

Will Not Admit Japanese Coolies

Premier Hughes of Australia Declares Unalterable Opposition to Japanese Amendment

Paris, March 27 (By the Associated Press)—William M. Hughes, premier of Australia, made the flat statement to the Associated Press today he was unalterably in opposition to the proposed Japanese racial equality amendment to the covenant of the league of nations or to any form of it, however mild in recognizing that principle.

"Australia," Mr. Hughes said "can not accept this proposal which strikes at the very root of the policy we have maintained so long, which is vital to our existence, and which we have guarded as zealously as has America her Monroe doctrine."

"I am most anxious to avoid anything likely to hurt the susceptibilities of the people of other nations, but on this point, since we can not give away it is best that I should speak plainly. We can not agree to the insertion of any words in the covenant or in the treaty of peace that would impair or even question our sovereign rights in regard to any and every aspect of this question."

"One of the cardinal principles of the league is that there shall be no interference in the internal affairs of any nation. No nation will surrender its sovereignty in matters essential to its welfare to enter the league."

"I can not but regard the proposed amendment as an effort to establish a principle under which ultimately some nations would find their internal policy challenged by the league at the instigation of one of its members. The amendment is one which, no matter how innocuous it may seem in form, is certainly aimed at giving the league control of questions relating to immigration, naturalization and matters which can not be surrendered by any state without such impairment of its sovereignty as to make it, in effect, a subject state."

"If the league is able to compel a state to amend its immigration, naturalization and franchise laws there remains to the state only the shadow of sovereignty. The substance has gone. No free nation could agree to dictation in such matters from the league of nations. Intimate problems belong to and must remain under the control of individual nations."

"Of course we are told by those who advocate this amendment that nothing more is desired than the mere recognition of the principle. They say that no action is contemplated. I am afraid that this assurance will not reconcile the people of Australia to the proposal. It certainly does not satisfy me."

"Either the proposal means something or nothing. If nothing, then why insert it? If something, then surely this something will not be achieved by mere words, stopping for all time short of action. If these words it is desired to insert in the covenant mean nothing, then the covenant itself means nothing."

"But I hope and believe that the covenant, so far as it is, or will be, the means of extending the rule of law into the sphere of international disputes, means a great deal. That it contemplates and provides for action as do all other legal documents, municipal and international. Believing this I can not accept the suggestion that the amendment proposed means nothing and differs in essence from the other provisions of the pact."

"The people of Australia feel very keenly on this matter. We feel I imagine, as your people of California do. I do not pretend to know intimately the sentiment of America, but my observations have led me to the belief that the Pacific coast would be as much opposed to this amendment as would the citizens of Australia."

"Without committing myself to the draft of the league of nations, which of course, has not yet been discussed by the conference and which I hope and believe will be amended in certain directions, I have no hesitation in declaring myself in favor of the attempt to substitute the rule of law and right for that of force. I feel sure however that Australia could not sign the covenant as it contained any such amendment as is proposed. Words matter little. The amendment will be unacceptable no matter how drafted; for it strikes at the root of a policy vital to the existence and ideals of Australia and it can not be agreed to."

Three Aviators Killed

Pensacola, Fla., March 31—Three naval aviators were killed and another badly injured here today in a collision between two seaplanes flying over Santa Rosa Island. The dead are, Ensign Carl P. Weigel, Baltimore; Ensign H. A. Robson, Coldwater, Mich., and Chief Quartermaster's Mate Eldon H. Truez, St. Louis.

Ensign Jesse Ray Simpson, of Anderson, S. C., who was injured was reported late today as having a fair chance for recovery.

The planes which were attached to the training station here had been out for some time. Two aviators in each when in some unknown way they collided in midair about 100 feet above the ground. The three men killed met instant death, some spectators believing they were killed by the force of the collision.

A Voice From Russia

Head of Union of Consumers Societies Asks Removal of Blockade

London, Feb. 27 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Lift the economic blockade from Russia is the appeal which Alexander Berkenheim of Moscow, vice president and general manager of the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies, is making in England and which he intends to make soon in the United States. That is the only way, in Mr. Berkenheim's opinion, to cure Russia's troubles.

