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Wilson Tells Party To Stand On Treaty

"HONOR OF NATION" IN HANDS
OF DEMOCRATS, HE
WRITES.

Must Measure Up To Opportunity.

Violation of Promises Made to World
to Attach Reservations Which
Whittle It Down or Weaken
Document Says Presi-
dent.

Washington, May 9.—Call to the Democratic party to go into the campaign standing foursquare in favor of the treaty of Versailles and against the senate's reservations was issued tonight by President Wilson in a telegram to Oregon Democratic leaders, made public at the white house.

Declaring that the party had "the honor of the nation" in its hands, the president said that the Lodge resolutions were "utterly inconsistent" with the role of world leadership which the United States must assume.

The only true Americanism, the president said, was "that which puts America at the front of free nations and redeems the great promises which we made to the world." It would be a violation of such promises, he said, to attach reservations to the treaty which "whittle it down or weaken it as the Republican leaders of the senate have promised to do."

The telegram was in response to the following message from G. E. Hamaker, of Portland, Ore., chairman of the Multnomah county Democratic central committee:

"Primary election May 21. Please wire whether you consider it important to nominate candidates pledged to ratify Versailles treaty without Lodge reservations."

Mr. Wilson's Reply.

The reply of the president follows: "I think it imperative that the party should at once proclaim itself the uncompromising champion of the nation's honor and the advocate of everything that the United States can do in the service of humanity, that it should therefore indorse and support the Versailles treaty and condemn the Lodge reservations as utterly inconsistent with the nation's honor and destructive of the world leadership which it had established and which all the free people of the world, including the great powers themselves, had shown themselves ready to welcome.

"It is time that the party should proudly avow that it means to try, without flinching or turning at any time away from the path for reasons of expediency, to apply moral and Christian principles to the problems of the world. It is trying to accomplish social, political and international reforms and is not daunted by any of the difficulties it has to contend with. Let us prove to our late associates in the war that at any rate the great majority party of the nation—the party which expresses the true hopes and purposes of the people of the country—intends to keep faith with them in peace as well as in war. They gave their treasure, their best blood and everything that they valued in order, not merely to beat Germany, but to effect a settlement and bring about arrangements of a peace which they have now tried to formulate in the treaty of Versailles. They are entitled to our support in this settlement and in the arrangements for which they have striven.

Hope of World.

"The league of nations is the hope of the world. As a basis for the armistice, I was authorized by all the great fighting nations to say to the enemy that it was our object in proposing peace to establish a general association of nations under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike, and the covenant is ratified and acted upon with vigor. We can not in honor whittle it down or weaken it as the Republican leaders of the senate have proposed to do. If we are to exercise the kind of leadership to which the founders of the republic looked forward and which they depended upon their ancestors to establish, we must do this thing with courage and unalterable determination. They ex-

DEATHS FOLLOW MEXICAN MOVES

BLOODLESS REVOLUTION NO
LONGER QUIET.

Reports of Slaying.

Many Political Executions Said to
Have Been Ordered When
Government Falls.

Washington May 10.—Mexico's latest revolution, after getting under way with a remarkable absence of fighting, apparently has not been without the usual tropical season of blood letting.

From behind the veil which obscures the events of the last few days are beginning to trickle the stories of wholesale political executions, counter executions and other accompaniments which have so frequently marked struggles for supremacy in the Latin-American countries.

Carranza, variously reported captured, in flight or in hiding; Candido Aguilar, his son-in-law, and minister of foreign affairs executed with Gen. Francisco Murguia, commander of the garrison in Mexico City, after a wholesale slaughter of political prisoners including 15 generals; forces of the revolution in control of the capital and most of the metropolitan cities of the country, while American warships and marines continue to move into strategic positions, were the foremost features of today's news.

Communication Not Easy.

Communication between the United States and the Mexican capital continued intermittently and uncertainly. Reports received here of the cutting of the telegraph lines which carry cable dispatches overland from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, are supported by border reports that the line of Carranza's escape is held by the revolutionists. The telegraph lines which stretch down over the Texas border and, reaching across the northern desert, ordinarily connect Washington with Mexico City, flicked off their last dots and dashes yesterday afternoon and were occupied for a few minutes with a stack of dispatches which had been accumulating for days. What happened in Mexico City or somewhere along the line to interrupt them is one of the mysteries of the revolution.

From all reports, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Monterey, and Puebla, as well as Mexico City now are in the hands of the rebels. Search of the city of Vera Cruz has failed to find Carranza. One report had him under arrest in Esperranza.

The last message received from the American embassy in Mexico City said quiet prevailed on Saturday morning after the departure of Carranza with no "unusual disorders," according to the state department's announcement.

"The only untoward incident reported," the statement continued, "was the capture of one of President Carranza's trains on May 7, at Guadalupe Hidalgo, about 275 miles north of Mexico City, an incident in which there were several casualties."

No mention of the fate of Carranza was made by the embassy.

Care for Americans.

