

## PEACE TREATY CAUSES STORM IN SENATE

Bitter Criticism of League and Shantung Provision

### PRESIDENT IS ATTACKED

Yesterday's Uproar Sample of What May Happen When Lansing Appears Today

Washington, Aug. 5.—The league of nations and the Shantung settlement both came in for more bitter criticism today in the Senate's consideration of the treaty with Germany.

At a public hearing of the foreign relations committee issues of the league controversy started a dispute which bordered upon an uproar and the attack upon the Shantung provision by Senator Watson, Republican, of Indiana, caused a series of sharp exchanges.

The committee's clash over the league grew out of the examination of Norman Davis, a financial adviser to the Versailles peace conference, and centered in a heated discussion of the attitude of President Wilson toward supplying the committee with adequate information.

### Lodge Attacks President.

Chairman Lodge, replying to a suggestion that the President be asked to come before the committee, declared Mr. Wilson never had offered to do so and had failed to send important information repeatedly asked for. Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nebraska, replied that in his address to Congress such an offer had been made, but the committee majority had ignored it. Once the subject of the league had been raised, league opponents gave a foretaste of what may develop when Secretary Lansing appears before the committee tomorrow by keeping the witness under a running fire of questions relating to provisions of the covenant. It was when Mr. Davis declined to pose as an expert on the subject, in reply to a question, suggested that the President be consulted, that the committee members clashed over Mr. Wilson's course in the matter.

Under present plans the questioning of the Secretary of State tomorrow will be in open session and it is expected he will be asked to disclose negotiations, with the league covenant and the Shantung provision occupying a prominent place in the discussions. The Senate adjourned tonight until Thursday so tomorrow's committee session may not be interrupted.

Senator Watson in his speech declared the treaty provision giving Japan control in Shantung province "was as monstrous a proposition as has ever been proposed to civilization," and said he could not vote for ratification if the Shantung section remained unamended and if Japan gave no more definite promise of restoring the province to China. In reply to a question from Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, as to what sort of declaration from Japan would be satisfactory, the Indiana Senator said it would have to be one providing for withdrawal of Japanese forces prior to the Senate's action on the treaty.

### Wrong Heaped Upon Wrong

Japan's claims to the province, Mr. Watson asserted, was based on one wrong heaped upon another, while the history of Japanese interests in China gave the lie to Japan's protestations of good faith in her promise to withdraw.

Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska asked to what court China could bring her claims should the treaty and the league of nations fail. In that case, Mr. Watson replied, China would have to fall back on the moral support she had always received here and elsewhere in past times "when we had an American for President who thought of America first."

Senator Lodge said he understood that within two hours of the signing of the treaty at Versailles the Chinese delegates had offered to sign if assured they would have the right to bring the Shantung case before the league later, but that "even that was denied to them."

The objection that the special defensive treaty with France violates the Federal Constitution by binding Congress to declare war in certain circumstances was expressed in a resolution introduced during the day by Senator Newberry, Republican, of Michigan. It would direct the judiciary committee to give an opinion as to whether there are constitutional obstacles to ratification.

## CARLOAD OF SUGAR TO BE DISTRIBUTED

Will Be Issued People of State for Canning Purposes

Columbia, Aug. 5.—A carload of sugar will be distributed from Columbia to the people of the State at cost, in the near future. Governor Cooper this afternoon received a telegram from the Louisiana Sugar Commission, New Orleans, stating that fifteen cars of fine granulated sugar would be distributed among fifteen states in the South. After taking the matter up with R. J. Blalock, mayor of Columbia, the governor ordered the sugar, which will be distributed to the Columbia city government. The price will be \$8.28 per hundred pounds f. o. b. New Orleans, which will bring it into Columbia for slightly under nine cents a pound. The governor suggested that the sugar be utilized for canning purposes. The following is the wire to the governor.

"The government through the United States Equalization Board, suggests that the sugar be placed at points where it is most needed for fruit preserving purposes. We have decided to distribute these fifteen cars alloting one car to each of the fifteen states in this territory and we ask you to designate the city or town in your State which is most in need of the sugar and instruct the mayor of such town that we will ship him the car for distribution upon your suggestion and his confirmation, with sight bill of lading attached. Wire prompt answer designating town and have mayor confirm."

### DISTURBANCE AT LATTA

Latta, Aug. 5.—Dr. E. L. Brown and his son, Thedford, were injured in a disturbance here Saturday night, when the former was struck on the forehead with a quart bottle of kerosene in the hands of one Pete Bethea, and the latter was cut in the shoulder and beaten across the shoulders by Pat Bethea, a brother of Pete Bethea.

