

# The Watchman and Southern.

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

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## WORLD PEACE NOT SECURE

Premier Clemenceau Warns Allies That Flame of War May Flare Up.

## RUSSIA MAY SUPPLY MAN POWER FOR HUNS

French Premier of Opinion That Prussia May Yet Draw Strong Support From Russia.

Paris, Feb. 9 (By the Associated Press).—"While I have said that the war has been won, it would perhaps be more accurate to say that there is a lull in the storm," said George Clemenceau, the French premier, in the course of an interview with the Associated Press today. "At least," he added, "it is as well to face squarely all the possibilities."

Although Germany has been beaten militarily and had been largely disarmed, there still remained, the premier pointed out, "a chaotic but fruitful Russia from which great help may be drawn by the Teutons." There would be danger, he thought, of a "reopening of the military debacle if it were not for the assurance President Wilson had voiced recently that whenever France or any other free people were menaced the whole world would be ready to vindicate its liberty."

In the society of nations, said the premier, each nation must be willing to renounce its traditional aloofness and be willing to employ the national strength outside of its own country, both in war and in peace.

Premier Clemenceau warmly praised the help the American troops had given in winning the war for democracy and expressed disbelief that there was not a man in the American army of occupation who regretted that he had "fought" on the side of freedom, "because he had found more creature comforts in Germany than in France."

"I lived in the United States in my young and formative days," said Premier Clemenceau, beginning. "Perhaps, therefore, I may be indulged to say a few words to our allies on the other side of the Atlantic. Not by way of advice or propaganda, but frankly as friend to friend."

"The friendship between our peoples, which has subsisted for a century and a half, is a very beautiful thing. The like of it has never existed for the same length of time between any other two peoples. This cordiality, cemented by our contact during the war, must endure in closer measure hereafter. To this end our minds must meet."

"The entrance of America into the great war was full of dramatic interest. The application of nationwide conscription without the slightest disturbance, the universal self-denial to supply us with food and all our requirements, the unity of purpose and the amazing energy of 110,000,000 of people of so varying and complex a character, challenged our admiration and gratitude in such fashion as no one but ourselves can know."

"And the way the American soldiers fought! Nothing could have been finer. Inspired by the holiest ideals, I may say transfused, they entered upon their task with all the determination, all the fervor, all the spiritual purpose of the old time crusaders. They did work! France might have died; she would not have surrendered. But do not mistake me, I do not mean to minimize the importance of the American military aid, nor of the American Red Cross, nor the Salvation Army, nor any of the helpful agencies. There never has been in all the world's history so perfect a coordination of the holy purpose of the righteous minded inhabitants of the earth."

And now the war is won. The world is made safe for democracy, for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as Jefferson said in the American declaration of independence. And the future is before us. What has it in store?

"I am told that some of these gallant American soldiers, who lived in trenches, slept in dugouts and burrowed in the mud in devastated and war torn France, when they crossed the Rhine and in an undevastated land, round clean beds and baths, rather regret that they fought on the side of freedom, and would rather have fought on the side of the murdering Germans. I do not believe it. I am sure there is no American soldier who does not recognize that France, the battle field of the war, could not give him the comforts that Germany, undevastated, was able to. I do not and will not believe so meanly of a single one of the brilliant warriors who came from the States to our aid in the great struggle for civilization against savagery. It is incredible. It is the tragedy of the war that devastated France could not give them the comforts that unbroken Germany could."

"I believe there is some criticism that there have been unfair charges by the French for food and other things. Well, there are things to be said about that. First, for many years the Americans have been coming to Europe and with abundant means and great generosity have been spoiling our people. They have paid for everything with a bounteous hand. As a result they have taught our people, who were willing pupils, that they were rich and very generous. It was but human that our people should ex-

## U. S. TROOPS GUARD MINERS

I. W. W. Pickets Are Sent About Their Business at Butte.

## MINERS WO WANT TO WORK MAY DO SO

Strong Arm Methods of Intimidating Labor by Strikers Not Allowed.

Butte, Feb. 10.—Strikers in the mines at Butte who object to the recent reduction of a dollar a day in wages and who are insisting on the abolition of "rustling" card system, were halted on their way to picket the mines by guards of United States soldiers. Those who decided to go to work were permitted to pass.

