

TEXT OF GERMAN NOTE TO ALLIES

GIVES OUTLINE OF GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSAL— TEXT OF NOTE

Washington, June 1.—Germany, although realizing that she must make sacrifices to obtain peace, is convinced that the execution of the peace treaty as drawn "are more than the German people can bear."

Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, thus sums up the attitude of the German nation towards the proposed treaty of peace in a note to the Allied and associated powers, outlining various German counter-proposals. The German note, delivered to Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, last Thursday, was made public tonight by the State Department.

Says Terms Impossible

The German delegation note here in its note asserts that it will refuse to sign the present treaty, but declares on behalf of the German nation that "even in her need, justice for her is too sacred a thing to allow her to stoop to achieve conditions which she cannot undertake to carry out."

Exclusion of Germany from the league of nations, the note asserts, means that in signing the peace treaty Germany would be executing a "decree for its own prescription, nay, its own death sentence."

The German people, the note says, have been disappointed in their "hope for a peace of justice which had been promised," and stand "aghast" at the demands made upon them by the "victorious violence of our enemies."

What Germany Agrees To.

Outlining its counter proposals the German delegation agrees to reduction of Germany's army and navy on condition that Germany be admitted immediately to the league of nations; to renounce Germany's sovereign rights in Alsace Lorraine and Posen, but as to all other territories which Germany is called upon to give up the principle of self-determination effective at once, is asked; she also agrees to subject all German colonies to admission by the league of nations, but under German mandatory and to make the indemnity payments as required, but in amounts that will burden the German taxpayers no more heavily than the taxpayer of the most heavily burdened State among those represented on the reparations commission.

The note declares Germany is willing to put her entire merchant marine with that of the associated powers, neutral participation in the inquiry as to responsibility for the war is asked.

Would Mean Slavery

Although the exaction of the cost of the war has been expressly renounced, as yet Germany, thus cut in pieces and weakened must declare herself ready in principle to bear all the war expenses of her enemies, which would exceed many times over the total amount of German State and real assets. Meanwhile her enemies demand in excess of the agreed conditions reparation for damage suffered by their civil population and in this connection Germany must also go bail for her allies. The sum to be paid is to be fixed by our enemies unilaterally and to admit of subsequent modification and increase. No limit is fixed save the capacity of the German people for payment, determined not by their standard of life but solely by their capacity to meet the demands of their enemies by their labor. The German people would thus be condemned to perpetual slave labor.

Economic Life Impossible

In spite of the exorbitant demands the reconstruction of our economic life is at the same time rendered impossible. We must surrender our merchant fleet. We are to renounce all foreign securities. We are to hand over to our enemies our property in all German enterprises abroad, even in the countries of our allies. Even after the conclusion of peace the enemy States are to have the right to confiscating all German property. No German trader in their countries will be protected from these war measures. We must completely renounce our colonies, and not even German missionaries shall

have the right to follow their calling therein. We must thus renounce the realization of all our aims in the spheres of politics, economics and ideas.

Internal Affairs

Even in internal affairs we are to give up the right to self-determination. The international reparation commission receives dictatorial power over the whole life of our people in economic and cultural matters. Its authority extends far beyond that which the empire, the German federal council and the Reichstag combined ever possessed within the territory of the empire. This commission has unlimited control over the economic life of the state of communities and of individuals. Further the entire educational and sanitary system depends on it. It can keep the whole German people in mental thralldom. In order to increase the payments due by the thrall, the commission can hamper measures for the social protection of the German worker.

Sovereignty Abolished

In other spheres also Germany's sovereignty is abolished. Her chief waterways are subject to international administration. She must agree to treaties, the contents of which are unknown to her; to be concluded by her enemies with the new States on the east, even when they concern her own functions. The German people are excluded from the league of nations, to which is entrusted all work of common interest to the world.

Thus must a whole people sign the decree for its own prescription, nay, its own death sentence.

