

# UPSET BY WILSON

## OLD WORLD AROUSED BY NEW DIPLOMATIC SITUATION

### AUSTRIA MAY STOP WAR

**International News Service Claims Germany, Censored Count Czernin Utterances Before They Reached Allied Centers—Would Not Protect All of Germany's Present Holdings.**

President Wilson's peace speech of Monday has whipped the old world out of its winter lethargy into feverish action. Every hour is now making history. The question of questions over which the leaders of at least three great belligerent powers—Great Britain, Germany and Austria—are hopelessly split, is whether peace by the Wilsonian diplomacy is possible, or whether blood must render the ultimate verdict, in the Armageddon on the west.

Events moved fast within the last 24 hours. Details of what happened in Berlin and Vienna are for the moment still locked in the desks of the Teuton censors. But two developments became known:

1. Count von Hertling is said to be preparing a reply to President Wilson to be delivered in the reichstag.

2. An empire-wide campaign has been launched by the German socialists against the proposed supreme prize in the west, because it would entail the sacrifice of at least another million men.

To nip this campaign in the bud Hindenburg is expected in at least one well informed quarter to launch the drive at once. In connection with this expectation significance is attached to dispatches from Danish sources recounting the passage through the Skagerak, into the North sea, of large numbers of German destroyers. In the same vicinity many submarines have been sighted during the last few days, these advances added. German war experts have frequently predicted that the western offensive will be accompanied by a sea drive.

Austria will not battle for German conquests in either Belgium or Russia, according to the International News Service.

There is in the hands of the state department indisputable evidence of a wide split between the Austrian and German foreign policies. It was this evidence which prompted President Wilson to reply to Count Czernin as he did.

It is considered likely that the lack of this evidence in London led King George and Lloyd-George to disagree with President Wilson's interpretation of the Austrian premier's speech.

This evidence is contained in the uncensored text of the Czernin speech received through Austrian and Swiss channels. So far as Washington knows London has only the text first sent here in January. The text passed through the hands of the German censors. The most startling point of difference between the two texts concerns the Belgian problem. It was illustrated by the following deadly parallel—as the German censors let it go to London:

"In so far as these propositions (Wilson's fourteen) concern her allies, whether in the case of Germany's possession of Belgium or in the case of Turkey-Austria-Hungary, faithful to her engagements to fight to the end in defense of her allies, will defend the possessions of her war allies as she would her own."

As far as the proposals relate to our allies, and in them there is mentioned the German holdings of Belgium and of the Turkish empire, I declare that, faithful to the duties of the alliance which I have accepted, I am determined to go to every extreme in defense of our allies. The state of property of our allies before the war we shall defend as our own."

The difference between the German and Austrian viewpoints are further accentuated throughout Czernin's references to the Russian peace. Declaring that "Austria-Hungary treats with Russia on the strict 'no annexations and no indemnities' basis. Czernin promises that not a foot of Russian territory will Austria-Hungary accept. Nor will Austria pay Russia a penny of indemnity. Austrian troops, he points out, occupy but insignificant stretches of Russian territory.

Then treating of the German problem with Russia, he merely states the German contentions with regard to the province her troops occupy. Far from defending the German contention for these provinces, he immediately follows with a statement of Russia's demands.

Not only does he refuse to sustain Germany's contentions against those of the Russians, but the implication is plain that, he considers the Russia argument to hold much truth.

But it was the distinction of Czernin in alluding to the property of her ally, "before the war" when Germany had title to neither Belgium nor the Russian provinces, that called Secretary Lansing and Colonel House into conference with the president last week and brought forth the speech of the president on Monday.

The effect of calling attention to this underlying reason for the Wilson speech is expected to be far-reaching. It is counted upon to convince the world that the defeat of Germany's major ally is more than a possibility.

That this is already appreciated in Germany is indicated by a report saying that Count Czernin had been summoned to Berlin and put through a literal third-degree for his utterances.

