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REPUBLICANS REPLACE DEMOCRATS IN EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT CAPITOL

ADMINISTRATION OF WOODROW
WILSON ABOUT TO CLOSE
ITS BOOKS

HARDING IS NOW
READY TO SERVE

Simple Inaugural Ceremonies Mark
Change in Government—New
Chief Executive Approves
Plans and Announces
That Davis Will Join
Cabinet

Washington, March 3.—After eight eventful years in authority the Democratic administration of Woodrow Wilson closed up its books today and is awaiting the coming of its successor.

While the final balance was being struck by the outgoing officials, Warren G. Harding, Republican president-elect, came to Washington, gave his approval to the simple inaugural ceremonies that will attend his induction into office, completed formally his cabinet and finished his part of the inaugural preliminaries, by going to the White House for a call of courtesy on Mr. Wilson.

For his part, the retiring president provided perhaps the last of the long succession of sensations scattered through his eight years in office by announcing that when he leaves the White House he will take up the practice of law.

Meantime, in striking contrast to the usual holiday turmoil of inauguration eve, the streets of the capital reflected only in a mild degree the complete rearrangement about to be made in the national government. Flags and bunting were broken out in recognition of the impending event and tonight the dome of the capitol was illuminated for the first time since the celebration of the armistice, but the small crowds which had cheered Mr. Harding in his movements about the city had almost entirely deserted the streets by early evening.

In accordance with the desire of the president-elect the inaugural ceremonies will be the simplest of recent years. Four troops of cavalry will escort the president and president-elect to the capitol, but no parade will be permitted and there will be little of the panoply of former inaugurations at the taking of the oath on the east portico.

The call of Mr. Lansing at the White House took place late in the day after the president-elect had conferred with Senator Knox and several other leaders of his party in and out of congress. Mr. and Mrs. Harding were received by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson in the green room, and after tea had been served remained together for 20 minutes.

The special train which brought the president-elect and his wife from Marion, Ohio, reached Washington at 1 p. m. and was met by a crowd of several hundred people. Just before his call at the White House, Mr. Harding received the Washington correspondents telling them he had made the appointment not because he had any news to give but because he wanted to begin his friendship with them while he still was nothing more than a member of their own profession. He assured them that they always would be welcome at the executive mansion and declared that all he asked in his relationship with them was an application of the golden rule on both sides.

CLINTON DOWNS ABBEVILLE

The two basket-ball teams of the Abbeville High School went over to Clinton yesterday and yesterday afternoon played the two teams of the Clinton schools. Abbeville lost both games, the boys losing their game by a score of 26 to 12, and the girls losing theirs by the score of 28 to 11.

Major Fulp accompanied the teams to Clinton.

EX-SPEAKER CLARK DIED WEDNESDAY

Had Been Ill in Washington for Several Days—Had Long Distinguished Career in Politics of United States.

Washington, March 3.—Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, died here yesterday at 2:10 p. m. He was seventy-one years old and was within two days of his retirement of the House, after a service of 26 years.

Death was due to an attack of pleurisy and a complication of diseases incident to his advanced age.

In the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1912, Champ Clark led on twenty-seven ballots for the nomination as candidate for president and had a clear majority on nine ballots, prior to the final naming of Woodrow Wilson. The two-thirds rule of the convention alone prevented Mr. Clark's nomination. The honor which his party thus paid him was the most notable of his public life. In American political history Martin Van Buren was the only other man who failed of the Democratic nomination for the presidency after having received a majority of the votes in the national convention, but he enjoyed the unique distinction of being elected subsequently.

William J. Bryan's sensational attack on Mr. Clark at Baltimore, charging him with being affiliated with leaders representing "the interests," held the convention in deadlock for more than a week when it ended in the nomination of Wilson. Bryan's speech, declaring that Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont and Charles F. Murphy were supporting Clark, was a bolt from the blue which made the Clark ranks waver. Clark supporters declared afterward that none of the three leaders mentioned were for Clark as first choice, but that the unit rule carried the New York delegation to the Clark forces.