Dr. Brown runs a drug store at this place, and it seems that about 11 o'clock Pete Bethea entered his store smoking a cigarette. He was requested to either quit smoking or leave the store. The negro replied with an oath that he intended to do neither and was shoved into the entrance by the doctor. The negro then struck him in the forehead. The doctor's son, Thedford, on hearing the disturbance, rushed to his father's aid, getting there in time to have the remainder of the bottle thrown at him, which cut through his shirt into his flesh. This, however, did not stop him and he advanced toward the buggy to which the negro was making his way. Just as he got by the buggy he was struck several times across the back and shoulders with a buggy whip in the hands of the other negro.

A posse tried all night to find the negroes and succeeded Sunday about noon. They were then placed in the Dillon jail and are awaiting trial. Considerable feeling was exhibited in the town until it was known that neither the doctor nor his son was seriously injured. Both negroes are said to have recently returned from overseas.

### UNKNOWN NEGRO LYNCHED

Cochran, Ga., Aug. 5.—An unidentified negro who was taken from a Southern passenger train at 1:40 this morning on complaints of negro passengers on the train and placed in the city barracks, was lynched by unknown parties during the early morning. His body was found hanging to a small tree fifty yards from the Cochran and Eastman line.

The negro was en route to Rochelle. He told several persons, it is said, that he was from Chicago and had a message from that city. Negroes informed white people that the victim of the lynching had boasted that the negroes of Georgia were going to do what the negroes of Chicago had done.

Senator Lodge, gave notice today that he would address the Senate next Tuesday on the league. As the leader of the opposition to acceptance of the covenant in its present form he is expected to sound the keynote of the fight against unreserved ratification.

The statement from Tokio regarding Japan's intentions in Tokio reached Washington too late to receive the attention of Senators tonight. It is expected to have careful consideration in view of President Wilson's repeated statement that the complete facts in the case would place the Shantung settlement in a new light.

## Manning to Have Cotton Grader

The Home Bank and Trust Company Puts Up \$1,700 for Services of An Expert

There have been complaints of the Manning Cotton Market in the past, but the cause for these complaints will be removed if the business men of Manning can remove them. The Board of Trade has set to work to make this one of the best markets in the State, and they have great hopes of success, since one of the Banks of the town has made the greatest contribution ever made in the history of the county to a patriotic or civic enterprise.

It has been felt for some time that if a Government Cotton Grader could be obtained it would put the cotton owner nearly on a basis of equality with the buyer, and would obviate disputes and suspicion as to improper grading.

Through the assistance of Mr. C. A. McFaddin, State Demonstration Agent of the claims of Manning were presented to the authorities at Clemson College. He found that there were five towns in the State with cotton graders, and that the College only had money enough to put on five additional graders for this year; and as there were thirty applications, our chances were slim indeed. After a number of personal interviews and much correspondence and the use of all of the influence that he could command, Mr. McFaddin succeeded in getting Manning placed with the favored five, provided \$1,700.00 was raised by the Board of Trade within three days. The Board of Trade could not do this, and the whole plan seemed about to fail. Everyone regretted this, but the President and Directors of the Home Bank & Trust Company, with the public spirit and progressiveness that has made this young institution one of the leading Banks of the town, after a conference, offered to furnish the entire amount; whereupon a telegram

was sent to the College closing the matter, and Manning is assured of one of the best Cotton Graders or Classers that the Government employs. It is not known yet who the Government will send here, but Mr. McFaddin is assured that he will be a good man that has been carefully selected and has had a preliminary training of a month or more in Washington after his appointment. He will receive a salary of \$2400.00 and in addition the Bank will have to furnish him office room and telephone, telegraphic cotton reports, and pay any other expenses of the office.

This will mean a great deal for the Manning market, as a man can bring his samples and have his cotton graded and then if he cannot get the proper price here he can telephone to other markets and sell on the same grades. We are glad to see that the Cotton Buyers seem disposed to cooperate with the Government Grader and we trust that there will not be a repetition of the experience in Sumter, where we are informed the Buyers at first refused to buy on the Official grades. Then the farmers got together and refused to sell any other way, and since that time the Government Grader has graded practically all the cotton sold in Sumter.

There are other community enterprises that are needed, and we hope that the good example of the Home Bank & Trust Company will be followed by other institutions. To build up a town requires intelligent effort, enthusiasm and money and it ought to be an inspiration, for this institution in addition to bearing its part in all other enterprises, to pay an amount equal to a seven per cent dividend to its stockholders for the purpose of making our cotton market second to none in the State.

## FLEET IS SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKE

Men on Dreadnoughts Thought They Had Run on Rocks.

On Board U. S. S. New Mexico, Saturday, August 2.—(Wireless to the Associated Press)—Six dreadnoughts of the Pacific Fleet were shaken severely by a double earthquake shock at 4:18 o'clock this afternoon 20 miles off the coast of the State of Colima-Mexico. None of the warships reported any damage.

