

The Watchman and Southron.

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"Be Just and Fear Not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

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GOOD TIMES JUST AROUND THE CORNER

Government Officials Say That Prosperity Will Bless Country as Soon as Business Recovers From Strike

Washington, Sept. 14—Warning was given by high administration officials today that the country must wholly recover from the aftermath of the recent industrial upheaval before economic benefits flowing from the settlement of the railroad strike can react fully upon national business conditions.

Secretary Hoover took the view that although the country is now undoubtedly better off than it was a year ago, it will probably be six months before a high plane of prosperity is attained, while Secretary Mellon, although considering the business outlook "very good," recognized as forestalling immediate commercial expansion the limitations imposed upon transportation facilities by car shortage and a possible inadequate labor supply.

The greatest loss as a result of the strike will be borne by the farmers, according to an analysis of the situation by Secretary Hoover, in which he reached the conclusion that the "economic wounds" received by the country should be quickly healed.

In contrast with the views of his two cabinet associates, however, Secretary Davis of the labor department was positive that settlement of the railroad strike removed the last obstacle to "unprecedented" prosperity.

Reports today to the labor department from its representatives in Chicago brought additional details of the scope to which the partial settlement of the rail strike was expected to extend. At least 35 per cent of the railroads affected by the strike have approved the Warfield-Willard-Jewell plan, they declared, while sufficient other carriers had signified their willingness to settle on this basis to bring the total to 65 per cent of the national mileage.

It was expected that little time would be lost in the opening of negotiations between the roads and the unions looking to actual signature of the peace pact. The only railroad with local headquarters, the Southern railway system, announced today that such a meeting had been called for Saturday.

While the losses due to the coal and railroad strikes have been "considerable," Secretary Hoover said in a statement issued tonight, "they are easily overestimated."

"The estimate of current coal miners' wages lost in the five months (of strike) is not a correct basis of the estimation of the total loss," he said. "Because over a period of 18 months we will probably consume the same amount of coal. In other words, the miners will work more days in the week and produce more coal in the next six or eight months than they would have produced if there had been no strike and thus the wage roll of the next six or eight months will be larger and will, in a considerable degree, compensate the loss during this suspension."

Loss of Productivity

"The real loss would lie more in the loss of productivity in industries that have, or might have, to close down as a result of the coal strike. If all of our industries can be kept in motion, the loss will be much less from the coal strike than is currently estimated."

"The greatest loss today is the one being met by the farmer as a result of the railway strike. The export of farm products has been seriously interfered with by the inability of the railways to transport produce. Prices are therefore unduly depressed in the agricultural regions."

"The inability to transport manufactured products will create some degree of loss but not so serious as that of agriculture."

"There are other losses that must be counted in to the national balance sheet, such as the damage to the railways, the extra charges which they have been put to, the cost of keeping the mines open, and maintaining them during the period of suspension, and a hundred other items that are of importance. In the broad view, however, if we can get back to business, if we can secure a resumption of transportation and rapid distribution of coal and agricultural produce we will not have received such an economic wound as can not be very quickly recovered from. We will probably not be on such a high plane of business prosperity during the next six months as we would have been had the strike not taken place, but we will undoubtedly be on a much higher and more comfortable plane than that of last year."

HORRIBLE SLAUGHTER AT SMYRNA

Hundreds of Bodies of Victims of Turkish Massacre Litter the Streets

Malta, Sept. 15—Hundreds of bodies of the victims of the Turkish massacre in Smyrna were lying in the streets of the city when the British hospital ship *Maine* left there with over 400 refugees aboard, it is stated by Reuter's Smyrna correspondent, who arrived here on the *Maine* today.

London, Sept. 15—The admiral commanding the British squadron at Smyrna has warned the Turkish authorities that if massacres are continued the Turkish quarters will be bombarded, says the exchange telegraph company in a dispatch from Athens.