Mr. Berkenheim left Moscow, the headquarters of his organization in December. He confirms reports of the famine conditions prevailing in the cities of Northern Russia. The situation in Petrograd is particularly bad, he says.

Mr. Berkenheim intends to visit New York, Washington, Chicago and San Francisco. The principal object of his trip to America is to develop trade relations between the United States and Russia, and to establish offices on the eastern and western seaboard. From the eastern coast he plans to ship large consignments of American products to the Black Sea districts of Russia, and from the Pacific Coast to Siberia. Heretofore, the organization has had only a few agents in the United States.

The All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies is Mr. Berkenheim says the directing head of various co-operative associations. It embraces 450 unions made up of 35,000 societies with an individual membership of 12,000,000 heads of families. Counting five persons to the family, it is reckoned that the Central organization is supplying the necessities of life to some 60,000,000 people in all parts of the empire.

"On our organization," Mr. Berkenheim told a representative of The Associated Press, "devolves the task of keeping Russia alive. We believe that eventually our work will be the means of restoring and regenerating Russia."

"In America I intend to make a study of the means of opening up to Russia the resources of your great country through trade. Our chief aim now is to remove trade restrictions. The Black Sea blockade is still effective. No formal blockade exists with regard to Siberia, but the system of permits in force greatly hampers commerce."

Except in Northern Russia, the principal need of the country now is not foodstuffs but manufactured articles, and raw materials, Mr. Berkenheim said.

"In the South of Russia," he continued, "there is plenty of food, and that is true of most of the agricultural districts. Vast stores of foodstuffs are being held by the peasants simply because they can not exchange them for needed articles of like value. These food supplies will be released for distribution as soon as we can bring into Russia cloth, manufactured iron and steel articles, materials for soap making and agricultural machinery."

Mr. Berkenheim refused to comment on political conditions in Russia or to discuss the Bolshevik government.

"I can only say," he said, "that as long as civil war continues in Russia, conditions cannot improve."

Want Amnesty.

German Submarine Commanders Claim That They Acted Under Orders and Want Amnesty for Their Acts

Berlin, Feb. 23 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Demand that the peace treaty contain a clause granting amnesty to German submarine commanders for outrages they committed in the ruthless submarine warfare, is voiced by the Allgemeine Zeitung. The Berlin newspaper evidently expects that the allies will demand the surrender of all German submarine commanders and to present an argument to show why these men should not be punished for the crimes they committed on or under the sea. The paper also gives warning that any attempt to hold them responsible for their murders of innocent persons might fan the flames of international hatred.

"These captains," asserts the newspaper, "were not responsible for the conduct of submarine warfare or for carrying on the unratified under-sea campaign. They were acting within the scope of their orders and the entente could not possibly hope to defend the position that these men were responsible when they simply carried out in a professional way the instructions they had received."

"If the entente is determined to place the responsibility for the war on certain persons and make them the subject of criminal proceedings, an international tribunal would be the only competent court, and before this we gladly await the verdict."

"England and other members of the entente, however, will do very well to carefully ponder whether this would serve as a precedent which might be followed after the conclusion of peace to renew the flame of hatred. If this is to be a peace of understanding and reconciliation, the treaty to be concluded must contain the traditional amnesty clause."

Another Plea of the Liquor Interests.

Cincinnati, O., March 21.—Despite the fact that water may become a more popular drink in Ohio after May 25 when the State goes dry, prohibition will result in a loss of more than \$100,000,000 a year to the Cincinnati waterworks, according to W. P. Van Hoene, controller.

Greeks Offer Apology

Regret Expressed for Arrest of American Missionaries in Turkey

Saloniki, Feb. 25 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Premier Venizelos and General Paraskevopoulos, commander-in-chief of the Greek army, have offered regrets and apologies to George Horton, the American consul general here, for the unwarranted arrest of Dr. John Henry House, of Ohio, superintendent of the American Missionary School, Rev. William C. Cooper, of Illinois, and Rev. William F. Clark, professor in the institution.

