

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims' at be thy Country's, thy Good's and Thyself."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established 1850.

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14 1920

Vol. XLIX No. 44.

THE CLEAR AND SIMPLE WAY

The Paramount Issue Before the People in the Approaching Election

WOODROW WILSON URGES PEACE TREATY ISSUE

Senate Cannot Rewrite Pact Without Making New One Necessary

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Wilson in his message to the Jackson day diners here today said: "The clear and single way" to determine the will of the American people on the league of nations was to make it an issue at the next election.

The president's message said nothing whatever about a third term for himself; neither did it say even by implication or intimation that he would be a candidate, as had been widely forecast. Most all of the president's message was devoted to an expression of his argument of why he considered it the duty of the United States to join in the league of nations covenant and why he considered the war not really won until it did. Another attempt to crush the new nations of Europe would be made, the president said if the United States held aloof.

The president again expressed his attitude towards reservations such as he did at his conference with the senate foreign relations committee in this language:

"If the senate wishes to say what the undoubted meaning of the treaty is I shall have no objection. There can be no reasonable objection to interpretations accompanying the act of ratification itself. But when the treaty is acted upon I must know whether it means that we have ratified or rejected it. We can not rewrite this treaty. We must take it without changes which alter its meaning or leave it and then, after the rest of the world has signed it, we must face the unthinkable task of making another and separate kind of treaty with Germany.

The full text of the president's message follows:

"It is with keenest regret that I find that I am to be deprived of the pleasure and privilege of joining you and the other loyal Democrats who are to assemble tonight to celebrate Jackson day and renew their vows of fidelity to the great principles of our party, the principles which must now fulfill the hopes not only of our own people but of the world.

"The United States enjoyed the spiritual leadership of the world until the senate of the United States failed to ratify the treaty by which the belligerent nations sought to effect the settlements for which they had fought throughout the war. It is inconceivable that at this supreme crisis and final turning points in the international relations of the whole world, when the results of the great war are by no means determined and are still questionable and dependent upon events which no man can foresee or count upon, the United States should withdraw from the concert of progressive and enlightened nations by which Germany was defeated and similar governments (if the world be so unhappy as to contain any) warned of the certain consequences of any attempt of a like iniquity; and yet that is the effect of the course the senate of the United States has taken with regard to the treaty of Versailles. Germany is beaten, but we are still at war with her and the stage is reset for a repetition of the old plot. It is now ready for the resumption of the old offensive and defensive alliances which made settled peace impossible. It is now open again to every sort of intrigues. The old spies are free to resume former abominable activities. They are again at liberty to make it impossible for governments to be sure what mischief is being worked among their own people, what internal disorders are being fomented. Without the covenant of the league of nations, there may be as many secret treaties as ever to destroy the confidence of governments in each other, and their validity can not be questioned. None of the objects we professed to be fighting for has been secured or can be made certain of without this nation's ratification of the treaty and its entry into the covenant. This nation entered the great war to vindicate its own rights and to protect and preserve free government. It went into the war to see it through to the end, and the end has not yet come. It went into the war to make an end of militarism, to furnish guarantees to weak nations, and to make a just and lasting peace. It entered it with noble enthusiasms. Five of the leading belligerents have accepted the treaty and formal ratifications will soon be exchanged. The question is whether this country will enter and enter wholeheartedly, if it does not do so the United States and Germany will play a lone hand in the world. The maintenance of the peace of the world and the effective execution of the treaty depend upon the wholehearted participation of the United States. I am not stating it as a matter of power. The point is that the United States is the only nation which has sufficient moral force with the rest of the world to guar-

HUNS PLAN MORE SHIP SCUTTLINGS

Officers of Navy Plan More Dirty Work With Warships Not Yet Delivered

BERLIN SOCIALISTS REPORT THE PLOT

Another Scapa Flow Conspiracy in Violation of the Treaty is Brewing

Copenhagen, Jan. 12.—A plan to scuttle the German warships not yet delivered to the allies is being considered by officers of the German navy, according to information received by majority socialist leaders in Berlin. The message quotes a Berlin newspaper as declaring that a high German officer had so informed the leaders.