London, Sept. 15—The American destroyer which arrived at Piræus, Greece, reports that the Turks have entered the British consulate at Smyrna, and murdered the officer who assembles the archives, says a Reuter dispatch from Athens. Postmaster Wilkinson was also reported murdered as well as other Englishmen. Consul General Harry Lamb is believed to have escaped on a warship.

TURKS BURN SMYRNA

Constantinople, Sept. 14 (By the Associated Press).—Smyrna is burning. The population is in a panic. All the wives and children of native Americans are being evacuated to Athens. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

Scores of buildings in the European section of the city have been destroyed, including the American consulate. American marines and allied soldiers formed a fire brigade, but the conflagration is beyond their control. The property damage is estimated into millions. The fire originated in the Armenian quarter and spread rapidly.

Washington, Sept. 14—Fourteen Americans are missing in the fire swept sections of the city of Smyrna, the state department was advised tonight in a cablegram from Rear Admiral Bristol, acting American commissioner at Constantinople.

Admiral Bristol said his information came from Capt. Arthur J. Hepburn, chief of staff of the American destroyer fleet at Smyrna, who reported that the fire, starting about 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon in the Armenian quarter, has practically obliterated the entire European quarter of the city and still was raging.

The missing Americans were all naturalized citizens, the dispatch said, adding that all native Americans living with the authorities had been accounted for.

All warships of the various powers in the port of Smyrna are crowded with refugees. Captain Hepburn reported, and ships were constantly leaving for nearby ports loaded with fugitives. The American destroyer flotilla was taking an active part in the work. He said, the *Simpson* having sailed with a large party for Athens, the *Edsall* with 600 for Saloniki and another for Piræus with 400.

Among those on the last ship, the name of which was garbled in transmission, were students and employees of American benevolent organizations at Smyrna and the staffs of several American consular houses.

Earlier dispatches from Admiral Bristol had described the condition of refugees in Smyrna as "appalling." He placed the total there at not less than 300,000.

THOUSANDS THROWN OUT OF WORK AS FORD CLOSES DOWN

Detroit, Sept. 16—Henry Ford's industrial strike against what he charges are excessive coal prices was in full swing tonight and approximately 12,000 of his workmen in the Detroit district were out of jobs for an indefinite period. Thousands of others in assembling plants throughout the country also were ordered to lay down their tools. In addition, a score or more of small industrial concerns here dependent upon the Ford Motor company for orders were preparing to close. These employ upwards of 20,000 men.

The Highland Park and River Rouge plants of the Ford Motor Company, employing about 60,000 men were deserted tonight save for a comparatively small force that will be retained to keep coke ovens warm.

Although many of them were smiling, the majority of the Ford workers who passed through the gates of the Highland Park plant after turning in their tools today expressed concern over the shut-down. Their foreman had handed down to them advice from Mr. Ford to buy as little coal as possible and cut their living expenses to a minimum. Many of the workers were met by wives and children, eager to learn how long the heads of families would be unemployed.

BRITISH TROOPS ENTRENCH ON DARDANELLES

Town Destroyed by Fire and Christian Population Butchered Without Mercy

London, Sept. 16—With British troops entrenching at strategic points on the Dardanelles, French and Italian battalions rushing to join them, and from far New Zealand word that an Anzac contingent will be despatched to the scene of their heroic sacrifices in the late war to assist in dealing with the Turkish Nationalists, there has been a swift carrying into effect of the allied pronouncement regarding a firm determination to preserve the freedom of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

The British troops are supported by heavy artillery and backed by the fleet and officials here are confident that the combined Allied land and sea forces, which are declared to be ready prepared for any eventuality, can hold Constantinople against all odds.

The Turks having bombarded the last departing Greek transports from the peninsula, despite the British appeal for mercy on the ground that the Greeks were helpless and no longer combatants, Mustafa Kemal Pasha is now supreme over all of Anatolia, but has yet made no direct move toward Constantinople or the straits, and the warnings which the allies have voiced throughout Europe and the Near East have served their purpose.

