a stab in the chest.

Farm Land in South Carolina

Columbia, Dec. 7.—There is an average of 3.7 acres of improved farm land to every man, woman and child in South Carolina, according to census figures just received in Columbia. There are in the state 6,134,159 acres of improved farm land.

Ku Klux in Court

Former Grand Goblins Sue Imperial Kleagle

Atlanta, Dec. 7.—Two more damaged suits of \$50,000 each were filed here today against E. Y. Clarke, imperial kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan, by A. J. Dabon, Jr., and Lloyd L. Hooper, growing out of the dismissal of the men when they came to Atlanta last week to make charges against the imperial kleagle. F. W. Aklin already had filed a suit for \$50,000 against Clarke. All three men, former grand goblins of the organization, charge that Clarke took out criminal warrants against them alleging larceny of Klan funds.

Harry B. Ferrell, another deposed grand goblin, also has filed a \$50,000 suit against the imperial kleagle, alleging slander and libel. Papers in the suits are expected to be served Friday.

The Newly-Weds are not as foolish as the Newly-Weds.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Representative Henry D. Flood, aged 56, Democrat of Virginia, died here of heart trouble. He was ill several weeks. The house adjourned as a mark of respect.

The officers of the Sumter County Fair Association will present, at the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held on December 13th, a plan to secure about thirty acres of land for a new site for the fair, so as to permit the fair to expand and to also afford room for a half-mile track for horse shows and racing.