Night Final
COMPLETE MARKETS

THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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"RIGHT MAKES MIGHT" PRESIDENT WILSON QUOTES LINCOLN

Terming United States "Sample Democracy of World," President in Last Message Declares Nation Can Fulfill Destiny Only by Rectifying Wrongs at Home; Seeking Justice Abroad.

MESSAGE NOT DELIVERED IN PERSON

No Mention of League of Nations; Recommendations Included Loan for Armenia; Independence for Philippines, Economy During War Recovery, Revision of Tax Laws, Aid for Disabled Soldiers, Measures Affecting High Cost of Living.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Calling attention to the fact that the United States is the "sample democracy of the world," and as such is constantly under world scrutiny, President Woodrow Wilson in his last congressional message today urged upon congress the duty of making this nation the champion of right and justice in world affairs.

Only by rectifying wrongs within our own borders and championing the right wherever it is in danger, the president pointed out, can the United States fulfill its destiny and keen faith with the fathers of the republic.

The president's message made no mention of the league of nations, nor any international aspect in particular. It was a short message and more than half of it was devoted to domestic affairs.

At the last moment, President Wilson yielded to the wishes of his physician and did not attempt to go to the capitol and deliver the message in person before a joint session of both houses.

Instead, a few minutes before noon the message was transmitted to each house separately and there was read to the members.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

President Wilson's concrete recommendations to congress were:

Revision of the tax laws with simplification of the income and profits taxes.

Independence for the Phillipines.

A loan to Armenia.

Economy in government appropriations and expenditures and creation of "workable budget system."

Cold storage and other laws affecting the cost of living, and the federal licensing of corporations as recommended in previous messages.

Rehabilitating and training of disabled soldiers and sailors. The president did not indorse a bonus.

As to Treaty Fight.

Nowhere did the president refer to he league of nations or the peace treaty fight, except perhaps, by inference in his opening when he quoted Abraham Lincoln's "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."

At its close the president wrote a paragraph which might be regarded as a valedictory saying: "I have not so much laid before you a series of recommendations as sought to utter a confession of faith, of the faith of which I was bred and which it is my solemn purpose to stand by until my last fighting days. I believe this to be the faith of America, the faith of the future, and of all the victories which national action in the days to come, whether in America or elsewhere."

"Democracy" he said, is being put upon its final test. "The old world, said he, "is just now suffering from a wanton rejection of the principle of democracy and a substitution of the principle of autocracy as asserted in the name but without the authority and sanction of the multitude. This is the time of all others when democracy should prove its purity and its spiritual power to prevail. It is surely the manifest destiny of the United States to lead in the attempt to make this spirit prevail.

Two ways "in which the United States can assist to accomplish this great object" were outlined by the president. They were:

"First, by offering the example within her own borders of the will and power of democracy to make and enforce laws which are unquestionably just, and which are equal in their administration. Second, by standing for right and justice as towards individual nations."

"The United States," said the president, "cannot refuse this role of champion without putting the stigma of rejection upon the great and devoted men who brought its government into existence."

Quoted From Lincoln.

President Wilson began his message with a quotation from Lincoln: "Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it." The simple faith expressed in Lincoln's words formed the gist of the entire document. There was no reference to the tumultuous closing days of his own administration, nor the incoming republican administration on March 4.

This one phrase, the president said, marks out America's duty in both foreign and domestic affairs; by this faith alone, he said, can the world be lifted out of its present state of "confusion and despair."

The president, himself, summed up his message in its final paragraph:

"I have not so much laid before you a series of recommendations," he said, "as I have sought to utter a confession of faith, of the faith in which I was bred, and which it is my solemn purpose to stand by until my last fighting days. I believe this to be the faith of America, the faith of the future, and of all the victories which await national action in days to come, whether in America or elsewhere."

The first paragraph of the presidential message was devoted to expressions of his faith and the urging upon congress its duty to make America indeed the triumphal forces for right and justice.

Message Applauded.

The president's message was not read immediately in the senate, which waited until it had disposed of routine business. Secretary Tumulty was among the spectators in the senate, occupying a seat on the floor. Public galleries were again filled and several diplomats were present.

The house listened to the reading of the president's message in silence until it was concluded, when the democrats arose and applauded. There was some applause also from the galleries where crowds had gathered in anticipation of the possibility that Mr Wilson might at the last moment determine to read his message in person.

In the senate the appearance of the White House messenger, with an armful of communications including some 17,000 recess and other appointments, and with the announcement "several messages in writing from the president" caused laughter on the floor. Debate on farmers' relief measures was in progress and it was half an hour before the clerk began reading the president's message. Senators, following the reading from printed copies placed in their hands earlier.

Striking Points in Wilson's Last Message

(I. N. S.)