The charges on which the arrests were made were entered by a Bulgarian informer, and the arrests were by order of a subordinate military official. As soon as the matter was taken to the attention of the authorities by Mr. Horton, the accused were released, and an investigation ordered by General Paraskevopoulos proved the charges, which had been characterized by Horton as "ridiculous and fantastic," to be absolutely baseless.

The Rev. Mr. Cooper was charged with transmitting information to the Germans through Mrs. Cooper's sister who was then resident in Switzerland, and with obtaining employment for a Bulgarian woman as cook in an American consulate, in order that she might steal papers of importance and take them to him at the school.

The informant also declared that he had overheard Dr. House say he had positive information that Macedonia was to be given to Bulgaria when the peace treaty was signed. When this information was given to the Greek authorities they ordered the arrest of all persons with Bulgarian affiliations.

Equal Rights For Women in Porto Rico

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 13 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—That women in Porto Rico should share all rights granted to men under the existing laws, is the proposal of an act introduced into the House of Representatives by Representative Gonzalez Mena.

The Woman's League of Porto Rico, with over 2,500 members throughout the island, and which is working to obtain the vote for women, is not in favor of the bill as it is considered too sweeping in its terms. The league fears that if the vote is given to ignorant and illiterate women throughout the island it will mean only more votes to be controlled by the politicians.

It wants votes only for women who can read and write, more for educational and patriotic reasons than for political purposes and the women expect to use their influence and power in social, charitable, moral and intellectual ways.

Under the control of the Woman's League of Porto Rico the woman's suffrage movement in the island has made a considerable advance considering that it has been in progress only two years. For many years Porto Rico has held the usual Latin-American idea of woman's place in life.

Bills providing for woman's suffrage were introduced last year in the legislature but failed to pass, while not very strong hopes are entertained of the bill recently introduced, which in any case is thought by the league to be too far reaching. Members of the league, however, say they are not discouraged and will continue their work until the women of Porto Rico who can read and write are given the vote to be used for the moral and social benefit of the island.

British Transportation System.

London, March 7 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—A revolution in the British transportation system is predicted if the proposed Ministry of Ways and Communications is created. It is hailed by Socialists as the passing of the country into the domain of public services. On the same ground it is bitterly attacked by others.

Another element opposes it with the argument that "the effect of the bill will be to put our roads under the control of the railway magnates, who will ruin the roads in their own interests, just as they ruined the canals."

Sir Eric Geddes, Minister without portfolio, who introduced the measure in the House of Commons, will head the new ministry if the bill is passed.

It is proposed that the Minister of Ways and Communications shall take in hand not only the railways and the roads, tramways, canals and navigable waterways, harbors and docks, but also motorcars and aircraft. It is understood that eventually the postal, telephone and telegraph service will be concentrated in the same ministry.

Under the bill the new ministry is charged, using all available technical experts, to reorganize the whole railway system as a united public service of transport, and to develop its connections with ocean ports and fishing harbors and with subsidiary canals, city tramways and motor-roads on country roads.

One of the first tasks of the ministry will be the erection of super-power stations for the generation of electricity. These are required, not only to reduce the price of electricity for lighting, but also for the supply of cheap power for industrial concerns, and perhaps for the gradual electrification of a large part of the railway system.

Red Guard Murders

Bolshevik Carry On Wholesale Slaughter in Perm District.

Omsk, Siberia, Feb. 3. (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Wholesale assassinations were conducted by the Red Guard in the village of Troiskiy, near Perm, when the Bolsheviks were driven out of the latter place by the Siberian army, say officials of the All-Russian government. Practically everybody known to be educated or regarded as an "intellectual" was arrested and either shot or stabbed to death. The victims include a leading agriculturist named Soutoroff, a woman physician named Kalmykova, a police justice, the aged sister of a priest, and an employee of the forestry administration with his wife.

