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THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1, 1866.

CONSOLIDATED AUG. 2, 1881.

Sumter, S. C., Saturday, April 22, 1922

VOL. LIII, NO. 20

TREATY UPSETS GENOA

Treaty Between Germany and Russia Surprises Delegates of Allies to Economic Conference

Genoa, April 17 (By the Associated Press)—The signing of a treaty between Germany and Russia, which nullifies the Brest-Litovsk treaty and reestablishes full diplomatic relations between these two countries on a basis of equality has caused profound astonishment and resentment among the allied delegations. The ministers of the powers which convened the conference decided at a meeting held tonight to have a committee of experts examine this treaty tomorrow morning to determine whether it conflicts with the Cannes resolutions or the treaty of Versailles.

Subsequently the convening powers will meet with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia to ascertain the views of the lesser powers and deal with the report of the experts.

The British and French delegates declared tonight that they considered the signature of the treaty a disloyal act. Apparently it may imperil the conference.

It is stated that the signing of the treaty, which took place at Rapallo yesterday, was unknown to the allied leaders, when Lloyd George, Barthou, Schanzer and Thomas met this afternoon to consider the reply which the Russians might make to the conditions imposed on that country, but as soon as the delegates learned of the treaty their program was changed, and the situation, which is considered extremely grave, fully discussed.

M. Barthou, head of the French delegation, is seeking further instructions from his government at Paris and declared that he would not sit beside Russians in semi-official meetings, while M. Cotrat, French under secretary of state, speaking to the correspondents, said: "I have taken all necessary measures to cancel the meeting of the third commission over which I preside as the members at Genoa do not want to sit on the same commission as the Germans and Russians."

The action of the Germans and Russians, on first announcement, had an almost stunning effect on the allies. Premier Lloyd George said he knew these countries had been negotiating for months but was not aware they had signed a treaty until late this afternoon.

The situation is so critical that the most prominent delegates are reserving their opinions until after the experts examine the new document, which is generally regarded in allied circles as an infringement of the Genoa agenda, because it has to do with reparations and affects existing treaties. The French have insisted that neither of these things should be done. Clearly there are stormy times ahead.

The treaty provides for renunciation of war expenses, damages and expenditures incurred through war prisoners, and renunciation also of all claims of German individuals or the state itself against the Soviet republic. Resumption of consular and diplomatic relations is to take place immediately, commercial relations are to be regulated on the basis of national principle and the rights of the nationals of both countries in the territory of the other are to be conserved.

The two governments will assist each other in their economic difficulties and the German government declares itself ready to facilitate economic contracts between private enterprises in the two countries.

Terms of Russo-German Pact.

Genoa, April 17 (By the Associated Press)—The Russo-German treaty signed on Sunday at Rapallo by George Chicherin and Dr. Walter Rathenau, contains the following provisions:

Article 1. (a)—The German and Russian governments have agreed to settle war-time questions on the following basis: The German government and the Soviet republic mutually renounce reimbursement of war expenses as well as reimbursement of war damages and also damages suffered by their subjects in the war territories because of military measures, including requisitions carried out in the enemy's country. Likewise the two contracting parties renounce reimbursement of civil damages caused by the so-called exception laws or by coercive measures by state authorities.

(b)—All legal relations concerning questions of public or private law resulting from the state of war, including the question of merchant ships acquired by either side during the war shall be settled on a basis of reciprocity.

(c)—Germany and Russia mutually renounce the repayment of expenses caused by prisoners of war, in the same way as the Reich renounces repayment of expenses caused by the internment of soldiers of the Russian army. The Russian government renounces payment of the sum Germany has

ROUNDUP OF BOOTLEGGERS IN ANDREWS

Total of 23 Warrants Are Issued to Cover Large Number of Cases—Two Magistrates Included in List

(Florence Times)

Suddenly swooping down on Andrews, Georgetown county, state constables and federal officers Saturday afternoon discovered sufficient evidence of liquor selling and storing on the main street of the town alone to lead to issuance of 19 warrants, two of which are for magistrates, according to Chief Constable Eichelberger who returned to the city yesterday. Four more places outside of Andrews were raided making a total of 23 warrants.