The guiding spirit of America at home and abroad should be Lincoln's immortal sentence: "Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."

The United States cannot refuse the role of champion of right and justice, without putting the stigma of rejection on the great men who founded the republic.

Reports that the nation's finances show marked improvement during the past year.

Recommends rigid economy in government expenditures so that taxes may be lightened and the national debt reduced.

Recommends sympathetic consideration and care for the wounded soldiers of the great war.

Urges congressional encouragement of America's infant industries.

Revision and simplification of taxes with particular reference to the income and profits taxes.

Recommends a loan to Armenia.

Recommends that the Philippines be granted their independence, having proven their capacity for self-government.

WILSON FINALLY YIELDED TO HIS DOCTOR'S ADVICE

Washington, Dec. 7.—(I. N. S.)—President Wilson insisted upon reading his last message to congress up to within a few minutes before the document was sent to Capitol Hill, Dr. Grayson stated this afternoon.

Dr. Grayson continued to advise against the president appearing in congress, and finally, shortly before 12 o'clock, the president accepted his advice and said he would be a "good soldier" and accept his physician's advice against his own wishes.

The president was anxious that he might meet congress face to face and utter what he termed his "confession of faith," it was learned at the White House. He held that it was incumbent upon him as the retiring president to personally declare to congress his conception of "the faith of America" and the "faith of the future."

Dr. Grayson was of the opinion that the president was physically able to deliver the address, but advised against it to prevent his patient from overtaxing himself.

Although bitterly disappointed, it was learned at the White House the president accepted the physician's advice with the stolid courage which has marked his acceptance of every disappointment and defeat that has come to him in the White House.

HARDING AND WILSON FAILED TO CONFER

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Wilson and President-elect Harding did not meet yesterday and there was no information that they would do so before the departure of Mr. Harding late today for his home in Marion, O., where he plans to spend most of his time before his inauguration next March 4.

It was stated at the White House some days ago that the president would be glad to see the president-elect to discuss the league of nations and other matters with him, but so far as has been made known, no formal invitation to Mr. Harding to call at the White House has been extended.

DR. RUMELY ON STAND

Tells of Purchase of New York Evening ail.

New York, Dec. 7.—(I. N. S.)—Dr. Edward A. Rumely told a jury today that he had three conferences with Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German fiscal agent in this country, before acquiring the Evening Mail.

Dr. Rumely is on trial charged with conspiring to withhold from the alien property custodian the alleged German ownership of the Evening Mail with Norvin Lindheim and S. Walter Kaufmann as co-defendants.

The third conference with Dr. Albert was held after May 7, 1915, in the German fiscal agent's office and there the final arrangements for the purchase of the Evening Mail was arranged. Dr. Albert tried to keep the amount to be loaned by Herman Sielcken, the American coffee king, who was living in Germany, as low as possible. It was finally agreed that three-quarters of a million dollars should be advanced Dr. Rumely.

Dr. Albert said he would get in touch with an attorney who represented Sielcken and he mentioned S. Walker Kaufmann.

The attorney, Albert insisted, should become a member of the board of directors and the financial committee of the newspaper so as to protect Sielcken's interests so long as the loan was outstanding. Rumely said he never heard of Kaufmann nor Walter Lyons up until that time. Walter Lyons, a member of firm of Rennskorf & Lyons, bankers, was the go-between in the purchase of the Evening Mail.

ELECTED R. R. PRESIDENT

New York, Dec. 7.—W. J. Harahan, of Norfolk, today was elected president of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Hocking Valley railways. He succeeds the late George W. Stevens.

Mr. Harahan was president of the Seaboard Air Line railway until he joined the United States railroad administration during the war.

WOULD SUSPEND IMMIGRATION

Republicans Plan to Jam Through Bill Effective for Two Years.

COUNTER EFFORT MADE

Washington, Dec. 7.—(I. N. S.)—Acting under the belief that the country is demanding a temporary cessation of the flood of immigration, republican leaders in the house planned this morning to jam through late today, under a special rule limiting debate, the Johnson bill suspending all immigration for a period of two years. Efforts to effect an organized fight against the legislation were made today by Representative Siegel, of New York, republican, and Representative Sabath, of Chicago, democrat, each representing a district with a large foreign population. They want more drastic exclusion legislation to keep out the undesirables, but free admission of all immigrants who are likely to make good citizens. The report of the house immigration committee, supporting the Johnson bill calls attention to the great rush of European Jews into the country. It points to the fact that all these immigrants are destined to the large industrial centers now overcrowded and without adequate housing accommodations for their present residents. None of the immigrants of the class now coming in are agriculturalists. The millions of Jews from Poland and Germany are seeking passports from their governments to come to the United States and that all of them are without funds. Siegel and Sabath claim that the proposed legislation is aimed at exclusion of the Jews.