DEMAND MADE FOR WILHELM

Paris, Jan. 12.—The surrender of William Hohenzollern will be requested of Holland shortly, according to the Matin. On this point the allied premiers are in complete agreement, the newspaper adds.

ante the substitution of discussion for war. If we keep out of this agreement, if we do not give our guarantees, then another attempt will be made to crush the new nations of Europe.

"I do not believe that this is what the people of this country wish or will be satisfied with. Personally I do not accept the action of the senate of the United States as the decision of the nation. I have asserted from the first that the overwhelming majority of the people of this country desire the ratification of the treaty and my impression to that effect has recently been confirmed by the unmistakable evidences of public opinion given during my visit to 17 of the States. I have endeavored to make it plain that if the senate wishes to say what the undoubted meaning of the league is, I shall have no objection. There can be no reasonable objection to interpretations accompanying the act of ratification itself. But when the treaty is acted upon, I must know whether it means that we have ratified or rejected it. We can not rewrite this treaty. We must take it without changes, which alter its meaning, or leave it and then, after the rest of the world has signed it, we must face the unthinkable task of making another and separate kind of treaty with Germany. But no mere assertions with regard to the wish and opinion of the country are credited. If there is a doubt as to what the people of the country think on this vital matter, the clear and single way out is to submit it for ratification at the next election to the voters of the nation to give the next election the form of a great and solemn referendum, a referendum as to the part the United States is to play in completing the settlements of the war and in the prevention in the future of such outrages as Germany attempted to perpetrate. We have no more moral right to refuse now to take part in the execution and administration of these settlements than we had to refuse to take part in the fighting of the last few weeks of the war which brought victory and made it possible to dictate to Germany what the settlements should be. Our fidelity to our associates in the war is in question and the whole future of mankind. It will be heartening to the whole world to know the attitude and purpose of the people of the United States.

"I spoke just now the spiritual leadership of the United States thinking of international affairs. But there is other spiritual leadership which is open to use and which we can assume. The world has been made safe for democracy but democracy has not been finally vindicated. All sorts of crimes are being committed in its name, all sorts of preposterous pervasions of its doctrines and practices are being attempted. This, in my judgment, is to be the great privilege of the democracy of the United States, to show that it can lead the way in the solution of the great social and industrial problems of our time, and lead the way to a happy settled order of life as well as to political liberty. The program for this achievement we must attempt to formulate, and in carrying it out we shall do more than can be done in any other way to sweep out of existence the tyrannous and arbitrary forms of power which are now masquerading under the name of popular government.

Whenever we look back to Andrew Jackson we should draw fresh inspirations from his character and example. His mind grasped with such a splendid definiteness and firmness the principles of national authority and national action. He was so indomitable in his purpose to give reality to the principles of the government that this is a very fortunate time to recall his career and to renew our vows of faithfulness to the principles and the practices of democracy. I rejoice to join you in this renewal of faith and purpose. I hope that the whole evening may be of the happiest results as regards the fortunes of our party and the nation."

PARTY LEADERS STATE ISSUE

The Jackson Day Banquet Develops Differences of Opinion

BRYAN AND WILSON DO NOT AGREE

Wilson For Straightout Fight For Peace Treaty—Bryan is For Compromise

Washington, Jan. 8 (By the Associated Press).—A split between President Wilson and William J. Bryan over whether the league of nations should be made an issue at the coming election topped off the Jackson day deliberations of the Democratic party. It came at the Jackson dinner as the climax of a day in which San Francisco had been chosen as the meeting place of the Democratic national convention on June 28, and it charged the air with political electricity.

President Wilson in his message read to the diners, assembled in two separate bodies, declared that the "clear and single way out" was to submit the question to the voters as "a great and solemn referendum."

Mr. Bryan, showing all the old time vigor which he led the fight in the president's nomination at Baltimore in 1912, declared that the Democratic party could not go before the country on the issue, because it involved a delay of 14 months and meant success only if the Democrats captured a two-thirds majority of the senate. The party, Mr. Bryan declared, must "secure such compromises as may be possible."