Smyrna, which last month was the center of Greek rule, is a shambles, with fire raging for three days and continuing, but diminished in violence. Only the Moslem quarter has escaped.

Thousands have suffered death and outrages at the hands of the Turks, and a thousand helpless in the hospitals were burned to death. The half-crazed population and refugees are suffering indescribable misery. Six lone American relief workers are attempting the super-human task of ministering to the dead and dying.

Up to this evening the British foreign office had received no news of loss of life among British subjects.

Constantinople, Sept. 17 (By the Associated Press).—The Angora government has informed the allies that if the remainder of the Greek army in Asia Minor attempt to retreat across the neutral zones of the Dardanelles the Kemalists will disregard the neutrality of the straits and pursue the Greeks in international territory.

The Greek military mission has left Constantinople.

Constantinople, Sept. 17 (By the Associated Press).—We loathe wars and sincerely desire peace and reconstruction, but we can not resign our rights as an independent nation," declared Hamid Bey, Kemalist representative in Constantinople, in replying today to a question concerning rumors of an attack by the Turkish army against the straits. "We have won a decisive victory but our peace terms are unchanged. We have been intoxicated by our success."

"The reconquest of the richest portions of Anatolia has augmented our resources, improved our finances, and our army, which suffered very little as the Greeks nowhere fought a serious battle, is seething with a desire to complete the work of liberation of the homelands under enemy occupation."

Turkish concentrations at Ismid continue, and the British are bringing up troops, but it is hardly possible to defend the neutral zone against the well trained Kemalist army. A Sussex regiment, just arrived from Malta, was landed today in the Dardanelles, and the Gordon Highlanders are due about the middle of the week at Chanak.

Allied military experts take the view that a force of 33 battalions will be required to defend Constantinople and the straits. The allied forces of occupation total about 20 battalions, mostly incomplete, but landing parties from more than 50 warships can make up the deficit.

Notification of the allied governments' decision to convene a conference for discussion of the Turkish question has not yet been made but it is believed that the Angora government will decline to participate in such a conference unless the allies adhere to the viewpoint of that government.

COTTON SEED ARE SCARCE

Mills Crush Small Amount During August

Washington, Sept. 18—Cotton seed crushed during August amounted to 4,816 tons, compared with 9,308 tons during August of last year, the census bureau announced today.

All Honest-to-Goodness Booze!



This damp cargo, valued at \$575,000 would have found its way into thirsty American throats if Uebel Sam's booze sleuths at New York hadn't become suspicious and seized it together with the Gemma, British ship that was bearing it.

LABOR LEADERS MAKE ATTACK ON DAUGHERTY

Plans Made at Atlantic City to Impeach Attorney General and Judge

Atlantic City, Sept. 14—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor today formally inaugurated plans for impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty and Federal Judge Wilkerson in connection with the Chicago injunction proceedings and for bringing "this unconstitutional conduct of the attorney general and Judge Wilkerson into every congressional election."

A statement of the council's action, dictated by Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, said: "The council today opened its campaign against all who prove untrue to the people's constitutional rights and who would use their positions of public trust to promote purposes foreign to and in conflict with the legitimate functions delegated to them in representative capacities."

Then followed the announcement of the council's demand for impeachment of the government officials because of their actions in obtaining the injunction against the striking rail shop crafts' unions and their avowed intention to carry the question into nationwide politics.

"Every possible effort will be made to arouse the people of America to the necessity that government by injunction must stop," Mr. Gompers' statement continued, "and that constitutional government by law must govern if we are to perpetuate our nation as a government of free people."

Steps already have been taken to inaugurate impeachment proceedings in the house of representatives. It was announced by Matthew Wolf, vice president of the American Federation of Labor and a member of the executive council.

Mr. Wolf today reiterated the doubt concerning the probable success of impeachment proceedings which he voiced several days ago.

"Whatever may be my doubts about the success of bringing proceedings against Mr. Daugherty and Judge Wilkerson I am in favor of trying it," he said.