Pacific coast members are disappointed that the bill does not provide specifically for exclusion of Japanese immigration. They will try to have a provision to this effect inserted in the bill.

CO-ED MAKING BRAVE FIGHT FOR HER LIFE

Miss Hilda Varney, Mistaken for Auto Thief, Shot by Resident.

Greencastle, Ind., Dec. 7.—Miss Hilda Varney, of aMlden, Mass., Depauw university co-ed, who was shot and seriously wounded Saturday night by a Greencastle resident who mistook the young woman and her escort for automobile thieves, passed a "fairly good" night and is making a "very brave" fight for recovery, the International News Service was informed today at the Kappa Gamma sorority house where she resides.

Miss Varney and Mark Bills, a Depauw student, were at the "stonewall," a rendezvous for "dates," when William Sackett fired at random, believing thieves were entering his garage. Bills carried the injured girl to the sorority house.

ANOTHER BASEBALL SCANDAL TO BREAK

Declares Ban Johnson in Statement to Judge Landis Tuesday.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Ban Johnson, president of the American league, today reported to Judge K. M. Landis, head of the national commission, that all of the evidence presented to the grand jury in the recent investigation of baseball dishonesty has been removed from the state's attorney's office on orders of Maclay Hoyne, former state's attorney, who relinquished that office yesterday.

Johnson likewise told Judge Landis that "the biggest scandal in baseball" is about to break.

Harvey Replogle, assistant state's attorney, who gave the evidence to the grand jury, admitted when told of Johnson's statements that the evidence had been removed. He declared it had been taken by George Kenney, former secretary to Hoyne, on Hoyne's orders.

17,000 NOMINATIONS

Made by Wilson — Williams Again Comptroller.

Washington, Dec. 7.—John Skelton Williams, of Richmond, Va., was renominated today by President Wilson to be comptroller of the currency. His name was in a list of approximately 17,000 nominations, mostly recess appointments and including something like 15,000 army promotions. Practically all of the more important appointments had been previously announced.

Among the more important nominations were:

Norman H. Davis, of New York City, to be undersecretary of state.

Edward Capps of Princeton, N. J., to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece.

Vansandt Voord Mere-Smith, of Oyster Bay, N. Y., to be third assistatn secretary of state.

The president sent to the senate the nominations of three interstate commerce commissioners and six members of the United States shipping board which had been previously announced. The nominations included a large number of consular appointments.

ELECTION FRAUDS

Grand Jury Returns Indictments Against 24 Persons.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 7.—Charles Anderson a member of the Pittsburgh council and twenty-three other persons were named indictments handed down in the federal district court here late today. They allege irregularities in the May primary election in the thirty-first congressional district.

Colder, Says Billy 'Possum

A fellow said to me today: "What about Alf Taylor? will he make a good governor? You know that job's a whaler?" And then I said to him. Do you remember "Our Bob?" Don't you know that he was ever and always on the job? And then I added as I said goodbye, "there's no such thing as a whaler, every thing looks like a minnow when tackled by a Taylor."

The weather. Raining and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday followed by clearing and continued cold.

Text President Wilson's Annual Message on State of Union

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Wilson's annual message to congress today follows:

"When I addressed myself to performing the duty laid upon the president by the Constitution to present to you an annual report on the state of the Union, I found my thought dominated by an immortal sentence of Abraham Lincoln:

"'Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.'

"A sentence immortal because it embodies in a form of utter simplicity and purity the essential faith of the nation, the faith in which it was conceived and the faith in which it has grown to glory and power. With that faith and the birth of a nation founded upon it came the hope into the world that a new order would prevail throughout the affairs of mankind, an order in which reason and right would take precedence of covetousness and force, and I believe that I express the wish and purpose of every thoughtful American when I say that this sentence marks for us in the plainest manner the part we should play alike in the arrangement of our domestic affairs and in our exercise of influence upon the affairs of the world. By this faith, and by this faith alone, can the world be lifted out of its present confusion and despair. It was this faith which prevailed over the wicked force of Germany. You will remember that the beginning of the end of the war came when the German people found themselves face to face with the conscience of the world and realized that right was everywhere arrayed against the wrong that their government was attempting to perpetrate. I think, therefore, that it is true to say that this was the faith which won the war. Certainly this is the faith with which our gallant men went into the field and upon the seas to make sure of victory.

Democracy at Final Test.