Incidents of this kind are declared to be frequent throughout the districts occupied or evacuated by the Bolsheviks. Admiral Kolchak, the temporary governor for the Omsk All-Russian government, and other leading officials, point out that Bolshevik movement has entirely lost its original character and has degenerated into wild license and cruelty, trying to exterminate all those who work with their brains as against those who labor with hands, destroying ruthlessly every vestige of national order before dreaming of replacing it with any kind of system or organization.

The general verdict in Siberia today is that if humanity does not stamp out Bolshevism, Bolshevism will crush humanity and everything that is sacred and peaceful in the world, for Bolshevism is regarded as an international danger and not alone a Russian danger.

To check this danger of Bolshevik supremacy the All-Russian government at Omsk has called upon the other political groupings and governments of Siberia and of the territory conquered from the Bolsheviks to unite with it in a national attempt first to crush terrorism and then to rebuild a lasting Russia. The impression exists here that the Omsk government is the most serious and most solid effort to rehabilitate Russia and that if the spirit of the patriotism of the people is aroused and induced to rally round it, it will prove the nucleus of some great Russian government in the future.

General Deikine, who is operating in the southwest against the Bolsheviks, is said to be vigorously supporting the Kolchak regime and in the north, in the region of Archangel, the aged Tchaikowsky, the chief of the Archangel government also has announced his allegiance.

The settlement of the railroad question by allowing the American Stevens Commission to assume the technical management which was announced here as accomplished, the acceptance by Sergius Sazonoff of the portfolio of Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Omsk government with temporary residence at Paris during the Peace Conference, the unity of command on the Siberian front under the French officer, Major General Jules Janin—all were considered here as strengthening the cause of the new government.

The government's proclamation announced that elections for choosing of a national assembly would be held as soon as practicable created a favorable impression among the people.

More Sinn Feiners Escape

Clamber Over Walls of Mount Joy Prison

Dublin, March 29 (By the Associated Press)—Twenty Sinn Fein prisoners, including J. J. Walsh, member of the British House of Commons, escaped today from Mount Joy prison. The men used a rope to clamber over the walls.

The prisoners were exercising at about 3 o'clock this afternoon when some of them turned on the wardens and held them down while the others were arranging a rope ladder over the thirty-foot wall.

The first thing the outside public noticed was the men sliding down a rope from the jail wall to the canal bank. People quickly collected and helped the fugitives by holding the rope down while they were sliding down. As the military guard came to the aid of the wardens the escaped prisoners dashed in various directions.

Japan Revises Election Law.

Tokio, Feb. 26 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—A revised election law, having been approved by the Privy Council has been introduced in the House of Representatives. Mr. Tokunomi, the Home Minister, introduced the bill with an explanation that the government's motive in doing so was to meet the altered conditions of the times as well as the nation's advancement in political thought.

Public interest in the bill centers in the clause extending the franchise. The number of voters under the existing law is 1,450,000 or 2.6 per cent of the total population, the minimum tax requirement being \$5. The present bill would give the vote to 2,800,000 persons with the payment of at least \$1.50 in taxes as the standard.

The proposed new law also provides smaller electoral districts by the use of which the government hopes to reduce the election expenses incurred by candidates. On the other hand the number of members in the House of Representatives would be increased from 381 to 461.

The opposition is expected to introduce a universal suffrage bill for which there has been much agitation. It is expected that the government bill will pass the lower house by a large majority.

Red Cross in Siberia

Praise For Work Done in Far North

Omsk, Feb. 1 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Praise for the work of the American Red Cross is a dominant note of public expression here. The organization has opened a well-appointed hospital four versts outside the city of Omsk, with 400 beds and 250 patients, chiefly Russians, with a few French. The hospital is capable of holding one thousand beds, if necessary.

The Omsk hospital is merely one of a series of philanthropic medical institutions which have been organized in Siberia, mainly through the efforts of Dr. R. B. Teusler, of Tokio, the chairman of the Red Cross Commission to Siberia. He has been traveling about to points in the interior obtaining bases and buildings for the hospitals. Russians thus have been made to realize that the American Red Cross is here to be of genuine and effective assistance.