The disagreement between the president and his former secretary of state, the first in public view since Mr. Bryan left the cabinet because he did not agree with the president's course in diplomatic negotiations with Germany, was thus disclosed as a fact, although it has been rumored and reported in the underground currents of national politics. In the opinion of the political leaders it crystallized an issue.

President Wilson in his message said nothing whatever about a third term for himself, and neither did he make any formal announcement of his intended retirement to private life, as some had forecast he would.

Mr. Bryan in his prepared address said nothing bearing on any ambitions towards a fourth presidential nomination, but before reading his manuscript he said he had nothing to ask and, therefore, the diners would not listen to him with the thought that they were listening to a candidate.

There were a dozen or more other speakers at the dinners and their views on whether the league should be made a campaign issue were either divided in favor of the president's stand or Mr. Bryan's, or else they did not touch on the subject at all.

The list of their speeches might easily be epitomized in this fashion:

Senator Komerene: Ratify the treaty with or without reservations.

Former Secretary McAdoo: An arraignment of Republican administration, but no expression about the league.

Secretary Daniels: "Mr. Bryan is entitled to credit for the league of nations treaty because his peace investigation conventions were the ground work for it."

Senator Hitchcock: "Honorable compromise on the league question or a finish fight."

Senator Owen: "Immediate ratification and proceed with reconstruction legislation."

Chairman Cummings: "Inevitable impulses are carrying the Democratic party each day nearer and nearer to victory."

Governor Cornwell of West Virginia: "American institutions are in danger of being overthrown by the unchecked growth of a labor autocracy."

Vice Chairman Kremer: "We accept the gauge of battle."

Governor Cox of Ohio: "The old guard is in control of the party (Republican) which it well nigh wrecked by its greed."

Attorney General Palmer: "The war will not be over in fact until the issues which it has raised are passed upon by the great court of appeals in America and the judgment of the people is entered."

Former Ambassador Gerard: "The country demands that both sides get together, that a compromise be made and peace given the world."

Former Speaker Clark: "Democratic accomplishments during the last six years entitle the party to a long lease of power."

The host of Democrats on hand for the dinner had swamped the available accommodation of any one hotel in town and the party was divided into two dinners at two separate hotels a block apart. National Chairman Cummings presided at one and Vice Chairman Kremer at the other. The dining rooms were packed, tickets were at a premium and there were many disappointed ones who had to content themselves with straining their ears at the doors.

Both dinners began with toasts drunk to the health of President Wilson, the guests elevating goblets of Potomac river water.

At the dinner where Mr. Cummings

WORLD LEAGUE OPENS FEB. 1

Supreme Council Fixes Date For First Meeting of League

PRESIDENT WILSON TO ISSUE THE CALL

Meeting Will Be Presided Over By Leon Bourgeois and Earl Curzon Will Speak

Paris, Jan. 10.—The putting of the League of Nations into being which will be one of the immediate consequences of the exchange of ratification of the Versailles treaty, will occur in Paris on January 16th at 10.30 a. m., the supreme council decided today.

Ambassador Wallace cabled the decision to President Wilson so that the president might issue the formal notice of the first meeting of the council which will be preside over by Leon Bourgeois, the French representative, who will deliver a brief address. Earl Curzon, the British foreign secretary will also speak.

WILL ISSUE CALL AT ONCE

Washington, Jan. 10.—President Wilson is expected to sign the call for the first meeting of the League of Nations council immediately after receiving notice from Ambassador Wallace.

WATER FAMINE IN NORFOLK

Serious Situation Confronts Virginia City

Norfolk, Jan. 12.—On account of the water shortage here residents today were limited to five gallons of water daily. City sprinklers, railway tank cars and fire boats are being used today to bring water from Newport News, Portsmouth and other nearby cities. Unless there is a heavy rain within the next few days it is believed an acute water famine is in prospect.

