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PRESIDENT WILSON INTERPRETS LEAGUE

Tells Lodge Committee Moral Obligations Are More Binding Than Any Legal Promise.

PRECEDENT IS SMASHED

In Contradiction to Precedents of 100 Years President and Senate Committee Holds Round Table Discussion.

Washington, Aug. 21.—President Wilson, interpreting the league of nations covenant for the senate foreign relations committee, declared it imposed no legal obligation for the use of American military forces in protecting the territory or independence of any other nation.

But he added that the covenant might involve, in certain circumstances, "an absolutely compelling moral obligation" which might be even stronger than a legal promise.

Pressed for a more exact definition by the committee members who insisted that the whole arrangement was "a rope of sand," he asserted that on the contrary he considered it as placing the nations in "an attitude of comradeship and protection," which would compel respect for the principles of justice and liberty.

Meeting the committee in a round table discussion in the East room of the White House, in contradiction to the precedents of more than a century, and with the whole nation listening through the medium of a relay of public stenographers, the president went into many of the details of the peace negotiations and touched on all the hotly debated questions which have divided the senate in its consideration of the peace treaty.

Article 10 of the covenant, guaranteeing the integrity of the league members against aggression, he declared should leave to each nation "complete freedom of choice as to the application of force." Even if the American representative on the council joined in a unanimous recommendation for military action the final decision for peace or war must rest so far as concerned the United States with congress, he said.

Japan's Written Promise.

Whatever advice the council gave under its authority to take such action as is "deemed appropriate," must also be deemed appropriate by the United States to bind this government, he argued, though in the background would be such a potential moral force that he doubted if the nation would often decline to act.

The president revealed that Japan's promise to return Shantung province to China was reduced to written form in the minutes of the peace conference. He asserted he had "every confidence" that the promise would be carried out and told the senators it was "the best that could be got" out of the negotiations, Japan having given notice she would withdraw from the conference if her demands were refused. The American delegates, he said, had tried to keep the nation free from obligations in European affairs "so far as it was honorably possible to do so," but he asserted that it might be necessary to keep some American troops in the Rhine district under the treaty for the next 15 years.

He declared the nation would be its own sole judge whether its obligations had been fulfilled under the disputed withdrawal clause of the league covenant; that purely domestic questions were safe from the league's interference, and that the Monroe doctrine was clearly preserved.

The league, the president explained, was built on the plan of General Smuts, of South Africa.

Some Questions Not Answered.

Mr. Wilson revealed that he had suggested that the United States take no part of the German reparations but had asked that the conference reserve disposition of the German Pacific island of Yap on a suggestion that it was needed for an American naval station.

Some of the senators' questions the president declined to answer on the ground of international policy. How the American delegates voted on Japan's proposal for a racial equality clause in the league covenant he said

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SOUTHERN POWER CO. CAN KEEP POWER ON

Reports of Contemplated Strike Move President to Declare Plants Will Run.

Charlotte, Aug. 21.—Current widespread reports to the effect that the electrical workers in the employ of the Southern Power company were contemplating a strike in sympathy with the striking street car men and electrical workers of the Southern Public Utilities company, called forth the statement by W. S. Lee, president of the power company, that "there will be no cessation of power from the Southern Power company."

President Lee further said that he had received no notice from the employees that they contemplate a strike, but explained that the company was prepared to continue the operation of its system even should a walkout occur.

The Southern Power company furnishes electric current to the Southern Public Utilities company, to numerous municipalities and hundreds of industrial plants in the Piedmont section of North and South Carolina.

D. L. Goble, organizer for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said that he knew of no request having been made of the employees of the power company that they strike in sympathy with those of the utilities company.

While not publicly announced, it was learned from an authoritative source that the utilities company contemplates resuming operation of its street cars within the next few days.

Z. V. Taylor, president of the Southern Public Utilities company, issued an ultimatum to the striking platform men and electrical workers in this city, Winston-Salem and Greenville, S. C., that at the close of the day Tuesday all men now on the company's roll not making application for work would hereafter be debarred from the employ of the company. He also stated the new men being trained would be placed in the jobs of the striking men and cars would be operated in the three cities.

THE TRACTION STRIKE IN NEW YORK SETTLED

Compromise Ends Trouble That Paralyzed Subway and Elevated Lines for Two Days.