The dreadnoughts trembled from bow to stern as if she had struck an uncharted reef and the navigating officer sounded "call to quarters" on the flagship's siren. Sailors in the foretop said the basket masts of the warships swayed like poplar trees in a gale.

Officers on the quarter deck hurried to their posts and the crew and marines took their places. Meantime all water tight compartments on the New Mexico were closed and inspection parties were sent into the holds to see if there had been any damage to the hull.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, commanding the fleet quickly recognized the cause of the disturbance.

When the first tremor of the ship was felt those below hurried on deck. The faces of some of the recruits showed alarm as the men stood at quarters awaiting orders, while the flagship rolled and pitched in the heavy swells that followed the shocks.

Admiral Rodman kept the crew at quarters for 15 minutes and then ordered the "secure signal" to be sounded.

## ALLEGED BOGUS TREASURE HUNTER

Washington, Aug. 4.—Capt. Charles M. Bower, alias Steele, eighty years old, of Statesville, N. C., is locked up here by the police charged with obtaining various sums of money from Washingtonians on a scheme to recover diamonds and gold from Cozas Island, off the coast of Cozas Rica.

According to the complaint lodged against him, Bower represented himself as captain of the steamer Mary Die, which he said was captured by pirates while carrying the treasure to Peru. Escaping from his captors, Bower claimed, according to the complaint, that he located the treasure

in the cliffs of the island. The informants against him allege that he was collecting money to finance an expedition to recover it.

## FEED YOUR CHICKENS WELL

Greenville, Aug. 4.—After having expressed the opinion that any man is justified in shooting neighbors' chickens which persist in scratching up and feeding themselves on the vegetables growing in his garden. Magistrate J. L. Ballenger yesterday dismissed the case of D. A. Rigdon, of Cherokee Park, who was brought up on such a charge.

Mr. Rigdon was arrested on a warrant sworn out by a neighbor whose chickens suffered death at his hands, it being charged that he had maliciously damaged personal property. The defendant frankly admitted having done it to the chickens while they ate of his tomatoes and beans, and then expressed his opinion in a strong manner. Magistrate Ballenger stated that, while he was not experienced in the trial of chicken cases, he agreed with him, in part at least, and dismissed the case.

## MAKE RUSH TO REGISTER

Columbia, Aug. 4.—Primarily due to the announcement by Cole L. Bleese, ex-governor of the State, that he intends to enter the general election for Congress from the Seventh congressional district as an independent, there was a rush of voters here today to get registration.

There was a long line of voters in front of the registration office through out the day and the crowd was so large that many failed to receive their certificates. Very few negroes registered.

## NEGRO SHOTS UP FAMILY

Anderson, Aug. 4.—Elijah Clinkscales, colored, of this county, late Saturday night shot and killed his wife, wounded his child and then committed suicide. A shotgun was used, but being unsuccessful in efforts to kill himself with this weapon, the negro used a pistol.

Alfreds Childs, colored, died here Sunday as a result of being shot by another negro at a church in Abbeville county. The altercation is said to have started over a drink of water at a well.

## TO RETURN TO NATIVE LAND.

Columbia, Aug. 4.—Drift of a portion of South Carolina's foreign-born population toward their mother lands has begun, according to D. C. Heyward, of Columbia, district collector of internal revenue.

During the past two months, according to the records of his office, some twenty aliens in South Carolina have applied for certificates from his office, preparatory to getting passports to the lands of their nativity. These applications principally come from Charleston, Columbia and Greenville, and the majority are from expatriated Belgians and Greeks. So far no Germans have applied.

Before a passport can be issued to travel in foreign countries, the applicant must receive a certificate from the collector of internal revenue of his district to the effect that he is not subject to an income tax, or, if he is, that it has been paid.

## SCORES AIRCRAFT SERVICE

Washington, Aug. 5.—Although he was offered \$1,000,000 by German agents before the United States entered the war, the recipient to go to Germany to take charge of that country's aircraft program, his repeated offers to aid the United States during the war were rejected by the War Department. Dr. William Whigley Christmas, president of a New York aircraft manufacturing company today told a House investigating committee.

The air service during the war was demoralized "from the Secretary of War down to the ordinary hiring," said Christmas. Designs which he offered to the War Department were rejected, he said, although since the built a machine with the use of those designs that "is sixty miles an hour faster than anything in the world."

## ENGLAND PAYS PROMPTLY

Washington, Aug. 5.—By the payment of \$35,176,123, Great Britain has settled her obligation to the American Government for munitions negotiated for during the war the War Department announced today. Of the total sum paid, \$13,600,000 was for Liberty motors; \$13,274,000 for airplane spruce; \$2,887,000 for wood distillates; \$4,690,000 for powder and \$651,000 as the British share in the cotton linters pool.