THREE PREMIERS IN CONFERENCE

Supreme Council Still Trying to Wind Up the War

Paris, Jan. 12.—Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Nitti met this morning to consider the Adriatic question. The supreme council did not meet today and the next session will be held tomorrow.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN

England Sends Representative to Germany

London, Jan. 12.—Lord Kilniarnock left London today to act as the British diplomatic representative in Berlin. His departure marks an important step in the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Germany.

London, Jan. 9.—Bokhara, in Central Asia, less than two hundred miles from the Afghanistan frontier has been entered by the Bolsheviks, according to war office reports. The Bolsheviks propose an offensive against the British in Persia and Afghanistan.

presided, Vice President Marshall was seated at the right and Secretary Lansing at the left. Two women, Mrs. George Bass of Colorado and Mrs. Charles Tiffany, of New York, were at the speaking table. At the dinner over which Mr. Kremer presided Mrs. Peter Olsen of Minnesota sat at the speakers' table.

The same set of speakers addressed both dinners, going from one to the other in various orders. At some time during the evening both parties of diners were addressed by Senator Hitchcock, Governor Cornwell of West Virginia; Governor Cox of Ohio; James W. Girard, Senator Underwood, Secretary Daniels, Former Speaker Champ Clark, Attorney General Palmer, Mrs. Olsen, Senator Pomerehne, Senator Owen and William J. Bryan. Former Secretary McAdoo's telegram and President Wilson's message was read to each.

Everybody at both places was buzzing with suppressed excitement to know what President Wilson and Mr. Bryan were going to say. There were rumors of a split in sentiment between the president and his former secretary of State over the peace treaty question and the air seemed to be full of electricity.

When Chairman Cummings in his opening speech declared, "tonight we invoke the militant spirit of Andrew Jackson," there was a roar of applause and cheers, and another when he declared the Democrats looked forward with the utmost confidence. Led by Representative Heflin of Alabama, the diners rose and cheered the chairman's reference to President Wilson's "wise leadership."

MOSLEMS MAKE THREAT OF WAR

Followers of Mohamet Everywhere Object to Expulsion of Turks

THEY WOULD HOLD CONSTANTINOPLE FOREVER

Reports From India, Egypt and Elsewhere Creates Feeling of Uneasiness in Europe

By The Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 9.—Having abandoned hope that the United States would accept the mandate over Turkey, the allied powers are searching for a solution of the problem of expelling the Turks from Europe without causing such an uprising among the Mohammedan peoples as would endanger the control of European nations over them. Reports from India, Egypt and other Mohammedan countries insist upon the retention of the head of their church in Constantinople under threats of boycotts of Christian business and trade and even actual warfare.

BRYAN STANDS AS PARTY EMBLEM

He Balks Stubbornly and Opposes Making Treaty a Party Issue

Washington, Jan. 8 (By the Associated Press).—William J. Bryan split openly with President Wilson at the Jackson dinner here tonight on the question of whether the Democratic party should make the league of nations an issue at the next election. The former secretary of State, three times a candidate for the presidency and a power in his party, declared the Democrats could not go before the country on the issue and that they must accept such compromises as may be possible.

President Wilson, in his message to the diners, had declared that "the clear and single way out" was to submit the issue.

Conceding the right of the Republican majority to dictate the senate's course, Mr. Bryan declared:

"Our plan has been rejected and we must face the situation as it is. We must either secure compromises as may be possible or present the issue to the country. The latter course would mean a delay of at least 14 months and then success only in case of our securing a two-thirds majority of the senate. We can not afford either as citizens or as members of the party to share with the Republican party responsibility for further delay, we can not go before the country on the issue that such an appeal would present. A majority of congress can declare war. Shall we make it more difficult to conclude a treaty than to enter a war?"

Reviewing the past and surveying a program for the future Mr. Bryan said he ventured to suggest, "three new propositions." They were: A national system of roads, extending in every State to be known as "a national peace way" both as a utilitarian project for binding the States together in commerce and intercourse, and as a memorial to the soldier dead.

A national bulletin—not a newspaper, Mr. Bryan declared—to present national issues under bi-partisan control.

