

The Watchman and Southron.

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 Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1868.

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MANY EXPERTS GO WITH WILSON

Advisory Commission Includes More Than Score of Qualified Members.

TONS OF DOCUMENTS PLACED ON THE VESSEL

Records Prepared for Peace Conference Said to Comprise Collection of International Data Without Parallel in History—Inquiry Under Way for Many Months.

New York, Dec. 3.—Striking evidence of the preparedness of the American government to enter peace negotiations was given here tonight in an announcement that 23 members of an advisory commission of experts who have made a year's study of political and economic conditions in Europe and Asia will sail with President Wilson and his fellow delegates on the George Washington.

With them will go several tons of documents and maps, which, together with other records of their investigations already in Paris or on the way, comprise a collection of international data said to be without parallel in history.

These advisers to the peace commission, who have conducted an exhaustive inquiry into foreign affairs by authority of the president and under the direction of Col. E. M. House, American civilian member of the inter-allied supreme war council and a delegate to the peace conference, include experts in international law, college professors rated as specialists in the history and politics of various nations and officers of the military intelligence division of the army. Using the building of the American Geographical Society here they have accumulated, through studies which they began in November, 1917, voluminous records which, because of their great value, have been guarded night and day.

In fact, details of the investigation which is known officially as "the inquiry," have been withheld from publication until its results were safe on ship board. Except for occasional publication of the fact that peace data was being assembled by a commission directed by Col. House and that information gained from this source enabled him, as a member of the inter-allied conference which drafted the German armistice terms, "to amaze" his associates with his intimate knowledge of European affairs the American people have not been informed of the activities of an official organization without precedent in the nation's history.

More than 150 persons comprised the personnel of the inquiry, which was financed out of the special emergency war fund placed by congress at the president's disposal, according to an announcement by the Geographical Society. The state and war departments cooperated and both will share in future possession of the data.

The investigation, it was stated, took the form of "a fact study, conducted in a scientific spirit by specialists and scholars, both American and from various European countries affected by the war," and "in order to give high value to any statement of fact, the inquiry has been entirely independent of any political hypothesis.

During its progress, the announcement said, every important nationality of Europe and Western Asia sent representatives for conference with the commission and numerous secret documents, together with the texts of treaties signed during the war, which never have been published in full, were assembled. In its final stages the inquiry was centered on territorial matters, and the members going ahead with the president, with the exception of representatives of the state department, are territorial specialists. Part of the staff in international law, including David H. Miller, chairman of the law committee of the state department, already is in Europe, it was stated.

Among members of the inquiry who will accompany the president are: Director, Dr. S. E. Mezes, president of the College of the City of New York.

Chief territorial specialist, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society.

Specialist on economic resources, Allyn A. Young, head of the department of economics at Cornell University.

Charles H. Haskins, dean of the graduate school of Harvard University, specialist on Alsace-Lorraine and Belgium.

Clive Day, head of economics department at Yale, specialist on the Balkans.

W. E. Lunt, professor of history at Haverford College, specialist in Northern Italy.

P. H. Lord, professor of history at Harvard, specialist on Russia and Poland.

Charles Seymour, professor of history at Yale, specialist on Austria-Hungary.

W. L. Westermann, professor of history at the University of Wisconsin, specialist on Turkey.

G. L. Beer, formerly of Columbia University, specialist on colonial history.

Cartographer, Mark Jefferson, professor of geography at Michigan State Normal College.

PRESIDENT SAILS FOR EUROPE

Transport George Washington Got Under Way at 10:50 This Morning.

DELEGATES CAME FROM CAPITOL ON SPECIAL TRAIN

President Wilson Left in High Spirits and Was Looking Forward to The Trip Across As a Needed Rest.

New York, Dec. 4.—President Wilson sailed today for Europe to participate as one of the five representatives of the United States to the peace conference in France, on the transport George Washington which got underway at 10:50 this morning. His special train arrived at Hoboken at 9:36 A. M., where a picturesque reception was tendered the president, Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Baker, Secretary Lansing and Private Secretary Tamm and others of the party.