Germany knows that she must make sacrifices in order to attain peace. Germany knows that she has by agreement, undertaken to make these sacrifices, and will go in this matter to the utmost limits of her capacity.

What Germany Offers

One—Germany offers to proceed with her own disarmament in advance of all other peoples, in order to show that she will help to usher in the new era of the peace of justice. She gives up universal compulsory service and reduces her army to 100,000 men except as regards temporary measures. She even renounces the warships which her enemies are still willing to leave in her hands. She stipulates, however, that she shall be admitted forthwith as a State with equal rights into the league of nations. She stipulates that a genuine league of nations shall come into being, embracing all peoples of good will, even her enemies of today. The league must be inspired by a feeling of responsibility towards mankind.

Two—In territorial questions Germany takes up her position unreservedly on the ground of the Wilson program. She renounces her sovereignty right in Alsace-Lorraine, but wishes a free plebiscite to take place there. She gives up the greater part of the province of Posen, the district incontestably Polish in population, together with the capital. She is prepared to grant Poland, under international guarantees, free and secure access to the sea by ceding free ports at Danzig, Königsberg and Memel, by an agreement regulating the navigation of the Vistula and by special railway conventions. Germany is prepared to insure the supply of coal for the economic needs of France, especially from the Sarre region, until such time as the French mines are once more in working order. The preponderantly Danish districts of Schleswig will be given up to Denmark on the basis of a plebiscite. Germany demands that the right of self-determination shall also be repeated where the interests of the Germans in Austria and Bohemia are concerned.

She is ready to subject all her colonies to administration by the community of the league of nations if she is recognized as its mandatory.

Three—Germany is prepared to make payments incumbent on her in accordance with the agreed program of peace up to a maximum sum of 100,000,000,000 gold marks—20,000,000,000 on May 1, 1926, and the balance (80,000,000,000) in annual payments, without interest. These payments shall in principle be equal to a fixed percentage of the German imperial and State revenues. The annual payment shall approximate to the former peace budget. For the first ten years the annual payments shall not exceed 1,000,000 of gold marks a year. The German

taxpayer shall not be less heavily burdened than the taxpayer of the most heavily burdened State among those represented on the reparation commission.

Germany presumes in this connection that she will not have to make any territorial sacrifices beyond those mentioned above, and that she will recover her freedom on economic movements at home and abroad.

Reconstruction Work

Four—Germany is prepared to devote her entire economic strength to the service of reconstruction. She wishes to cooperate effectively in the reconstruction of the devastated regions of Belgium and Northern France.

To make the loss good the loss in production of the destroyed mines in Northern France up to 20,000,000 tons of coal will be delivered annually for the first five years and up to 8,000,000 tons for the next five years. Germany will facilitate further deliveries of coal to France, Belgium, Italy and Luxembourg.

Germany is, moreover, prepared to make considerable deliveries of benzol, coal tar and sulphate of ammonia, as well as dyestuffs and medicines.

Five—Finally, Germany offers to put her entire merchant tonnage into a pool of the world's shipping, to place at the disposal of her enemies a part of her freight space as part payment of reparation, and to build for them for a series of years in Germany an amount of tonnage exceeding their demands.

To Replace River Boats

Six—In order to replace the river boats destroyed in Belgium and Northern France, Germany offers river craft from her own resources.

Seven—Germany thinks that she sees an appropriate method for the fulfillment of obligations to make reparation conceding prompt consideration in industrial enterprises.

Eight—Germany, in accordance with the desires of the workers of the whole world, wishes to see the Continued on galley 5 workers in all countries free and enjoying equal rights. She wishes to ensure to them in the treaty of peace the right to take their own decisive part in the settlement of social policy and social protection.

Nine—The German delegation again makes its demand for a neutral entry into the responsibility for the war and culpable acts in conduct. An impartial commission should have the right to investigate on its own responsibility the archives of all the belligerent countries and all the persons who took an important part in the war.

Question of Guilt

Nothing short of confidence that the question of guilt will be examined dispassionately can have the peoples lately at war with each other in the proper frame of mind for the formation of the league of nations.