"This is the mission upon which democracy came into the world. Democracy is an assertion of the right of the individual to live and to be treated justly as against any attempt on the part of any combination of individuals to make laws which will overburden him or which will destroy his equality among his fellows in the matter of right or privilege, and I think we all realize that the day has come when democracy is being put upon its final test. The old world is just now suffering from a wanton rejection of the principle of democracy and a substitution of the principle of autocracy as asserted in the name but without the authority and sanction of the multitude. This is the time o. all others when democracy should prove its purity and its spiritual power to prevail. It is surely the manifest destiny of the United States to lead in the attempt to make this spirit prevail.

Two Ways Open.

"There are two ways in which the United States can assist to accomplish this great object: First, by offering the example within her own borders of the will and power of democracy to make and enforce laws which are unquestionably just and which are equal in their administration—laws which secure its full right to labor and yet at the same time safeguard the integrity of property, and particularly of that property which is devoted to the development of industry and the increase of the necessary wealth of the world. Second, by standing for right and justice as towards individual nations. The law of democracy is for the protection of the weak, and the influence of every democracy in the world should be for the protection of the weak nation, the nation which is struggling towards its right and towards its proper recognition and privilege in the family of nations.

Can't Refuse to Be Champion.

"The United States cannot refuse this role of champion without putting the stigma of rejection upon the great and devoted men who brought its government into existence and established it in the face of almost universal opposition and intrigue even in the face of wanton force, as, for example, against the orders in council of Great Britain and the arbitrray Napoleonic decrees which involved us in what we know as the War of 1812. I urge you to consider that the display of an immediate disposition on the part of the congress to remedy any injustices or evils that may have shown themselves in our own national life will afford the most effectual offset to the forces of chaos and tyranny which are playing so disastrous a part in the fortunes of the free peoples of more than one part of the world. The United States is of necessity the sample democracy of the world, and the triumph of democracy depends upon its success.

"Recovery from the disturbing and sometimes disastrous effects of the late war has been exceedingly slow on the other side of the water and has given promise, I venture to say, of early completion only in our own fortunate country; but even with us the recovery halts and is impeded at times and ther are immediately serviceable acts of legislation, which it seems to me we ought to attempt to assist that recovery and prove the indestructible recuperative force of a great government of the people."

"One of these is to prove that a great democracy can keep house as successfully and in as business-like a fashion as any other government. It seems to me that the first step towards proving this is to supply ourselves with a systematic method of handling our estimates and expenditures and bringing them to the point where they will not be an unnecessary strain upon our income or necessitate unreasonable taxation, in other words, a workable budget system, and I respectfully suggest that two elements are essential to such a system; namely, not only that the proposal of appropriations should be in the hands of a single body, such as a single appropriations committee in each house of the congress, but also that this body should be brought into such co-operation with the department of the government and with the treasury of the United States as would enable it to act upon a complete conception of the needs of the government and the resources from which it must draw its income. I reluctantly vetoed the budget bill passed by the last session of the congress because of a constitutional objection. The house of representatives subsequently modified the bill in order to meet this objection. In the revised form I believe that the bill, coupled with action already taken by the congress to revise its rules and procedure, furnished the foundations for an effective national budget system. I earnestly hope, therefore, that one of the first steps taken by the present session of the congress will be to pass the budget bill.

"The nation's finances have shown marked improvement during the past year. The total ordinary receipts of $6,694,000,000 for the fiscal year 1920 exceeded these for 1919 by $1,542,000,000, while the total net ordinary expenditures decreased from $18,514,000,000 to $6,402,000,000. The gross public debt, which reached its highest point on August 31, 1919, when it was $26,596,000,000, had dropped on Nov. 30, 1920, to $24,175,000,000. There has also been a marked decrease in holdings of government war securities by the banking institutions of the country, as well as in the amount of bills held by the federal reserve banks secured by government war obligations. This fortunate result has relieved that banks and left them freer to finance the needs of agriculture, industry and commerce.

It has been due in large part to the reduction of the public debt, especially of the floating debt, but more particularly to the improved distribution of government securities among permanent investors. The cessation of the government's borrowing except through short term certificates of indebtedness has been a matter of great consequence to the people of the country at large, as well as to the holders of liberty bonds and victory notes, and has had an important bearing on the matter of effective credit control.

"The year has been characterized by the progressive withdrawal of the treasury from the domestic credit market and from a position of dominant influence in that market. The future course will necessarily depend upon the extent to which economies are practiced and upon the burdens placed upon the treasury, as well as upon industrial developments and the maintenance of tax receipts at a sufficiently high level.

War Indebtedness.