The announcement was in the form of a letter addressed to Secretary Baker from Chester W. Cuthell, Mr. Baker's special representative in negotiations with the British minister of munitions. Mr. Cuthell said the transaction probably was without precedent in "that a government has recognized obligations, based almost entirely on verbal statements, to contribute to losses sustained by an ally in the production of war materials beyond its own needs. It is likewise without precedent in our country as to the amount of money involved, and because of the fact that no recourse was had to any international tribunal."

## TO SELL DUKE YARN MILLS

Durham, N. C., Aug. 5.—The Duke Yarn Mills in this city, one of the largest of its kind in the South, and a part of the late Brodie L. Duke's million dollar estate, will be sold this week to the McCannless Mills, of Salisbury, N. C., and South Boston, Va., it was learned today. Agreement for the sale has been completed. The purchase price will be \$100,000. The mill makes cotton yarn for hosiery and underwear. Its net profits last year were over \$50,000. The late Mr. Duke purchased the factory in 1915 at a public sale for \$55,000.

## STRIKE IN GREENVILLE

Greenville, Aug. 5.—Approximately sixty Southern Railway shopmen employed at the roundhouse here struck at 1 o'clock today as the result of instructions received from the headquarters of the organization. The strikers include carmen, machinists, hostlers, helpers, etc.

## COMMITTEE TO MAKE TRIP

Washington, Aug. 5.—Chairman Fear of the House committee investigating aircraft expenditures announced that the committee would leave Saturday for the Northwest to begin its inquiries into spruce production. It may stop at Chicago Monday for a hearing and is to arrive in Seattle the following Thursday.

## BAKER RECOMMENDS UNIVERSAL TRAINING

For All Eligible Youths in Their Nineteenth Year

### BILL BY GENERAL STAFF

Calls for 21 Divisions and Auxiliaries With Strength of 510,000 Men

Washington, Aug. 4.—War Department recommendations for a system of universal training for three months for all eligible youths in their nineteenth year, was presented by Secretary Baker today to the Senate and House military committees for their guidance in determining the permanent military policy of the nation.

The proposal is obtained in a bill prepared by the general staff of the army at the secretary's direction. In transmitting the bill, Secretary Baker, in a letter, said that General Pershing had not been consulted and the plan was tentative.

The department's bill calls for a regular army of twenty-one divisions and necessary auxiliary services, with a peace strength of 510,000 enlisted men, and a war strength of 1,250,000. The reserve to fill up the divisions to full strength would be provided through a modified form of the selective service act under which the national army was raised for the war with Germany. For training purposes only youths in their nineteenth year would be called to the colors for a three months period, to be attached to regular divisions for that time. It is estimated that this would provide an annual claim of 600,000 men to be given intensive military instruction, stripped of all vocational or other educational features.

For two years after the training the youths would be required to submit certain reports giving their addresses, changes in status as to dependents, physical condition, etc. They would receive \$1 for each report called for and submitted, thus encouraging the making of reports. In the event of war, all men in this status would be called to fill up regular divisions and compose the first replacement units.

The bill provides for reorganization of the regular army in substantially the same terms as previously recommended by Secretary Baker when the current army bill was under consideration.

No mention of the National Guard is made in the bill, but in his letter to the committee, Secretary Baker said he assumed that the national defense act would be continued in force, making the guard the subject of federalization for war.

One of the features of the universal training plan of the department is complete federalization of the registration and induction machinery. Local and appeal boards would be created as during the war, except that compensation at \$10 a day is provided for board officials but no mention is made of employing State officials or agencies in carrying out the project.

### Expenses and Allowances.

Youths in training would receive no pay, but would receive payment for all expenses and an allowance of \$5 a month for incidentals. No exemptions would be granted except to soldiers, sailors, members of the merchant marine, public or private or to those mentally or physically deficient. To meet the case of those with dependents, however, provision is made for deferring the training period.

Theory on which the bill rests is that an army of 1,250,000 should be available for rapid mobilization at need. It provides that the complete organization of a field army of that size shall be maintained, the only difference between peace and war time footing being in the enlisted strength.

The twenty infantry and one cavalry divisions would comprise the field army.

To support the plan, general staff officers have prepared full detailed studies of cost, systems of mobilization, administration and all other features which the department is prepared to submit whenever the Congressional committees call for them.

## RUMANIANS IN BUDAPEST

Budapest, Monday, Aug. 4.—By the Associated Press.—Thirty thousand Rumanian troops, including infantry, cavalry and artillery, entered the city today with a blare of trumpets. The Rumanian forces, led by Gen. Marghara, passed through Antrassy and other streets.