Of the twenty-three who are to answer the charges of violation of the prohibition law twenty-one are white. The officers confiscated twenty-one gallons of white whiskey and one iron safe which they found filled with small bottles of the vitriolic fluid.

Those taking part in the raid were state officers Eichelberger, Smyrel, Burley, Whitworth, Rogers, and federal officers Coleman and Stiron. In several cases, they found the liquor, it is reported in the stores of the men against whom warrants have been or will be issued in the next few days.

The magisterial offenders are B. F. Errineau of Andrews, a merchant, and T. S. Hart of Williamsburg county, whose home is near the town of Andrews. Warrants will be issued against these representatives of the law for selling whiskey, officers stated today.

As a result of the roundup of the state constables will bring eighteen cases for selling liquor, and the federal officers five for having whiskey in possession. It is likely, according to reports, that double cases will be brought against some of the alleged offenders, in which cases charges will be lodged for selling and storing whiskey.

Four of the warrants were issued for men living just outside of Andrews. One negro man and one negro woman are included in the list.

According to the Chief Constable reports have come to him several times of alleged illicit dealings in whiskey in Andrews but he had always found alleged offenders prepared against his visits. Saturday afternoon, however, the officers' raid came as a surprise and the constables declare that some of the places were running wide open as they did in the old blind tiger days. Four men were brought to jail yesterday. It is stated warrants will be served this week on the rest of the men against whom the officers claim to have evidence.

Prominent Turk Killed in Berlin

Berlin, April 18.—The man shot dead here is reported to be the brother of Talaat Pasha, the former Turkish grand vizier.

derived from the sale of Russian army material transported into Germany.

Article 2.—Germany renounces all claims resulting from the enforcement of the laws and measures of the Soviet republic as they have affected German nationals or their private rights or the rights of the German Reich itself, as well as claims resulting from the measures taken by the Soviet republic or its authorities in any other way against the subjects of the German Reich, or their private rights, provided the Soviet government shall not satisfy similar claims made by any third state.

Article 3.—Consular and diplomatic relations between the Reich and the federal republic of Soviets shall be resumed immediately; the admission of consuls to both countries shall be arranged by special agreement.

Article 4.—Both governments agree further that the rights of the nationals of either of the two parties on the other's territory, as well as the regulation of commercial relations, shall be based on the most favored nation principle. This principle does not include the rights and facilities granted by the Soviet government to another Soviet state or to any state that formerly formed part of the Russian empire.

Article 5.—The two governments undertake to give each other mutual assistance for the alleviation of their economic difficulties in the most benevolent spirit. In the event of a general settlement of this question on an international basis they undertake to have a preliminary exchange of views. The German government declares itself ready to facilitate as far as possible the conclusion and execution of economic contracts between private enterprises in the two countries.

Article 6.—Clause 1, paragraph B, and clause 4 of this agreement shall come into force after ratification of this document; the other clauses will come into force immediately.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA VS. WORLD

New Treaty Between Berlin and Moscow Governments Sprung on the Genoa Conference

Berlin, April 17 (By the Associated Press)—An official communication was issued this evening announcing the conclusion of a Russo-German treaty at Genoa. Briefly outlined it says the treaty had been under consideration for the past two months. The original draft was prepared and submitted by Leonid Krassin, the Bolshevik commissar of foreign trade and commerce, early in February and since then its scope and character have been liberally amplified through conversations between Berlin, Riga and Moscow.

During the course of these conversations the government freely consulted the German industrialist league and also dispatched prominent leaders of the league to Moscow and Petrograd with the purpose of obtaining a first hand view of the economic situation.

The communication declares the present treaty virtually received the final approval of both the contracting parties when the Russian delegation to Genoa, including M. Chicherin, M. Litvinoff, M. Joffe, M. Krassin and M. Rakovsky, were in Berlin on their way to Italy, but that the formality of signing was deferred until after the parties to the compact had been conveniently gathered together in Genoa. No further details of the treaty are furnished by the communication beyond the statement that both governments had decided to "wipe the slate clean," desiring to lay the foundation mutually for future reconstruction.