"The fundamental fact which at present dominates the government's financial situation is that seven and a half billions of its war indebtedness mature within the next two and a half years. Of this amount two and a half billions are floating debt and five billions victory notes and war savings certificates. The fiscal program of the goverment must be determined with reference to these maturities. Sound policy demands that government expenditures be reduced to the lowest amount which will permit the various services to operate efficiently, and that government receipts from taxes and salvage be maintained sufficiently high to provide for current requirements, including interest and sinking fund charges on the public debt, and at the same time retire the floating debt and part of the victory loan before maturity. With rigid economy, vigorous salvage operations and adequate revenues from taxation, a surplus of current receipts over current expenditures can be realized and should be applied to the floating debt. All branches of the government should co-operate to see that this program is realized.

Stresses Economy.

"I cannot over emphasize the necessity of economy in government appropriations and expenditures and the avoidance by the congress of practices which take money from the treasury by indefinite or revolving fund appropriations. The estimates for the present year show that over a billion dollars of expenditures were authorized by the last congress in addition to the amounts shown in the usual compiled statements of appropriations. This striking illustrates the importance of making direct and specific appropriations. The relation between the current receipts and current expenditures of the government during the present fiscal year, as well as during the last half of the last fiscal year, has been disturbed by the extraordinary burdens thrown upon the treasury by the transportation act in connection with the return of the railroads to private control. Over $600,000,000 has already been paid to the railroads under this act $350,000,000 during the present fiscal year, and it is estimated that further payments aggregating possibly $650,000,000 must still be made to the railroads during the current year. It is obvious that these large payments have already seriously limited the government's progress in retiring the floating debt.

Revision of Tax Laws.

"Closely connected with this, it seems to me, is the necessity for an immediate consideration of the revision of our tax laws. Simplification of the income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity. These taxes performed an indispensable service during the war. The need for their simplification, however, is very great in order to save the taxpayer inconvenience and expense and in order to make his liability more certain and definite. Other and more detailed recommendations with regard to taxes will, no doubt, be laid before you by the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue.

Behalf Disabled Soldiers.

"It is my privilege to draw to the attention of congress for very sympathetic consideration the problem of providing adequate facilities for the care and treatment of former members of the military and naval forces who are sick or disabled as the result of their participation in the war. These heroic men can never be paid in money for the service they particularly rendered the nation. Their reward will lie rather in realization of the fact that they vindicated the rights of their country and aided in safeguarding civilization. The nation's gratitude must be effectively revealed to them by the most ample provision for their medical care and treatment, as well as for their vocational training and placement. The time has come when a more complete program can be formulated and more satisfactorily administered for their treatment and training, and I earnestly urge that the congress give the matter its early consideration. The secretary of the treasury and the board for vocational education will outline in their annual reports proposals covering medical care and rehabilitation, which I am sure will engage your earnest study and command your most generous support.

Industry, Commerce.

"Permit me to emphasize once more the need for action upon certain matters upon which I dwelt at some length in my message to the second session of the Sixty-sixth congress: the necessity, for example, of encouraging the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals; the importance of developing everything possible to promote agricultural production along economic lines, to improve agricultural marketing and to make rural life more attractive and healthful; the need for a law regulating cold storage in such a way as to limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribing the methods of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and requiring goods released from storage in all cases to bear the date of their receipt. It would also be most serviceable if it were provided that all goods released from cold storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they went into storage, in order that the purchaser might be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer. Indeed, it would be very serviceable to the public if all goods destined for interstate commerce were made to carry upon every packing case whose form made it possible, a plain statement of the price at which they left the hands of the producer. I respectfully call your attention, also, to the recommendations of the message referred to with regard to a federal license for all corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Not Privilege at Present.

"In brief, the immediate legislative need of the time is the removal of all obstacles to the realization of the best ambitions of our people in their several classes of employment and the strengthening of all instrumentalities by which difficulties are to be met and removed and justice dealt out, whether by law or by some form of mediation and conciliation. I do not feel it to be my privilege at present to suggest the detailed and particular methods by which these objects may be attained, but I have faith that the inquiries of your several committees will discover the way and the method.

Loan for Armenia.

"In response to what I believe to be the impulse of sympathy and opinion throughout the United States, I earnestly suggest that the congress authorize the treasury of the United States to make to the struggling government of Armenia such a loan as was made to several of the allied governments during the war; and I would suggest that it would be desirable to provide in the legislation itself that the expenditure of the money thus loaned should be under the supervision of a commission, or at least a commissioner, from the United States, in order that revolutionary tendencies within Armenia itself might not be afforded by the loan a further tempting opportunity.

Philippine Independence.

"Allow me to call your attention to the fact that people of the Philippine islands have succeeded in maintaing a stable government since the last action of the congress in their behalf, and have thus fulfilled the condition set by the congress as precedent to a consideration of granting independence to the islands. I respectfully submit that this condition pretedent having been fulfilled, it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of those islands by granting them the independence which they so honoradly covet.