Charges Against Daugherty Postponed

Hearing Will Be Held Next December

Washington, Sept. 18—The hearing of the Keller impeachment charges against Attorney General Daugherty was postponed today by the house judiciary committee, until December. The motion to postpone was adopted by a strict party vote, with only three Democratic members opposing its adoption.

MRS. HARDING GREATLY IMPROVED

Washington, Sept. 18—Mrs. Harding was reported greatly improved today in the White House bulletin. Her condition was so satisfactory that President Harding left for the first time in ten days left the grounds to play golf.

BLOODY TURKS RAVAGE CITY OF SMYRNA

Allies Will Attempt to Hold Ill-fated Gallipoli Against Turks Who Plan Reconquest of Constantinople

Smyrna, Sept. 17 (By the Associated Press).—Smyrna, which the Turks have called the eye of Asia, is a vast sepulchre of ashes. Only the shattered walls of 25,000 homes and the charred bodies of countless victims remain to tell the story of death and destruction unexampled in modern history. The ruins are still smoldering like a volcano which has spent its fury. No effort has been made by the Turks to remove the dead and dying. The streets are full of the bodies of those who sought to escape for the most part women and children.

Every building in the Armenian quarters has been burned, with the dead lying about. The bay, which covers an area of 50 acres, still carries on its surface the poor remnants of those who were massacred or sought to escape the ruthlessness of the fire. One waterfront holds thousands of survivors who fear death at the hands of soldiers. There are no boats to take them off.

One ship captain declined to take any of the wretched sufferers, but in contrast to his indifference, Captain Winous of the American steamer *Winoos* rescued 1,800 and took them to Piræus. American sailors of the destroyer *Litchfield* snatched 450 orphaned boys from the pier and carried them to Constantinople. The jack tar slept on the iron decks of under air tubes while the youngsters occupied their bunks. In all the acts of gallantry by the Americans at Smyrna there was none more inspiring than this.

While the orphans were being loaded on the *Litchfield*, H. C. Jacquith, director of Near East relief, who came here recently from Constantinople, diverted the attention of Turkish guards, giving them cigarettes and talking to them in their native tongue. These guards are under strict orders not to permit the escape of any of the Greek or Armenian refugees, and on several occasions have shot to death fugitives endeavoring to reach outlying vessels by swimming.

Out of 200,000 Christians crowding the city prior to the descent of the Turks only 60,000 have been evacuated. The Kemalist officials have informed the American Relief workers that the return of the Christians to the interior meant certain death.

The director of the Armenian orphanage established by the American committee for relief in the Near East, committed suicide by drowning in the presence of Mr. Jacquith, who is a director of that organization. Scores of others followed his example.

Dr. McLaughlin, president of the American college, was severely beaten by Turkish irregulars and his clothes and money seized. He limped by the aid of a crutch from the suburb of Paradise, seat of the college, and was taken aboard the British dreadnaught *Iron Duke*. He attributed his escape from death to the fact that he can speak Turkish and worked a ruse on the Turks.

E. M. Fisher and E. O. Jacob, directors of the Y. M. C. A., were held up and robbed by Turkish soldiers and when attempting to escape were fired upon. The shots, however, went wild and they reached a place of safety. A temporary American consulate in charge of Vice Consul Maynard Barnes has been established in a quay at the end of town. The Stars and Stripes is the only foreign flag ashore. It is an inspiring sight amidst the ruins and desolation. The American destroyers *Lawrence*, *Edsall* and *Simpson* are still here; the officers and crews have been practically without sleep for five days and are doing gallant duty. The only American property which escaped destruction was the Standard Oil plant and two tobacco warehouses in the outskirts of the city.

