

Treaty of Versailles Fails of Ratification.

Washington, March 19.—The treaty of Versailles failed of ratification for the fourth time tonight and then the senate voted to send it back to President Wilson with a notification that it had finally "refused to advise and consent to its ratification."

On the decisive roll call the vote was 49 for ratification to 35 against, the opposition numbering in its ranks 20 Democrats who were unwilling to see the treaty go through with the Republican reservations objected by the president and three Democratic and 12 Republican irreconcilables. Twenty-one Democrats quit the president's lead and voted for ratification but the defection failed by seven votes of providing the two-thirds requisite to ratify.

The result was regarded everywhere at the capitol as having put over into the political campaign for decision the long and bitter fight between the chief executive and the senate majority. A move to reconsider the vote and try once more to ratify collapsed in its inception, leaders on both sides agreeing that further ratification efforts would be a waste of time as long as the senate membership remains as it is.

Whether the president would return the treaty to the senate remained undetermined but the Republicans served notice that if he did it would repose for many weeks to come in a committee pigeon hole. In the vote of 49 to 35 by which the senate washed its hands of the subject and sent the treaty to the White House, the Republican leaders had the support of the mild reservationists as well as the irreconcilables of their party, while the Democrats voted almost solidly in opposition.

Another Fight Coming.

The next step planned by the senate majority is a declaration of a state of peace to relieve the nation of the war status which the Democrats maintain can be ended only by the treaty's ratification. A fight on that proposal probably will begin when the senate reconvenes Monday.

The roll call on ratification came four months, almost to the hour, after the failure of the three attempts at ratification on November 19. On that occasion the greatest strength developed for ratification with the Republican reservations was 41 votes only seven Democrats voting with the Republicans in the affirmative. The vote again was 51, made up of 13 Republicans and 38 Democrats. Tonight's call follows:

For the reservation: Republicans—Ball, Calder, Capper, Colt, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Leffort, Lodge, McLean, McNary, New, Page, Phipps, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson and Wolcott—29.

Democrats—Ashurst, Beckham, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Gore, Henderson, Kendrick, King, Myers, Nugent, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Smith, of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Trammell, Walsh of Massachusetts and Walst of Montana—20.

Total for ratification—49.

Against: Republicans—Borah, Brandegee, Fernald, France, Gronna, Johnson of California, Knox, La Follette, McCormick, Moses, Norris and Sherman—12.

Democrats—Comer, Culberson, Dial, Gay, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Hitchcock, Johnson of South Dakota, Kirby, McKellar, Overman, Reed, Robinson, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith of South Carolina, Stanley, Swanson, Thomas, Underwood, and Williams—23.

Total against—35.

Seven Hours of Debate.

In seven hours of debate preceding the vote, Republican leaders declared themselves ready to take the issue to the people. From the Democratic side several senators bitterly assailed the president for his stand and declared the administration could not afford to carry the issue as it presented itself today in the campaign. There was no reply from those who opposed ratification. Irreconcilables and administration Democrats alike remained silent in the confidence that they were in control of the situation.

After the roll call the mild reservation Republicans joined with the Democrats to set the parliamentary stage for a reconsideration that would permit another vote on ratification, but the effort soon was abandoned. Compromise Democrats advised the Republicans that they thought it futile to try to change seven more Democratic votes. The motion to reconsider, made by Senator Robinson, Democrat of Arkansas, finally was thrown out on a point of order and no appeal was taken.

The lineup of the entire senate today was 57 for ratification to 39

against, including members paired. Four months ago the total alignment was 42 for ratification and 53 against with one seat vacant.

Eighteen Democrats today changed from their position of November 19. Seventeen who then voted against ratification favored it today, while one, Senator Shields, of Tennessee, who voted for ratification November 19, and since has become known as an "irreconcilable," today voted against ratifying.

Of the Democrats who switched to support the treaty, 15 voted for ratification and two additional, Senators Gerry of Rhode Island and Jones of New Mexico paired for ratification. The 15 were: Ashurst, Beckham, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Henderson, Kendrick, King, Nugent, Phelan, Pittman, Ransdell, Smith of Maryland, Tammell, Walsh of Montana and Wolcott.

"Bitter Enders" Remain.

In the Republican ranks the "irreconcilables" gained but one new adherent, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, who voted for ratification four months ago but today was paired as an opponent of the treaty. Twelve Republican "bitter enders"—Borah, Brandegee, Fernald, France, Gronna, Johnson (California), Knox, La Follette, McCormick, Moses, Norris, and Sherman—voted today as they did four months ago, against ratification, while three others, Penrose, Fall, (New Mexico) and Poindexter, were paired today in opposition. On November 19, Senator Poindexter voted in opposition, while Senator Fall was not present, but his opposition was announced.