# CALLS FOR WORKERS

**Tillman Makes Plea to Men of South Carolina**

Many replies are coming in from all parts of the State and Horace L. Tillman is in charge of the work of preparing an eligible list of men available for work in the shipyards of the country. Mr. Tillman's office is in the National Union Bank Building, Columbia. He feels optimistic about getting the 4,000 men needed from South Carolina, Wednesday night. William Banks, editor of the Columbia Record, who is assisting Mr. Tillman in this work, received the following message from Senator Tillman, in Washington, chairman of the Senate committee on naval affairs:

"On America rests the responsibility of placing her almost infinite stores of men and munitions and food quickly on the western front to crush, once for all, the strength of the German Junkers. America now has the trained men and resources to accomplish this end. Only one thing is lacking to place these resources where they will prove decisive, and that thing is ships."

"She has the materials, she has the plants to produce them, but to produce them she must have the men, preferably trained mechanics, ready to assume the task and with willingness and enthusiasm push it to a successful conclusion. Can the response for a moment be doubted?"

"The registration places are open. It is for the mechanics of America, whose stake in this war is perhaps greater than that of any other class, to come to the colors, not as fighters on the front line trenches, but, just as vital at the moment, as fighters in the shipyards of America. With their aid the end cannot be doubted."

"I think if we have any men in South Carolina who can help build ships they ought at once to make up their minds to go to work for the government and enlist in that great cause. General Pershing and his gallant army need reinforcements and any one who can contribute in the least ought to get to work immediately."

# IGNORES WILSON

**Lloyd-George Disagrees With President's Austrian Prospects**

Parliament reassembled Tuesday on tiptoe with curiosity as to how Premier Lloyd George would meet President Wilson's latest declaration and the dissatisfaction manifested by a section of the press and public over the Versailles council and also as to how far H. H. Asquith, the former premier, would respond to the demand of the extreme wing of his followers for the abandonment of the policy of benevolence towards the government in favor of active opposition based on a disapproval of the general war policy, and especially the enlargement of the functions of the supreme war council.

Perhaps the most notable thing was the contrast in the speeches of the premier and the former premier with reference to President Wilson's speech. While Mr. Asquith endorsed fully the President's view, Premier Lloyd George did not even mention Mr. Wilson's last speech, and declined to see in Count Czernin's statement any nearer approach to reasonable terms than in Count von Hertling's. Moreover, the premier regarded the German chancellor's demand that Great Britain give up her coaling stations as proving valid that the controllers of German policy were in no mood to discuss reasonable terms of peace.

# BOLO PASHA TO DIE

**French Convict Him of Treason—Crowds Cheer Verdict**

Without the slightest tremor, Bolo Pasha, convicted of high treason, heard Colonel Voyer, president of the court-martial, pronounce sentence of death upon him Thursday amid an impressive silence in the courtroom. Merely shaking his head and shrugging his shoulders, as if to say it was hopeless to fight against the odds, Bolo returned to his cell.

Aved by the soldiers with fixed bayonets those who had assembled in the court room refrained from all demonstration, but the great crowds outside the court house uttered a terrific roar and cheers of approval as word of the sentence reached them, plainly showing the favor which the sentence of death found among the French people.

# 38 CHILDREN BURN

**Nunnery Destroyed in Canada—Thousand Escape**

The charred bodies of 38 children had been recovered late Thursday night from the ruins of the Grey Nunnery at Montreal, Canada, which was destroyed by fire. It is feared many more perished and searchers believe the toll of death might reach 100.

All the inmates of the Grey buildings except the children are believed to have escaped. These included nuns, nursing sisters, wounded or sick soldiers from over seas, aged, sick or crippled men and women to the number of almost 1,000.

# INDORSE SUFFRAGE

**Democratic Committee Votes to Give Ballot to Women**

Indorsement of the federal amendment for woman suffrage was voted by the executive committee in Washington Monday after a referendum to the committee members representing the 48 states.

In the executive committee the vote was five to two. Of the 48 state members of the national committee, 28 voted for the amendment and 20 against it and six had not been recorded.