Red Cross work in interior Siberia has provided a hospital at Tumen with a capacity of 500 patients and dental clinics at Cheliabinsk and Ekaterinburg. An American doctor was detailed to serve on the staff of the Czechoslovak army and a field unit with two surgeons was maintained with the Eighth regiment of Czechs until winter stopped the most active operations. There is now being opened at Petropavlovsk an American typhus hospital for Russians, with a capacity of 400 beds. Dr. F. E. Dille, an American physician from Peking, is at Omsk and is medical director of the Western Division of the Red Cross, extending from Irkutsk to the Urals.

At Taiga, Novo-Nikolaevsk and other places, more than 2,000 persons are under Red Cross care. Milk stations are provided for school children. When there are no men in families, monthly donations are made in needy cases. Overcoats, boots, caps and children's underclothing are distributed. Clothes have been given to 500 Polish families.

At six points in the Ural mountains there is work among colonies of 2,000 Petrograd refugee school children. Those who are in proper condition are being sent to school. The Red Cross has given large stores of supplies to Czechoslovak and Russian military and civilian relief and is aiding in the transport of medical supplies for the Russian Red Cross.

General Gaida, in a telegraphic order has expressed his gratitude to the American Red Cross and to Dr. Teusler for care of the wounded and invalids of the Czech and Russian troops under his command, as well as for the aid given to the refugees, and assistance shown in the fighting of epidemic diseases. He also voiced his thanks for donation of warm underwear and other winter clothing to the Czechoslovak troops.

Similar appreciation was voiced by the commander of the First Middle Siberian Corps. The commander, who is General Pepliaeff, telegraphed: "The Siberian soldier, fighting under difficult conditions, has high esteem for the altruism of the American people. He sends to the American people his hearty Russian thanks."

Travel by Airplane

Company Formed in London For Passenger and Freight

London, March 3 (Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Just as soon as aircraft regulations have been definitely arranged by the Peace Conference, an airplane passenger and freight service will be inaugurated between the principal cities of England and the continent, it is announced. It will be an experiment only insofar as the whims of the public are concerned, as the fifteen machines to be used all saw more trying service in night bombing work during the latter months of the war.

There is no doubt in the minds of the promoters that the project will be popular at first among those who enjoy adventure and are not hampered by lack of funds but, in making the announcement of the new service, F. Handley Page said that his company wanted to put the service purely on a business basis and that charges would not be out of reach of average merchant who might want goods transported quickly or make quick trips in Europe.

Announcement of the plans was made simultaneously with the first public exhibition of a passenger-carrying airplane in London. The plane is one of the night bombers with the fuselage equipped to accommodate seventeen passengers. It saw service over German cities but appeared much different on exhibition. Huge glass windows had been cut into the sides of the fuselage showing the saloon fitted with heavily upholstered leather chairs lined on each side of the carriage with a narrow aisle between. Space is provided for sixteen passengers inside. The seventeenth one sits outside in the very "bow" of the machine in the seat formerly occupied by a gunner.

The machine has a lifting capacity of six and one-half tons exclusive of its own weight, is fitted with four motors, two tractors and two pushers, and travels at an average speed of 100 miles an hour.

The company which will operate the service already has laid its plans for getting business and for "feeder" services tapping its main lines of travel. E. J. Bray, formerly European traffic representative of the National Railway of Mexico, has become traffic manager of the Handley Page, Ltd., and is at work on purely the traffic end of the enterprise.

Those interested in the project point out that as far as the machines are concerned this is not an experiment and maintain that it is the most ambitious plan yet conceived for commercial use of the airplane. No special effort will be made to get great speed but every effort will be made, as service increases to construct larger machines which will give passengers greater ease and freedom and will be capable of carrying several tons of freight.

Nerves Steady

As 8 Day Clock

Barber Says He Could Hardly See to Shave His Customers at Times. Also Suffered from Constipation and Nervousness.