Whether official and diplomatic relations between Russia and Germany will be immediately resumed is not indicated in the communication. It does not refer to the assassination of Count Von Mirbach, the German ambassador to Russia. It shows the treaty touches benefits of most favored nation treatment and complete reciprocal accommodations.

The Berlin newspapers received their first notification of the treaty through the official communication this evening. The Easter holidays have left Berlin without newspapers for 48 hours. The public has not been informed regarding the occurrences at Genoa since Saturday and still is ignorant with regard to the treaty, the announcement of which surprised even newspaper circles as no action in this direction had been expected until the economic conference was in progress.

As government and Reichstag leaders are still on holiday away from Berlin authoritative comment on the signing of the treaty could not be obtained tonight.

London, April 17.—Premier Lloyd George, questioned tonight concerning rumors that the conference was on the verge of breaking up, is quoted by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company as saying:

"You always hear rumors wherever there is a conference. Personally I am optimistic."

Regarding reports that the French are preparing to withdraw, he said:

"No, no, they are not going home."

The allied attitude, added Mr. Lloyd George, had not been definitely decided upon. It would be necessary to continue the discussion tomorrow.

Riga, April 17 (By the Associated Press)—A conspiracy among Russian monarchists in central and eastern Europe to kill Nikolai Lenin if he dares to step outside Russia is said by secret service men here to have had more or less of a hearing on the fact that Lenin has not started for Genoa to attend the economic conference.

According to the secret service men, the plot to assassinate Lenin is being strengthened from the Mediterranean to the Baltic seas. They declared the plot is a well organized one and that notwithstanding the arrest of White Russians in Italy, Germany and elsewhere, the leaders in the conspiracy still are at large.

Genoa, April 17.—The British, French and Belgian delegates have prepared a resolution for presentation to the conference, declaring that the system of international transports should be determined, not by political considerations, but by commercial and technical conditions.

Article 1 of the resolution says assistance should be given countries not possessing the resources necessary for the restoration of their transport systems. Articles 2, 3 and 4 emphasize the desirability of the ratification and application of the decisions of the Barcelona and Porto Rosa conventions of 1921 and also of the other conventions which have dealt with railroad traffic. Article 5 says:

"The problems and difficulties upon which an accord was reached at Porto Rosa equally affect other European states and it is desirable

Hey! How's the Weather Up There?



Major Page, said to be the smallest man in the world, recently met Earl Richter, the tallest man in Minneapolis. The major is 35, is 32 inches high and weighs 26 pounds. Richter, 29, is six feet seven and weighs 232.

TORNADOES KILL FIFTY PEOPLE

Destructive Storm Swept Middle West To-day

Chicago, April 18.—Reports indicated twenty-eight killed, thirteen in Illinois, thirteen in Indiana and two in Missouri. Three to four hundred injured and millions of dollars in property damage as a result of the storm.

Chicago, April 18.—Loss of nearly fifty lives attributed to tornadoes which had passed over Ohio today, after sweeping Illinois and Indiana yesterday, leaving much destruction. Damage to property will mount into millions it is believed.

TEN KNOWN DEAD

Latest Report From Illinois Tornado

Danville, Ill., April 18.—Ten persons are known to have been killed and forty-one injured in the tornado which swept Champaign and Vermilion counties, Illinois, and Warren county, Indiana. The damage is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

SUPER-TRUST OF CHICAGO PACKERS

Chicago, April 18.—Information that negotiations for the merger of three of the big five packing companies into a five hundred million dollar corporation have been conducted by J. Ogden Armour, head of Armour & Company, according to the Herald and Examiner. The corporation would be headed by Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company. Armour would be chairman of the board of directors.

NEW TREATY UNDER SCRUTINY

Genoa Conference Wants to Know If It Violates Treaty of Versailles

Genoa, April 18.—Organizers of economic conference met to consider whether a new pact concluded with Germany and Russia violates the stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles.

that those states should hold an international conference of experts without delay to examine their products of transport."

The Porto Rosa convention was made by the states which superseded the Austria-Hungarian empire.

