

# 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.

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1919.

Vol. XLVIII. No. 29.

## OBJECTIONS TO TERMS STATED

German Cabinet Gives Reasons For Refusing To Sign Treaty

## BERLIN CABINET ISSUES STATEMENT

Claim Made That Allied Powers Have No Right to Make Such Demands.

Berlin, Tuesday, May 20.—"Germany declines to sign the peace terms laid before it because they spell the economic destruction, political dishonor and moral degradation of the entire German nation, not only for the present, but also for still unborn generations," was a statement authorized by the cabinet this morning through the Associated Press.

"That these consequences must logically follow acceptance of the peace conditions the American press itself has recognized without question," the statement continues. "Toward them Germany took the standpoint that acceptance of such conditions could not be demanded and that the entente was unjustified in proposing such demand."

"Germany has not only a moral right to compliance with the general promises made it, but a firmly grounded, definite, clearly defined claim, according to the basic rules of international law on all the entente powers and especially on the United States. A specific recognition of the right of Germany and of the German people to a peace of right, justice and reconciliation, instead of the paragraphed song of hate which was written at Versailles, is contained in the note of American secretary of State, Lansing, of November 5, 1918."

"In the secretary of state notified the Swiss minister in Washington unconditionally that the established basis of President Wilson's 14 points should be authoritative for the peace conditions. Secretary Lansing announced further that the entente governments after careful consideration also were prepared to recognize the conditions set up by President Wilson as the basis for the conclusion of peace."

"The declaration of rights emanating from these specific declarations of all the entente powers and the United States constitute Germany's sole asset in the general moral breakdown of all international politics which has found unsurpassable expression in the Versailles terms."

"Germany answers them with its clearly juristic right in international law toward the politico-moral bankruptcy of Versailles. The German nation stands as a creditor with undeniable rights, and it is not in a position to yield on this chief point. Germany concluded peace on the basis of President Wilson's 14 points, which all America, every individual, is responsible for the fulfillment of its claims."

"It is not the German people's business to indicate how its right shall be realized by the 14 points, or especially by the note of Secretary Lansing. That, rather, is the task of those who constructed the 14 points and brought them to acceptance, thereby inducing Germany to lay down the weapons. We do not believe that President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and the American people can take other than this German standpoint, if they do wish to do that which President Wilson in his message of December 4, 1917, condemned categorically when he said, 'We would dishonor our own cause if we treated Germany any other than justly and in a non-partisan manner and did not insist upon justice toward all, no matter how the war ended. We demand nothing which we are not ready ourselves to admit.'"

"And the German people demand nothing more than that which President Wilson announced in this declaration. We demand nothing more than that Americans place the 14 points opposite the peace terms. We do not believe that any one in the United States will then have the courage to claim that there can be found in peace conditions one single trace left of President Wilson's program."

"And here begins America's definite duty to step in. America must either put its fourteen points through or it must declare that it is unable to do so, or that it does not want to do so, so that in no case may the world be led to believe that America desires to have the peace conditions count as President Wilson's fourteen points."

"That is our demand, to which we cling, and we can not imagine what argument from the American side would be effective against it."

In President Wilson's message to congress of December 4, 1917, there is no passage in textual agreement with the quotation in the cabinet statement. In that message the president said:

"The wrongs, the very deep wrongs committed in this war will have to be righted. That, of course. But they can not and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies. The world will not permit commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement."

In his Baltimore speech of April 6,

## MORE TIME GRANTED HUNS

Peace Delegates at Versailles File Respectful Request For Extension

## NO HINT OR REFUSAL TO SIGN

Say That They Have Not Completed Study of Text of Treaty Nor Prepared Answers On Several Points.

Paris, May 21.—The German peace delegation has been granted an extension of seven days or until May 23, in which to reply to the peace terms, according to an official announcement.