In sending the treaty back to the president the senate acted on the motion of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, who declared that to bring the question of ratification before the senate would be a waste of time and delay public business. The Democratic leader, Hitchcock, pleaded that the action be withheld for a few days "because there always is a chance of action." He added that if a reasonable delay brought no prospect of ratification, the move of the Republican leader might be concurred in with virtual unanimity. Senator Hitchcock also objected to a request by Senator Lodge for unanimous consent to take another vote on ratification tonight, made after Senator Robinson's reconsideration motion had been ruled out. Just before the senate adjourned Senator Knox moved to take up his resolution declaring a state of peace. The attempt will be renewed Monday under present plans, and the Republican leaders expect the resolution, or some similar measure to be adopted. President Wilson has indicated his opposition to such a course, however, and should he veto a peace declaration the leaders are uncertain whether they could muster the necessary two-thirds of both senate and house to repass it. The Knox resolution introduced in December provides for repeal of the declaration of war, for retention of certain concessions granted by Germany in signing the peace treaty and for a declaration of the hope of congress that some tribunal may be created to adjust internal disputes.

COULD HARDLY STAND ALONE

Terrible Suffering From Headache, Sideache, Backache, and Weakness, Relieved by Cardui, Says This Texas Lady.

Gonzales, Tex.—Mrs. Minnie Philip, of this place, writes: "Five years ago I was taken with a pain in my left side. It was right under my left rib. It would commence with an aching and extend up into my left shoulder and on down into my back. By that time the pain would be so severe I would have to take to bed, and suffered usually about three days... I suffered this way for three years, and got to be a mere skeleton and was so weak I could hardly stand alone. Was not able to go anywhere and had to let my house work go... I suffered awful with a pain in my back and I had the headache all the time. I just was unable to do a thing. My life was a misery, my stomach got in an awful condition, caused from taking so much medicine. I suffered so much pain. I had just about given up all hopes of our getting anything to help me.

One day a Birthday Almanac was thrown in my yard. After reading its testimonials I decided to try Cardui, and am so thankful that I did, for I began to improve when on the second bottle... I am now a well woman and feeling fine and the cure has been permanent for it has been two years since my awful bad health. I will always praise and recommend Cardui." Try Cardui today. E 78

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YONCE & MOONEY.

CLEMSON STUDENTS AGREE TO RETURN

(Continued from page Two)

mittedly false. With the softening qualifications put in the resolution was adopted. The statement the students will be required to sign reads thus:

Oath to Be Taken.

"I hereby affirm that distinctly and positively I denounce any deliberate intention to defy the college authorities or to rebel against its rules and regulations by my conduct of March 10, and I subscribe anew to the pledge given upon my former entrance into the college, to obey and abide by its rules and regulations."

Throughout the afternoon there was much consideration of the various complaints and grievances thus brought forward and consideration of the military regulations to enforce discipline.

At the outset J. A. Banks, state senator of Calhoun county, cautioned action with deliberation, as the movement was fraught with such grave possibilities for the future of the college and the educational welfare of the state.

Prof. S. B. Earle, who has been at Clemson 18 years at the head of the engineering department and acting president while President Riggs was abroad, said everybody at the college, faculty and students, were bound under certain regulations. He wanted the boys to return. He invited full investigation, but investigation could only be made where all sides could be heard and full facts presented. President Riggs had asked that the offices of the president be investigated, and Commandant J. M. Cummings had made a similar request. This would be done at the April meeting of the board.

Defends Dr. Riggs.

Commandant Cummings occasionally took the floor to correct any misconception as to the military regulations. He also vigorously defended President Riggs against criticism which had occasionally crept into the discussions. The commandant had worked with President Riggs four years prior to the war and has been at Clemson the last session, and the commandant had never come in contact with a more zealous and devoted man to an institution. The rules and regulations were specific and the authorities at all times were conscientious in their efforts to apply them with justice.

D. W. Robinson of Columbia sharply criticized the institution's authorities, saying the two main troubles at Clemson were that the food with which the boys were being fed was not fit for swine, and a lack of respect on the part of the boys for the president. Mr. Robinson asked Student Gaskin if he knew boys who had respect for President Riggs. "No sir," was Gaskin's reply. Mr. Robinson later called on any student to stand up who had any respect for the president, but none stood up.