These are only the most important among the proposals which we have to make. As regards other great sacrifices and also as regards the details, the delegation refers to the accompanying memorandum and the annex thereto.

The time allowed us for the preparation of this memorandum was so short that it was impossible to treat all the questions exhaustively. A fruitful and illuminating negotiation could only take place by means of oral discussion. This treaty of peace is to be the greatest achievement of its kind in all history. There is no precedent for the conduct of such comprehensive negotiations by an exchange of written notes only. The feeling of the people who have made such immense sacrifices makes them demand that their fate should be decided, open, unreserved exchanges of ideas on the principle:

"Quote covenants of peace openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understanding of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly in the public views."

The Votes of the Victor

Germany is to put her signature to the treaty laid before her and to carry it. Even in her need, justice for her is too sacred a thing to allow her to stoop to achieve conditions which she can not undertake to carry out. Treaties of peace signed by the great powers have, it is true, in the history of the last decades again and again proclaimed the right of the stronger. But each of these treaties of peace has been a factor in originating and prolonging the

A REAL FIGHTING MAN

A Tribute to Capt. W. L. McCutchen by a Comrade Who Was With Him in Battle

On the Way Home.
May 1, 1919.

Dear Mr. Osteen—
Some of us have had the idea for quite a while that when "Daddy Mac" started home, we wanted to tell you a little about what we think of him, but we have put it off until I find myself now on the way home with him. He doesn't know that I am writing anything like this, or he sure would be as sore as a boil, for if any one talks less about what they did than he does, I'd like to find him.

I met a Miss Ryttenburg on the way down here, and she enlightened me as to the name of your paper, as well as your own name, so I trust that this communication will reach you O. K. And we hope from the bottom of our hearts that when "Daddy Mac" comes home, you all turn out the band and run a parade up from the station. We only wish the "Thirtieth" could be there to help make the parade.

I'm a newspaper man myself, when I'm out of the army, and I ought to be able to write what I'd like to say. It was for that reason that they stuck the job on to me of saying what we all would like to say about Daddy Mac. But it couldn't be written as you would say it and couldn't be said as you feel it, for when I say you can't describe the place that Daddy Mac holds in the hearts of the Thirtieth, I mean it from the bottom of my heart. But I trust that you good people of Sumter will appreciate in some measure the love that we have for one of your very finest and greatest citizens, and that you will know you are welcoming home one big-hearted, whole-souled fighting man, when Daddy McCutchen gets off the train.

Sincerely,
William W. Hague.

Back there in Sumter you all call him "Bloody Bill McCutchen," so they tell us. Well, we know him by many names too, but to all of us who have known him in the Thirtieth Infantry he is and always will be "Daddy Mac." For "Daddy McCutchen's" place in the Thirtieth Infantry cannot be measured with words, any more than could be measured the love that the Thirtieth has for him. But since "Daddy Mac," is on his way back to Sumter now, the Thirtieth would like to tell Sumter a little of what it knows about him.

He came to us soon after we came to France—way back before the fighting started for us. And he has stayed with us every minute until now his chance has come to go home. He wears a wound stripe but he never missed a moment with the outfit for all of that, and of three officers who were with the regiment through every bit of fighting, Daddy was one, and when they finally pulled the outfit out of the scrap at the tail end of the fighting in the Argonne, it was Daddy McCutchen who was commanding the regiment. There isn't a man who fought with the regiment at the Marne, and from the Marne to the Vesle, and up through the St. Mihiel "hike" and then through the long wearing grind of the Argonne, of whom Daddy wasn't a familiar figure, because everywhere the fighting was, there he was. He isn't as young as some of the rest of us, when you count up his birthdays, but there wasn't a man who had any more "pep" and "sticking qualities" than our Daddy Mac.