# RUSSIA QUILTS WAR

## BOLSHEVIKI DECLARE STRIFE OVER AND DISBAND ARMY

### NO TREATY SIGNED

**No Formal Papers Mark the End of War With Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey But Slays Now Have no Fight With Central Powers.**

Russia has declared the state of war to be at an end and has ordered the demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts, according to a dispatch received at Amsterdam Monday from Brest-Litovsk, dated Sunday.

"The president of the Russian delegation at today's (Sunday) sitting stated that while Russia was desisting from signing a formal peace treaty, it declared the state of war to be ended with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, simultaneously giving orders for complete demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, alluding later to the further discussions that will arise from the situation created between the Central Powers and Russia for the establishment of relations economic, consular, legal and diplomatic relations, indicated a method of direct intercourse between the governments concerned, as well as employment of the commissions of the quadruple alliance, which already are at Petrograd.

A dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says:

"There is great enthusiasm in Germany over the reported ending of the state of war between the Central Powers and Russia. Cities everywhere are beflagged and there is much rejoicing over Trotzky's unconditional surrender."

"It has been arranged that the central economic commission in Petrograd shall settle the details of the resumption of relations between Russia and the Central Powers."

Germany desires peace, but before it can be attained her enemies must recognize that Germany has been victorious, Emperor William said in reply to an address presented by the burgomaster of Hamburg on the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine. The Emperor's reply, as given in a Berlin dispatch, follows:

"We have gone through hard times, everyone has had a burden of labor, anxiety, mourning, grief, tribulation—and yet the least he who stands before you. In his were combined the care and grief for the entire people in its sorrows."

"We often entered false paths. The Lord pointed out to us by a hard school the path by which we should go. The world, however, at the same time has not been on the right path. We Germans who still have ideals should work to bring about better times. We should fight for right and morality. Our Lord, God wishes us to have peace, but a peace wherein the world will strive to do what is right and good."

"We ought to bring peace to the world. We shall seek in every way to do it. Such an end was achieved Saturday in a friendly manner with an enemy which, beaten by our armies, perceives no reason for fighting longer, extends a hand to us and receives our hand. We clasp hands. But he who will not accept peace, but, on the contrary, declines, pouring out the blood of his own and of our own people, must be forced to have peace. We desire to live in friendship with neighboring peoples, but the victory of Germany must be first recognized. Our troops under the great Hindenburg will continue to win it. Then peace will come."

Russia steps formally out of the war by act of the Bolshevik Government which seized the reins of power in Petrograd last November and almost immediately opened peace negotiations with the Central Powers. The authority of this government seems virtually unquestioned at present in Northern Russia and the Teutonic powers already have assurance of the cessation of even nominal hostilities along virtually all the remainder of the original long line in the east by signing a peace with the Ukraine and isolating Rumania.

Although cutting little figure in the war for nearly a year past, Russia's great, indeed vital part in the conflict comes forcibly to mind as the circumstances leading up to her exit are reviewed. Becoming a belligerent on August 1, 1914, through Germany's declaration of war upon her, her troops were soon sweeping through East Prussia, creating a diversion which hampered the Germans in their first dash through Belgium and upon Paris. Though disastrously defeated by Hindenburg at Tannenberg she rallied quickly and by winter was hammering again at the German borders and her great armies overrunning Austrian territory in Galicia were at the crests of the Carpathians and threatening an invasion of Hungary.

It took the bulk of the Austrian armies and a large proportion of Germany's, virtually an entire year's campaigning in 1915 to break Russia's hold on Galicia, drive her out of Poland and the lower Baltic territory and force her armies to the line at Brest-Litovsk. But not yet disorganized she fought through 1916 creating havoc among the Austrian armies in Volhynia and Galicia and in Asia Minor, driving the Turks out of virtually all Turkish Armenia.

The opening of last year found Russia under the old bureaucratic regime. Her oppressed, war-worn people were ripe for the revolution and in March, 1917, came the crash, and the formation of the first provisional government.

