

The Watchman and Southerner.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

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

THE TRUE SOUTHERNER, Established June, 1868.

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SECRETARY McADOO RESIGNS; OFFICIAL CIRCLE SURPRISED

Will Retire as Secretary of Treasury and Director of Railroads January 1st.

This Action Rendered Necessary By Demands of Private Business—Mr. McAdoo Has Been Most Active Member of Cabinet and Has Made a Remarkable Record for Efficiency and Larger Achievement.

Washington, Nov. 22.—William Gibbs McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, director general of railroads and often discussed as one of the presidential possibilities of 1920, has resigned his offices to return to private business.

President Wilson has accepted his resignation. Mr. McAdoo will give up the treasury portfolio as soon as a successor has been selected. He wished to lay down his work as director general of railroads by January 1, but will remain if the president has not then chosen a successor.

Upon the new secretary of the treasury, whoever he may be, will devolve the task of financing the nation through the transition period of war to peace, which probably will include at least two more Liberty loans and possibly also a further revision of the system of war taxation.

Letters between President Wilson and Mr. McAdoo, made public today with the announcement of the resignation, give Mr. McAdoo's reasons for leaving the cabinet solely as a necessity for replenishing his personal fortune and express the president's deep regret at losing his son-in-law from his official family.

The following letters were made public with the announcement:

Mr. McAdoo's letter of resignation dated November 14, follows:

"Dear Mr. President:

"Now that an armistice has been signed and peace is assured, I feel at liberty to advise you of my desire to return, as soon as possible, to private life.

"I have been conscious for some time for the necessity of this step, but, of course, I could not consider it while the country was at war.

"For almost six years I have worked incessantly under the pressure of great responsibilities. Their exacting demands have drawn heavily on my strength. The inadequate compensation allowed by law to cabinet officers (as you know I receive no compensation as director general of railroads) and the very burdensome cost of living in Washington have so depleted my personal resources that I am obliged to reckon with the facts of the situation.

"I do not wish to convey the impression that there is any actual impairment of my health, because such is not the fact. As a result of long overwork I need a reasonable period of genuine rest to replenish my energy. But more than this, I must, for the sake of my family, get back to private life, to retrieve my personal fortune.

"I can not secure the required rest nor the opportunity to look after my long neglected private affairs unless I am relieved of my present responsibilities.

"I am anxious to have my retirement effected with the least possible inconvenience to yourself and to the public service, but it would, I think, be wise to accept my resignation now, as secretary of the treasury, to become effective upon the appointment and qualification of my successor so that he may have the opportunity and advantage of participating promptly in the formulation of the policies that should govern the future work of the treasury. I would suggest that my resignation as director general of railroads become effective January 1, 1919, or upon the appointment of my successor.

"I hope you will understand, my dear Mr. President, that I will permit nothing but the most imperious demands to force my withdrawal from public life. Always I shall cherish as the greatest honor of my career the opportunity you have so generously given me to serve the country under your leadership in these epochal times.

"Affectionately yours,

"W. G. McAdoo."

The president's letter of acceptance dated November 21 follows:

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"I was not unprepared for your letter of the 14th, because you had more than once, of course, discussed with me the circumstances which have long made it a serious personal sacrifice for you to remain in office. I knew that only your high and exacting sense of duty had kept you here until the immediate task of the war should be over. But I am none the less distressed. I shall not allow our intimate personal relations to deprive me of the pleasure of saying that in my judgment the country has never had an abler, a more resourceful and yet prudent, a more uniformly efficient secretary of the treasury, and I say this remembering all the able, devoted and distinguished men who preceded you. I have kept your letter a number of days, in order to suggest, if I could, some other solution of your difficulty than the one you have now felt obliged to resort to. But I have not been able to think of any I can not ask you to make further sacrifices, serious as the loss to the government will be in your retirement. I accept your resignation, therefore, to take effect upon the appointment of a successor, because in justice to you I must,

"I also for the same reason accept your resignation as director general of railroads, to take effect, as you suggest, on the first of January next, or when your successor is appointed. The whole world admires, I am sure, as I do the skill and executive capacity with which you have handled the great and complex problem of the unified administration of the railroads under the stress of war, and will regret, as I do, to see you leave that post just as the crest of its difficulty is passed.