New York, Aug. 21.—The strike which for two days has paralyzed the subway and elevated system of the Interborough Rapid Transit company in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens, has been formally called off by a vote of the strikers to accept a compromise offered them at a conference of city and state officials this afternoon.

Under the terms of settlement the men will receive a wage increase of 25 per cent and it is provided that the question of whether they shall receive the additional 25 per cent demanded by them shall be submitted to arbitration.

GENERAL PERSHING TO SAIL FOR AMERICA SEPTEMBER 1

Paris, Aug. 21.—Before leaving for Italy General Pershing told correspondents that he expected to sail for America about September 1, and shortly after his arrival would visit his old home in Missouri and would also go to Cheyenne, Wyo.

General Pershing said that he would recommend that a monument be placed at Romagne, where occurred the bitterest fighting encountered by the American armies in the Meuse-Argonne battle.

FRIGHTENED DEALERS SAID TO BE SHIPPING FOOD TO CUBA

Tampa, Aug. 21.—District Attorney H. S. Phillips received a telegram from Attorney General Palmer stating that since food libels had been filed in Tampa recently it was reported 2,000 tons of perishables in excess of normal shipments had been shipped or were in transit from Jacksonville wholesalers en route to Cuban dealers over one rail line alone.

Mr. Phillips has notified the proper agents to investigate at once in order to ascertain if the movement of these goods is designed to forestall libels against Jacksonville firms who may, in the opinion of government authorities, be hoarding food necessities. Mr. Phillips is investigating to see if similar shipments to Cuba have been sent from Tampa.

EXPECT RECURRENCE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

Experts Are Looking for Disease Breaking Out But in Less Virulent Form.

COOPERATION NECESSARY

State Health Officer, Dr. J. A. Hayne, Stresses Importance of Promptly Reporting Cases to Authorities.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 21.—That there will be a recrudescence of the influenza pandemic which ravaged the world last fall and winter is the opinion voiced by medical experts. They do not believe, however, that recurrence of the malady will be of such virulence as its original stage. Deaths may be expected, they say, but in not as high a volume as in 1918.

The prevalence of influenza in South Carolina is normal, according to the records at the office of the state board of health. Dr. James A. Hayne, state health officer, said today that there were only 19 cases reported during the month of June.

Profiting by the experience of the epidemic last year, the health authorities of the United States are planning a cooperative unified campaign to keep the spread of the malady within bounds if possible. The greatest difficulty now being experienced by the medical profession is the meager expert information about the disease which makes it hard to combat.

Dr. Hayne and Capt. Charles V. Akin, M. D., passed assistant surgeon, United States public health service, who is in charge of epidemiological work in South Carolina, are making arrangements to cope with the situation should influenza gain any headway in the state. The health authorities will be better able to cope with the malady than last year, when there was a dearth of physicians and nurses because of the war. Now many of them are out of the service and can be called upon to assist in the fight.

At a recent meeting of the health officers at Atlantic City, at which 43 states were represented, an executive committee of nine was appointed to make a study of influenza and to map out a campaign to fight the epidemic which could be adopted by all the states. A subcommittee consisting of Dr. James A. Hayne, state health officer of South Carolina; Dr. Wilson S. Rankin, state health officer of North Carolina, and Dr. Ennon G. Williams, state health commissioner of Virginia, was appointed to make the recommendations to the committee of nine. This subcommittee has been making a study of the disease and the manner in which a unified campaign should be made against it, and it will meet at Raleigh shortly and compile its report.

Dr. Hayne, in discussing the situation, called attention to the fact that influenza itself does not cause large mortality; it is pneumonia which follows it which makes the death list. He also states that there are serums of proved value in the treatment of pneumonia which can be used effectively.

The state health officers stated that in an influenza epidemic, as in all other epidemics, an urgent necessity is the prompt reporting of cases to the county health boards for the immediate transmittal to the state board of health. Without these reports the health authorities are handicapped in their fight. There is a law on the statute books requiring physicians to report contagious diseases, but it is disregarded more often than it is observed. Unless these reports are made it is almost impossible for the state health officer to know when a disease has reached epidemic proportions and to take measures to counteract its progress.

During the epidemic last year, according to the annual report of the state board of health, there were between 150,000 and 170,000 cases of influenza in South Carolina, with approximately 6,000 deaths from pneumonia directly attributable to the disease. Every county of the state was visited with more or less virulence. The disease caused more than half a million deaths in the United States.

