

ALLIES ASKED TO RECONSIDER YAP ISLAND MANDATE

Rights of United States in Matter Set Forth in Notes to the Allied Powers—Began by Wilson

Washington, April 7.—The right of the American government to participate in the peace settlement affecting the former overseas possessions of Germany has been stated anew by Secretary Hughes in similar notes which are now before the Japanese, British, French and Italian governments.

Continuing a correspondence begun by the Wilson administration, the secretary of state specifically asks those governments to reconsider the award of a mandate to Japan for the Pacific Island of Yap. Mr. Hughes argues that the failure of the United States to become a party to the treaty of Versailles has not affected its rights in the overseas possessions, the titles to which Germany renounced in the peace treaty to the principal allied and associated powers.

The attention of the four allied governments is again called that President Wilson at the meetings of the four in Paris during the framing of the treaty, specifically made reservations affecting the future status of Yap. Furthermore, Mr. Hughes embodies in his note a memorandum from Mr. Wilson to the state department under date of last March 3, in which the former president declares he never agreed to a mandate for Japan over the island and that it was his understanding that the question of the disposition of the island was to be deferred until the question of cable communications was settled.

It has been contended that the mandate over Yap was awarded to Japan by the council of four while President Wilson was at Paris.

ADMINISTRATION ANXIOUS TO HELP MATTHEWS SAYS

Columbia, April 9.—Considerable progress in the report to stimulate foreign trade in American products, especially farm products, is reported by J. Pope Matthews, Columbia banker, on his return from Washington, where he attended this week the conference with members of Harding's cabinet and bankers from the southeast, called to discuss plans for encouraging exports. Mr. Matthews states that the conference accomplished much, and the administration is solidly behind the efforts of the agricultural interests to help themselves in the financing of their business.

Mr. Matthews leaves in a way or two for New Orleans, to attend a joint meeting of the directors of the newly organized federal national banking corporation and the directors of the federal national banking corporation and the directors of the federal reserve bank of Atlanta. This meeting will go into further detail in connection with the work of the banking corporation, which proposes to finance trade abroad.

Mr. Matthews states that the conference in Washington impressed on those who attended it that the administration is willing to aid in every way possible the work of the Southern interests in financing the sale of their products. Both Secretary Mellon and Secretary Hoover met with the southerners, and President Harding also entered into the conference all of them expressing their strong desire to help the agricultural interests throughout the nation.

Mr. Matthews states that he is confident the plans worked out at the conference in Washington will prove of satisfactory benefit to the south and other agricultural sections. The success of the plans already under way and to be discussed at New Orleans Saturday will greatly aid the south it is expected.

Mr. Matthews is a director of the new banking corporation, whose board meets in New Orleans today.

Indians along the shores of St. James Bay and Eskimos in Hudson Bay territory are so short of food that they are killing dogs in order to live.

Among the heirlooms recently discovered of a French family in Autun, France, is a ring which was once worn by Queen Elizabeth, of England. It had been presented by an English nobleman three generations ago to an ancestor of its present owners.

HERRICK ACCEPTS PARIS POST AGAIN

Former Ambassador to France Reappointed—Served Under President Taft

Washington, April 7.—Myron T. Herrick has decided to accept appointment as American ambassador to France, a post he filled under President Taft and which he occupied at the beginning of the World War. Mr. Herrick's formal nomination will be made soon and he will go to France in the early summer.

Mr. Herrick, it is understood, was offered the post sometime ago by President Harding, but, his friends say, was reluctant to accept it because he felt he should devote the remainder of his life to personal affairs.

Since he left the diplomatic service Mr. Herrick has sustained personal misfortunes, which included the death of his wife and a son, and more recently was ill himself and went to the Hawaiian Islands in search of health. The principal trouble was an infection in one of his eyes, which, however, has now been cleared up. Besides that, Mr. Herrick's friends point out, he has become interested in business ventures which he felt demanded his attention.

Although President Harding's mind turned to Mr. Herrick when he began to think of filling the Paris post, word came to Washington from France that the selection of the former ambassador for his old post would be received there with gratification among the government and the people. There was nothing official about it, it was explained today, the word came just about the same time as administration leaders here were suggesting to Mr. Harding that he press Mr. Herrick to accept.

The former ambassador has been considering the offer for several weeks and has only just given his acceptance. He has told friends he feels that inasmuch as his own government and such favorable sentiment in France as has been expressed, call him, that in the present posture of world affairs, he cannot neglect what he considers his duty.

In going to Paris again, Mr. Herrick will find himself confronted with personally paying the rent for his embassy building, unless some way can be found to meet the expense out of the other funds of the state department. One of the provisions of the last diplomatic appropriation bill cut off that expenditure.

