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PRESIDENT WANTS SHIP TO BE READY

Orders the George Washington Started for France and It Will Leave Today.

TIRED OF PEACE DELAYS

Intimation at Least of Serious Hitch Unless Peace Conference Gets Down to Business and Comes to Agreement.

Washington, April 10.—President Wilson has ordered the transport George Washington to be started for France at the earliest time possible.

The instructions were received at the navy department through Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, at Paris. Acting Secretary Roosevelt announced that the George Washington would leave "at the earliest opportunity, probably Friday afternoon, April 11."

As Admiral Benson had sent a cablegram inquiring as to when the George Washington could sail, officials regarded the message as significant, but in the absence of more specific information, they declined to comment.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt's announcement follows:

"Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt received a cablegram from Admiral Benson at Paris requesting that the sailing of the U. S. George Washington will, therefore, leave New York at the earliest opportunity, probably Friday afternoon, April 11."

Admiral Benson's message gave no reason for the President's order and the White House professed to have no information on the subject, but interpreting it in the light of press dispatches from Paris telling of the President's determination that delays at the peace conference must end, most officials regarded it as significant. Importance was also given by the fact that this was the second message from the admiral regarding the ship's departure, having inquired as to the time the vessel could get under way.

By fast steaming the George Washington should reach Brest by April 17. She would be held there subject to the President's orders, it was said, and thus would be immediately available in the event Mr. Wilson should decide to cut short his stay at Paris because of delays in agreeing on the terms of peace. In some quarters it was explained that without his ship at a French port the President might find himself in a somewhat embarrassing position should he decide to leave the French capital before the treaty had been agreed upon.

Late press dispatches from Paris indicated that a more hopeful view is to the progress of the peace negotiations was entertained than had been for several days and this view was reflected in a cablegram received by Secretary Tumulty from Rear Admiral Grayson, the President's personal physician, who reported that the general situation had improved slightly.

Secretary Tumulty said he had not been advised as to the situation which had led the President to order the George Washington to Brest and that Admiral Grayson, in sending the message, evidently had assumed that Mr. Tumulty was cognizant of the state of affairs through press dispatches from the French capital.

The George Washington arrived at New York from Brest March 28 after taking President Wilson back to France and naval officials decided to lay her up for a few weeks for an overhauling.

When she went to the New York navy yard officers estimated that she would be ready to sail again next Monday, but on communicating with the navy yard, after receiving Admiral Benson's first message, Mr. Roosevelt found that the vessel could start four days earlier. No orders for her departure were issued, however, until after the receipt of the second message from Admiral Benson.

GLENN TO SUCCEED RAMBO

York, S. C., April 10.—J. L. Glenn, Jr., of Chester, has been elected superintendent of the York graded schools for the 1919-20 session.

ALLIES HAD OVER TWO MEN TO ENEMY'S ONE

Central Powers Had 7,630,000 Troops November 11 While Allies Had 16,700,000.

Washington, April 10.—The central powers faced odds of greater than two to one in mobilized troops when Germany gave up the fight last November. The estimated aggregate strength of the enemy powers at that time, according to official estimates made public by General March chief of staff, was 7,630,000. The indicated aggregate allied strength on the date was more than 16,700,000.

This situation is disclosed in the figures received by the war department from France, giving the present status of the belligerent armies. They show that the central powers on March 1 had under arms 1,125,000 men, while the allied forces aggregated 13,366,000.

Following is General March's statement:

"We have received from France some rather interesting figures about the demobilization of the central powers and the demobilization of the entire allied forces to include February. The demobilization has been going on, of course, since then, but the figures show what has been happening over there. The central powers' figures are:

"Estimated strength November 11: Bulgaria, 500,000; Germany, 4,500,000; Turkey, 400,000; Austria, 2,230,000.

"By February this was reduced to: Bulgaria, 129,000; Germany, 820,000; Turkey, 70,000; Austria, 106,000.

"The total force of the central powers on November 11 was estimated at 7,630,000. This had been reduced to include February to 1,125,000, or to 15 per cent of their strength. On the same day on which this report was made the strength of the allied forces was 13,366,000, or 75 per cent of the strength which they had on November 11."