COMPROMISE PLAN IN TREATY CONTEST

Pittman Proposes Reservations To Be Kept Apart From Ratification.

BUT REPUBLICANS OBJECT

McNary Group Insist on Reservations Being Part of Ratification Instrument—Borah Opposes Article X.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The first open move for a compromise in the league of nations fight came from administration quarters embraced in a proposal that the senate adopt interpretative reservations, but that they be kept apart from the actual ratification of the treaty.

The overture met with no immediate success on the Republican side of the chamber, senators of the Republican reservation group declaring they could not recede from their position that to be effective the reservations must go into the ratification itself.

Senator Pittman, of Nevada, a Democratic member of the foreign relations committee, presented a compromise proposal in the form of a resolution embodying in effect that four reservations agreed upon by seven Republican senators and declaring them to constitute the senate's understanding of disputed points in the covenant.

In the Republican draft, however, it is expressly provided that the reservations "be made a part of the treaty by the instrument of ratification," a proviso which Senator McNary, of Oregon, and others of the group of seven Republicans said they considered absolutely necessary if enough Republican votes are to be gained to secure ratification of the treaty.

To overcome this objection, Senator Pittman proposed in a speech in the senate that the resolution be adopted at once and submitted to the other powers who will be represented on the league council. A general debate developed during which Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, and others took exception to President Wilson's distinction between moral and legal obligations under the covenant as expressed in yesterday's White House conference between the President and the foreign relations committee.

Embodies President's Views.

Although Senator Pittman said he had not submitted his resolution for the president's approval, he asserted that it carried into effect Mr. Wilson's views on the subject of reservations as expressed to the committee yesterday. He indicated his firm belief that the administration would go no further toward a compromise because it feared that inclusion of the reservations into the ratification would reopen the negotiations with Germany.

Leaders of the McNary group, nevertheless, insisted that they had information that in the end their plan would have Democratic support.

An attack on the Shantung provision of the treaty was made in the senate by Senator McCormick, Republican, Illinois, who asserted that by accepting the provision the United States would become a party to one of "hypocrisy and violence" in the world's history.

The Shantung provision also was under consideration before the foreign relations committee, which was told by Dr. J. C. Ferguson, adviser to the Chinese president, that China regarded American acceptance of the settlement as a deviation from the traditional policy of American friendship to the Chinese government and people.

In his argument that reservations should not be incorporated in the ratification itself, Senator Pittman declared Germany was awaiting an opportunity to attach "hundreds of reservations" and that to reopen the subject would submit the United States to a needless risk. His resolution went over without action.

Borah Again Objects.

Questions by Senator Borah turned the debate to a discussion of the moral and legal obligations assumed under article X of the covenant, by which the members agree to preserve one another's territorial integrity against external aggression. The ar-

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IRENE CASTLE MARRIED, AT PICKENS, S. C., MAYBE!

Though She and Her Husband Say Not and Don't Know Where Pickens Is.

Greenville, S. C., Aug. 21.—The New York Herald's new article to the effect that Irene Castle, widow of Vernon Castle, was married at Pickens on May 21, 1918, to Lieut. Robert E. Treman, has caused considerable interest here, it being alleged in the New York story that the marriage was performed by Rev. Frank A. Juhan of this city. Lieut. Treman and Mrs. Castle were married in New York only a few months ago, it will be remembered, and at that time, reports were current that they had been married in Greenville several months previous.

Rev. Frank A. Juhan, rector of Christ Episcopal church, refused tonight, as on previous occasions, to confirm or deny that he married Mrs. Irene Castle, widow of Vernon Castle, to Lieut. Robert E. Treman in May, 1918. On former occasions Rev. Mr. Juhan when questioned about this report, declared that he felt bound "by promises to the parties involved" and that any announcement would have to come from them or from some other source.

I have received telegrams from several New York papers about the matter," he said tonight, "and I have sent them all to Mr. Treman. I will let him do all the talking."

Mr. Juhan, however, went further than on previous occasions and said that he could say that the marriage was not performed at Pickens.

Information secured over the long distance telephone from the judge of probate in Pickens county is to the effect that there appears on his books a record of a marriage license issued to "Irene Blythe and R. E. Freeman, both of New York on May 21, 1918." According to this official's records the marriage was performed by "Rev. Paul A. Juhan."

When the information in regard to this record was communicated to Rev. Frank A. Juhan, he said he had nothing to say in regard to it.