The text of the request of the German delegation for an extension of time follows:

"Versailles, May 20.—To His Excellency, the President of the Peace Conference, M. Clemenceau: "Sir: The German peace delegation intends during the next days to submit communications to the allied and associated governments on the following points which, in the eyes of the delegation, fall under the definition of suggestions of a practical nature:

"First, a note concerning territorial questions in the East; second, a note concerning Alsace Lorraine; third, a note concerning the occupied territories; fourth, a note concerning the extent and discharge of the obligation undertaken by Germany in view of reparation; fifth a note concerning the further practical treatment of the question of labor laws; sixth, a note concerning the treatment of German property in enemy countries."

Besides this, a syllabus is being prepared on the observations which are called for from the German government by the draft of the treaty of peace in its detailed provisions. The problem hereby involved being in part of a very complicated nature, and it having been necessary to discuss them extensively with the experts in Versailles as well as with those in Berlin it will not be possible to dispose of them within the time limit of 15 days notified by your excellency on the 7th inst., although the delegation will take pains to transmit as many notes as possible within the limit."

"Having regard to this I beg, in the name of the German peace delegation, to move that the contents of the intended notes be regarded as having already been made the subject of discussion in writing and that the requisite time be granted to us for a more detailed exposition."

"Accept, sir, the assurance of my highest esteem. (Signed) Brockdorff-Rantzau."

To this M. Clemenceau replied as follows:

"May 20, 1919."

"Sir: 'I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 20, stating that the subjects on which the German delegation wishes to offer suggestions are so complicated that the memoranda of the German delegation cannot be completed within the 15 days granted on the 7th, and asking, in consequence, for an extension of the time limit."

"In reply, I beg to inform your excellency that the allied and associated governments are willing to grant an extension until Thursday, May 29."

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has asked permission for a special train to bring to Versailles printing presses and a force of workmen in order to hasten the preparation of the German reply for presentation to the allies. A general summary of observations on the whole treaty is in course of compilation, as well as notes on various specific points. These notes will deal with the eastern boundary of Germany, Alsace, occupied territories, reparations, labor and German properties in foreign countries."

Washington, May 22.—The woman suffrage constitutional amendment resolution, which passed the house yesterday, gained another vote in the senate today with announcement by Senator Hale, Republican of Maine, that he would support it. Senator Hale voted against the resolution at the last session. The suffragists previously had claimed enough votes to ensure the enactment of the resolution in the senate.

Paris, May 22.—President Wilson is expected to issue statement today on the Polish-Ukrainian hostilities.

1918, the president used language of which German cabinet statement appears to be a paraphrase. On that occasion he said:

"We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready, whenever the final reckoning is made, to be just to the German people, deal fairly with the German power, as with all others. There can be no difference between people in the final judgment if it is indeed to be a righteous judgment. To propose any thing but justice, even handed and dispassionate justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonor our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord."

## HUNS DISPLAY BRAZEN CHEEK

Berlin Press Forecasts Proposals to Arbitrate Differences with Allies

## JOINT COMMITTEE TO SETTLE DISPUTES

Committee Also to Assess War Damages Inflicted on France and Belgium.

London, May 22.—It is apparent from forecasts in the German press that one of the principal points of the German reply to the peace terms will be a proposal to institute a committee of representatives of both sides, with a neutral president, to decide all economic questions. The Germans will also ask for the appointment of a similar committee to determine the damage done in Belgium and France.

## ITALY ASKED FOR EXPLANATION

United States, England and France Want to Know Why Troops are Landed in Turkey

## ORLANDO MAKES REPLY TO COUNCIL

Premier Venezilos Forced to Leave Council By Objection of Orlando.

Paris, May 22.—It is learned in trustworthy quarters that the United States, Great Britain and France have united in sending a note to Italy requesting an explanation of the landing of Italian forces in Turkey.

Premier Orlando is said to have replied to the council of four after a sharp personal incident during which he objected to the presence of Premier Venezilos of Greece. The latter retired from the meeting.

The Italians landed forces at Adalia, Budrum and Makri during the period when Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino had withdrawn from peace conference, making their landings without notice to the other allies.