The initiative and referendum which he declared the Democratic party might well adopt as its "next great reform."

NEW VOLCANO FORMS IN MEXICO

Cerizoba Breaks Out in a New Place

Mexico City, Jan. 9.—Further reports indicate that the estimated death list of approximately two thousand from the earthquake in Vera Cruz State last Saturday will probably be borne out. Intense excitement and panic reigns in Cordoba and Orizaba in the Western part of Vera Cruz State on account of the opening of a new crater on the volcano of Orizaba, fifteen miles northward.

THE PEACE TREATY SIGNED SATURDAY

Protocol Provides For Repatriation of Ships Sunk in Scapa Flow

Paris, Jan. 10.—The treaty of Versailles, making peace between Germany and the ratifying allied powers, was put into effect at 4.11 o'clock this afternoon by exchange of ratifications. Baron von Lersner, head of the German mission, previously affixed his signature to the protocol providing for the sinking of the German warships in Scapa Flow and to insure carrying out the armistice terms.

GERMANS MUST FOOT THE BILL

Supreme Council Orders That Germany Pay Expenses of Rhine Commission

THE WAR IS NOT OVER FOR GERMANY

Supreme Council Also Considers Meeting of the League of Nations

Paris, Jan. 9.—The supreme council decided today that the expenses of the high commission in control of the Rhine region shall be borne by Germany as well as the cost of the army of occupation. The council discussed the first meeting of the executive council of the League of Nations, which the treaty provides shall be called by President Wilson. It was announced that the date for the meeting will be fixed later at another session to be held tomorrow.

LUNCHEON AT THE CAPITAL

Senator Dial Entertains Ambassador and Governor

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senator Dial today gave an elegant luncheon at the capital to Ambassador W. E. Gonzales and to Gov. Robert A. Cooper. Both the distinguished guests of honor were here in attendance upon the Jackson day dinner. There were also one or two others present, including James C. Derieux, secretary to Governor Cooper.

STEEL STRIKE NOW ENDED

Workers Formally Given Permission to Return

Pittsburgh, Jan. 8.—The strike in the steel mills and furnaces, called September 22, and which at its inception involved 367,000 men, was officially called off here tonight by the national committee after an all day meeting.

Announcement that the national committee had decided to proceed no further was contained in a telegram American Federation of Labor in Washington, to the heads of all international unions interested and to the organizers and field men in all strike districts.

"The steel corporation," the telegram said, "with active assistance of the press, the courts, the federal troops, state police and many public officials have denied steel workers their rights of free speech, free assembly and the right to organize, and by this arbitrary and ruthless misuse of the power have brought about a condition which has compelled the national committee for organized iron and steel workers to vote today that the active strike phase of the steel campaign is now at an end. A vigorous campaign of education and reorganization will be immediately begun and will not cease until industrial justice in the steel industry has been achieved. All steel workers now are at liberty to return to work, pending preparation for the next big organization movement."

The telegram was signed by John Fitzpatrick, chairman; D. J. Davis, vice president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; Edward J. Evans, International Union of Electrical Workers; William Hannon, International Union of Machinists, and William Z. Foster, secretary of the committee. The offices of the committee here will be maintained for about a month while the business of the strike is being wound up, and the commissary department will continue to look after needy former strikers and their families until the men have obtained employment.

Steel company executives said they were not surprised that the strike had been called off, as the strikers have been drifting back to work for several months. Many mills, it was added, have long ago been able to operate full time with full forces.

W. Z. Foster later announced his resignation as secretary-treasurer of the strike committee and said he would be succeeded by J. G. Brown of Everett, former president of the Timber Workers' union. Brown is to assume office February 1.

MEN'S CLOTHING TO COST MORE

New York, Jan. 10.—Further increases in the prices of men's clothing, without much change in style, were predicted by delegates to the International Association of Clothing Designers' Convention. Labor contributed ninety per cent of the cost of a suit.

New York, Jan. 9.—The damage to the American line steamship St. Louis which burned at Hoboken last night is estimated at one million dollars. The interior of the ship was wrecked. The origin of the fire is still undetermined.