The following Americans are remaining in Smyrna: Major Clifton Davis, Dr. W. E. Post, G. E. Hulse, Chester Griswold, Cass Reed, R. J. Moorman, C. J. Lawrence, S. L. Caldwell and E. O. Jacob. The following have left for Constantinople: H. C. Jacquith, Constantine Brown, Irving Thomas, M. Prentice, E. M. Fisher, E. M. Vanyes, Messrs. Crowe and Jolly, Miss E. A. Eyon, Miss S. Corning and Miss Way.

Constantinople, Sept. 18—The entire British Atlantic fleet is being sent to reinforce the Mediterranean squadron in the protection of Constantinople and the Dardanelles straits.

ENGLAND WANTS HELP

London, Sept. 18—Horror over the tragedy at Smyrna is losing some of its edge as public attention is drawn to the situation at Constantinople and the Dardanelles. England is taking steps to repel the invasion of neutral territory along the straits and has called on Jugoslavia, Rumania and her own dominions for aid. France favors moral persuasion rather than force in maintaining the international character of the straits.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18—A new agreement covering wage scale and working condition was signed today by officials of the Pennsylvania railroad and men in the engine service. The agreement runs one year.

HOUSE ADOPTS CONFERENCE REPORT

Agreed to on Direct Vote and Sent Back to the Senate

Washington, Sept. 15—The house, by a vote of 210 to 90, adopted today the conference report on the administration tariff bill. Ten minutes later the measure had been reported back to the senate, where it was made the unfinished business for tomorrow. Final legislative action before the end of next week was looked for by republican leaders.

Three attempts were made in the house to get the bill back into the conference for a third time, but two were blocked on points of order and the third was defeated by a direct vote, 23 to 103. The vote was on motion of Representative Garner (Democrat) of Texas, to instruct the house managers to insist on the original proposal of the house for a duty of 1.60 cents a pound on Cuban sugar in place of the 1.76 cents a pound agreed upon in conference.

On the roll call on final passage of the bill 14 Republicans voted in opposition and five Democrats in support.

Democrats supporting the bill were Favrot, Lasaro and Martin, Louisiana; Hudspeth, Texas, and Lea, California.

Meyer London, New York, the single Socialist member, voted against the measure.

Thirty-four Republicans and Mr. London voted for the Garner motion for a reduction in the duty on sugar and nine Democrats voted against it. The Republicans included Clouse of Tennessee.

Democrats opposing the Garner motion were Aswell, Favrot, Lasaro, Martin, O'Connor and Wilson, all of Louisiana; Hudspeth of Texas, Lea of California and Taylor of Colorado.

Immediately after the amended conference report was called up Representative Cooper (Republican) of Wisconsin, made a point of order that in carrying out the expected directions of the house to agree to the senate amendments eliminating the dye embargo licensing provision and the duty on potash the house conferees had exceeded their authority by changing the duties on coal tar dyes and synthetic chemicals. This point was overruled. Speaker Clegg, holding that the entire bill had been reported to change when the house sent it back to conference.

Representative Garner then made a point of order that the conferees had exceeded their authority by proposing authority for the president to declare American valuation in the case of all imports, whereas the senate, in voting in the flexible tariff amendment to the house bill, had limited such valuation to coal tar dyes and other coal tar products. This point of order was overruled promptly and debate began.

A request from Chairman Fordney of the house managers for unanimous consent for two hours' debate was met with a chorus of "noes" from the Republican side and specific objection from half a dozen members. Consequently discussion was limited to one hour under the rules.

After Chairman Fordney had explained that the conferees had carried out the house instructions Representative Longworth of Ohio, another of the conferees, told the house he was disappointed by its action in ordering out the dye embargo and potash duties because he was "firmly convinced" that without adequate protection the dye and potash industries, products of war's necessity, would die. He declared that no system of duties no matter how high could protect against the outright competition of Germany in the production of chemicals.

Chairman Fordney, in closing the debate declared that when the Democrats were found opposing a tariff bill "you know its all right." He urged that history had shown when the duty on sugar was increased the price went down because home production was stimulated.