The breach between Bryan and Clark never healed, although they met at a luncheon arranged by mutual friends a few months later and exchanged perfunctory speeches. Coolness between Clark and Wilson wore off after the president entered the White House and on legislative policies they worked in harmony except in one notable instance, the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption, which Speaker Clark opposed unsuccessfully.

The failure of his candidacy at Baltimore never ceased to be the disappointment of Mr. Clark's life. He refused nomination as vice-president and told the House on the eve of his defeat that he preferred to remain as Speaker.

His election to the speakership of the House came in the 62nd Congress prior to the Baltimore convention, and it was by a united Democracy in recognition of the contest Mr. Clark had made against the rule of Speaker Joseph Cannon. Mr. Clark had served in every Congress since and including the 53rd in 1893 except the 54th when he was beaten.

Although Champ Clark was known as a Missourian he was born in Anderson, Ky., on March 7, 1859. He was christened James Beauchamp Clark, but early in life he reduced this to Champ Clark. His first work was as a farm hand, clerk in a general store, and on a country newspaper.

THE COTTON MARKET

The cotton market was stronger today than for the past few days. Futures were up at midday. Spot cotton on the local market sold for 11 cents today against 10 1-2 yesterday.

SENATE DISCUSSES REVENUE MEASURE

Solicitors Get Increase of \$2.50 Per Day—Senators Vote to Dispense With Budget Commission, House For It.

Columbia, March 3.—The fight on the appropriation bill waged fast and furious yesterday, practically the entire morning was consumed in general discussions, and up to the dinner hour not even the first section had been definitely agreed upon. Absolute nothing other than the appropriation bill was discussed today.

The first effort that failed was made by Senator Wells who wanted to reject at one full sweep any and all increases recommended by the Senate committee, and substantially adopt the House bill as bad as he thought it was. Practically all arguments presented pictured the finances of the State as entirely paralyzed on account of the low price of cotton. The chief defense of the bill for the Senate committee was made by Senator Christensen who made his position clear and forceable.

After the all-day fight for reduction the first and only change that was made was adding a few dollars for the pages in the Legislature. An unsuccessful effort was made by Senator McColl to confine the pay of hold-over members to \$200 for the session, the pay in effect at the time of their election. New Senators are paid \$400 each.

Senator Clifton gave notice that at the end of the bill he would propose a cut of 25 per cent on all possible items.

Night Senate Session.

At the night session of the Senate a bill was passed providing for at least one high school in each county. The bill was proposed by Senator Dennis. Several county measures were given final reading.

Senator Padgett persuaded the Senate to consider the rabbit bill. When debate loomed up the matter was passed over until later.

The Senate then took up the appropriation bill. An increase was allowed to solicitors of \$10 per day instead of \$7.50. Senator Clifton moved to strike out the allowance of \$6,750 for the preparation of the budget. The budget commission item was killed by a vote of 24 to 13. This leaves the House standing for the commission, and the Senate opposed to continuing the budget plan. This will cut \$6,750 if it sticks.

On the appropriation bill the Senate refused to increase the pay of stenographers \$300 each as suggested. It was one of the hard fought items.

Senator Moore wanted the Attorney General to attend to all legal work for all departments and no department shall employ special counsel. The State allowed about \$8,000 for special counsel.

Small allowances were made for the enforcement of the game laws and health regulations. The Highway Commission is also allowed counsel. There was strenuous opposition to the employment of special counsel by the department.

The Senate adopted the Moore amendment prohibiting the employment of any counsel by any department or commission and all legal work go through the Attorney General's office. There was complaint about paying the stenographer of the Attorney General \$1,800 instead of \$1,200, but the \$1,800 salary won.

There were no amendments to the section for the State Treasurer's office. Stenographers' salaries were again fixed at \$1,200. The file clerk in the Adjutant General's office was dispensed with as recommended by the committee.