"For the distinguished, disinterested and altogether admirable service you have rendered the country in both posts, and especially for the way in which you have guided the treasury through all the perplexities and problems of transitional financial conditions and of the financing of a war which has been without precedent alike in kind and scope, I thank you with a sense of gratitude that comes from the very bottom of my heart.

"Gratefully and affectionately yours

"Woodrow Wilson."

Mr. McAdoo explained to the correspondents that he had "absolutely no other reasons" than those specified in his letter for the retirement. He said he realized that many varied rumors usually accompanied the resignation of an official, but he emphasized again and again that he had no motive or purpose except those mentioned.

He said he had no other reason "to quit the job" just at this time, and dislike personally to disassociate himself officially from the president, but added that necessities of providing a living for his wife and family make this imperative.

A moment later one correspondent suggested:

"Well, it is too bad, Mr. Secretary, that as a railroad manager you could not have shared in the wage increases which you gave every one else."

Then, for the first time, Mr. McAdoo brightened and explained his reluctance to take the action. He said he had not yet "looked around for a job, as most prudent men do before quitting," but declared he felt like taking at least a three months' rest before "looking for work." He said he hoped to leave Washington soon after January 1.

Mr. McAdoo said he had no idea who would be his "successor or successors."

It is entirely probable that the president will fill separately the offices of secretary of the treasury and director-general of railroads. There was nothing official tonight on which to base a statement of who might be under consideration for secretary of the treasury. On previous occasions when a successor to Mr. McAdoo was being discussed John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, and W. P. G. Harding, governor of the federal reserve board, have most generally been mentioned. Paul Warburg, formerly a member of the reserve board and a prominent New York banker, and Russell C. Leffingwell, assistant secretary of the treasury, also are reckoned among the possibilities.

President Wilson is not required to choose the new director-general of railroads from among the cabinet members and it is possible that the place may go to some one associated with Mr. McAdoo in the railroad administration. If the place should go to some member of the cabinet, Secretary Baker of the war department, Postmaster General Burleson and Secretary Lane of the interior department are likely to be considered.

There was a possibility that the directorship might have gone to Mr. Baker at the time the president decided to give it to Mr. McAdoo. It was thought that government operation of the railroads as a war measure was closely connected with the military program, but the president chose Mr. McAdoo because of his knowledge of transportation problems.

Postmaster General Burleson already is operating the telegraph, telephone and cable lines under government control. Secretary Lane is intimately versed in transportation difficulties, particularly railroads, and for years was a member of the interstate commerce commission and at one time chairman.

Walter E. Hines, assistant director-general of railroads, formerly a New York lawyer and chairman of the board of the Santa Fe, has been intimately connected with the development of government operation and is among those discussed in Washington tonight as a possible successor to Mr. McAdoo as director-general.

Mr. McAdoo made the announcement of his retirement at one of his weekly conferences with a score of newspaper men tonight in his private office at the treasury. The men for an hour had been discussing with him questions concerning future policies of the treasury and railroad administration and were about to arise to leave when Mr. McAdoo, seated at his desk, remarked casually:

"Now, gentlemen, I have just one

RELEASED SOON FROM OVERSEAS

Gen. Pershing Reports Units No Longer Re- quired in France.

Summary of Army Casualties in France Also Given in Re- port.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Gen. March announced today that Gen. Pershing is authorized to send home all troops not needed in making up the army of occupation. Gen. Pershing indicated that these units will not be required: Divisions, 31, 34, 38, 39, 76, 84, 86, 87; coast artillery regiments 45, 47, 49, 50, 75, 76; field artillery brigades 55, 103; railroad artillery troops, army artillery, gas tank corps and air forces will be returned.