Genoa, April 17 (By the Associated Press)—The action of the Germans is an absolute breach of loyalty to the general idea of the Genoa conference, and in this sense a dishonorable and a challenge to Europe," said the authorized British spokesman tonight to The Associated Press in discussing the signing of the Russo-German treaty.

"Nevertheless," the spokesman continued, "the British delegation does not think it will result in the breaking up of the conference even though Germany has broken loose from it."

SEARCH FOR COLUMBIA MURDERER

Police Looking For Theodore Aughtrey Who Killed Silas Gladden

Columbia, April 18.—Police authorities of Columbia and Richland county are still on the lookout for Theodore Aughtrey, Columbia, who Saturday night shot and killed Silas A. Gladden, a young white man who had apartments in the same house with him. Aughtrey was a former policeman in Augusta. He killed Gladden as the two over a dish which the wife of one had borrowed from the other. When Gladden saw Aughtrey draw his pistol, he ran, to escape being shot. Aughtrey shot at the younger man started through a window. The ball entered Gladden's back and passed entirely through his body, the man falling on the second story porch.

ALLIES TAKE STAND AGAINST NEW TREATY

Note Being Drafted to Germans and Russian Delegates to Genoa Conference

Paris, April 18.—The allies are drafting a note to the Germans and Russians notifying them that it will be impossible for them to participate in the sessions of the Russian affairs commission of the economic conference if they persist in maintaining the Russo-German treaty, according to a Paris Genoa dispatch.

CABINET INSTRUCTS DELEGATES

Paris, April 18.—Premier Poincaré convened the cabinet today to consider the attitude of the French in regard to the Russo-German pact. It is understood that the cabinet approved further instructions to Vice Premier Barthou, at Genoa, to regulate the action of the French delegation in case they are required to take prompt action.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT FAILS

Rio de Janeiro, April 18.—Portuguese aviators who are attempting a flight from Portugal to Brazil are unable to proceed from St. Paul, Brazil, only a few hundred miles short of their goal. The American continent, where they landed last night, due to damage of their machine according to a Havana Pernambuco dispatch.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE REPORTED

Boonville, Mo., April 18.—Revised estimates of yesterday's fire which devastated the business section of the town, destroying approximately fifty houses, placed the loss at nearly a million dollars. The fire destroyed banks, hotels, theatres and business structures.

CONFERENCE CONTINUES AT GENOA

Allies and Other Powers Decide to Proceed With Consideration of Economic Questions—Dispute the Russo-German Treaty

Genoa, April 18.—(By the Associated Press)—With Germany debarred from further deliberations with respect to the agreement which the powers hope to conclude with Russia, the Genoa conference is tonight in a state of crisis. The allied powers, sitting with the states of the little entente, have imposed a severe penalty on Germany because of what is termed her violation of the conditions to which she pledged herself in entering the conference.

This violation took the form of "secretly concluding" a treaty with Russia on the very matters which all the powers had agreed to discuss in common at Genoa.

Notwithstanding the allies' "vigorous action," indications tonight were that the Germans would not bolt the conference, although they had not disclosed what attitude they would adopt. Apparently they will decide without consulting Berlin.

Genoa, April 18 (By the Associated Press)—The representatives of the powers which convened the Genoa conference, together with the little entente, decided tonight after an all day discussion to continue the economic conference regardless of the attitude of Germany and Russia.

A strong note was prepared and sent to the German delegation, which declared that "Germany's act had destroyed the spirit of mutual confidence indispensable to international cooperation," and informing Germany that she is debarred from further participation in discussion of Russian affairs at the economic conference.

The discussions were calm and dignified, although considerable differences of opinion existed. Two groups formed, one led by England, and the other by France, while the Italian delegates displayed a conciliatory attitude. Some of the extremists are said to have proposed breaking up the conference, but a majority favored awaiting Moscow's reply to the allied Germans.

According to information from French sources, Mr. Lloyd George emphasized the necessity of adopting a severe attitude toward both Russia and Germany, but especially against Germany, pointing out that Germany had signed the Versailles treaty, whereas Russia had not.