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FORDNEY TARIFF FALLS BEFORE WILSON'S VETO

PRESIDENT WILSON WITHHOLDS
APPROVAL FROM "EMERGENCY" MEASURE

SAYS MEASURE
OFFERS NO HELP

President Thinks Legislation Falls Far Short of Proving Boon to Distressed Farmers and Strikes Blow at Foreign Trade—Effort At Re-passage Fails

Washington, March 4.—Efforts to override President Wilson's veto of the Fordney emergency tariff bill failed in the house early this morning and the measure, originally designed to aid the farmers, thereby met its death.

The vote on the motion to pass the measure over the president's veto was 201 for and 182 against. This was 21 votes less than the necessary two-thirds.

The veto was called up and voted on without discussion. There was little expectation among Republicans that they would round up the two-thirds vote necessary to override the veto and it was for this reason that some leaders had urged Chairman Fordney to let it lie on the table without action.

Washington, March 3.—The Fordney emergency tariff bill was vetoed late today by President Wilson in a message which declared that "this is no time for the erection here of high trade barriers" and that the measure "would not furnish in any substantial degree the relief sought by the producers of most of the staple commodities which it covers."

"The situation in which many of the farmers of the country find themselves can not be remedied by a measure of this sort," the president said in his message. "There is no short way out of existing conditions" he stated, "and measures of this sort can only have the effect of deceiving the farmers and of raising false hopes among them."

The farmer needs a better system of domestic marketing, and credit, he said, but especially larger foreign markets for his surplus products. "Clearly, measures of this sort" he continued, "will not conduce to an expansion of the foreign market."

"Actual relief," the president said, "can come only from the adoption of constructive measures of a broader scope; from the restoration of peace everywhere in the world, the resumption of normal industrial pursuits, the recovery particularly of Europe and the discovery there of additional credit foundations on the basis of which her people may arrange to take from farmers and other producers of this nation a greater part of their surplus production. * * *

Blow at Foreign Trade.

"It is not a little singular that a measure which strikes a blow at our foreign trade should follow so closely upon the action of congress directing the resumption of certain activities of the war finance corporation especially at the urgent instance of representatives of the farming interests who believed that its resumption would improve foreign marketing. . . . We have been vigorously building up a great merchant marine and providing for improvement of marketing in foreign countries by the passage of an export trade law and of measures for the promotion of banking agencies in foreign countries. Now it appears that we propose to render these measures abortive in whole or in part.

"I think there is little doubt that while this bill is temporary it is intended as foundation for action of a similar nature of a very general and permanent character. . . . If there ever was a time when America had

ULTIMATUM SENT TO GERMANY BY ALLIES

CABINET READY
TO BEGIN WORK

ONE MEMBER STILL TO REACH
WASHINGTON—ALL IN CONFERENCE—VISITS PAID TO VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS TO GET LINE ON NEW DUTIES
HUGHES CALLS ON HARDING AT HOTEL FOR CONFERENCE

Washington, March 3.—All of the men selected by President-elect Harding to be members of his cabinet, except Andrew W. Mellon of Pittsburgh who is to be secretary of the treasury were in Washington tonight. Mr. Mellon is to arrive early tomorrow and during the day will confer with Secretary Houston.

Nominations of the new cabinet officers are to be transmitted to the senate at the special session of that body which begins at noon tomorrow. But new appointees will not take office until Saturday. They will be sworn in by the chief clerks of the several departments over which they are to preside.

Charles Evans Hughes, who is to be secretary of state and Henry P. Fletcher who is to be under secretary conferred for two hours late today with Secretary Colby and Under Secretary Davis. Neither Mr. Hughes nor Mr. Fletcher would discuss the conference but it was understood that they took up with the retiring officers the more important of the diplomatic questions pending. One state department officer described the visit as "educational."

After leaving the state department, Mr. Hughes called on President-elect Harding at his hotel for a brief conference. Others of his cabinet selections received by the president-elect included James J. Davis whose appointment as secretary of labor was announced while Mr. Harding was en route here today from Marion; Harry M. Daugherty who is to be attorney general, and John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, who is to be the secretary of war.