The total casualties of American forces to date are divided as follows: Killed and died of wounds, 6,154; died of disease, 13,811; died of other causes 2,204; prisoners, 2,163; missing 1,160.

The 31st division, designated for return is composed of Georgia, Alabama and Florida troops. The strength of the American army to be maintained in France is not indicated beyond the demobilization plans announced.

The demobilization of the forces at home is proceeding steadily.

Gen. March said that several of the present camps will be abandoned as soon as they can be cleared of its occupants.

A. C. L. WRECK INJURES MANY

Coaches Turn Over Mile From Dillon

Dr. Stackhouse, Well Known Physician Seriously Hurt in Accident.

Dillon, Nov. 24.—Thirty-two white persons and 23 negroes were injured last night at 9 o'clock when five coaches attached to Atlantic Coast Line train No. 78 turned over one mile from Dillon. The cars were moving at a fast rate of speed when the accident occurred. A broken or spreading rail is supposed to have caused the cars to leave the track.

A relief train carrying every available physician and nurse was sent from Dillon to give first aid to the injured. Later the passengers were taken to Dillon and cared for in a local hospital. The train was in charge of Conductor Phillips.

Dr. Wade Stackhouse of Dillon was a passenger on the train and sustained serious injuries. The passengers were shaken up by the accident and many sustained bruises.

Want Quick Action

Hungarians Ask Allies to Settle Peace Terms Immediately.

Basel, Nov. 25.—The Hungarian government has requested the allies to hold immediate discussion of the peace terms, according to reports reaching several Swiss newspapers.

Hun Plot Discovered

Planned to Blow Up Palace of Justice in Brussels.

Paris, Nov. 24.—The Germans had laid plans to blow up the Palace of Justice in Brussels, according to a dispatch to the Soir from Brussels. In the cellar of the palace four infernal machines, placed there by the Germans, have been found close to some gunpowder and an ammunition.

other little thing to say which may be of interest. I am retiring from public life.

This came so utterly unexpectedly that none of the men uttered a word of comment and the little map and paper strewn office which has served as the secretary's workroom for more than five years was still until Mr. McAdoo, in his usual tone, explained further:

"Copies of the correspondence with the president will explain the reason why I have been compelled to take this action, and there isn't any other reason why I did it."

PERSHING FOR PRESIDENT

Ohio Republicans Are Early Birds in 1920 Presidential Campaign.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 25.—(By Associated Press)—The campaign for the election of Gen. Pershing to the presidency in 1920 was formally launched in Ohio today by the incorporation of the "Pershing Republican League."

Former Senator Dick heads the list of fifteen prominent Republicans who signed the articles of incorporation by the Secretary of State today.

THE BOLSHEVIKI SEIZE GERMANY

Agreement is Reached Between Soldiers and Soldiers and Work- men

Revolution Seems to Be Following Swiftly in the Footsteps of the Russians and a State of Anarchy May Be the Next Develop- ment.

Copenhagen, Nov. 25.—An agreement has been reached between the German soldiers' and workmen's council and government, it has been officially announced in Berlin.

The agreement provides first that all political power shall be centered in the hands of the German socialist republic and the soldiers' and sailors' council. Second their aim is to defend and develop what has been achieved by the revolution and to suppress all counter revolutionary activity.

Third: Pending the election of representatives of the soldiers' and workmen's council to the executive council the German republic executive council of Berlin is to exercise its functions.

Fourth: The appointment and dismissal of all members of the various legislative bodies of the republic will be made by the central executive council.

Fifth: Before the cabinet appointment ministers the executive council must be consulted.

Sixth: A convention of deputies drawn from the soldiers' and workmen's councils will be summoned as soon as possible.

