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# THE GREENEVILLE DAILY SUN

VOLUME 2.—NUMBER 62.

THE GREENEVILLE DAILY SUN, TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1919.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK

## NO CRISIS ON MEXICAN BORDER NOW

### ILLINOIS FIRST TO RATIFY SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 10.—(By United Press.)—Illinois is the first state to ratify the national woman's suffrage amendment. The state assembly adopted the ratification resolution three minutes after convening today. The senate passed the measure a half hour later.

### Administration Officials Unchanged In View That There Is No Crisis On the Mexican Border

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(By United Press.)—Administration officials were unchanged in their view today that there is no crisis on the Mexican border. It is stated there is sufficient troops there to meet any emergency. Though reports from unofficial sources in Mexico indicate the presence of Villa troops within a hundred miles of the border, it is declared there is no cause for uneasiness.

### Reports of Various Allied Commissions Regarding German Counter Proposals Before Big Four Today.

PARIS, June 10.—(By United Press.)—Reports of various allied commissions regarding German counter proposals were before the "Big Four" today. Eleven commissions have turned in their final report, while five others are practically complete. The Adriatic question is now reported to have been virtually settled. Under this plan, Fiume and considerable surrounding territory becomes a free state under the protection of the league of nations.

### "Separate and Full Consideration By People on Question of Future League of Nations"

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(By United Press.)—Senator Knox today offered a resolution in the senate stating that it is the sense of that body that the peace treaty be so drawn "as to permit any nation to reserve without prejudice to itself for future separate and full consideration by its people the question of any league of nations."

### British Aviator Ready to Attempt Non-Stop Flight Across Atlantic; Expects to Start by Tomorrow

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 10.—(By United Press.)—The British army bomber airplane, piloted by Capt. John Alcock, with Lieut. A. W. Brown as navigator, was ready today for an attempt at a non-stop flight across the Atlantic. Weather permitting, Alcock was expected to start by tomorrow.

### American Federation of Labor Will Memorialize Congress To Repeal Daylight Saving Law

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 10.—(By United Press.)—The American Federation of Labor, in convention here today, adopted a resolution requesting congress to repeal the daylight saving law.

### Wisconsin Assembly Today Ratifies National Suffrage Amendment

MADISON, WIS., June 10.—(By United Press.)—The Wisconsin assembly today ratified the national woman's suffrage amendment. The senate vote was 24 to 1, while the house ratified it 54 to 2.

### Commanders Towers and Read Left For Paris Today

LONDON, June 10.—(By United Press.)—Commander Towers, Lieutenant-Commander Read and crews, with three American financiers, left for Paris today.

### Threaten to Move National Capital

Congress Aroused by Washington Profiteers—Iowa and Ohio After the Plum.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(United Press.)—They're talking of moving the capital, and, gosh! the profiteers are "scared!"

Senator Sherman, of Illinois, a plain spoken man who goes marketing with a basket on his arm, and who is the new chairman of the District of Columbia committee, started it all when he said if Washington landlords and merchants didn't stop charging so much for things, congress ought to get up and take the capital city out to Iowa, or some place away from here.

Washingtonians took it seriously, because Sherman has said some very serious things about profiteering here, in senate speeches. The president of one of the numerous "civic pride" organizations which flourish in Washington hurried to Presidential Secretary Tumulty to learn whether there really was a possibility of congress and the government departments going west, leaving nothing here but the Potomac and the Washington monument.

Since Sherman made his remark, offers have come from several states (made quite unofficially of course, but in some cases by influential citizens) to have a real honest to goodness capital city set up in those commonwealths, with an ironclad guarantee against profiteering.

Senator Kenyon said he knows Iowa would do the job right, and Senator Reed asked that the claims of St. Louis be not overlooked. Senator Harding spoke feelingly of the Ohio climate and Hiram Johnson declared California would prove a matchless place for the capital. Senator Sheppard proposed Texas and Senator Sherman himself modestly suggested that Chicago wouldn't be a bad choice.

And now most any day it is likely that some chipper congressman will really introduce a bill to do it, thus throwing Washingtonians who lived here before the war into new apprehensions lest the source of their new wealth be suddenly cut off.

### Rebels Mobilize In Force Near Juarez

EL PASO, TEXAS, June 10.—A courier reached Juarez late yesterday from Villa Ahumada, 84 miles to the south, bringing confirmation of the reported presence there of a strong force of rebels under command of General Felipe Angeles.

Shortly after the arrival of the courier American business men and well-to-do Mexicans commenced to move their valuables to this side of the river. Before 8 p. m. the exodus had become general.

There are persistent reports of fighting at Tierra Blanca, a station on the Mexican Central, 15 miles from the border. A scouting party of 80 Federal soldiers left early yesterday in the direction of Tierra Blanca and failed to return. The belief is general that these men deserted to the rebels.