The nature of the Italian reply and whether it was acceptable to the senders of the note was not known this morning.

## The Centenary Fund

Darlington, May 21.—This community, like all the others in the State, is intensely interested in the Methodist centenary drive which is being conducted this week. The Darlington church began its drive Sunday afternoon and in a few hours had raised nearly \$18,000, \$6,000 in excess of its allotment.

The drive for funds has not yet stopped. The Rev. A. J. Cauthen, the secretary of the movement for the South Carolina conference, lives in this city and this morning he stated that reports made to him indicate that the conference has raised \$1,137,007.70. The allotment was \$1,000,000.

Comparatively few churches have yet reported and will not be heard from before Sunday next. This does not include the credits allowed the churches which is not permitted under the plan till the end of the campaign. The reports from this conference represent only actual subscriptions. Nor does this report include the Sunday school contribution.

Mr. Cauthen says that when all charges report and the credits are counted that this conference will nearly double the allotment. The Florence district seems to be leading other districts in the amount raised, latest reports showing about \$215,000, with only half of the churches in the district heard from. The church at Florence has nearly quadrupled her allotment, having subscribed \$45,000. The ladies of this church are paying the allotment and the excess represents the contribution of the men. Mr. Cauthen has received a telegram from Nashville saying that the South Carolina conference was second to report out, Louisiana being first.

Chester, May 21.—The Rev. J. C. Roper, centenary secretary for the Upper South Carolina Conference, tonight stated that he is writing every presiding elder, district director, district minute men, chairman and pastors urging a complete canvass of the field. Believing that Upper Conference was first to report "over the top" to Nashville, he is working now that it may be announced that each individual church of the 450 churches has exceeded its allotment. Besides this, he plans increasing the surplus from those already over.

## WOULD SAVE TURK EMPIRE

Great Britain Stands For Preservation of Semblance of Empire

## SAID TO FEAR MUSSULMAN MAN DISSATISFACTION

British Plan is to Let Sultan Remain in Constantinople as Head of Moslem Faith Without Temporal Power.

Paris, May 21.—Great Britain's desire that a semblance of the Turkish empire be preserved to avoid religious complications which might be brought about through Mussulman dissatisfaction, is causing continued discussion in the peace conference.

It is understood that the present plans provide for the Sultan remaining in Constantinople as the head of the Moslem faith, but with only nominal temporal authority.

## ARMY OFFICERS ARE RECALLED

Indications That Authorities Anticipate Renewal of Hostilities as Possibility

## MOTOR TRUCKS READY FOR ADVANCE

If Germans Break Truce or Refuse to Sign Peace Treaty Army Will Move into Germany

Coblentz, Wednesday, May 21.—Lieut. General Liggett, commander of the army of occupation and Major General Hines, commander of the Third Corps, en route to Lisbon, were today recalled to Coblentz by orders from the American general headquarters. Nine hundred motor trucks left to move Tuesday night from west of the Rhine to the bridgehead area. Trucks are being distributed at various points of advantage among troops holding the zone east of the Rhine should occasion arise for the Americans to start an advance.

Coblentz, Wednesday, May 22.—On account of the increased indications of friction between German civilians and soldiers throughout the army area of occupation American officers today warned the German officials they would be held responsible for any violence or attempts at destruction of American army property.

## The Suffrage Vote

Washington, May 21.—National suffrage for women was endorsed by the house of representatives for the second time today when the Susan B. Anthony amendment resolution was adopted by a vote of 304 to 89. Supporters of the measure immediately arranged to carry their fight to the senate where although 20 defeated at the last session, they are confident of obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote.

The victory for the suffrage forces today was by 42 votes more than the required two-thirds. On the previous ballot on the resolution January 10, 1918, exactly the necessary number of affirmative votes were recorded.

House leaders of both parties in the brief debate preceding today's vote urged favorable action but many Southern Democrats opposed the measure as did several New England Republicans.

