

WILL NOT NOW ADDRESS CONGRESS ON LEAGUE

Senator Hitchcock Makes Strong Plea for League in Answer to Its Critics.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Further important expressions of opinion on the league of nations came today from President Wilson in his conference at the capitol, from Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in an address to the Senate, and from senators and representatives who attended the dinner last night at the White House.

President Wilson, in discussing the league with members of Congress and also at a conference with newspaper correspondents, expressed confidence in the success of the plan. He also let it be known that he had every expectation of the conclusion of peace within a few months and in this connection said that territorial adjustments presented the most delicate problem remaining. Work on all other questions, he stated, is rapidly nearing completion by the commissions appointed to handle it.

The President was emphatic in expressing his belief that in no particular did the proposed constitution of the league conflict with the American constitution or the Monroe doctrine. He also said he had in mind only one amendment, designed to clarify the cause dealing with enforcement of territorial decrees and reiterated that he would not address congress before it adjourns and would not ask any formal expression from the Senate on the league.

Mr. Wilson was said to have indicated that he was reluctant to reopen the league constitution before the peace conference. He was represented as feeling that with document approved unanimously by fourteen powers later many weeks' deliberation it would be inadvisable to reopen the negotiations unless changes proposed were fundamental. The change he has in mind was not so classed by the executive.

Senator Hitchcock in addressing the Senate in vigorous support of the league, replied to recent critics of the plan. He declared that the alternatives before the world were peace with the league of war and prepara-

tions for war without it; the internationalism of nations or that of "the socialist, the anarchist and the Bolshevik," the senator flatly denied that the league violates either the Monroe doctrine or the principles enunciated by Washington and charged opponents with magnifying what they regard as dangers and with "conjuring up a scarecrow."

Senate debate will be resumed tomorrow, with addresses by Republican Leader Lodge and Senator Freeinghuysen of New York, Republican.

Today Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, Democrat, introduced a resolution advocating amendment of the league to definitely declare that American sovereignty is not affected, while Senator Spencer, of Missouri, Republican, offered a resolution proposing that the league be excluded from authority over "purely American questions." Both resolutions went to the foreign relations committee without prospect of action before adjournment of Congress.

FOCH'S MILITARY IN AWFUL FLIGHT

State Department Makes Report Public. News From Refugees.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Additional light on the situation in the portions of Russia under Bolshevik control is given by a summary of reports obtained recently from a number of refugees who passed through Helsingfors on their way from Moscow to Stockholm. The summary was made public today by the state department because of the various conflicting accounts of conditions which have been received recently.

"The party at Helsingfors," said the summary, "was composed of French, Belgian and Italian citizens, most of them Red Cross workers. The reports all agree as to the excessive cost of all necessities and the scarcity of food. Dog meat is quoted at four rubles (\$2) a pound, horse meat at 15 rubles per pound, pork at 60 rubles and bread at 15 rubles. The country is practically stripped of all manufactured articles, especially wearing apparel, and all grain and supplies are requisitioned by the soviet government from peasants who receive nothing in return.

"Typhus is reported to be spread-

ing, 1,000 new cases being reported at Moscow weekly, and the hospitals are unable to take care of them. Lack of milk has resulted in many deaths of children from starvation. The food situation in Russia is very bad and the food is distributed in three categories, a full portion to those doing heavy work, a half portion to employees of the soviet government and private houses and general office work and one-fourth portion to people not engaged in any occupation.

The portions depend on the supply at hand, a full portion generally being one pound of bread daily. Soldiers get an army portion of two pounds of bread, half pound of meat daily, and an additional monthly allowance of two and one-half pounds of sugar and one and one-half pounds of fats.

"All clothes and other necessities can only be secured through permission of government by cards and at fixed prices.

"The rumor as to the nationalization of women is not true although such a decree had been issued by the commissair of Saratov," but was immediately cancelled by the soviet government and the commissair promptly dismissed.

"It is not known that any serious conflict exists between Trotzky and Lenin. The Bolshevik power is maintained by force of arms and terror as well as by an elaborate system of spying and the control of the population by the Bolsheviks is reported to be more effective and severe than under the regime of the czar.

"Most of the factories have been obliged to shut down and those that are still running do not produce one-third of the normal output. As a result of the closing of the factories, workmen are leaving the cities and industrial districts for the villages where the situation is equally as bad as the majority of the peasants refuse to do any more work than is absolutely necessary for their sustenance as they are required to sell all surplus to the government at very low prices and receive paper currency in which they have no faith."

PART OF RUSSIA TERMS PRINTED

Generalissimo Would Limit German Army to 200,000 Men of Ten Divisions. Proposals will be taken up

Monday. Paris, March 1.—Marshal Foch presented today to the council of the great powers the military terms to be incorporated in the peace treaty. These will be considered Monday with the council.

The military terms provide for the disarmament of Germany down to twenty divisions of ten thousand men each.

Including 15 division of infantry and five of cavalry. Severe restrictions are placed on the manufacture of all classes of war materials and the military and commercial use of the airplane is limited to the minimum. Beyond Marshal Foch's presentation of the terms today, they were not discussed.

The naval terms now before the council provides not only for the complete suppression of Germany's submarine equipment, but also for the termination of all submarine warfare by all nations throughout the world thus ending the use of the submarine in naval warfare.

The provision for dismantling the fortifications of Helgoland and Kiel canal has been made the subject of reservation by Admiral Benson, representing the United States, whereby this shall not be a precedent applicable to American canal and harbor defense, such as Hell Kate, Cape Cod canal, and others.

The proposal for the destruction of the large German warships is approved in the report by the British and American naval authorities, but the French still make reservations against the destruction of these ships.

The supreme council is expected to pass on this and other naval and military subjects Monday.

Paris, March 1.—The official statement on today's session of the supreme council, issued this evening.

"The representatives of the allied and associated governments met at the Quai d'Orsay today at three P. M.

"Marshal Foch submitted the report of the military representatives on the supreme war council regarding the military conditions to be imposed on the enemy.

"Signor Crespi, in the name of the financial drafting committee, submitted the list of questions requiring solution which referred to the financial commission.



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