Villa sympathizers in El Paso freely predict that Juarez will be attacked before morning and that the Federal garrison will surrender without a struggle. It was reported here late yesterday that M. M. Murrieta, collector of customs at Juarez, has removed the official funds from his office to El Paso and also had sent his family across the international bridge.

### Work Or Bolshevism

U. S. Must Get Men to Jobs, Employer Declares.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—"Get the men to the jobs" as an insurance against bolshevism, was recommended to prominent members of the house and senate yesterday in a letter written by a large employer of labor who has been working as a laborer in industrial plants throughout the country. The writer urged the retention of the federal employment service, which would be made a permanent governmental bureau under bills introduced by Senator Kenyon, chairman of the senate labor committee, and Representative Nolan, a member of the house labor committee. Action on these measures is expected soon.

"The biggest single piece of insurance against bolshevism which the country can think about just now," said the letter, "is a nation-wide organization for bringing 100 percent of the jobs available in connection with the men who need them for their daily bread and butter."

The writer of the letter, who asked that his name be withheld in order that he might be able to continue his studies among the workmen, is the vice-president of a large industrial establishment. The letter, as received by Chairmen Good and Warren, of the house and senate appropriations committees, read in part as follows:

"As a result of my experiences of the past few months, I find myself greatly interested in the question of the future of the United States employment service as now being considered by you and your committee.

"I am an employer of labor. In order to get the viewpoint of the country's workers, I have been working as a laborer under an alias in several plants and factories. My observations to date seem to me pertinent to the question now before you. In a word they are this: The difference between Americanism and bolshevism is the difference between having a job and not having one. To an extent which no one can conceive who has not himself walked the streets for work, the axle on which the whole world turns for the working man is the job. As long as he can enjoy his three meals a day and think of his own and his family's future with some certainty, he is a self-respecting citizen, and all this stuff about unrest is of less interest to him than to his employer. But when he is out of a job, then the axle of his world is busted; its jagged splinters enter and cut his self-respect and his very soul to pieces.

"This fact is well known to the radical agitators. In their meetings, I have heard them urge redoubled efforts to enroll new members before these men now out of work get jobs and so close their minds to our gospel."

"The biggest single piece of insurance against bolshevism that this country can think about just now is nation-wide organization for bringing 100 percent of the jobs available into connection with the men who need them for their daily bread and butter."

"This connection is not made efficiently or even fairly when workers have to go to the so-called 'fee agencies.' No citizen should have to buy a chance to work. Besides, too many times the superintendents or foremen who hire men through these agencies get a part of the fee themselves, and therefore find means to fire one worker in order to have a share in his successor's fee. Last winter, with 60 or 70 negroes and foreigners, I did my share of shivering while we all kept our eyes on the spot where a labor foreman was to appear in order to pick not more than three or four of us. As we watched the gate nobody said a word—it was too serious a matter; besides each of us was competing with the other. But after the three or four had been picked, you should have heard the curses!

### BETWEEN 40,000 AND 50,000 TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE JUNE 11

### Egyptians Plead Fourteen Points

Trouble Over England's Protectorate Serious—Rule Far From Ideal.

By LOWELL MELLETT (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

PARIS, June 1.—(By Mail.)—How seriously Egyptians are protesting British rule and some of the reasons therefor are revealed in a letter received from a British soldier stationed in Egypt. Inasmuch as the Egyptians are urging Wilson's declarations in behalf of the rights of small nations in support of their contention that the British protectorate assumed in December, 1914, should cease now that hostilities have ended, Americans may find the situation interesting.

"The causes of the present open defiance of the British," the soldier writes, "are many and varied, and on the whole do not reflect any great credit on the present administration of the country by the English. When England first entered the country, some 37 years ago, as the result of a decision by the great powers, Egypt was on the verge of bankruptcy as the result of extravagance and misrule by Turkey.

"One of the greatest causes of dissatisfaction in Egypt is the system of 'capitulations.' These are laws by which the subjects of European powers are not subject to the ordinary laws of Egypt. When a foreigner commits a crime he can only be tried with the sanction of his own government and only before a mixed tribunal composed mostly of his own nationals. England has promised they shall cease during the present year.

"When England entered Egypt it was with three announced objects—First, to restore the financial status of the country; second, to abolish capitulations, and, third, to educate the Egyptians to a point where they could govern themselves. In the first two they have succeeded. Egypt is in good financial condition and it is promised capitulations shall end soon. But in the third object, failure has been the result.

"England introduced a system of secondary education of a secular character on western lines, without considering the Egyptians are an Oriental people. A system of education totally separated from the Mohammedan faith brought about a state of resentment.