# NEED MORE MONEY

## WAR-PROGRESS CAUSES BILLION DEFICIENCY BILL

### \$377,732,000 FOR BOMBS

**Charleston Figures in Vast Totals \$13,200,000 to be Spent There for Storage Depot and Ordnance Depot is to be Built Also—Great Sums to be Spent to Get War Machinery Ready.**

A billion-dollar urgent deficiency appropriation bill, the largest of its kind in the history of Congress, was favorably reported to the House by Chairman Sherley, of the appropriations committee.

Principal items for the army in the billion-dollar urgent deficiency appropriation bill favorably reported to the house includes \$277,732,000 for bombs—airplanes, \$100,000,000 for quarter master storage plants on the seacoast and at interior points, and \$81,000,000 for mounted, field, siege and other artillery, in addition to the billion dollars already spent for ordnance and contract authorizations for \$779,000,000 additional.

In asking for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for storage and shipping facilities, "with an authorization of \$50,000,000 more" Maj. Gen. G. W. Goethals, acting quartermaster general, disclosed that it is proposed to spend from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 enlarging the Bush terminals at Brooklyn. Storage plants at Norfolk, Va., will cost \$2,000,000; at Charleston, S. C. \$12,200,000; at Baltimore, \$9,830,000; at Philadelphia, \$12,570,000 and at Boston, \$10,700,000.

The interior plants, the locations of which were not given will cost \$50,000,000.

To complete the storage at Governors Island, N. Y., \$2,000,000 is asked while a storage house at Newark, N. J., will cost \$1,500,000. Storage houses already have been built at Harrison, N. J., and Norfolk.

The bill also reveals that the army medical corps contemplates an aggregate cost of \$1,000,000 for its store houses at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Louisville, Washington, Watertown, San Antonio and Atlanta.

The ordnance department contemplates storage at New Port News, Charleston, Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, Paterson, Watertown, Springfield, Ill., Cleveland, Springfield, Mass., Rock Island, San Francisco and Boston, with storage for explosives at Brittan River, N. J. The signal corps wants storage at Dayton, Cincinnati, Buffalo and Minnola.

In presenting the measure, Chairman Sherley made public testimony given to the committee by department chiefs during the past month of committee investigation.

The testimony of Colonel Ames, of the ordnance department, said that the total amount available for this purpose since the beginning of the war under direct appropriations and contract authorizations was \$1,515,000,000, of which amount orders have been placed requiring ultimate expenditure of \$1,252,000,000, leaving still available for contract \$263,000,000. He said the \$1,515,000,000 was intended to supply ammunition, upon revised estimates

visional government, under Kerensky, as minister of war, her armies in July, 1917, began an offensive in Volhynia and Galicia which was in the full tide of success when disaffection among her troops broke out and stopped the effort.

Since August last Russia has figured in the great world conflict as a military factor only by reason that she still held numbers of German and Austrian troops on her frontiers, awaiting the forces of disorganization which to bring about her final disintegration. This process struggled against in vain by Kerensky, was constantly accelerated by virtue of the divided authority set up at Petrograd. The council of soldiers and workmen, representing the proletariat and claiming a virtually supreme power, finally in November last formally took over the power it had long in fact exercised.

The rest is comparatively recent history. Under Lenin and Trotzky an armistice was brought about on all Russian fronts on December 4 and peace negotiations with the Central Powers were opened at Brest-Litovsk on December 23. The Central Empires agreed to adhere to the general principles of no annexations, no indemnities and self-determination of peoples and there was held open to the Entente Powers the opportunity of joining in the negotiations and have them lead up to a general peace. No favor was found for this proposition among the Allied nations, however, the good faith of the Germans in particular. This doubt was lately found by the Russians to be well founded.

Notwithstanding this, however, the negotiations were continued. Meanwhile Russia was split into two. District after district declared its independence. Finland and Ukraine being the notable examples. The Ukraine opened separate negotiations with the Central Powers and these culminated last Saturday in the signing of a peace agreement.

It has been made fairly clear, however, that Germany had no idea of yielding to the Bolsheviks on the question of evacuation of Russian occupied territory which had been the sticking point in the negotiations, and that she was preparing virtually to ignore the Bolsheviks as long as she could make peace with the Ukraine and secure the opening of her frontiers to the rich grain growing provinces controlled even nominally by the Ukrainians.