Signor Schanzer, the Italian foreign minister, favored an attitude of moderation in the interests of the conference. Mr. Lloyd George replied that it was no time to display weakness. He counseled sending a note to Germany and Russia declaring they must modify their attitude if they expected to be permitted to discuss Russian affairs at Genoa.

Genoa, April 18 (By the Associated Press)—M. Chicherin, head of the Russian delegation, called on Chancellor Wirth and Dr. Walter Rathenau of the German delegation at their hotel today, while the big and little entente powers were meeting to decide what they would do about the Russo-German treaty, and had a long conference with the Germans, who displayed no uneasiness about the possibility of direct consequences if the treaty is not abrogated.

According to the Germans, the signing of the treaty did not come as such a surprise to the British as some at first believed.

Baron von Malzahn, who is in charge of Russian affairs in the German foreign office, informed The Associated Press tonight that the Germans had frequently mentioned to the British the conversations the Germans were having with the Russians and had made it clear that the Germans felt they were being done a great injustice by the allies, who failed to let them into the conferences at Mr. Lloyd George's villa, where the Russian affairs were being adjusted without consideration of German interests.

Furthermore, Baron von Malzahn said he had informed Sir Cecil Blackett of the British delegation on Sunday night that the treaty had been signed that day. It would therefore seem unlikely that Mr. Lloyd George was unadvised, although it is doubtless true that he had not seen a copy of the treaty before the meeting held last evening to discuss what the allies would do about it.

The Germans contended that they would have been responsible for reparations and their property and commercial rights in Russia would not have been protected if the entire powers had reached an agreement on Russian questions without consulting Germany. Consequently, the Germans took the bill by the horns and offered a treaty which puts them in the position of a favored nation and in-

NEUTRALS SUPPORT GERMANS

Point Raised That Allies Have Not Authority to Bar Germans From Conference

Genoa, April 18.—Whether Germany will continue at the conference is problematical. It is thought that while protesting against debarment from the commission in their reply to the allies, they will be content to remain. The reply is expected to make the point that only the full conference has the power to bar them and in this there are supported by neutral nations, headed by Denmark. Hopes are expressed that an international monetary convention, with America represented, would soon be convened to examine the financial situation of the whole world.

EFFECT OF TREATY ON REPARATIONS

Paris, April 19.—The reparations commission has been asked to consider whether the Russo-German treaty violates the treaty of Versailles with respect to German owned property in Russia, which, under the latter pact is pledged to the commission for the payment of reparations.

Marshal Joffre Revisits Washington

Washington, April 19.—Marshal Joffre has arrived here to revisit the scenes and renew acquaintances of the days of 1917 when he headed the French War Mission to the United States.

Washington, April 18 (By the Associated Press)—Although the American government is neglecting no opportunity to inform itself of what is happening at Genoa, officials here betray no anxiety over the latest developments as they affect American interests.

Upon the highest authority it was said today that in the view of the administration the new treaty means nothing to the United States. Unless later information convinces them otherwise President Harding and his advisers were said to accept the treaty at its face value as a financial and peace settlement without sweeping political significance.

On the basis of its present advice this government is declared to be of the opinion that nothing in the treaty conflicts with the separate peace treaty between the United States and Germany, nor interferes with American interests in either country or materially alters the status of Russia in the general world situation.

The state department is said to be firm in its belief that the Soviet regime in Russia should not be recognized, but it is not disposed to question the right of another sovereign power to extend that recognition, nor does it apparently expect that recognition by Germany alone will have any important effect towards giving Bolshevism a real standing in the family of nations.

It is realized, of course, that if the German-Russian rapprochement of Genoa were to become a stepping stone to an offensive and defensive alliance, a much altered political situation might confront Europe. On that subject, however, no official will speculate beyond making the prediction that no immediate elements of danger are perceptible. The whole tendency of officials is to minimize the importance to the United States of all that has transpired in the Genoa conversations.

Thus suggestions of a "war scare" for Europe or possible entanglement for the United States through the presence of American troops on the Rhine excite only smiles and expressions of incredulity in American official circles. Meantime, as regards European interests and policies, the hands of policy which actuated the American refusal to sit in the conference continues. High officials indicate that they still regard the conference as an effort to straighten out an economic tangle predominantly European and that they are content to keep their distance in the confidence that the European powers will meet the situation as best they can.