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS COTTON

Governors of the Cotton States Issue Procla- mation to Farmers

The Recent Heavy Break in Cotton Prices is Wholly In- justified by Existing Condi- tions," Say Eight Governors.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23.—A joint proclamation signed by the governors of eight cotton States urging farmers, merchants, bankers and business men to organize and hold cotton for no less than 35 cents a pound, middle basis, was issued here tonight through J. Brown, president of the Cotton States' Official Advisory Marketing Board. The proclamation, an indorsement of the recommendations made by the board here November 7, termed such a price "equal to the cost of production plus a fair profit."

"The recent heavy break in cotton prices," the proclamation said, "is wholly unjustified by existing conditions, and the great disturbance incident to the break in the market has temporarily paralyzed the agricultural and business interests of the South and entailed heavy loss to the cotton producer by reason of the price being below the cost of production."

Selling of cotton for 35 cents was advocated only "to meet pressing obligations," and borrowing on cotton rather than selling it was urged. Federal reserve banks were called upon to "be just as liberal as consistent with good business in rediscounting notes secured by cotton."

The necessity for the South producing more food for men and animals was stressed in another part of the proclamation, which urged smaller cotton acreage next year and more planting of feed and food stuffs.

The proclamation, signed by the governors of Texas, Georgia, South Carolina, Arkansas, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, urged that county and school districts in each State be organized.

The advisory board added a statement saying the bears in the market "are trying to frighten" the Southern cotton holders, declaring that "federal fixing of cotton prices is dead," and concluding: "Hold your nerve—act as your sons did at the front in France—tell the pirates they shall not pass."

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—Bound for Washington, D. C., with only two stops scheduled between Loughhead, and its destination, biplane 102 left here this morning.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA HAS SAVED THE CIVILIZED WORLD

Cardinal Mercier Expresses Grateful Appreciation for America's Service.

Distinguished Belgian Prelate Has Little Faith in the Present German Makeshift Government—Burgomaster of Brussels Also Talks.

Brussels, Saturday, Nov. 23.—(By the Associated Press).—Cardinal Mercier and Burgomaster Max, two of the most prominent figures of the war in Belgium excepting King Albert, received the Associated Press correspondent today. Both men are as different physically and mentally as the ideas, ideals and opinions they represent, Burgomaster Max being one of the leaders of the Liberal party, while Cardinal Mercier is the most prominent Catholic in Belgium.

"You have saved us," said the Cardinal, when asked what he thought of America's participation in the war. "You have saved the world."

Cardinal Mercier is tall and dignified. He was garbed in a purple soutane. He chatted with the correspondent for more than half an hour.

"I never despaired. I never lost hope, although at times my heart was very full," the Cardinal said referring to an incident in December, 1914, when Baron von Bissing, military governor of Belgium, virtually made him a prisoner in his episcopal palace. "I received a telegram then from the Associated Press and have never been able to answer it. I wish to reply to it now."

"Yes, Bissing treated me as a prisoner for four days."

Concerning the governors of Belgium during the war, Cardinal Mercier said that Falkenhausen was more cruel than Bissing and more perfidious, insidious and dangerous.

"There was not much to choose between them, however," he said. Referring to his quite recent birthday anniversary the correspondent complimented the Cardinal upon his robust appearance and health. The Cardinal replied:

"It is true that I am 67, but rather it is my 71st, because the last four years seemed like eight to me."

Referring to the change in the government of Germany, Cardinal Mercier said:

"I am no politician. However, the changes there seem too sudden to be lasting. The new government appears to be like a camouflage to the autocracy and the changes seem to have been made to order according to prearranged schedule. It is God's justice and the public conscience is complete; the barbarian device that might is right has received its death blow; the dream of pan-German domination has been shattered and evaporated like noxious gas in the wind and, thanks to God's justice, right has triumphed and the Belgians once more are free and independent. We have won the war."

On receiving confirmation of the rumor that President Wilson planned to visit Europe, Cardinal Mercier said that he was a great admirer of the president, adding:

"Your president is a great statesman, one of the greatest statesmen of all times. The German's dark plotting and treacherous diplomacy were completely foiled by President Wilson's magnificently honest and implacably just messages."