The favorable vote was more by 14 than would have been necessary had all members of the house been present. The political division of the vote showed that 200 Republicans, 102 Democrats, one independent and one prohibitionist voted for adoption while the negative poll showed 76 Democrats and 9 Republicans. Speaker Gillette, who voted against the resolution on previous ballots, did not vote today.

Efforts of opponents to amend the resolution were unavailing. Representative Clark, Florida Democrat, leader of the opposition, proposed that the State's ratification be compulsory within seven years, and Representative Saunders, Virginia Democrat, sought to compel State adoption by popular vote. The overwhelming denial of a roll call on three proposals by a vote of 244 to 52 preceded the vote of adoption, and indicated the relative strength of the resolution's supporters and opponents.

Paris, May 22.—Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference has received a letter from Edward de Valer, Count Plunkett and Arthur Griffith, the Irish Sinn Fein leaders, in which they declare that Ireland will not be bound by the action of the British delegates on the question of peace. They ask recognition on behalf of Ireland.

## HOW MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED

Republicans Assert That They Have Planned Legislation Suggested

## PROHIBITIONISTS STIRRED BY RECOMMENDATION

Repeal of Ban on Beer Will Be Energetically Fought in the House and Senate

Washington, May 20.—President Wilson's cabined message outlining legislation for the extra session of the new congress was read separately in the senate and house today by clerks and arrangements were made by congressional leaders for immediate consideration of the vast legislative program with the equal suffrage resolution to come up tomorrow in the house.

Major recommendations of the president were for early return to private ownership of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, for repeal of war time prohibition insofar as applying to beer and wines, for woman suffrage, retaliatory tariffs, protection of the dyestuffs industry and labor and employment measures. The president announced his intention to turn back the railroads at the end of the calendar year.

Republican leaders met the president's proposal for early return of public utilities with statements that such legislation is already planned. As to the prohibition recommendation both Republicans and Democratic "dry leaders" joined in vigorous statements dissenting from the president's suggestions, and predicting that no beer and wine repeal would be passed. Opinion in both senate and house ascertained by leaders was general that the ban on beer and wine would not be lifted.

Presentation of the president's message—the first ever transmitted to this country by cable—was the principal business of today's session. Neither the senate nor house were in session much more than an hour, the former adjourned until next Friday and the house until tomorrow.

Before the president's message was read the house arranged to take up tomorrow the woman suffrage resolution. Its adoption before adjournment is planned. Senate leaders have promised prompt action in the upper body, probably early next month.

The flood of bills and resolutions opened in the senate today while scores more were thrown into the house hopper, which yesterday received about 1,200. The principal measures in the senate asked for copies of the peace treaty, for definition of American policy in Russia, adoption of woman suffrage, establishment of a federal budget system and repeal of the luxury taxes and the day light saving law. All were referred to committees, Democratic senators objecting to all requests for immediate consideration.

Republican plans for many investigations were launched in a resolution of Chairman Green of the house merchant marine committee, proposing inquiry into operations of the shipping board and emergency fleet corporation. Representative Welby of Ohio, asked for an investigation by a nonpartisan committee of "irregular and unlawful expenditures."

Organization of senate and house was pushed forward today at a committee conference of house Republicans a meeting of the Republican steering committee with Speaker Gillette and an initial meeting of the Republican senators committee on committees. The Democratic senators steering committee will meet tomorrow to consider minority changes of the recommendations in the president's message, those for return to private ownership of railroads and wires and repeal of war time prohibition against beer and wines drew most comment from congressional leaders. It was agreed that legislation dealing with public utilities virtually is assured at the present session. Leaders also were interested in the president's statement that if he was familiar with administrative questions affecting telegraph and telephone systems he could "name the exact date for their return also."

In proposing the beer and wine repeal measure, the president said that "demobilization of the military forces... has proceeded to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon manufacture and sale of wines and beers." Legislation is necessary to remove the prohibition provisions, the president said he had been informed, by his legal advisers.