President Wilson and his wife had breakfast alone in the private dining room which is a part of his suite. The latter took a stroll on the ship's deck. The president was in high spirits and said he looked forward to the voyage as a rest.

The president remarked that there might be an "enforced rest for a few days," thus acknowledging the reputation for being a poor sailor. The ship will take the southern route to avoid cold temperatures.

As the vessel swung into the North River on a voyage unprecedented in American history, President Wilson and his wife stood on the flying bridge, the highest point to which passengers climb and the army band ashore played "Over There."

As the fleet started down the bay a squadron of airplanes dropped from the clouds and executed a series of daring loops above the ship. The presidential fleet passed quarantine at 11 o'clock.

Senator Mann Re-alyzes G. O. P. Danger

He Warns Republicans Against Concerted Effort to Embarrass President.

Washington, Dec. 3.—In a statement today declaring that factional strife should not be permitted to interfere with the president's mission abroad, Representative Mann, the Republican leader of the house, said there would be no concerted effort on the part of house Republicans to "embarrass the president" and that he did not believe the American people would "tolerate any meddling."

Dutch Stop Exports

Policy of Reprisal Against Germany Adopted on Account of Stoppage of Coal Shipments.

London, Dec. 3.—The Dutch government has decided to stop all exports to Germany in reprisals for the stoppage of the export of German coal to Holland, according to an Amsterdam dispatch.

Roland B. Dixon, professor of ethnology at Harvard.

Maj. D. W. Johnson, Columbia University.

Maj. Lawrence Martin, University of Wisconsin.

Capt. W. C. Farabee, the University Museum, Philadelphia.

Capt. Stanley Hornbeck, author on contemporary politics in the Far East.

The four last named are officers of the military intelligence service assigned to the inquiry for special problems on strategy, economics and ethnography.

The inquiry, the Geographical Society's statement said, grew out of a conference between President Wilson and Colonel House in September, 1917. It was soon evident that the scope of the investigation would demand not only a personnel of size and quality hitherto unknown in any such work but headquarters where safety, from enemy activity, of records and secret documents could be assured. This problem was solved when the American Geographical Society placed its building and part of its staff, including its director, at the disposal of the inquiry, without cost. The cartographic force of the American Geographical Society, augmented by government aid, began a map-making programme hitherto without precedent in this country, all work being carefully drawn from the latest and best sources.

A series of base maps and block diagrams, said to be the most nearly complete in existence, was prepared bearing upon all the geographical problems of the war and of peace.

Upon these base maps the peace commissioners, by use of colored lines, may immediately have a map showing new state lines, ethnic boundaries, a rectified frontier, or a distribution of any sort and at the signing of the treaty of peace, a complete record of the new map of Europe.

A BIG CUT IN NAVY EXPENSES

Secretary Daniels Announces Reduction of More Than Billion Dollars in Estimates.

PREVIOUS ESTIMATE WAS FOR WAR PROGRAMME

Democratic Administration Has Adopted Programme of Economy in Government Expenditures And No Money Will Be Wasted.

Washington, Dec. 5.—More than a billion dollars have been cut from the navy's estimates of expenditure for the coming fiscal year, Secretary Daniels disclosed today. The estimates sent to congress Monday were based on the war program.

Cheap Glycerine United States Chemists Discover New Synthetic Process of Fermentation of Sugar.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Chemists in government employ have developed a new synthetic process of making glycerine by fermentation of sugar at low cost, which officials say will revolutionize production. This secret, carefully guarded while the war lasted, was disclosed today in a treasury report.

In a little laboratory in the treasury building, chemists worked for months on information reaching the government last year that Germany by producing glycerine through a fermentation process was able to turn out explosives requiring great quantities of glycerine in spite of the scarcity of fats.