Burgomaster Max was more reticent and refused to speak concerning his treatment by the Germans, refusing even to mention the word "Germany." "I don't wish to pose as a martyr," he said. "I wish to forget the past and think of the future."

The Burgomaster asked the Associated Press correspondent to convey his thanks to America and Americans for the tributes of sympathy and offers of aid from the United States. He said:

"My country needed your help sorely during the war and we need your assistance again now in work of reconstruction. Your admirable system of finances and business will find a great field of endeavor in Belgium."

Burgomaster Max is already installed in the city hall and has resumed the duties of his office. The little couch where he slept during the dark days of August and September, 1914, is still conspicuous in a corner of his office. The Burgomaster's appearance shows traces of the sufferings, hardships and the privations he endured during his captivity, but his indomitable spirit is unbroken. He is full of energy and radiates happiness.

"Referring to the more than four years of war, he said:

"That has been a long time, but we have not suffered in vain. This magnificent result is a great compensation and reward for all our sufferings."

"A new era is dawning upon the world; an era of freedom, liberty and democracy. Never again shall the powers of autocracy precipitate the world in another such horrible conflict. The blood of our soldiers was not shed in vain. We have won and liberty has triumphed."

Furniture Restrictions Removed.

Washington, Nov. 25.—All restrictions on the manufacture of furniture were removed today by the war industries board.

DAILY WHINE FROM BERLIN

Studied Effort to Try and Arouse American Sympathy

Press Reports Sent Out of Ger- many Have Earmarks of Carefully Prepared Propaganda to Obscure Recollection of Crimes.

Berlin (via Copenhagen), Saturday, Nov. 23 (By the Associated Press).—Strange are the experiences of a traveler who enters Germany after an absence of several years. Formerly there were many and varied governmental orders and restrictions to be obeyed. Nowadays when you go to a police station the desk sergeant will say sadly: "You are not required to register any longer." They do not even look at your passport.

Another feature of the "new freedom" in Germany, which may surprise the traveler, is that the private soldier no longer salutes his superior officer. The soldier calls his officer "comrade."

Berlin outwardly is orderly as ever, but order is no longer maintained by policemen, but by soldiers with arms hands as the badge of office. The picture is familiar to those who saw Petrograd during the Kerensky regime. Another sight recalling Petrograd are the military and royal automobiles—the latter still sounding a musical call denoting the approach of royalty—which dash through the streets with loads of soldiers. The prevailing tone in Berlin is still military, but it is a militarism of privates and non-commissioned officers. Their symbol is the red flag, which waves above every government building and from every automobile. As far as any participation in directing the affairs of the government, the bourgeois citizens simply do not exist.

Hunger has set its unmistakable stamp on the inhabitants of the capital. Here and there hollow cheeks, sunken eyes and pasty complexions are evidence of the privation of the last four years. Similar conditions could be observed two years earlier in the city's poorer quarters, but today they prevail among nearly all classes. Dilapidated street cars and cabs drawn by skeleton horses intensify the picture of misery.

The United States is regarded not only as not an enemy, but actually as a friend. Berlin residents hopefully recall assurance of President Wilson that America does not intend to wipe out the German people.

Berlin, crushed, broken and dispirited by deprivations has accepted defeat with almost incredible apathy. It is demoralized, listless and hungry, even abject. It is primarily this apathy and the feeling that nothing matters which is playing into the hands of a few energetic fanatics who constitute probably the gravest menace to the immediate future of the German people.

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Paris, Nov. 25.—A flotilla of allied mine sweepers cleared passage to the German Naval Base.

London, Nov. 25.—A flotilla of mine sweepers left Firth of Forth this morning to clear the passage to the Kiel for a British squadron, which it is understood will disarm and intern the remnants of the German navy.

The Allied Fleet In Black Sea

Bosphorus Cleared of Mines and Warships Pass Through

Paris, Nov. 25.—The Bosphorus having been cleared of mines a squadron of allied warships have entered the Black sea and visited various ports from Varna, around the southern coast to Novorossysk.