Turning to demobilization of the American army, General March said that the second anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the world war found the restoration of American manhood to civil life more than 40 per cent complete. On returns up to April 1 the army had been reduced to an aggregate strength of 2,055,718.

SUBSTITUTE SALOON OPENED IN CHICAGO

Outgrowth of Overseas "Hut" of Salvation Army Appears in First American City.

Chicago, April 10.—Scores of khaki clad men turned in at the sign of an old time saloon only to find themselves in the first substitute saloon opened in Chicago by the Salvation Army. The swinging doors, the long mirror and the back bar were in evidence. But the "free lunch" counter had changed to a coffee and doughnut stand while bizarre pictures had yielded to the camouflage brush; some nymphs were given garb; beer steins were turned to flower pots.

Besides the Salvation lassies, several other young women were present. Some met their sweethearts there—one couple started from the place on their honeymoon.

The social centers—intended to take the place of saloons if prohibition becomes a reality—are the outgrowth of the overseas "hut." Others are to be opened throughout the country.

400,000 TELEGRAPHERS MAY STRIKE AGAINST BURLESON

New York, April 10.—Balloting to determine whether the 400,000 members of the Commercial Telegraphers' union of America and six affiliated unions shall strike as a protest against Postmaster General Burleson's methods of wire control was authorized at a meeting of the union's executive committee here. Ballots were distributed, returnable for tally at the union's headquarters in Chicago, April 22.

S. J. Koenkamp, national president of the union, in an address stated that the contemplated strike was the result of dissatisfaction over Mr. Burleson's action on requests for wage adjustments. Mr. Burleson also had refused, he declared, to abide with President Wilson's mandate that the rights of workers to organize should not be abridged.

COUNCIL OF FOUR WOULD TRY KAISER

This Determination Reached Following Decision on Reparations.

BELGIUM MAY TRY HIM

At Least To One of Allied Powers Will Be Delegated This Pleasant Task By the Congress.

Paris, April 10.—The responsibility of the German emperor for the war and the means for bringing him to trial by one of the allied governments, probably Belgium, have been definitely determined upon by the council of four. This follows the definite decision on the terms of reparations for war damages, whereby \$5,000,000,000 must be paid within the next two years, and an inter-allied commission assess the remaining damage for a period of 30 years, beginning May 1, 1921. Thus, two of the great obstacles which stood in the path of the rapid attainment of peace have been removed within the last 24 hours, and the period of extreme tension over the inaction and the failure to secure tangible results is succeeded by revived confidence over the great advance made towards a permanent settlement.

How far these results are due to the intimations conveyed by the summoning to France of the United States transport George Washington by President Wilson is only conjectural. But it is at least a coincidence that the main difficulties began to dissolve from the time that this decision became known.

The exact nature of these difficulties are not disclosed. Friends of the President maintain they were largely of a minor character, not involving large principles, though the President's adherence to his "14 points" as the rigid limitation of the scope of action appears to have run all through the deliberations during the tense period of the last few days.

While the tension has been greatly reduced, it is not entirely removed, as much depends on the continuation of progress with respect to the remaining obstacles, notably the Saar valley, the Rhine frontier, the Adriatic issue and a number of lesser issues which are still short of final agreement.

The agreement on responsibilities for the war is understood to have been a compromise between divided reports presented by the commission of which Secretary Lansing is chairman. There was an agreement on the general responsibility of the German emperor for bringing on the war, but division occurred on whether it was feasible to bring him to justice before an international tribunal.

The French and British view favored a tribunal, but the American view, it is understood, favored moral indictment without recourse to prosecution, owing to the lack of an international law as a basis for trial before an international court.

Belgium, on which the war fell first and heaviest, is reported to have taken a view much similar to that of the United States, while Japan and Italy were partially in accord with the American view.

It was owing to these divergent viewpoints that the council devised a new plan, whereby one of the allied nations, probably Belgium, would initiate prosecution against the former emperor and others responsible for the breach of treaties, the invasion of territory and the destruction directed against this country and leading to a more general spread of the war. The exact nature of the agreement is not disclosed but the foregoing is believed to cover the main lines.

The text as finally approved on propositions specified that the enemy countries must admit responsibility for loss and damage to allied and associated nations and their citizens caused by the unjustifiable aggression. But, in view of the inability of the enemy countries to fully recompense these losses, the clause states an inter-allied commission will assess the losses on a just basis.