It is only fair to say that in every case where the attention of the French government has been brought to a case of extortion, earnest and, I think, effective effort has been made to stop it. Compared with the United States France is a small country and limited in her resources. Necessarily, she is provident, perhaps unpleasantly careful, I would say; not miserly, nor certainly not intentionally extortionate. But also you must know that all the time our own French people have paid the same prices for what they bought that our American friends have.

"Throughout the war our relations with the American army have been cordial, and your treasury officials will assure you, I am sure, that there has always been a spirit of generosity on both sides. Any suggestion that we have asked payment for trenches or the burial places of your brave soldiers is atrocious. For all futures ages, the graves of American soldiers will be in the tender and sacred keeping of our grateful people."

"I have said that the war is won. It would perhaps be more accurate to say that there is a lull in the storm. At least it is as well to face squarely all of the possibilities."

"Recent disclosures have enabled us to look deeper into the purposes of the enemy than we could heretofore. It was not purely a dream of military domination on the part of Prussia. It was a definite, calculated conspiracy to exterminate France as well industrially and commercially as in a military sense. In these efforts the German bankers and manufacturers joined their general staff. The exposures of Dr. Muehlton of the Krupp works and of Kurt Eisner, at the Berne Socialist Conference, made this clear."

"And this fact explains many of the activities of the German army which we were unable to understand. We can now see why they stole the machinery from our factories, why they destroyed the coal mines of Lens, why there was all the wanton devastation of French territory even while they were in retreat. It was thought to be a part of their tactics of military frightfulness. Instead we can see now that it was a part of their deliberate commercial design."

"And in this phase of their war-making effort they have not been altogether unsuccessful. The industrial life of France has been so wrecked that its resuscitation is most difficult, while by reason of her military surrender Germany has been able to save her factories intact and ready for immediate efficient operation. Industrially and commercially, as between France and Prussia, for the present the victory is with the Hun."

"And financially, by reason of the blockade (the value of which as a military factor no one will question) the German war debt is almost wholly a debt to her own people, easily repudiated, while the debt of France is one which must be paid. Here again the war has proved something like a pyrrhic victory for France."

"The French fortune invested abroad before the war was large, some 50,000,000,000 or 60,000,000,000 (francs) of French stocks. What has become of that fortune? The best we can hope for is that payments on about two-thirds of it may be considered as simply deferred; that the immense sum accumulated by French thrift and loaned abroad will be collectible eventually."

"France has something like 20,000,000,000 francs invested in Russia; two-thirds of that sum in Russian government securities and the remainder in industrial enterprises. The French people had other billions in Balkan and Turkish obligations. Then just before the war, the disorders in Mexico deprived us of any revenues from about 2,500,000,000 francs invested there, and we are having the same experience with several other billions in South America, notably in the immense French investments in railroads."

"I mention some of these financial details to show how the French fortune has shrunk so that our people can no longer derive a large income from abroad."

"The paying investments abroad are relatively inconsiderable compared to the debts that France has contracted abroad during the war, particularly in America and in England. The French government has also loaned considerable sums to her small allies, just as America has done with her associates."

"We look forward, therefore, to an

## TRAFFIC LEAGUE FILES PROTEST

Southern Business Men Threatened With Bankruptcy By Freight Rates.

## DISCRIMINATION IN FREIGHT RATES CAUSE

Wholesale Grocers in Favor of Prompt Return of Railroads to Private Ownership.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Charles E. Cottrell, of Atlanta, representing the Southern Traffic League, told the interstate commerce committee today that many Southern business men will be forced into bankruptcy "if the wholesale revision of freight rates initiated under the arbitrary power of the director general is continued." He said it is now proposed to establish mileage rates on eighty Southern commodities for which, he declared, there is no justification. He declared he was authorized to announce that 95 per cent of the twenty-one hundred members of the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association desired the prompt return of the railroads to private management, because of the "poverty of service."

## Car Jumps Trestle

Four Are Killed and Sixteen Injured.

Greenville, Feb. 8.—Four persons are dead and six are seriously injured, two probably fatally, and 14 others are suffering from minor injuries, as the result of a wreck on the Piedmont & Northern near Chick Springs this morning, when the rear coach of a northbound train jumped the highest trestle on the road and plunged to the ground, 90 feet below. The car was almost completely demolished by the fall, and virtually all of the passengers received injuries. The forward coach remained on the trestle after both trucks had jumped the rails and carried the car to within a few feet of a point at which it would have toppled over.