"I have not so much laid before you a series of recommendations, gentlemen, as sought to utter a confession of faith, of the faith in which I was bred, and which it is my solemn purpose to stand by until last fighting day. I believe this to be the faith of America, the faith of the future, and of all the victories which await national action in the days to come, whether in America or elsewhere."

WILSON TO RECEIVE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Copenhagen, Dec. 7.—(A. P.)—Announcement is made that the Nobel peace prize will be conferred on President Wilson, of the United States, on Dec. 10.

The Nobel peace prize carries with it a grant of about $40,000 which is one fifth of the annual interest on about $9,000,000 left for that purpose by Alfred B. Nobel, the Swedish scientist and the inventor of dynamite, who died in 1896. The only two Americans who have in the past received the Nobel peace prize were Theodore Roosevelt in 1906, and Elihu Root, in 1912.

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Any of these numbers can give you The News. Tell The News' operator what department you want. She will connect you!

Thank you!

TO CUT COTTON ACREAGE IN HALF

Head New Orleans Exchange Predicts 1921 Crop of Six Million Bales.

REDUCTION EMPHASIZED

Memphis, Dec. 7.—(A. P.)—A reduction of at least 50 per cent. in the cotton acreage in 1921 and a crop of not more than 6,000,000 bales was predicted by W. B. Thompson, former president of the New Orleans Cotton exchange, in an address today before the cotton conference here, called to inaugurate a campaign for a material cotton acreage reduction and crop diversification during the coming planting season.

"The south is determined to reduce the cotton acreage in 1921 to at least one-half of that of last year," Col. Thompson said. "This will mean that the coming crop will be reduced to 6,000,000 bales or less. The convention here is called for the purpose of solidifying this determination and serving notice on the world that the cotton-producing south will no longer permit its chief agricultural asset to be slaughtered and its producers impoverished by any combination of circumstances or interests whatsoever?"

After outlining the course of the market in recent months, Col. Thompson declared the reduction movement was made necessary by "the appalling decline in prices, due, we are told by apologists, to the ruthless deflation campaign to over-production."

Washington Criticized.

"In spite of the fact that in the spring the farmers were urged and encouraged by financial authorities at Washington to produce all the cotton possible," Col. Thompson continued, "we are, after the price has declined to figures which represent less than one-half actual cost of production, told that we have produced too much and must stand the consequences of such over production."

The answer to this is, that we will hold tight to every bale of the so-called surplus and that we will reduce the next crop to proportions which will stagger those who would reduce the cotton producer to a condition of destitution.

"The bankers, merchants and farmers of this section understand the situation and its remedy perfectly. Even if the farmers were able and willing to plant a full acreage, the bankers and merchants will not supply the necessary means. This is not a matter of mere resolution by farmers to reduce acreage but an issue of vital necessity for which the whole financial south is taking up its arms.

"Let the world prepare itself for a 5,000,000 or 6,000,000-bale crop in 1921."

Leaders in the movement declare that action to be taken at the meeting will insure a cut of at least one half in cotton acreage next year which they declare is imperative as a means of stabilizing the market and to restore the price of the staple to a figure that will give the farmer a reasonable return for the 1921 crop.

Gov. John M. Parker, of Louisiana; W. B. Thompson, of New Orleans; Gerald Fitzgerald, of Clarkdale, Miss., and J. S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton association, were among those who were to address the convention today. Committees were named at today's session to perfect a plan of campaign and report at the final session of the convention tomorrow. The meeting was called by a joint committee representing the Memphis Cotton Exchange, chamber of commerce, clearing house association and various other commercial organizations.

ASK BAKER TO EXPLAIN ARMY OF 180,000 MEN

Washington, Dec. 7.—Secretary Baker was asked today by the house military committee to appear before it Friday to explain why the war department has recruited an army of more than 180,000 men.

DIES AT AGE OF 102

Tuscaloosa, Ala., Dec. 7.—Miles J. Parsons, 102 years old, said to be the oldest man in Tuscaloosa county, died today. Among surviving children are two Confederate soldiers more than 75 years of age.

CLOSE TOBACCO HOUSES

Wilson, N. C., Dec. 7.—Because of the low prices being paid for tobacco all warehouses controlled by members of the Warehousemen's Association of eastern North Carolina will be closed on Dec. 17 and remain closed indefinitely, it was decided at a meeting of the representatives of the association here last night. The association virtually will close the tobacco market in eastern North Carolina.

Harding Receives His Card at White House

Washington, Dec. 7.—President-elect Harding called at the White House this afternoon. Senator Harding did not see the president. He drove to the north entrance and left his card.

War Pending in Clothing Trade

Result Manufacturers' Ultimatum for Piece-Work for Reduced Wages.