"Then a lot of Englishmen were imported to take fat government jobs regardless of their fitness, leaving only minor jobs to the Egyptians. The Egyptians are divided into two classes—the Effendi, or educated class, and the Fallaheen, or peasants. The greatest ambition of the Effendi is to obtain a job in the civil service or become a lawyer. Young Egyptians flocked to the schools to equip themselves for handling the greater part of the government work. However, they find these jobs are mostly reserved for Englishmen, often no more capable than themselves.

"Consequently there is a large class of educated unemployed. Out of this class was born the Nationalist party, fifteen years ago. Recruits were gained through the natural objection of a Mohammedan to being ruled by a Christian.

"Another cause for trouble is the close alliance of many families with Turkish families. They view the breaking up of Turkey with dismay as the breaking up of their religion. "So much for the wealthier class. The Fallaheen, wholly uneducated and living to themselves on little bits of land, have for the most part obtained real benefits from British rule; irri-

CHICAGO, June 10.—(By United Press.)—Between 40,000 and 50,000 telegraphers will leave their keys tomorrow in answer to the nation-wide strike called. According to latest estimates in hands of President S. J. Konenkamp, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, here today, it was estimated that more than 6,000 will strike in Chicago alone.

Reports that a settlement had been effected with the Postal Telegraph company were untrue, Konenkamp stated.

### Senator Hiram Johnson Choice Of Senate Progressive Leaders For Nomination For Presidency

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(By United Press.)—Senator Hiram Johnson of California, is the choice of senate progressive leaders for the republican nomination for the presidency in 1920. Senators Borah and Kenyon joined today in this announcement. These men have already begun an active campaign to line up the liberal support of the country behind Johnson.

### Taft Says Withholding of Peace Treaty Aids Its Foes

Asserts President's Right to Do So Is Clear, but That Issue Now Resolves Itself Into One of Courtesy and Tact—Points Out Increased Possibility of Finding "Jokers."

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

The right of the President to withhold from the senate the full text of a treaty which he is negotiating with other powers until he submits it to that body for its advice and consent is clear and undoubted, but the issue now is not one of strict constitutional procedure. It's one of courtesy and tact.

The league of nations, from the first, was known to be part of the treaty. Indeed, in the view of those who advocate the league of nations, the treaty could not have been made without it. The President gave to the public, and so to the senate, the full text of the covenant, even as it was reported by the committee to the conference. Subsequently he gave the full text of its revision. Then there was published a full abstract of the peace treaty as it was submitted to the Germans for their assent and signature. The abstract contained 20,000 words, while the text was said to contain 50,000.

No sufficient explanation has been given why the full text of the treaty was not given out at the time when the abstract came. It was supposed at first that the abstract preceded the full text because of convenience in transmission. If the text of the treaty contained something the public ought not to know until after the Germans had acted, why give out such an abstract at all? To withhold the text when the abstract is given out, of course, raises curiosity and suspicion as to what the difference is between the abstract and the text.

If they both had been given out at the same time, or within a short interval, the public, and indeed, many senators, would probably not have read anything but the abstract. Only those senators and others charged with the responsibility in respect to

the matter of preparing for discussion would have gone carefully through the full text. But now that the text has been withheld so long, it is natural that those opposed to the league of nations and the President's course in regard to the treaty should make much of the failure to give out the text, and should complain when it is discovered that the text has found its way to New York into the hands of private citizens, although the senate has been denied opportunity to see it.

It is not conceivable that the abstract misrepresented the text. Yet when the situation is tense such an unexplained course on the part of the administration naturally gives rise to impatience and criticism, all of which might have been avoided had the text been submitted in the first instance. The result now is that the text will be examined with a microscope by the opponents of the league and the details in the text not contained in the abstract will be exaggerated into what are called "jokers" and seized upon as full of danger and sinister purpose.

It is unfortunate that such a course should be taken by an administration that has made so much of the necessity for publicity. It has been reported that the text was withheld at the instance of Mr. Lloyd George, but with no explanation or why he desired to withhold it. Whatever his reason, his request and the complication with it were a mistake that merely furnishes ammunition for the opponents of the treaty. Probably never in the history of our treaties have the senate and the public been given as full opportunity to know and discuss the controversial points of a treaty in advance of its official submission as in this case. Yet by this last error the administration has lost any credit attaching to such a policy.

gation, abolition of forced labor, limitation of conscription, protection from Bedouin marauders, etc. They have been apparently grateful and contented. Hence it is difficult to account for their attitude.

"The greatest complaint seems to be due to army requisitions. The complaint is general that stock and crops have been taken and not paid for. The method generally followed was for the British to demand from the headman of the village a certain

number of donkeys, corn or other commodities. The headman would then take them from the villagers and hand them over to the military authorities who would pay for them in bulk. There was no supervision to see that the money was distributed. Consequently in innumerable cases the money was never paid over to the actual owners. The Fallaheen then were told by their headman that the British had not paid him.