## Tacoma Strike Over

Tacoma, Feb. 10.—Following the decision of the central labor council last night the general strike is off in Tacoma today. Members of the union went back to work this morning.

immediate future in which we must regularly meet great interest charges in America and elsewhere abroad, to provide which we will have only the resources at home."

"If our national debts were due only to our own people the problem would not be so difficult, because we would not then have to consider the sending out of the country of great sums at disadvantageous rates of exchange. The money collected from the French people for interest on the national loans would be distributed among the French people, unequally perhaps, but nevertheless the interest payments would remain in the country, to be used partly for reconstruction and as capital for the development of our industrial life."

"Even as to the military triumphs over Germany there is a situation not altogether without disquieting features for France. It is quite true that the allies have taken the German navy and in large measure have disarmed the enemy. But there remains a chaotic yet fruitful Russia from which great help may be drawn by the Teutons."

"With the British army demobilized, the American army back home and France isolated there might be a danger of a reopening of the military debacle by Germany which might embarrass us were it not for the assurance which President Wilson gave us in the chamber of deputies the other day that under the operation of the league of nations 'whenever France or any other free people is threatened, the whole world will be ready to vindicate its liberty' so that 'there never shall be any doubt or waiting or surmise.' This has given us great solace."

"And so we bid the departing American soldiers God-speed and a happy return to their peaceful fire-sides."

"Of course a society of nations in which America and France enter must be supported profoundly by the conviction of the peoples and by a determination entering into the agreement to be willing to renounce their traditional aloofness from other peoples and willing to employ the national strength outside their own country both in time of peace as well as under the pressure of war."

"We shall have problems, but France will face them, as she has done, with courage and with an abiding faith in the triumph of right and justice. As was said of Chevalier Bayard, so must it be said of France—she will continue 'sans peur et sans reproche.'"

"All of our plans are based on the splendid platform laid down by President Wilson. In perfect harmony with the principles which he has enunciated we are striving for higher and holier idealism in the conduct of the affairs of the world. Divested of all mercenary aspirations we join heartily and unreservedly in the effort to make a better world and one of simple justice to all mankind."

## SUFFRAGE BILL BEFORE SENATE

Final Effort To-Day to Bring Constitutional Amendment to a Vote.

## BOTH SIDES CONFIDENT OF A BIG VICTORY

Great Crowd Filled the Galleries and Nearly All of the Senators Were Present.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Before crowded galleries and with most of the senators in their seats, the house resolution proposing the submission of the equal suffrage amendment of the federal constitution was called up in the senate today at 12.40. Both sides are prepared for the final test, confident of a decision before adjournment. Before the debate opened petitions in behalf of resolutions from Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, Maine and Missouri legislatures were presented by senators from those States. Because the resolution is up for passage on the third reading it is not subject to amendment, except by unanimous consent.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Another effort to pass the equal suffrage amendment resolution was made today in the senate. When the senate convened the galleries were crowded. Admission was by card only because of the great demand. Advocates of the measure are hopeful of winning over the one vote necessary to give them the required two-thirds majority.

## Fire in Spartanburg

Perry Burnett and Daughter Die in Building—Big Property Loss.

Spartanburg, Feb. 9.—Fire here early today destroyed a three-story brick building on South Liberty street owned by T. B. Ross, resulting in a heavy property loss and the death of two persons, Perry Burnett and his daughter, Miss Lila Burnett, who occupied rooms on the second story of the building. The first floor of the building was occupied by the T. B. Ross wood-working plant and by Burnett & Garlington, who had stored in their portion of the building a number of automobiles. Mr. Ross' loss is said to be \$30,000 with insurance of less than \$10,000. Burnett & Garlington's loss of \$20,000 is said to have been practically covered by insurance.

Mr. Burnett and his daughter, who occupied rooms on the second story of the building, were awakened by other roomers in the house and until the building was completely enveloped in flames it was thought they had left the structure. The charred bodies were found in the ruins today. Mr. Burnett was 64 years of age and his daughter 20. He was a brother of Judge J. J. Burnett of this city and of E. Bell Burnett of Columbia.

## Seattle Strike Over

Conservative Leaders in Favor of Calling Off Strike.