General Obregon, Carranza's former right hand military man and now his opponent, has ordered that the president, if captured, be treated with consideration and taken to Mexico City. Reports published in Mexico City newspapers and received here today flatly announced Carranza's capture together with Ambassador Bunillas, Carranza's representative in Washington until a few weeks ago and later one of the candidates for the presidency.

Meanwhile the American government while continuing a policy of watchful waiting, took some measures to afford refuge to Americans. There are estimated to be some 6,000 or 7,000 such in Mexico, some of them draft dodgers and radicals who fled over the borders to escape process of law. For the most part, however, that class probably is far in the interior, and the Americans who might readily avail themselves of aid are principally oil men and planters along the gulf coast.

For their assistance the navy department has ordered the superdreadnaught Oklahoma from New York to Key West for possible duty in Mexican waters. She will take on a full company of marines before steaming south. Meanwhile the naval transport Henderson will load 1,200 marines from the navy yard and proceed to Key West to await develop-

CARLOS CORBETT TO FACE TRIAL LATER

DEFENSE COUNSEL SUCCEEDS IN
POSTPONEMENT.

Gap in Jury Selection.

The Alleged Slayer of Three Men
Will Hardly Stand Trial in
Special Term.

Orangeburg, May 8.—Following granting by the presiding judge of a motion by the defense to quash the entire venire of petit jurors drawn to serve at this term of court, the case of Carlos Corbett, slayer of three men and the blindness of another near his home near Salley, S. C., on the night of March 27th, last, was brought to an abrupt close before it had gotten under way to any extent yesterday morning in the court.

The defense charged that the law was not adhered to in the matter of postponing and advertising notices of the day and hour when the drawing of the names of jurors would take place, stating that according to the law 10 days must elapse between the time the notice is given and the time of drawing the names of the jurors. In this case, they charged, but six days notice had been given.

The prosecution admitted the truth of the charge but contended that it constituted merely an irregularity for the postponement of the case, all other requirements, they stated having been met.

After considerable argument by T. M. Rayson, for the prosecution, and W. C. Wolfe and Mendel L. Smith, for the defense, the motion was granted and the case was ended as far as this term of court is concerned.

The court house was packed before the time set for the trial and perhaps 800 persons were in the room from all over this county and from other counties. The crowd was orderly and there was no semblance of disorder. Relatives of the defendant as well as those of the dead men, were in the court room.

There have been reports that a special term of court will be called in the very near future in order to call to trial the case against prisoners now in the county jail. At such a term the trial of Corbett could be resumed but there has been no authoritative statement to the effect that it would be taken up at a special term, should that term be called.

There is every indication that a fight would be made by the defense for a continuance until the September term of court should the case be called at a special term.—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

COTTON SELLS HIGH.

Forty-Four Bales Sold at Orangeburg
for \$20,280.88.

The sale of forty-four bales of long staple cotton was made at Orangeburg on yesterday when Slater Bros., of this city, purchased the above cotton from Fred Way, paying for it the sum of \$20,280.88 says an Orangeburg dispatch.

M. K. Jeffords, manager of the Orangeburg Marketing association, announces the sale of 683 bales of cotton by a prominent farmer living near Elloree yesterday, Mr. Jeffords making the sale to a local cotton buyer, the price being 40 1/2 cents basis middling which is as good as any price paid for so large an amount of cotton in a long time in this section. The price paid was the very best considering the other markets in the state. Mr. Jeffords, who is manager of the Orangeburg Marketing association has been quite successful of late in handling large amounts of cotton. The Orangeburg Marketing association is doing a great work in Orangeburg for the farmers of the county.

Cleveland has the first two women graduate safety supervisors in the United States.

American destroyers have arrived at Tampico joining the gunboat Sacramento, and the cruiser Dolphin also has reached that port. Other destroyers have reached Tuxpan and Vera Cruz, and three more will go with the Oklahoma.

None of today's fragmentary dispatches, coming from various sources, made any mention of armed resistance by the Carranza forces to the revolutionists but told an almost uniform story of federal garrisons going over without a struggle.

Baltimore Editor Discusses The Cotton Situation

Richard H. Edmonds, of Manufacturers Record, Says Nation
Must Look to South for Increased Food Supply.
Commends Work of American Cotton Association.

Columbia, May 6.—Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers Record and one of the best known economists in the South, yesterday telegraphed from Asheville a message to the South Carolina division of the American Cotton association, in which he heartily commends the work which the organization is doing. Mr. Edmonds had been invited to speak before the division but left Columbia before the meeting was held. His message follows:

"The greatest business achievement for good of the first half of the 19th century was the development by the South of a cotton industry which represented more capital invested than that invested in the entire manufacturing industries of the United States during the same period and which largely shaped the politics and the finances of Europe and America.

"The greatest business achievement for evil of the second half of that century was the complete domination of the South's cotton producing interests by the cotton manufacturers and financial interests of Europe and New England to the degree that they enchained the cotton growers of the South in economic slavery and poverty to a greater degree of suffering than the slavery of the black man prior to 1860.