Senator Sheppard of Texas, Democrat and Representative Randal of California, prohibitionist champions of the time "dry law," and other prohibition advocates predicted the repeal measure would not be enacted. Some Republican leaders charged the president with shifting responsibility to the Republican congress and said that all he would gain would be criticism of prohibitionists.

Republicans of the house ways and means committee plan to meet before the end of the week to consider tariff and other legislation. Representative Forney of Michigan, chairman of the committee declined to comment on the president's assertion that a

## GENERAL FOCH TAKES NO CHANCE

Allied Armies Prepared for Any Eventuality

## JUST WAITING ON HUN REPLY

Time Set For Acceptance of Peace Terms Expires Thursday

Before Thursday of the present week shall have passed the German peace plenipotentiaries at Versailles are to make known in full to the delegates of the Allied and associated powers on what points of the peace treaty they acquiesce and what points they object to, and desire modified.

On Thursday is the time limit for the Germans to make known their views on the peace treaty that has been handed them. No extension has been granted the Germans, who are expected to present to the members of the peace congress a voluminous record of objections and of acceptances of the clauses of the document.

Although the leaders throughout Germany have declared that the treaty as framed is unacceptable and that it will not be signed without modification the opinion in Paris seems to prevail that after the representatives of the Allied and associated governments have considered the objections raised by the German plenipotentiaries and formulated their final reply the Germans will affix their signatures to the compact.

Marshal Foch is taking nothing for granted as regards the probable action of the Germans at Versailles. He has made a visit to the occupied area and has informed the council of four of the military preparations that have been made contingent on the Germans refusing to accept the Allied peace terms.

Likewise, Gen. Pershing, the American commander, is wide awake to the possibilities of the situation. A trip to London planned by him for the present week, where he was to be the guest of the British nation, has been indefinitely postponed and he will remain on the Rhine until all is settled at Versailles.

American financial experts are still discussing economic matters with the Germans at Versailles, particularly with regard to Germany's ability to pay for foodstuffs and the method of payment. The reply of the council of four to the German note regarding reparations will declare that it is impossible to dissociate responsibility from reparations and also decline to admit that the German people may disclaim responsibility for the actions of the former German government.

## Sumter Shrine Club

Sumter Shriners Prepare for Pilgrimage to Imperial Session

At a largely attended meeting of the Sumter Shrine Club in the Chamber of Commerce on last Monday night, definite plans were mapped out for the participation of Sumter Nobles in the meeting of the Imperial Shrine in Indianapolis, Ind., on June 10-11 and 12th.

A special train of Pullmans, sleeping, dining and observation cars leaving Charleston on the night of June 7th, traveling via Sumter, will arrive in Columbia about midnight and remain there until the morning of June 8th, taking aboard South Carolina Nobles from all points. From Columbia, the special train will travel through some of the most beautiful country in eastern America going via Asheville, N. C., Lexington, Ky., and Cincinnati, arriving in Indianapolis in time for the opening of the Imperial meeting on June 10th. Returning the train will go through Louisville, Ky., and Danville, Va., arriving in South Carolina Sunday, June 15th. Fully three hundred Shriners, their wives and sweethearts, are expected to make the trip.

Sumter will be strongly represented at this meeting, not only in numbers, but also by a well drilled patrol of twenty members. This organization, together with the Columbia Band, Florence Drum Corps and Charleston Patrol will be a feature of the trip.

As the time is short and the committee in charge of the trip must necessarily contract for certain accommodations in advance it is hoped that all Shriners who desire to make the trip will send Dr. E. S. Booth, Sumter, S. C., \$25.00 for each person going, this amount to take care of meals in the dining cars both ways and room reservation in Indianapolis.

Washington, May 21.—The entire South Carolina delegation in the house today voted against the federal woman suffrage amendment, just as it did the last time the proposition was presented.

general revision of the tariff was unnecessary. Other Republican members said that hearings of business men should decide whether there should be tariff revision, while some said a general revision was impossible because of the unsettled condition of world affairs.