Senator Fall, who is secretary of the interior designate, spent some time with Secretary Payne at the interior department discussing the work of the department. Mr. Fall will submit his resignation as senator tomorrow and the governor of New Mexico, a Republican, is expected to fill the vacancy promptly. One of Senator Fall's last acts will be to file a report of his investigation, almost a year ago into Mexican affairs.

Edwin Denby, the new secretary of the navy and former Senator John W. Weeks, who has been chosen as secretary of war, already have conferred with Secretaries Daniels and Baker, respectively, while Herbert Hoover has had a long conference with Secretary Alexander at the department of commerce.

All of the present members of the cabinet will present their resignations in writing to President Harding as is the custom. Two such resignations, those of Secretaries Payne and Postmaster General Burleson arrived at the White House today. They were laid aside by White House attaches for presentation to Mr. Harding.

anything to fear from foreign competition that time has passed. I can not believe that American producers who in most respects are the most effective in the world can have any dread of competition when they view the fact that their country has come through the great struggle of the last few years, relatively speaking, untouched, while their principal competitors are in varying degrees sadly stricken and laboring under adverse conditions from which they will not recover for many years. Changes of a very radical character have taken place."

GIVEN UNTIL NOON MONDAY TO ACCEPT REPARATION TERMS.—NON-COMPLIANCE MEANS OCCUPATION OF MORE TERRITORY BY FORCE—WILL NOT REDUCE PERIOD ALLOTTED FOR PAYMENT OF INDEMNITIES

London, March 3.—Germany was today given until Monday noon to accept the fundamental conditions laid down by the supreme allied council at Paris. The German delegates were informed by the allied representatives today that if Germany does not accept those terms the allies will take immediate steps. The first will be the occupation by allied troops of the cities of Duiesburg and Duesseldorf and the Ruhrdorf region of Germany which contains important mines and iron plants.

Second, each allied country will place such a tax on German merchandise as it may deem proper.

Third, a customs boundary along the Rhine under allied control, will be established.

The German delegation was informed the allies would not reduce the period of 42 years allotted for the payment of the total amount of reparations by Germany.

Germany's counter proposals, which were submitted to the allies on Tuesday, were not susceptible of examination, Premier Lloyd George told Dr. Walter Simons, head of the German delegation, in substance, after today's session of the conference had assembled at St. James Palace at noon.

Mr. Lloyd George said the attitude taken by the German empire regarding reparations was, in addition, a grave violation of the obligations of Germany toward the allies. He reminded the German representatives that their government had not fulfilled the treaty of Versailles relative to coal deliveries, disarmament, the payment of 20,000,000,000 marks in gold and the punishment of German officers and soldiers accused of crimes during the war.

Germany added the British prime minister in refusing to accept the concessions proposed by the allies with regard to reparations had by the same act renounced the advantages granted her at the previous conference with the allies. Mr. Lloyd George then on behalf of the Allies announced the ultimatum.

After Mr. Lloyd George had finished Dr. Simons, for the Germans said the intentions of the German government had been quite misunderstood. The German delegation, he said, would reply at noon on Monday.

Berlin Receives News.

Berlin, March 3.—Banking circles today gave no indication of apprehension regarding the further progress of the reparations conference in London, nor was there any apparent uneasiness in the bourse. In both quarters there was a prevalent feeling that Germany's counter proposals were not fully understood by the entente leaders upon their first presentation by Dr. Simons. Quotations on the bourse were remarkably firm in the face of a flood of alarming reports from London and Paris, and there was lively speculation in foreign exchange, the demand for American dollars predominating. The manner in which the German counter proposals were formulated came in for a measure of criticism, notwithstanding the fact that experts of the foreign, financial and economic departments had been engaged with the cabinet for a week or more before the German reply was drafted.

The claim was advanced in banking circles that an unbiased perusal of the German reply did not warrant hasty adverse judgments, such as were reported from London and Paris.

PREACH FOR PRESBYTERIANS

Rev. Homer McMillan, of Atlanta, will preach at the Presbyterian church next Sunday.