RAIL STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS AT STANDSTILL

Union Leaders Demand Concessions From Southern Officials

Washington, Sept. 18—The resumption of negotiations between the Southern railway officials and chairmen of the shop crafts toward the termination of strike conditions were declared by union leaders to be unlikely until certain fundamental differences relating to conditions on several of the system's short lines and in two important shops could be satisfactorily adjusted.

Paris, Sept. 18—The British government has ordered all small arms and ammunition factories in the United Kingdom to work twenty-four hours at full capacity in preparation for Turkish eventualities, according to news reaching from private sources here today.

GERMANY HOLDS FAST TO HER GOLD

Crisis Develops in Reparations and Commission Appeals to Allied Premiers

Paris, Sept. 14 (By the Associated Press).—The newly developed crisis in the reparations question became so acute tonight upon receipt of Berlin advices that Germany had categorically refused to give up the 100,000,000 gold marks demanded by Belgium as a guarantee of the six months' note issue on account of reparations that the members of the commission decided the situation has gone beyond their control and requires the immediate attention of the allied governments.

Sir John Bradbury, British member of the commission, is proceeding to London to lay the matter in detail before Premier Lloyd George while M. Polignac has assumed command of the French side of the negotiations. The Italian and Belgian premiers also are handling the situation for their countries.

Belgium's request for the deposit of gold not later than tomorrow instead of being merely a diplomatic maneuver to permit further discussion as at first indicated now appears to be a stern demand with the full backing of the French and Belgian governments.

After the meeting today of the French cabinet it was authoritatively stated that official notification of Germany's refusal to deliver the gold will be followed by the laying of the matter before the reparations commission by Belgium and a French demand for a declaration of Germany's voluntary default.

An official communique issued by the French ministry of foreign affairs respecting the meeting between M. Poincare and M. Dubois of the reparations commission at Rambouillet says: "The cabinet council, through the premier, gave definite instructions to M. Dubois concerning the French attitude in the event of Germany's failure to comply with the reparations commission's decision of August 31."

M. Dubois, who is president of the commission, will exercise his right to cast the deciding vote in the event that Great Britain and Italy oppose such declaration as is probable. The members of the cabinet took a very critical view of the situation and gave explicit instructions to M. Dubois to demand action by the commission unless the gold is deposited.

The refusal of Germany to pay the 1,500,000 pounds due tomorrow as part payment of her private pre-war debts to allied nations, has served to stiffen the attitude of the cabinet. The recent London conference reduced the payments due in August and September from 2,000,000 pounds to 2,000,000 pounds. Germany has paid 600,000 pounds and was required to pay the balance tomorrow. Her refusal to do so has caused a resentment in the French cabinet which feels that Germany could easily meet the payment.

French policy is being directed toward a formal assertion from the commission of Germany's voluntary default; it is reliably stated that France will then request an immediate conference of the allied powers to consider the reparations situation and an effort will be made to reach an agreement with Great Britain on the French debt and also a definite settlement of the reparations question. No military measure will be taken unless the conferees broke down.

The British differ strongly with the French in the present crisis and believe that Germany's offer should be accepted. They contend that the commission never contemplated that Belgium would actually demand gold, such provision being put into the decision simply for use as a last resort.

Despite the very serious turn of events the German delegation in Paris remains calm and optimistic. When informed that the cabinet had decided upon a stern policy, one German official said: "They always decide on stern measures. However, we have refused the gold and shall continue to refuse it. But I think that some compromise will be effected, as the allies do not want to precipitate trouble at this time."

MINERS STILL ENTOMBED

Rescue Workers Making Final Drive

Jackson, Cal., Sept. 18—The rescue crews driving from the Kennedy mine here into neighboring workings to release the forty-seven men entombed three weeks ago settled down today into what is believed to be the final struggle. Connection between the mines were established at an early hour this morning.

Engineers at the mouth of the mine said that at least twenty-four hours would be required before the first body or rescued miner could be brought to the surface. Several days may be required for exploration work before any bodies or men are found, it is said.