New York, Dec. 7.—(I. N. S.)—Peace or war in the clothing industry of New York hinged today on whether the clothing manufacturers would put into force their ultimatum for piece work, reduction in wages and re-establishment of the right to "hire and fire" which has been rejected by the unionized employes.

War was expected, although during the next several days negotiations which are being sought by the representatives of 65,000 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, may delay the open breach.

The employers have the upperhand. But 10,000 of the 65,000 workers have employment owing to the fact, employers say, they have no orders for spring suits. They further contend they will be unable to operate in competition with other clothesmaking centers if suggested changes in the working agreements are not made.

The workers, half of whom assembled in mass meeting, voted rejection of the employers' ultimatum, gave their delegate power to negotiate and pledged "in the event that the employers should force a struggle upon us," to put forth "all effort to bring this struggle to a successful conclusion."

Sidney Hillman, union workers' president, was to carry the workers' reply to the manufacturers today. The manufacturers previously had decided to put the ultimatum into effect, whether accepted by workers or not, feeling that with the lack of employment they could well risk such a step. However, union leaders said they did not expect employers to force a lockout immediately. Many of the 10,000 workers are still employed on part time.

The workers were not instructed to strike in the event the employers put into effect their proposed wage and work changes, but to report such "infractions" to union officials.

Hillman was anxious to learn whether the employers really desired a test of strength or merely wished to bargain.

"If the employers really want the things they ask for I think they know they will have to fight for them," he said. "I think they must know we are not ready to give up the things which have made possible new standards in the clothing industry."

PRESBYTERIANS IN IMPORTANT SESSION

Campaign Committee of Progressive Program in Conference Here Tuesday.

An important meeting of the campaign committee of the progressive program of the Southern Presbyterian church is in session here Tuesday in the office of the secretary, Rev. William Fred Galbraith, D. D.

The following named members of the committee are present: Rev. D. Clay Lilly, D. D., of Lexington, Ky., chairman; Rev. C. H. C. Branch, D. D., of Texarkana, Ark.; Rev. D. F. McConnell, D. D., of Birmingham, Ala; Rev. T. S. McCallie, D. D., of Chattanooga; A. D. Mason, a layman of Memphis, Tenn.

During the morning session of the committee the monthly report of Dr. Galbraith and that of Wade C. Smith, of this city, campaign manager of the progressive program, were submitted and approved. Both reports showed most encouraging progress being made with the work of the program in the stimulement of the spiritual objectives for which it stands and also in the support given the financial goal of the program by the various synods of the church.

This goal is $4,500,000, the benevolences of the church, the pledges for the same to be taken in March, 1921, following a thorough "every member" canvass.

A similar session of the committee is being held this afternoon. Tomorrow the campaign committee will unite with a meeting of the synodical managers of the progressive program and the committee on systematic beneficence and stewardship. In this united meeting, which will be attended by prominent ministers and laymen of all the synods of the church and by the secretaries of the executive committees of the general assembly, many items of important business to all Southern Presbyterianism will be transacted, touching all of the benevolent causes of the assembly and synods.

Dr. Lilly is chairman of the committee on systematic beneficence and stewardship also and will preside.

HOUSE COMMITTEE FOR REPEAL WAR-TIME LOANS

Washington, Dec. 7.—A resolution abolishing wartime laws was reported favorably today from the house judiciary committee. It is expected to be taken up for consideration by the house Friday.

The laws exempted from repeal are the Lever food and fuel control act, the trading with the enemy act, the war finance corporation act and the liberty bond acts.

TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Action Proposed by Illinois Congressman.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Congressional investigations of the "increasing unemployment" to determine what action if any, to relieve the situation can be taken by the federal government, was proposed in a joint resolution introduced in the house today by Representative Mason of Illinois.

PASSENGERS ESCAPE

Coatesville, Pa., Dec. 7.—Two hundred passengers aboard a Pennsylvania railroad express train bound for New York escaped injury here today when the liner dashed into two derailed freight cars. The engine was badly damaged and windows in some of the pullmans were broken. None of the passengers were reported injured.

LIMITED TO FOUR HOURS

Washington, Dec. 7.—The house rules committee reported today a special rule limiting to four hours debate on the Johnson bill to prohibit immigration for a two-year period. Two days for prenaration of a minority report were allowed and Chairman Campbell, republican, Kansas announced he would call the rule up for action on Thursday.

Nivelle Praises Gen. Lee.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 7.—Gen. Robert Georges Nivelle, accompanied by his staff, including Col. A. Axan, was accorded an enthusiastic welcome today on his arrival in Richmond. While visiting the Robert E. Lee monument the defender of Verdun paid high tribute to the Confederate chieftain.

CLARA HAMON IN SAN ANTONIO?

Sheriff Launches Search of County and Nearby Ranches for Missing Woman.