The process was tried out on a large scale and found to be commercially profitable. Then the secret was conveyed to allied governments and to manufacturing chemists who propose to undertake commercial exploitation of the process.

A Terrorist Revolution

Liebkecht With Fifteen Thousand and Radicals at His Back Starts Trouble.

Paris, Dec. 5.—A terrorist revolution under the leadership of Dr. Liebkecht, the radical Socialist, broke out in Berlin Friday evening, according to advices received from Zurich. The reports say that Liebkecht has a force of fifteen thousand armed men.

Troop Ship Arrives

Fourth Transport With Troops From England Reaches New York.

New York, Dec. 5.—The British transport Orea, with 1,922 American troops aboard, arrived today from Liverpool. She is the fourth transport to arrive with returning soldiers.

Paris Prices Soar

Hotels Triple Their Rates and Food Also High.

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 4.—Paris is filled with overflying. Prices at all hotels and for rooms, following the requisitioning of twenty-five hotels for peace conference purposes, have doubled and tripled and still rising. Food and other prices are similarly mounting.

Nothing From Wilson

No Official Message Reached Washington This Morning.

Washington, Dec. 5.—No official word has come early today to the White House from the transport on which President Wilson is crossing the ocean, nor has the navy department heard from Admiral Mayo, commanding the conveyer.

Mail Uniforms Back

Enlisted Men Return Clothing in Four Months.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Enlisted men discharged from the army will be required to return to the government within four months the uniforms in which they leave camp. Army zone supply officers, Gen. March, chief of staff, announced today, will receive this equipment and all troops will be supplied at the time of discharge with franked labels for the return of uniforms by mail.

Glass Nominated

His Name Sent to The Senate To-Day.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Representative Carter Glass was nominated today by the president to be secretary of the treasury.

WILSON'S FIRST DAY AT SEA

The President Spent Greater Part of Day at Work in His Office.

ANSWERED PILE OF LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS

In the Afternoon Received Calls From Officers Aboard, Including French and Italian Ambassadors.

On Board United States Ship, George Washington, Dec. 5.—President Wilson spent most of the first day at sea working in the office part of his suite. After acknowledging the greetings of friends received as the ship put to sea, he turned to the pile of letters and telegrams. In the afternoon he rested, and later received calls from the officials aboard, including the Italian and French ambassadors.

An Arctic Winter

American Troops in Russia Frozen in For Next Seven Months.

London, Dec. 4.—American troops in northern Russia will be "frozen in" for the next seven months and throughout that period will need all the comforts afforded the bulk of the American Expeditionary Forces throughout hostilities, Robt. L. Ewing, chief secretary of the American Y. M. C. A. announced at a gathering of secretaries, it was learned today. Mr. Ewing shares with E. C. Cooper the general supervision of the Y. M. C. A. work overseas.

The increased peace time activities of the Y. M. C. A. and the need of continued public support were evidenced by the fact that this week there sets forth from England to Russia an expedition of twenty American Y. M. C. A. secretaries with 355 tons of supplies, presumably enough to last for seven months. For this work \$150,000 was appropriated, pursuant to word from American Ambassador David L. Francis who realizes the vital importance of increased "Y" activity to keep up the morale of the American soldiers in northern Russia. Particularly is this work needed now that the armistice has been signed. Soon after the party leaves the Port of Archangel will freeze over, after which none of the American soldiers stationed there can leave it for at least seven months.

Keeping up the morale of the American soldiers in Russia is just as vital as it is in France or Great Britain," said Chief Secretary Ewing, addressing a gathering of department heads. "This is just one of the many calls that will make our peace time program larger and more urgent, calling for greater funds and greater support."

Charleston's Luck

Completion of Dry Dock and Deepening of Channel Are Certain.

Washington, Dec. 4.—As a result of a conference held by Senator Smith and Mayor Hyde with the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War a decision was given that both the construction of the big dry dock and the deepening of the forty-foot channel from the navy yard at Charleston to the sea would be considered as permanent works and in no way temporary or guided by results of the war. This information was very pleasing to both Senator Smith and Mr. Hyde, the former said today and means much for Charleston.