This was one of the drawbacks to securing Mr. Herrick's acceptance it was said, because, contrary to popular belief, he is not a wealthy man, although he has been successful in the conduct of his personal business affairs and he was not convinced that he could afford to provide an embassy himself out of the salary of ambassador. Entertainment, which figures as a large expense for an ambassador, probably will be a small one for Mr. Herrick, for he goes to the post practically alone, and with the intention of devoting himself to the problems of the office rather than the socialization.

GOVERNOR NAMES "BABY'S WEEK"

Cooper Proclaims April 24 For Youthful Supremacy.

Governor R. A. Cooper has issued a proclamation setting aside the week beginning April 24 as "Baby Week" in South Carolina.

The proclamation is as follows: "Whereas, The mortality of infants in the state of South Carolina according to statistics obtainable, is exceedingly great, and there is being conducted a statewide campaign for the purpose of promulgating better methods for the protection of infant children in the matter of diet and other precautionary measures against ill health; now in order to stimulate special interest in this commendable work and to invite the cooperation of all parents and others interested in child welfare throughout the state.

"I, Robert A. Cooper, governor of the state of South Carolina, do hereby proclaim and set aside the week beginning April 24, A. D. 1921 as baby week, during which time there shall be special programs meetings, and methods discussed and plans adopted for furthering this work."

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RAILWAY PLANS BEFORE HARDING

President Has Two Separate Proposals—Both For Meetings

Washington, April 9.—President Harding has before him two separate and distinct proposals for settlement of the dispute between the railroads and their employees. One proposition that from S. Davies Warfield and Darwin P. Kingsley representing railroad security owners, is that he use his good offices to bring about regional conferences between representatives of the carriers and their men. The other, submitted by B. M. Jewell on behalf of the five railroad mechanical unions, is that he bring about a general conference.

Mr. Warfield and Mr. Kingsley believe that one outcome of the conferences they have suggested would be formation of the regional railroad board in each of the four groups into which the carriers have been constituted by the interstate commerce commission. Such boards, it is explained, would be composed

of representatives of equal numbers of the railroads and the men. To them would be referred disputes which could not be adjusted by direct negotiations between the carriers' managers and the employees. Should the regional board fail to adjust the differences the disputed points would go to the railroad labor board at Chicago.

Railroad security owners are represented as feeling that there should be some settlement speedily arrived at between the roads and their men; that the situation is too critical generally to have methods of procedure interrupted. It was in view of this, it is explained, that the executive committee of the National Association of Railway Security Owners asked the representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods to confer with it.

In giving further consideration today to the general railroad situation, President Harding conferred with E. E. Sheppard president of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors. Mr. Sheppard is understood to have advised against any general reduction to employees' wages.

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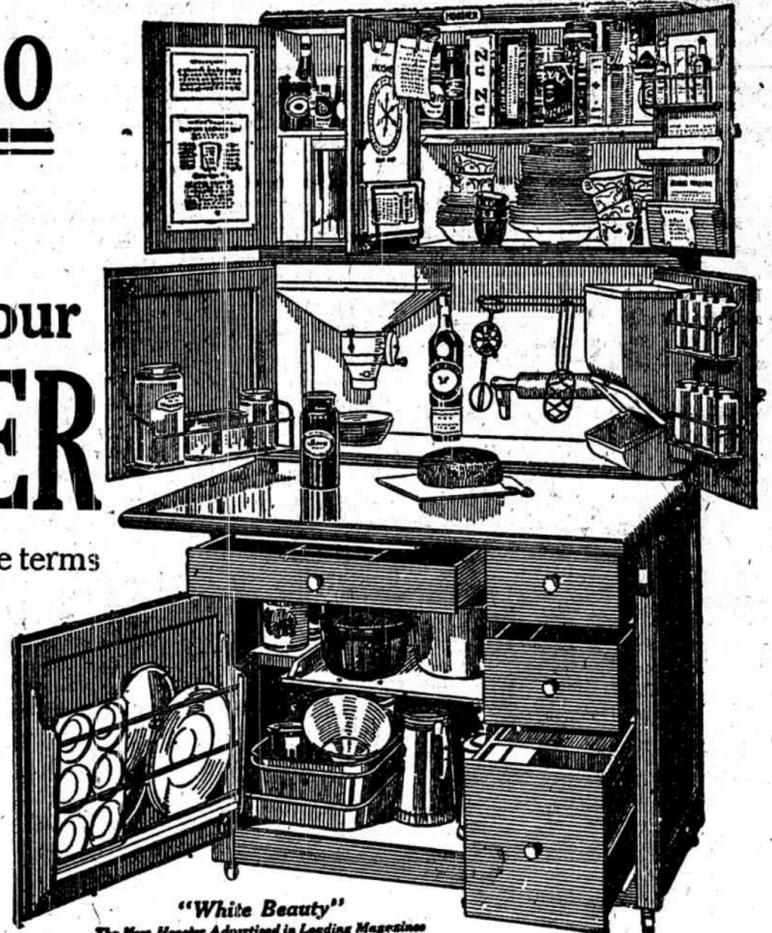
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