According to the World Almanac the real name of Vernon Castle, aviator, who was killed February 15, 1918, was Blythe.

Treman Denies Report.

Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Robert E. Treman denied a report published in New York city that he and Mrs. Irene Castle were married at Pickens, S. C., in May, 1918. He says that at that time he was near Detroit in army service.

Mr. Treman said that neither he nor Mrs. Treman ever had been in Pickens, S. C., nor "do we know where it is."

"The article undoubtedly was given to paper by some one who wished to hurt us," she said. "Mr. Treman and myself are divinely happy and cannot be affected by such a misrepresentation of facts and we know our friends will not believe it."

Castle License Produced.

Greenville, S. C., Aug. 21.—The marriage license records of judge of probate at Pickens, S. C., clears up Castle story showing that license was issued to Irene Blythe (Vernon Castle's real name) and R. E. Tremaine, and that they were married at Greenville May 21, 1918. The third party, signing name E. C. Mercer, secured license.

Faith Justified by Two Soldiers.

Washington, Aug. 21.—One of the two American soldiers sentenced to death for sleeping on outpost duty in France and subsequently pardoned by President Wilson was killed in the great Aisne offensive in July, 1918, and the other was twice wounded and finally honorably discharged.

This was disclosed today by an exchange of correspondence between Secretary Baker and President Wilson.

MEXICO ASKS THAT TROOPS WITHDRAW

Protest of Carranza Government is Received in Washington.

NO REPLY IS YET MADE

Four Bandits Have Been Killed By American Troops After Desperate Fight in Adobe Block House.

Marfa, Texas, Aug. 21.—Four Mexican bandits were killed by American troops in Mexico yesterday, Capt. Leonard Matlack, who arrived here by airplane tonight, reported. They were surrounded in an adobe block house that the Mexicans had constructed in a mountain pass.

The bandits fought desperately when they found they were trapped and two escaped. When the American troops approached the blockhouse with the intention of searching it, the Mexicans opened fire from port holes.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Immediate withdrawal of the American troops now on the trail of bandits in northern Mexico, was asked today by Mexican Ambassador Bonillas, who called at the state department to present a formal protest from the Carranza government. The text of the protest was not made public and officials would not discuss it further than to say that no reply had been made.

At the war department it was said that no additional reports on the operations of the American forces had been received from Major General Dickman, commanding the southern department. The troops now are well into Mexico and army officers hope that before returning they will clean out bandits from the stretch of territory 20 miles south of the border where they are operating.

Whether a reply to the Mexican protest will be sent has not been announced. Such protests have been made heretofore without drawing a response, officials regarding them as having been submitted largely for the record.

Went on "Hot Trail."

The American forces went into Mexico on a "hot trail" seeking the bandits who held the American army aviators, Lieutenants Davis and Peterson, for ransom, and it was indicated today that the Mexican protest would not hasten their withdrawal.

Daily advices to state department are keeping officials here informed as to the state of public opinion in Mexico as reflected in the newspapers of Mexico City. Reports received today show a general belief in the capital that failure to solve the petroleum problem is an important factor in the present strained relations between Mexico and the United States.

The Universal is quoted as saying that official opinion in Mexico demands a complete change in the cabinet.

"Undoubtedly the key of our difficulties lies in Article 27 of the constitution as it affects petroleum," the paper says. "This fact must be faced squarely and patriotically."

The paper then expresses dissatisfaction because the house is wasting time discussing the labor law "which must and will be vetoed because of the wild radicalism it contains" and adds:

"Excelsior comments on Ambassador Fletcher's extended stay in Washington and finds a connection between this and Lord Harmsworth's recent announcement that Great Britain would not send any diplomatic representative to Mexico until the latter country changes its policy toward foreign capital or, as Excelsior puts it, 'until our government has seen fit to

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Hyde Has Majority of One Vote

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 22.—At 8:30 o'clock tonight the city Democratic executive committee will meet in the Hibernian Hall for the purpose of considering the returns from the city Democratic primary election held Tuesday. On the face of the returns as announced through the executive committee, Tristram T. Hyde, incumbent candidate for mayor, has a lead of one vote over John P. Grace, their respective totals being 3,421 to 3,420.

Each side presented petitions to the city Democratic executive committee instituting proceedings before that committee, a recount being requested both by Mr. Grace and by Mr. Hyde.