Ruin of Turkey

Young Turks Party Has Systematically Debauched Country.

London, Dec. 5.—In the last four years the Turks, under orders of the committee of union and progress have done their best to ruin Turkey and have succeeded "extremely well," says the Constantinople correspondent of The Morning Post, in describing the corruption and misery of Turkey. He said that three millions had been massacred and another million was on the verge of starvation this winter.

Riots in Cologne

Machine Guns Used to Disperse Hungry Mob.

Copenhagen, Dec. 5.—Machine guns were used to suppress food riots in Cologne Tuesday, according to reports reaching here. There were a number of casualties in the ranks of the demonstrators.

Peru Seeks Loan

American Bankers Asked to Furnish \$33,600,000.

Lima, Dec. 5.—It is reported that Peru has asked American bankers for a loan of \$33,600,000.

BUSINESS MEN DISCUSS ISSUES

Four Thousand Men Representing Every Branch of Industry Meet at Atlantic City.

SECRETARY REDFIELD AND CHAS. M. SCHWAB SPEAK

Chief Topics Considered Were Reconstruction Problems and Readjustment of Business and Labor Under Peace Conditions.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 4.—Four thousand men representing virtually every branch of business and industry in the country, assembled here today in a reconstruction congress, listened to messages on readjustment problems delivered by Secretary Redfield, Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and director general of the emergency fleet corporation, and Harry A. Wheeler, president of the chamber of commerce of the United States.

Mr. Wheeler amid great applause urged that American business should be represented at the peace conference in France. Mr. Schwab made an appeal for a great merchant marine to give outlet to surplus American products and declared that labor should be permitted to organize in individual plants and share in the prosperity of the country. Secretary Redfield said that no rash hands should be laid on wages; that the proper spirit of trade is not excessive profits, but service, and that American business men should take into account moral values when dealing with their customers in all lands.

There is some talk here tonight that a committee of American business and industrial men might be sent to Europe during the peace negotiations.

Secretary Redfield prefaced his speech with the statement that his remarks were not to be taken as an official announcement. "I am more and more impressed," said he, "in reading current discussions and reflecting upon them with the truth that readjustment is very largely a state of mind—that it requires not so much a program of a fixed line of procedure as an evolution. While we are discussing it the process of readjustment is proceeding almost silently all about us."

He made a plea that a helpful hand be extended to the countries that suffered through the ruthlessness of the central powers.

Mr. Schwab's appeal for a merchant marine struck a responsive chord. A great merchant marine is essential for the ultimate success of the United States, he said, and its successful operation is not for the benefit of any one man or class of men or any one branch of business, but for the good of every citizen of the country.

"I do not care," he declared, "what plan may be best for the operation of these ships so long as they are operated economically and so long as the expense of operation is borne by the whole people. No American shipping can be successful or enlist private capital today, as shipping is now operated."

Speaking on private ownership of industries, Mr. Schwab said: "The real development of any great enterprise depends upon the individual initiative of the American business man. I do not believe we will ever get the full economical development of any great branch of American industry that is not developed under private enterprise and by private capital."

Taking up the question of labor, Mr. Schwab said:

"I am one of the men who believe in the fairness of American labor. I am one of the men who believe that the only foundation upon which anything can permanently rest is the economic use of everything, whether it be labor, material, manufacture or what not. Any foundation of organized labor or capital that is on false bases must fail. We started in some 20 years ago on a series of exploitations that many people called trusts and there were many such concerns organized that had as their prime motive the artificial idea of either restricting production or increasing the selling price. You have seen them, one after another, fail and fade away. That was on a wrong basis. Our congress realized and rightly and justly took steps to correct it.