Dr. Summers who was one of the parents who called the meeting, urged the boys to go back, assuring them that the parents thoroughly sympathized with the view the boys had taken of the matter and that this action was only the beginning of the interest the parents of the boys would take in the affairs of the institution.

The resolution was prepared by Dr. Summers, Senator Banks and Mr. Derham. A. C. Summers of Columbia served as secretary of the meeting.

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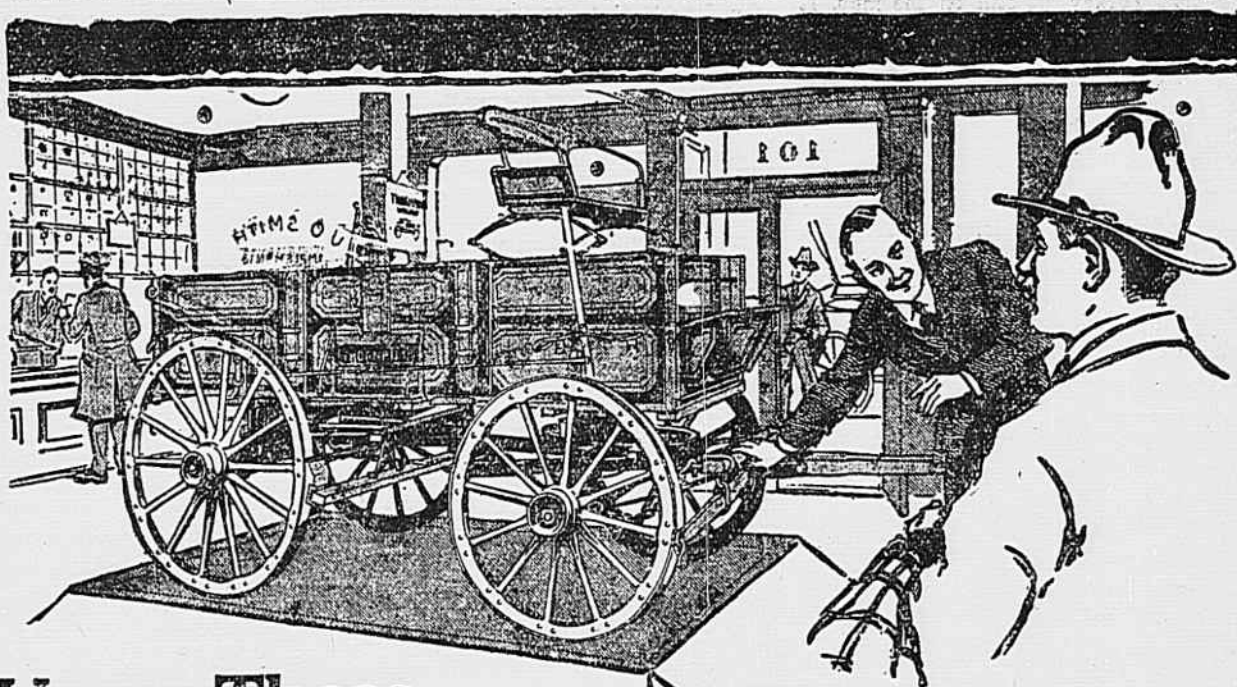
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Upon These Arguments We Rest Our Case

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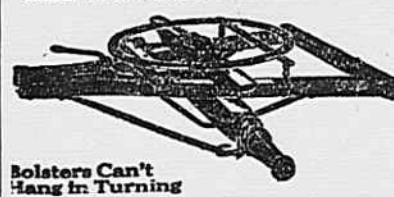
For spokes and axles tough second growth highland hickory is used. For hubs and fellos the sturdy white oak is preferred. This wood grows upon the mountain side. The ground is hard—the climate severe. It has to fight for life. It has nearly twice the strength of oak and hickory that grows under softer conditions. Outdoors under shelter it remains for three to five years. The sap dries in it, giving it a strength that's kin to steel.

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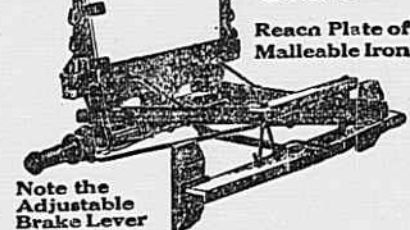
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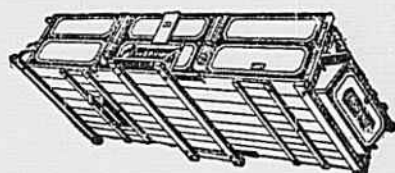
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