Paris, April 18 (By the Associated Press)—Maurice Casenave, former French high commissioner in the United States, commenting today upon the Russo-German treaty, said:

"The danger to western Europe is as great now as it was before the war. It is even greater, because the two eastern powers are now together. The situation is as formidable as it was at the signing of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, of utmost significance and one which requires strong action."

"But what can Great Britain and

CREAMERY COMPANY ORGANIZED

Corporation to Have Capital of \$30,000—Directors and Officers Elected

At the Sumter Chamber of Commerce Monday it was definitely and unquestionably settled that Sumter is to have at an early date one of the most modern and up to date creameries in South Carolina. The meeting was well attended by representative business men and dairy farmers and the organization of the Sumter Creamery, to be capitalized at \$30,000, was completed by the election of the following officers and board of directors:

President, L. D. Jennings; first vice president, J. P. Morris; second vice president and Treasurer, H. L. Tisdale; general manager and secretary, C. W. Schmolke.

Board of Directors: L. D. Jennings, J. P. Morris, H. L. Tisdale, J. J. Whilden, J. M. Kolb, L. E. Reames, P. M. Parrott, W. Percy Smith, C. W. Schmolke.

Sufficient of the capital stock has already been paid in to warrant the company in immediately securing its charter and enough capital is guaranteed by subscriptions and otherwise to warrant operations beginning just as soon as the committee on location and purchasing of necessary machinery can complete its work.

The meeting to organize this most important enterprise was characterized by harmony and a spirit of cooperation, coupled up with the determination to rush the establishment of the Sumter Creamery to completion and functioning at the very earliest possible date.

The capital stock list was left open in the sum of \$5,000 to accommodate any farmers engaged in the dairy business or any others interested, directly or indirectly, in the dairy business who desire to subscribe to the stock of this enterprise, which is to be made a real cooperative creamery in every respect. While the necessary capital stock could have been secured at the organization meeting, nevertheless it was decided that the more dairy farmers that can be interested the better it will be for all concerned.

The making of the dairy cow "the stepmother of the human race," one of the chief features in agricultural evolution in Sumter county, is the primary object of the Sumter Creamery first organized and while every stockholder will be paid a dividend on his investment, nevertheless the cooperative and "get together work and pull together" feature of this new creamery will be featured to the limit in its operations throughout.

France do?" the correspondent asked him. "Send more documents?"

"Enough notes have been sent," M. Casenave replied. "They must take some positive action. We now see how important the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine is, because the left bank of the Rhine is the barrier between eastern and western Europe."

M. Casenave remarked that this arrangement with Russia was of immense importance for Germany because it gave her access to raw material, especially iron, and unlimited power for industry and for war.

"Here is Germany," he said, "recognizing Bolshevism and joining with it. This has a meaning for America as great in my mind as the war had. The American government and American public opinion ought to see the significance of these events, but if they do not now they will be disagreeably shocked by the consequences. Genoa is an illustration of how vital it is an attempt to restore the destruction of five years by conference of five weeks or five months. Time only can restore these losses. One can not reproach America for not having taken part in the Genoa conference."

"What has just taken place at Genoa reminds me of Washington. In this respect, that the French delegation there was blamed by a party in the French chamber for not having been aware of what was taking place at Washington. We now see other diplomats at Genoa being equally surprised by negotiations of which they knew nothing."

London, April 18.—The allies have agreed that the reparations commission shall declare the Russo-German treaty null and void, says the Genoa correspondent of the Daily Mail.

Genoa, April 18 (By the Associated Press)—M. Litvinoff informed the Associated Press tonight that the conference had not sent to the Russians any protest against the signing of the Russo-German treaty and expressed surprise that the conference should be subject to negotiations between Germany and Russia when nothing was said about the protocol which Russia, the Baltic states and Poland signed at Riga, and the entente had offered no objections to the neutral conference at Berne and the "little entente" conferences held in preparation for the Genoa meeting.