Seattle, Feb. 10.—Conservative leaders of the labor union met at 9.30 this morning with general strike conference in an effort to induce the committee to recommend that the general sympathetic strike in progress here be called off.

## Labor Unions Disagree

San Francisco Union Leaders Say Seattle Strike is Unfair.

San Francisco, Feb. 8.—The local labor council, it was announced today, has refused to adopt a resolution under which the local trade unionists would refuse to work on any job transferred here from points where a strike is in progress. Frank Miller, secretary of the Frisco Iron Trades Council, declared the Seattle strike is unfair and not sanctioned by the international union.

## Fighting in Berlin

Spartacans Again Raise Standard of Revolution.

Zurich, Feb. 10.—Spartacans disorders of a grave nature broke out in Berlin Saturday evening, according to advices received here. Soldiers and sailors, commanded by Former Chief of Police Eichhorn, are reported to have occupied Alexander Platz and government troops fired on them, killing six and wounding forty. The German censorship is withholding details.

## Big Strike Threatened

Men Engaged in Building Trades May Quit Work.

New York, Feb. 10.—Up to noon no order had been issued for a strike of the hoisting engineers and bricklayers employed by the building trades. Employees of the association in one hundred and twelve cities, it was reported, would strike this morning in sympathy with the carpenters.

## GEORGIA SUES SOUTH CAROLINA

Courts Will Be Asked to Settle Boundry Lines Between States.

## GEORGIA CLAIMS ALL OF SAVANNAH RIVER

Title to Several Islands and Big Power Development Also Involved.

Columbia, Feb. 10.—The State of Georgia is planning to bring suit to test the boundary line between that State and South Carolina. A letter from the Georgia attorney general says the line is in dispute from the mouth of the Savannah River to the North Carolina line. It is understood that Georgia claims the line extends to the South Carolina bank of the Savannah River. The suit will involve several islands and a power development.

## Changes in High School Law

Swearingen Says Three Improvements Needed—Would Increase Pay.

Columbia, Feb. 10.—A number of measures having to do with public education have been brought before the general assembly. John E. Swearingen, State superintendent of education, has recently drawn up a bill to establish and maintain high schools and to repeal an act of the statutes of 1916.

Mr. Swearingen is asking for three improvements in the high school law. In a statement given out by Mr. Swearingen, the improvements needed are briefly outlined. The changes suggested are:

"First. An increase from \$55 to \$75 per month in the salary of the high school assistant."

"Second. Extra State aid for the maintenance of centralized high schools in rural districts where three or more districts cooperate to establish such a high school."

"Third. An allowance of \$3 per month to pay the tuition of any high school pupil living outside the district."

"The strain of the year has proved the necessity of a better salary for high school teachers. Unless this raise is authorized, it will be impossible to hold competent teachers at the present price of \$55 per month."

"Not a few country communities have developed marvelously under the rural graded school law. Such districts ought to be still further aided to develop efficient centralized high schools. Owing to low tax values in the country, a double amount of State aid must be provided before these schools can be successfully operated."

"Charleston, Columbia, Spartanburg, Greenville, Aiken, Cheraw and Beaufort refused last year to open the doors of the high schools to pupils living outside their district."

"Belton, Laurens, Pickens, Westminster, Marion, Darlington, Sumter, Orangeburg and a number of other towns admitted all the country boys and girls applying for high school instruction. Not a few of these towns are spending more money from local funds to maintain their high schools than the districts now receive from State aid. The admission of outside pupils is proving a burden on these communities. Unless relief is promptly provided, some of these towns will be compelled to return to the pernicious practice of charging tuition."

"Such a policy will rob country boys and girls of adequate high school advantages and will drive these children back to their local country schools. The rural schools in turn will thus be forced to undertake tenth and eleventh grade instruction, which will tax the time of teachers and will deprive the lower grades of needed instruction."

"The State Board of Education is also authorized to pay the salary and traveling expenses of a high school inspector, in his discretion. High school inspection now is done by the professor of secondary education in the University."

"The State board is authorized to raise the salaries of the normal high school teachers from \$1,000 to \$1,200. Successful classes are maintained in Conway, Orangeburg and Walhalla. The instructors are employed for 12 months in the year and receive \$82.33 a month."

"In all other respects the proposed bill is identical with the revised high school act of 1916."

## Monarchist Leader Is Wounded

Disorder in Portugal Not Yet Suppressed.