NEWSPAPER MAN FREED

On Own Recognizance—Ownership of Roadster Still Mystery.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 7.—The police today admitted they had other information than the alleged interview reported by Perry M. Ross, a newspaper man, that Mrs. Clara Smith Hamon, alleged slayer of Jake L. Hamon, multi-millionaire republican national committeeman from Oklahoma, was in hiding near San Antonio. They declared they had evidence she was in the city within the last several days. The sheriff's office today launched a search of the county and surrounding ranches for the missing woman.

Police declared they believed she woud "break for Mexico" upon being informed that women jurists are illegal at present in Oklahoma. Thus far no definite clue has been found to her present whereabouts.

Ross was arrested at 1 o'clock this morning upon instructions from County Attorney Brown at Ardmore, ordering him held as a material witness. After lengthy questioning he was released on his own recognizance.

Police say Ross did not give any information not contained in the story reporting the interview with Mrs. Hamon.

At the police headquarters Ross told plainclothesmen that he could produce the woman in the event she was guaranteed a trial before a jury of women.

When interviewed on the lonely road, Ross said, Mrs. Hamon was dressed in a stylish tailormade, blue serge suit, wearing short skirts, a small black turban hat, high top black boots and black hose. She said she remained in Ardmore until about 10 o'clock the night following the shooting and then fled to Purcell, Okla., about thirty miles from Oklahoma City, where she boarded a train for Dallas, according to Ross.

She came to San Antonio "by rail and automobile," Ross told the police, and would not explain how she came in possession of the roadster which she occupied when encountered by the newspaperman and Terry O'Rourke, a chauffeur. O'Rourke made a short statement admitting having driven the car chartered by Ross and overtaken the woman about twenty-seven miles from San Antonio. O'Rourke said he did not know who the woman was and he left her with Ross.

TO ARREST ALL NEGROES OUT ON STREET AT NIGHT

Jersey City Police Ruling Applies Also to Suspicious-Looking Whites.

Jersey City, N. J. Dec. 7.—An order for the detention of all negroes found on the streets after 9 p.m., who cannot give satisfactory explanations of their identity and business was issued here today by Chief of Police Battersby. The drastic action was taken, Chief Battersby explained, in an attempt to curb nocturnal hold-ups and other acts of violence attributed to negroes.

Chief Batersby made a point of explaining that while it was the usual number of negroes on the street which occasioned the order, the curfew ruling applied as well to suspicious looking whites.

SAY ARMENIAN LOAN WOULD BE $25,000,000

Washington, Dec. 7.—The proposed loan to Armenia, recommended to congress by the president today would not be in excess of $25,000,000 according to state department officials.

The loan would be administered by a commissioner in much the same fashion as Herbert Hoover directed Polish relief, it was said at the state department. Such a loan, according to state department officials would do much to check the advances of the soviet forces in Armenia.

FINIS GARRETT FINED $10

On Charge of Colliding Result Accident.

Memphis, Dec. 7.—M. H. Scott, a planter, of Coahoma county, Mississippi, was held by the police today charged with the killing of Patrick Kelly, of this city, who was shot and fatally wounded in a prominent hotel here today as a result of an argument which is said to have followed the return of Kelly, Scott and several other men from an automobile ride.

MEMPHIS MAN KILLED

In Leading Hotel—Mississippian Held by Police.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Representative Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee, was fined $10 in federal police court here today on a charge of colliding, growing out of an accident here several weeks ago in which an automobile driven by him knocked down and slightly injured a young woman. The charge of operating a machine without a permit was dismissed.

DRY AGENT KILLED

In Battle With Alabama Moonshiners.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 7.—In a battle between federal prohibition officers and alleged operators of illicit distilleries at Colley Springs, thirty-five miles from this place, last night Richard D. Griffin of the government forces was killed.

STOP TRADE FOR MONTH

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 7.—One of the most important meetings of the naval stores interests held in Savannah in years is scheduled for this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Savannah board of trade. It is reported by those acquainted with the situation that a resolution will be offered stopping all trading in naval stores for the next month.

It is anticipated that Jacksonville would follow the same course of Savannah if this action is taken.

SOUTH BEND FIRE COSTLY

South Bend, Ind., Dec. 7.—Fire which started in the Auditorium theater, one of the largest movie houses in North Indiana, today caused damage estimated at more than $150,000. Police are investigating the origin of the fire, which was discovered by a patrolman after the George Robertson building, which housed the theater, was a mass of flames. Stores on the first floor of the building were badly damaged by water and smoke.

LOST AND FOUND

POCKETBOOK—Black folding pocketbook lost on local Southern train from Birmingham Thursday night. Finder please keep money and return book with papers to H