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AMERICAN SOLDIERS MUTINY IN RUSSIA

Report of Refusal to Entrain for Front Confirmed by War Department.

ONE COMPANY INVOLVED

General Mutiny Threatened Unless Definite Statement is Made Regarding Removal of Troops from Russia.

Washington, April 10.—The war department issued tonight an official statement confirming Associated Press advices from Archangel that what amounted to a mutiny occurred among the American troops there on March 30. A company of infantry, the message stated, refused to entrain for the front until personally urged to do so by Col. Geo. E. Stewart, commanding the American contingent. Open threats were made of general mutiny unless a definite statement from Washington insuring early withdrawal was forthcoming.

The text of the paraphrase of the code message dated March 31 follows, the department having eliminated only the identification of the company and certain military information not bearing on the incident:

"Yesterday morning, March 30, a company of infantry, having received orders to the railroad front, was ordered out of barracks for the purpose of packing sleds for the trip across the river to the railroad station.

"The non-commissioned officer who was in charge of the packing soon reported to the officers that the men refused to obey. At this some of the officers took charge, and all except one man began reluctantly to pack after a considerable delay. The soldier who continued to refuse was placed in confinement. Colonel Stewart, having been sent for, arrived and had the men assembled to talk with them.

"Upon the condition that the prisoner above mentioned was released, the men agreed to go. This was done and the company then proceeded to the railway station and entrained there for the front. That they would not go to the front line positions was openly stated by the men, however, and they would only go to Obozerskaya. They also stated that general mutiny would soon come if there was not some definite statement forthcoming from Washington with regard to the removal of American troops from Russia at the earliest possible date."

The department has cabled for more information. From the message received today officials were unable to ascertain whether a condition of mutiny had in fact developed in the past 10 days. Pending fuller advices, no comment was forthcoming as to the course to be pursued.

Presumably, it was said, Colonel Stewart already had been advised directly that it was the purpose of the supreme war council, in charge of the policy governing the movement, to withdraw the entire force from northern Russia when the ice blockading the harbors goes out. The British relief expedition, originally scheduled to be 2,400 strong, has sailed, as have the two companies of American railway engineers sent at the request of the British authorities to keep open the railroad south of Murmansk.

Announcement of the purpose to withdraw the force was made officially to congressional military committees by Secretary Baker, February 17, on instructions from President Wilson.

The official report makes the incident even more serious than the original press accounts. Intimations that a general feeling of unrest pervaded the entire force have come previously from General Ironsides, the British commander-in-chief. Both British and French troops have been involved, according to rumors in similar incidents, but American officers on the scene have felt the morale of the American troops was too high for such an outbreak.

The dispatch today did not show to what extent bolshevik partisans could be held responsible for

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REACH AGREEMENT ON AMOUNT OF INDEMNITY

Compromises Effected on All Debatable Points Regarding Sum to Be Paid at Once.

Paris, April 10.—The council of four on Saturday reached an agreement on the principles of the indemnities and reparations to be paid by Germany and examination of the details will begin immediately, the newspapers say. It is not believed there will be any disagreement as to details, and it is indicated that the text of the financial terms will be finished during the week.

The Echo de Paris says that compromises were effected on all debatable points regarding the sum to be paid at once by Germany and the payments in the future. Against the opposition of the French government, it was agreed, the paper says, to distribute the future payments over a term of 20 years. The payments for the next few years were fixed.

The Journal says there are indications that the rights of France and Belgium to prior consideration in the payments by Germany have been recognized. The first German payment, it says, will be 250,000,000 francs, of which 5,000,000,000 will go to pay or raw materials to insure the resumption of German economic life. France will get 10,000,000,000 francs and Belgium 5,000,000,000 of the first payment. The rest of the indemnity, the paper says, will run over a period of 35 years.

Plans for continued occupation of the left bank of the Rhine have been abandoned and the allies will depend upon an economic blockade as the means of pressure on Germany. Final agreement on the Rhine and Saar valley questions will be reached before the end of the week, it is added.

Increased optimism in diplomatic circles is noted by the press, while in editorials the newspapers express satisfaction over the progress made in questions of reparation and indemnity. It is pointed out that each day of delay in reaching a final agreement adds to the loss to France.