If you were to hunt around among the men who followed "Daddy Mac" from shell hole to shell hole and from trench to trench, you probably wouldn't find a man who could remember any time when he had ordered a man to a certain place. Because he didn't handle his company that way. With his outfit, you'd see him rush ahead in the thick of the machine gun fire, and from the position ahead that he would reach, back would come the call, "Come on I Company," and I Company would come on, to a man. Back at the Marne, after the terrific bombardment of the fight of the 14th of July, it was Daddy Mac, who, finding a messenger trying to reach division headquarters, took the message, went out into the hail of shell fire

and captured a riderless horse, whose rider had been killed in the storm of metal, and after delivering the message to division headquarters took the message to the reinforcements, and then himself made his way through the woods in the thick of the German attack, and reorganized leaderless elements of his command and held the point there until the reinforcement came. He was a citation for Croix de Guerre for the things he did that day, but it would take a string of citations to take care of all his exploits. It is a Company that talks about what Daddy McCutchen did at the Marne and I Company that talks about following him up through the Argonne, and its I Company that talks about the best captain they ever want to see, up in the Army of Occupation. But to all of us he's the same "Daddy Mac" and we're mighty proud to be able to say that we were with him in the "Thirtieth."

He's on his way home now, and we're just letting you know how we feel about it, so that you will know whereof you people of Sumter have reason to be proud, when he gets back home. They don't make 'em any better fighters, and they don't make 'em any better friends, than Daddy Mac, and so we'd like to shake you by the hand and tell you that we've a part interest in him too. We feel as if we know most of you folks pretty well, "Doc Dick" and lots more of you for we've heard so much about you from Daddy Mac. For he's mighty proud of Sumter, and Sumter has mighty good cause to be proud of Daddy Mac. The Thirtieth congratulates you on getting him home again—Sumter Item.

Mr. McCutchen is a brother of Messrs. D. E., Hugh, Tom and J. G. McCutchen, and a native of this county.

VOLCANO KILLED 16,000

Kalut, One of Java's Active Craters, Wiped Out Thirty-One Towns

The volcano of Kalut, one of the 14 active craters on the island of Java, has burst into eruption, wiping out 20 villages in the district of Brengat and 11 in the vicinity of Bliter, and causing deaths estimated at 16,000. Kalut is in Eastern Java, South of Surabaya.

Java, rated as the largest of the East Indian islands, has more volcanoes than any other country in the world. Kalut's last serious eruption was on May 23, 1891, when 181 persons were killed.

In the latest eruption, on May 20, Kalut literally poured death and destruction upon the natives, giving no opportunity to escape.

In August, 1883, much of the island of Java, was laid waste by eruptions and earthquakes. The loss of life was estimated at 85,000.

Anarchists at Work Again

Another attempted reign of terror, directed chiefly against public officials who have been active in their prosecution, was launched by American radicals shortly before midnight Monday night.

A bomb explosion which damaged the residence of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer in the fashionable Northwest section of Washington but which apparently resulted in the death of the bomb planter, was followed at intervals by similar explosions in seven other cities extending from Cleveland to Boston.

Besides Washington, Cleveland and Boston cities in which there were bomb outrages were Pittsburg, Paterson, N. J., West Philadelphia, New York and Newtonville, Me., West Philadelphia and Pittsburg were subject to two separate explosions.

U. S. Had 740 Planes In Action

America had 740 aeroplanes in action on the Western front when the armistice was signed, according to official reports. On November 11, the aeroplane strength of the Allies exceeded that of the Germans by more than two to one. In balloon strength the Germans had 170 craft, but the latter would soon have surpassed this number.

Moonshining at Johnsonville

Moonshiners have been at work in the Johnsonville neighborhood recently. Only last Friday A. E. Bruce, formerly of North Carolina was arrested by federal officers for operating a distilling plant there. The apparatus was crude, a copper gas-line tank, probably from a worn out automobile was being used for a still and a piece of galvanized iron pipe ciled served as a worm. After Bruce and his plant were in the fangs of the law Bruce, we are informed, told the officers where there was another plant located. This was located and taken in charge by the officers.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Silverman expect to leave next Tuesday for the North. They will spend sometime in the Adirondacs before returning here.