# HUNS ARE SUSPICIOUS

## Central Powers Uneasy Over Attitude of Trotzky

"Uneasiness over the Russian situation in German and Austrian official circles, is indicated in reports in the German press. The central powers are said to be uncertain concerning the future attitude of Foreign Minister Trotzky and the Bolshevik government and one Berlin newspaper says that the announcement that the Russian army had been ordered de mobilized was a sham maneuver."

German leaders are said to have held conferences as to the best course to pursue. One report is to the effect that military operations against the Bolsheviks might be resumed, but both Berlin and Vienna appear to be anxious over the probable fate of the many thousands of Austro-German prisoners in Russian hands.

Circulation of the message ordering the demobilization of the Russian army, the German paper says, was halted three hours after the order was sent out.

# INVESTIGATE WORK

**Wilson Orders Probe Into Ship Building Near Philadelphia**

Investigation by the department of justice of the American International Corporation's construction of the government's big fabricating steel shipyard at Hog Island, Pa., was ordered by President Wilson with the view to criminal prosecution if the facts develop more than reckless expenditures of government money.

At the same time Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, who had requested the move, indicated that the corporation's contracts for building the yards and ships involving many millions of dollars, might be cancelled, which was taken to mean that the government might take over the yard, complete its construction and build the ships itself.

# PACIFISTS MEET DEFEAT

**Holt Amendment Would Mean Resignation of Government**

An amendment proposed in the British parliament by Richard Holt, radical, expressing regret that "in accordance with the decisions of the council at Versailles, the prosecution of the military effort is to be the only immediate task of the government" was rejected by a vote of 159 to 28. The minority was composed mainly of pacifists.

Lord Hugh Cecil had declared that the adoption of the amendment would involve the resignation of the government.

# CZERNIN TO REPLY

**Austrian Premier to Answer Wilson's Speech on Saturday**

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, according to a Vienna dispatch, has announced his intention of delivering a statement to the delegations of the two kingdoms on Saturday concerning the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and President Wilson's latest speech.

# SUB TOLL

**Nineteen British Ships Sunk During Preceding Week**

Nineteen British merchantmen were sunk by mine or submarine in the past week, according to the admiralty statement issued Friday. Of these thirteen were vessels of 1,600 tons or more, and six were under that tonnage.

of the quantities needed, for 2,000,000 men, including the ammunition needed for the light trench mortars. The \$1,000,000 additional he declared, is asked as the result of a change in the military program, including new requirements for a large number of shell, for ammunition for guns mounted on tanks, and \$7,000,000 for a plant designed for the filling of projectiles with gases and \$2,000,000 for a plant for the same purpose to be erected in France.

At this examination before the committee, Chairman Sherley's report said, General Wheeler, of the ordnance bureau, brought out that the government had an arrangement with the French to supply artillery ammunition to, a certain number of American troops arriving in France, but after these units are supplied the United States would fully equip additional troops.

Major General Squire, chief signal officer, testified the signal corps has spent or obligated all the \$640,000,000 appropriated to carry out its airplane program, and has incurred obligations that will equal \$90,000,000 in addition and may go beyond that, for the present fiscal year. He asked \$277,732,000 to procure bombs for the airplanes.

Discussing storage and shipping facilities, General Goethals said approximately \$100,000,000, with authorization of \$50,000,000 more, is needed for storage of quartermaster's ammunition on the sea coast, including huge amounts for various specific terminals.

Federal Food Administrator Hoover said the combined food and fuel administrators so far have had total appropriations of \$5,515,000 out of which there has been an actual expenditure of \$1,985,429, and there are now outstanding obligations of \$2,272,383, leaving \$1,257,950 balance. He asked \$2,000,000 more now.