The favorable solution of the Danzig question is commented upon in complimentary terms. The moral and political advantages of the agreement are emphasized by the papers.

ALLEN WANTS TO STOP ACREAGE REDUCTION

Governor of Kansas Calls on Attorney General to Stop Reduction in Cotton Acreage.

Raleigh, N. C., April 10.—O. J. McConnell, in charge of North Carolina's campaign for reduction of cotton acreage received a telegram from Bonneau Harris, of Pendleton, S. C., who is commissioner of agriculture in the Palmetto state, conveying information that Governor Allen, of Kansas, had called upon the attorney general of the United States to stop the acreage reduction movement on the ground that it is illegal. Commissioner Harris had been apprised of Allen's action in a telegram from the Kansas governor. McConnell and other officials here refuse to believe that the Allen proposal will obtain favorable consideration.

ROBBERS MAKE A HAUL AT WEST VIRGINIA BANK

Dynamite Safe at Ansted, Getting Away With \$700,000 in Cash and War Stamps.

Huntington, W. Va., April 7.—Robbers dynamited the safe of the First National bank of Ansted, 70 miles east of here, and escaped with \$50,000 in cash and war saving stamps early Wednesday, according to a message received by Huntington police, asking that a lookout be kept for the bandits, who are believed to have come here. The robbers, the message said, secured the loot after blowing the locks off the doors of the vault, but failed to penetrate the inner chamber of the safe, in which was \$250,000 in currency.

The robbery, which occurred between midnight Tuesday and daylight Wednesday, was not discovered until the bank was opened for business Wednesday morning.

WANNAMAKER SAYS ACTION NECESSARY

Answers Trust Views of Kansas Governor on Cotton Reduction Movement.

WILL INCREASE PRICE

But This is Necessary, Chairman Wannamaker Says, to Prevent Calamity to the Cotton Producers of the South.

Columbia, S. C., April 10.—J. Skottowe Wannamaker, chairman of the South Carolina Cotton association, yesterday received a copy of the telegram sent by Governor Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, to Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer charging that the cotton acreage reduction movement is in violation of the federal law. The telegram follows in full:

"I have expressed the view in a telegram to J. S. Wannamaker, chairman of the South Carolina Cotton association, that the combination for acreage reduction of cotton and holding of present supply now being organized in many states of the south is in violation of federal laws which in my judgment are being violated by this combination. From circulars sent out by the organizers supporting this combination, I learn that the organization is composed not alone of cotton growers, but bankers, cotton speculators and business men. Their purpose is to raise the price of cotton, which they are now holding and also to permanently raise the price of cotton in the future. This is definitely expressed in their circulars and appears to be not alone in the interest of the southern farmers, but of all persons who are holding and possibly securing a corner in the cotton now on hand against the time of the lifting of the embargo. You of course, know of the anti-monopoly act of July 2, 1890, which declares every contract combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce is hereby declared to be illegal and every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with another person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several states shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

"I cite this law, realizing that you are familiar with it. You may wish that I give you the very familiar quotations from the supreme court of the United States in defining what is meant by the words combination, trust and monopoly. Should you so desire I would be pleased to give you definite citations."

Chairman Wannamaker, upon receiving copy of the above telegram, issued this statement:

"I frankly admit the contention that the organization of southern cotton farmers means high price cotton. As a result of this movement, the south instead of facing calamity this fall, as it would most certainly if a large crop were planted this year, will face prosperity and will receive for its small cotton crop the highest price paid for cotton since the war between the states. The entire cotton belt is absolutely determined to raise supplies at home and live at home.

"The whole south confidently awaits the decision of the honored attorney general, knowing that he will not take away from it the rights that are guaranteed to its people, as free people, under our constitution."

Forcing Prices Upward.

Columbia, S. C., April 10.—That the cotton acreage reduction movement has been a big factor in the recent advance in cotton is conceded, even by the New York newspapers, says a statement issued by the central committee of the South Carolina Cotton association. That the price of cotton is going to soar sky high when the crop is planted and it is seen that there has really been a big reduction in the acreage, is the opinion entertained by the committee.

To substantiate its statement that the cotton acreage reduction movement has already affected the price of cotton, the committee presented some comment from absolutely irrefutable sources.

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