Dreco, the New Medicine, has Relieved All His Troubles

"Sometimes I would get so dizzy that I would go blind and I could hardly see to shave my customers," says Mr. J. L. Williams, the well known and popular barber who is proprietor of the shop in front of the Court House, known as the Capital Barber Shop, Albany, Ga.

"In addition to these dizzy spells, I was also bothered with constipation of the worst kind and I was very nervous. My appetite dropped off and my digestion was very poor. Soon after Dreco was introduced here, I began taking it, and it helped me from the first dose. I am now feeling like a new person, and am no longer bothered with constipation, and my nerves are as steady as an eight day clock. I haven't had a dizzy spell lately and don't look for any more. My appetite has increased and my food digests fine. Dreco did me so much good that my wife is now taking it, and I am recommending it to all my friends."

Dreco, the new root and herb medicine acts on the liver and works off the bile thereby relieving dizzy spells, headache, foul breath, bad taste in the mouth, and spots dancing before the eyes. It tones up the entire system, producing a splendid appetite, quiets the nerves, induces sound sleep, relieves constipation, regulates the kidneys, and lifts the load from the stomach. Dreco is made from vegetable products and does not contain any iron, mercury, potash or acids.

Dreco is sold by all good druggists throughout the country and is highly recommended in Sumter by Sibert's Drug Store.—Adv.

FRANCE'S FOREST DOSSIES.

Germany Must Pay in Lumber for Forestry Casualties.

Washington, April 1.—"Germany will find that France will insist upon Germany's paying in lumber for the casualties of the French forests which were destroyed during the war," declared P. S. Riddsdale, Secretary of the American Forestry Association, who has just returned from a tour of the allied countries. Mr. Ragsdale went to Europe to investigate forest losses in France, Belgium, Italy and Great Britain so that the American Forestry Association, might determine how America could help to replace the destroyed forests of Europe, by presenting forest seed to the various governments.

"In northern France many of the forests," he says, "have been so badly smashed by shell, shrapnel and rifle fire, or so badly cut for trench timber, fuel wood and other supplies for the contending armies that they have been virtually destroyed. They can be restored only by replanting. The agricultural land lying between the forests in various sectors of the battle front have been so torn to pieces by shell fire that it is no longer serviceable for agriculture and, like the devastated forests, will have to be planted with forest tree seed so that in years to come the shell holes may be filled by gradual erosion and the humus of the soil restored. Then the replanted forests may be cut down and the land worked over and restored for agricultural use."

"The peace delegates are now having prepared data upon the losses in the French forests, and France means to insist upon a large amount of cutting in the German forests so that she may be provided with lumber for reconstruction purposes as a part of the indemnity which Germany will be required to pay for the damage which has been inflicted."

Italy, Belgium and Great Britain will make similar requests for, they, too, have suffered forest losses, and they, too, need lumber in large quantities and believe that Germany should supply it to the extent of her ability." Mr. Riddsdale expects that the American Forestry Association, by securing large quantities of forest tree seed next fall, will be able materially to assist America's European Allies in restoring their forests.

Food For Germany

Stockholm, March 1 (By Mail).—One request that America should send food to Germany was drawn up here by a delegation of medical scientists representing two hundred Swedish physicians who asked the American Minister, Ira Nelson Morris, to forward it to President Wilson.

The petition was supported by the report of Professor J. E. Johansson, a nutrition expert, whose investigation of the German situation has been in progress since 1915. He declared that tuberculosis in Germany has increased 100 per cent. Basing their argument on this statement, the Swedish doctors in their petition said serious epidemics might be expected to spread through the world from Germany unless food was soon supplied to the German people.

Since the Swedish petition was presented to Mr. Morris, Germany has agreed to surrender her merchant ships to the allies and the latter have promised to send food to Germany.

Washington, March 31.—Disagreement as to the necessity of the six amendments proposed by Elihu Root to the league of nations constitution was expressed tonight in a statement by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the last senate. The amendments proposed by Mr. Root and contained in a letter to Will Hays chairman of the Republican national committee also were the subject of a statement by Senator Borah of Idaho, an opponent of the proposed covenant, who indorsed the viewpoint of Mr. Root.