# LEGISLATURE OVER

## AUGUST KOHN REVIEWS ACTS FOR NEWS AND COURIER

### LITTLE ACCOMPLISHED

**Columbia Correspondent of Charleston Paper Sends Interesting Letter About Legislative Doings—General Assembly Acted With Unusual Independence.**

About a generation ago the distinguished A. B. Williams wrote sketches about the South Carolina General Assembly for his newspaper, the Greenville Times. In describing a Legislature that had then just adjourned, he called it the "June bug" Legislature, and explained that he used this name because the Legislature had been tied by a string from "downstairs" and that whenever "downstairs"—that is, the Governor's office—wanted anything done, it pulled the string and that was all that was necessary. That was in the days of intense feeling. John Gary Evans was in the gubernatorial chair. Things are entirely different now. If this General Assembly is entitled to any distinguishing name, it would be the "butterfly" Legislature, because the members flit about from flower to flower, sipping the nectar, and going on to the next flower, entirely independent and ignorant of the existence of any "downstairs" or any one else. If there ever was a Legislature that was entirely and absolutely foot-loose, it was the General Assembly that has just adjourned.

There are three reasons for this: First, there was no intensity of factional feeling which brought cleavages in the voting; second, because Governor Manning has, in the opinion of the legislators, not consulted them sufficiently in the making of his appointments; and, third, because Governor Manning has been and is a business administrator, rather than a politician; as a politician he is a distinct failure; as a clear-cut, honest type of administrator he is a distinct success.

There has not been a sign of partisan feeling. Perhaps once or twice the name of former Governor Blease has been mentioned, but often he has any one heard the name of the reform movement. Wherever differences have existed they have been personal rather than factional. The chief bone of contention was the game warden fight, and if there has been any line of demarcation, it has rather been the Richardson and anti-Richardson following. This has shown itself on several occasions and yet absolutely nothing final was done with reference to the much needed game warden issue. The veto message of Governor Manning remains an unfinished business. No voting was had as to whether the veto should or should not be sustained. The investigation with reference to Mr. Richardson's administration remained unreported. The nomination of the incumbent game warden remains without action, and the sum total is that absolutely nothing decisive has been done upon the overwhelming issue of the present session, and which unfortunately, has been almost entirely personal, and of which perhaps the last year has not yet been heard.

Walking by the newspaper table were three Senators. I addressed myself to them, asking what had been done at this session of the General Assembly. One of them replied laconically, "Nothing." The second help up his two hands and made a large "naught" and added, "Goose-egg," the third said that in his opinion the most important thing had been the establishment of the Homes for Feeble-minded and Wayward Girls, involving at the outset an expenditure of \$100,000. Handling the vice situation, the Austrian lot law and State insurance and cotton millight have been added. The fact is that the General Assembly is now getting to be largely a court for the decision of local matters. When the statutes are published it will be found that 98 per cent of the legislation enacted, outside of the appropriation bill, is strictly of a local character; and that the remaining 2 per cent covers what is of general and State-wide importance.

In one of the modern dramas, the statement is made that there are only two real problems in life, and that every other issue is kindred to these two problems; they are poverty and sex. In South Carolina, and particularly in the General Assembly, this is no doubt true; but liquor certainly ought to be added. These topics cover the sum total of the important legislation, both affirmative and negative.

The lack of cooperation between "downstairs" and the legislative body is perhaps responsible for the decided tendency of the General Assembly to take up itself as much of the elective and appointive power as possible. This was the fundamental fight in connection with the Council of Defense legislation, and those who insisted upon the legislative delegations naming the personnel of the membership from the counties won without representation won. It was the same in the game warden situation; the only bill that had a ghost of a show

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# BURY AMERICANS

**Victims of Tuscania Are Laid to Rest in Scotland**

Up to Tuesday night, a week after the disaster, 171 victims of the ill-fated Tuscania had been laid to rest at different points on the Scottish coast. These were divided as follows: Americans, 131 identified and thirty-three unidentified; crew four identified and three unidentified.

Provost Marshal Crowder, in asking an appropriation of an additional \$10,000,000 for draft registration and selection, testified that there is a complete registration already of all aliens, including enemy aliens, between 21 and 30 years of age on June 5 there were 1,200,000 alien—not enemy aliens—between the draft ages of 21 and 30.