Lisbon, Feb. 10.—It is reported from Aveiro that Captain Henrique De Paiva Conceira, the royalist leader, has been wounded, probably in the fighting at Lamogo or Vizeu which were taken by the republican forces.

London, Feb. 8.—The government is quietly arresting and deporting all undesirable who they believe to be Bolshevik propagandists, according to the Daily Sketch.

## TROTZKY MAY BE MADE EMPEROR

Leader of Reds Aping Royalty, Wearing Uniform and Traveling in Emperor's Car.

## FATE OF BOLSHEVISM HANGS IN BALANCE

Troops Are Tired of Aimless Fighting and Demand an Immediate Change.

Warsaw, Friday, Feb. 7. (By the Associated Press).—"That Bolshevism is in its critical stage, either turning to imperialism, with perhaps Leon Trotzky, minister of war and marine, as the new emperor, or slipping back to the idea of Nihilism, with a sort of orderly disorder, is the impression given by many refugees of all nationalities who have arrived here from Russia. The correspondent has talked to a number of these people as to what might happen in Russia if there is no outside interference. One of them was a Bolshevik soldier who deserted while his contingent was engaged in raiding the country west of Minsk."

"Our chief characteristic," he said, "is that we are tired—tired of fooling, tired of killing, tired of fighting and tired of wandering from pillar to post. There is no doubt that Leon Trotzky is attempting to obtain order and to whip the troops into shape. He is known to be terribly ambitious and possibly he is dreaming of becoming czar, knowing that Bolshevism has failed."

Recent rumors that the soviet government troops have evacuated Petrograd are unconfirmed. There was a general belief in Petrograd during January that the allies were about to occupy the city. It was even stated that the entente powers had issued a proclamation to that effect and many persons claimed to be able to cite quotations from the document. Bolshevik chiefs have been so alarmed that a train load of supplies was recently turned back while on the road from Moscow to Petrograd in the belief that the allies were in the latter city."

Trotzky is reported to have changed from his flashy clothes and red neckties to a uniform. He is said to be riding here and there on the train formerly at the disposal of the emperor and to be using the former imperial automobile.

One evidence that the long expected abandonment of Petrograd may be under way is the removal to Moscow of the few pictures remaining at the Hermitage. The galleries which have always been open to the public at the Hermitage have been closed. The building itself is dismantled and is being occupied by workmen. The deaths at Berlin of Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the German Spartacan leaders, apparently made a deep impression on the Bolshevik chiefs. Trotzky ordered public mourning at Petrograd and street car traffic was stopped, but when officers tried to close the theatres, the sailors, who seemed to do as they pleased in Petrograd, are reported to have declared they were going to dance and enjoy themselves as usual.

Great demonstrations were held before the winter palace and the red flag was everywhere at half mast. There were violent speeches in which Philipp Schiedemann, a member of the Ebert cabinet in Berlin, was bitterly attacked. His effigy made of cotton wool, was solemnly hanged and burned. The "Nardovni Dom" or "Peoples House" was rechristened "The House of Rosa and Liebknecht."

There was also organized a mourning demonstration at Moscow, it being said that it was for "the oppressed nations." Among those who participated were a few Chinese coolies and some Bengalese who were wrapped in furs adjudged to have been confiscated by the Bolsheviks. One speaker said:

"We Bolsheviks are the legendary titans who will break from our soldiers all the chains of the world."

It is said that Feodor Chaliapine, a favorite opera singer during the latter days of the imperial regime, was singing at the opera at Moscow at an enormous salary. Reports have been received that executions are being hurried so that jailers may have a holiday during celebrations, there being an average of from six to eight persons put to death each day at Petrograd and Moscow.

Arrivals from Petrograd are now very rare. One lad came to the Polish frontier recently and said he had traveled in a sleeping car, the curtains of which had been cut, the windows broken and the walls plastered with Bolshevik placards. In his compartment was a woman who journeyed nearly 300 miles to buy some sugar near the frontier. The car was so crowded, he said, that men slept in the baggage racks which were roomy and strong.

## Denver Schools Close

Strike of Engineers Close Half of City Schools.

Denver, Feb. 10.—Twenty-five of the 65 public schools here were closed today as the result of the strike of stationary engineers, which started at 8 o'clock this morning in consequence of the failure of the school board to meet their demand for an increase in wages.