Deathbed repentance may do as a war measure, but in times of peace it will hardly pass for face value.

GERMANY'S PLEAS FOR MODIFICATION NOW UNDER DISCUSSION OF COUNCIL

There is a probability that Germany may secure as a result of her strong counter-proposals some lessening in the severity of the peace terms of the Allied and associated powers. Germany's pleas that it will be impossible to fulfill the financial requirements of the Allies and her protests against certain territorial relinquishments have been heard and are being discussed by the Council of four. Paris reports has it that in certain quarters of the peace conference the German viewpoint is receiving strong support.

A full discussion of the German counter-proposals, especially concerning reparations and other economic features of the peace treaty has been held by President Wilson and the staff of American experts of the American peace delegation. Great Britain is said to favor a number of Concessions to Germany but France continues firm in her stand not to waver from the original terms. On the other hand the Americans are declared to be not averse to minor concessions but are not in favor of going to the extent that the British propose.

The German Government is incensed over the formation of a Rhenish Republic. It has ordered the arrest of Dr. Dorten, the President of the Republic and also has protested to the peace conference and the armistice commission at Spa against the behaviour of the French authorities in the occupied Rhineland. French support of the Rhenish Republic is characterized by the German Government a high treason against the Empire. Strikes by dissatisfied Germans in the American occupied area called in protest against the formation of the Republic ended quickly when the American commanders issued a warning against the movement.

The supreme council has been requested by the Lithuanian delegations to the peace conference to have an Allied commission investigate a alleged pogroms and other illegal acts by the Poles in occupied Lithuania. An unconfirmed report has reached Copenhagen that Petrograd has been captured by Finnish and Estonian troops.

The head of the Austrian peace delegation has departed from St. Germain for Innsbruck, carrying with him the Allied peace treaty. Counter revolutions are reported from numerous towns in Western Hungary. Hundreds of refugees arriving at the Austrian frontier towns seeking safety.

Sweden and Denmark have come into line with Switzerland and Norway in declining to join a blockade against Germany in case Germany refuses to sign the peace treaty. Like Switzerland and Norway the plea is made by Sweden and Denmark that such action would be a violation of their neutrality.

Big strikes have begun in Paris, Lille and other cities in France.

IN HONOR OF NEGROES

Commission Named by Governor To Raise Funds

In accordance with the terms of a joint resolution passed by the 1919 general assembly, Governor Cooper Monday appointed a commission of seven members to have charge of the erection of a Memorial building, dedicated to South Carolina negro soldiers, sailors, marines and citizens who rendered service during the world war. The commission consists of trustees of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, a negro institution located at Orangeburg, and Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, its president. The joint resolution provides that the memorial building shall be upon the grounds of this school. The commission will have charge of the campaign to raise funds to supplement the \$100,000 made available by the general assembly. The personnel of the commission is here given: Dr. William R. Lowman, Orangeburg; E. D. Hodge, Alcolu; A. L. Dukes, Orangeburg; C. E. Sawyer, Aiken; G. B. White, Chester; C. F. Brooks, Laurens; and Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, Orangeburg. The following statement was made by Governor Cooper in connection with the appointment of the commission:

"The general assembly in providing \$100,000 for a negro memorial had in mind, I am sure, not only the honoring of those who rendered war service, but also the betterment of the race. This being true, I thought it wise to appoint on this commission trustees of the State negro college, for these men are best equipped to carry out the full purpose of the joint resolutions. They can at once erect a building that will preserve the records of negroes' services, will do honor to these services, and also possess utilitarian features.

"This commission can, for purposes of the campaign to raise money and for carrying out other phases of the duties laid down by the joint resolution, associate with them various committees composed of representative negroes of this State."

Japan's annual production of coal exceeded 20,000,000 tons for the first time last year.

An inventor has patented a magnifying mirror for the use of machinists and tool makers.