"Every man who during the last 50 years has sought to beat down the price of cotton has to the extent of his ability been responsible for the appalling poverty of the cotton growers, white and black, for the illiteracy which has cursed the South, for the bad roads and other ills fastened upon this section by the enslavement of the people who raised the bulk of the world's cotton.

"The progress of civilization may be measured by the consumption of cotton goods and the advance of the world will be helped or hindered by the extent of the supply of cotton. For half a century the South has done the greatest business missionary work in human history; it has impoverished its soil, drained the vitality of its people and borne great poverty while it enriched the world with its cotton; it is safe to say that the South has thus made to the world's welfare a contribution of not less than \$25,000,000,000 or say as much as the cost to the United States of the world war. Only through working women and children in the cotton fields and only through continued desperate poverty to produce cotton to sell in competition with that raised in India where labor is paid about \$10 a year, was it possible for the South to keep on growing cotton.

"No cotton crop in 50 years prior to three years ago sold for one-half of its intrinsic value. But so great was the power of the cotton interests of Europe and for a long time of those in New England against a fair price for cotton that prices were kept below the cost of production and the soil and the cotton growers were steadily drained of vitality. Every man engaged in fighting for a fair price of cotton, and that price has not yet been reached, may well feel that he is doing a religious work which means more and better schools, more and better churches, more and better home comforts for millions and better roads and a general advance of the material and moral education and religious life of a section in which live one-third of the nation's population.

"To lift from these people the pall of poverty, to quicken their lives in every sense is in itself a mighty missionary work for God and humanity.

"I rejoice therefore in the splendid work of the American Cotton association and in bidding Godspeed to those who are carrying on this great campaign I believe I am cooperating in a work which will reduce the cotton growers from poverty, which will stimulate the educational and religious activities and help to advance every good cause in the South and in doing so prove a great blessing to the whole nation, for the development of the South means the enrichment of the nation and the rounding out of a broader spirit of national life and of patriotism. The world is desperately

short of foodstuffs; a food famine of such an extent as to make present prices of foodstuffs very low is impending. In such a food scarcity with inevitably higher prices the germs of revolution are hatched.

"The safety of our country and of civilization largely depends upon our utmost efforts to increase our food supply. The nation must look to the South for increased food supply. It can not depend upon other sections. It is therefore vital for Southern farmers, regardless of the price of cotton, to raise all of their own grain and provisions and at the same time do as much as possible in helping to feed other sections.

"To this task the American Cotton association may well address its most earnest efforts in order to secure an ample food production first, with cotton as a secondary or surplus crop. In this diversification of agriculture lies safety for the South and for the nation."

BRING BOY TO PENITENTIARY.

Charged With Having Killed White
Child.

Columbia, May 6.—Sidney Riley, a negro boy about 16 years old, who is alleged to have inflicted mortal injuries upon Vanis Warkmon, of Pineland, was brought to Columbia yesterday by the sheriff of Jasper county and was placed in the state penitentiary.

Searching parties have been looking for the negro for several days, according to advices from Ridgeland, and it is said that he was captured about 20 miles from the place where the crime is alleged to have been committed.

Accounts from Ridgeland are to the effect that Vanis Workman, the nine year old son and only child of Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Workman, of Pineland, went out in his father's field near his home, where some negroes were at work. The negro boy, Sidney Riley, is said to have resented some remark made by the white child and to have struck Vanis in the side. The boy fell to the ground and all the negroes in the field left at once and it was with the greatest difficulty that the little boy got home to his mother, his father being absent at the time. A doctor was hastily summoned and it was quickly ascertained that the child was seriously injured. He was taken to a hospital in Savannah, where an operation was performed in an effort to save his life. The child died at the hospital May 3.

BAPTISTS MAKE DONATIONS.

Report Shows Contributions of \$21-
250,000.

Washington, May 16.—During 1919, Southern Baptists, with 500 churches not reporting, contributed to all church purposes at home and abroad \$21,250,000, according to the annual statistical report to the Southern Baptist convention, made by Dr. Hight C. Moore, of Nashville, Tenn., one of the secretaries of the convention and acting statistician. The contribution to home causes reached \$14,000,000 while those to budget benevolence were in excess of \$5,000,000.

During that year there was a gain of 9,218 baptisms, while other advances for that period, the report sets forth, include a gain of 38 Sunday schools, 76,728 in Sunday school enrollment, \$4,299,636 in the value of local church property, \$1,055,356 in contributions to home purposes, \$2,530,339 to budget benevolences and \$3,474,517 in aggregate contributions to all purposes.

Reports for the year were received from 25,117 churches with a combined membership of 2,296,091. The value of the local church property of these congregations is in excess of \$75,000,000 while the value of school property owned by Southern Baptists is \$25,000,000.

Miss Helen Taft, daughter of former President Taft, acting head of Bryn Mawr College, is the youngest College president in America.