"What has been true of capital will be equally true of labor and therefore the education of the American laboring man must be to have him realize that his permanency and success and the success of the nation will depend upon labor conditions and capital conditions that are founded on economic principles first of all.

"I am not opposed to organized labor. I believe that labor should organize in individual plants or amongst themselves for the better negotiation of labor and the protection of their own rights; but the organization and control of labor in individual plants and manufactories, to my mind, ought to be made representative of the people in those plants who know the conditions.

"In the years gone by, I seriously doubt many times if labor has received its fair share of the prosperity of this great country. We, as manufacturers, have got to open our eyes to a

COKER SUGGESTS DRASTIC ORDER

Cotton Exchanges Should Be Closed to Stop Manipulation of Cotton Prices.

KEEP SPOTS AND FUTURES ON A PARITY

Bureau of Markets Has Power to Force This Party By Requiring Southern Markets to Quote Correct Difference in Grades.

Columbia, Dec. 5.—Agitation has been started to have the cotton exchanges of the country closed, unless they are so regulated as to keep spots and futures on proper parity. The following is the position of D. R. Coker, leading farmer of the State, in a telegram to Gov. Manning, who is chairman of the cotton holding movement. Mr. Coker also having taken the matter up with Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture.

"I am in favor of closing cotton exchanges permanently unless they are so regulated as to keep spots and futures on proper parity, thus affording an actual market for both buyers and sellers. I believe if proper parity were restored and guaranteed, so that Southern interests would have confidence in exchanges, the situation would quickly correct itself by Southern buying of contracts. I believe the bureau of markets has this power to force this parity by forcing Southern markets to quote correct difference on lower grades. I believe properly regulated exchanges necessary to satisfactory conduct of cotton business, but no exchanges would be preferable to present chaotic condition. I am in favor of shutting out low grades from delivery and making deliveries on contract at Southern markets. Am wiring Houston."

The agitation is part of the effort of the committee of 15 recently appointed to direct the holding movement in South Carolina for 35 cents, basis middling. A. C. Summers, commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, is following up the agitation to hold in other cotton States. Some of these are organizing as are the farmers in South Carolina. The following has been received from Fred W. Austin, commissioner of agriculture in Texas:

"Pushing cotton holding movement for 35 cents. Have organized 2,500 farmers' institutes. Field force going every day and report strong holding movement. Texas will do its best. Let us cooperate closer than ever before."

Governor Hobby of Texas telegraphs: "I am advised that farmers and business men of the State are holding cotton. Bankers are optimistic and are aiding them to hold."

The commissioner of agriculture in Arkansas is conducting a holding movement through the press with very satisfactory results. The farmers are holding, he says:

The legislature of Florida has passed a joint resolution, asking Charles J. Brand to make permanent order, prohibiting further importation of cotton from Egypt, and memorialized banks to make loans to farmers through federal reserve system and allied banks.

Remaking the Map

Different Nationalities of Central Europe Seeking An Understanding.

Paris, Dec. 5.—Representatives of the Polish, Jugo-Slav, Rumanian and Czechoslovak national councils are in session here to study the problem of the reorganization of central Europe. The statement issued declares that only by a thorough and permanent understanding between these four nations can future peace be maintained.

Cummings Fails

Senate Committee Rejects Plan to Send Committee to Paris.

Washington, Dec. 5.—By a unanimous vote the senate foreign relations committee today disapproved of the Cummings resolution proposing to send a senate committee to Paris.

wider vision of the present and the future with reference to our workmen. We have got to devise ways and means by which capital and labor that have so often been termed synonymous shall share equally, not in theory but in practice. We have got to devise ways and means of education. We must not only talk about these things but we must do these things. We have got to realize that many unjust demands will be made by labor as they probably have been made by capitalists and employers in the past. That is one of the lessons this great war has taught us—true democracy."

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, in a letter read to the congress said the cancellation of contracts does not mean a repudiation of contracts. "The government will not, I am sure," he said, "take from industry of the country anything to which it is entitled to under each and every contract."