

The Watchman and Southerner.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

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

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TRADE WITH JAPAN CHARGED

Republicans Assert That Allies Bought Japanese Support With Chinese Territory

CONTROL OF SHANTUNG PRICE PAID

Treaty Debate in Senate Grows More Bitter and Partisan As It Proceeds

Washington, July 15.—The stormy senate fight over the peace treaty shifted away from the league of nations covenant today and broke with a new fury about the provision giving Shantung peninsula to Japan.

In five hours of debate the treaty opponents charged in bitter terms that the Tokyo government had wheeled Shantung from China at the peace table without the shadow of a cause except the ambition of conquest, and supporters of the treaty defended the course of President Wilson in the negotiation by declaring the only other alternative was failure of the whole peace conference.

Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee declared Shantung was "a price paid" for Japan's acceptance of the league of nations. Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska, charged that Japan in 1917 secretly had inveigled the European allies into a promise to support her Shantung claims. Senator Borah, Republican, asserted that if the United States must either underwrite the Shantung agreement or accept the challenge of another power the country would choose the latter course.

Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, ranking Democrat of the committee, replied that the German rights in Shantung were obtained legally by treaty, in 1898, and were won fairly from Germany by Japan long before the United States entered the war. Senator Williams, Democrat, Mississippi, said the president had to accept the Shantung settlement or come home without a general treaty of peace and that Japan never would give up the peninsula unless forced to do so by war.

In the end the senate adopted without a record vote a resolution by Senator Lodge asking the president for any available information about a secret treaty alleged to have been negotiated between Japan and Germany in 1918 embodying a plan for Russian rehabilitation and promising Japan's indirect protection of German interests at the Versailles negotiations.

A sweeping request for information about the conversations at Versailles also was sent to the White House by the foreign relations committee, which adopted a resolution by Senator Johnson, Republican, California, calling for all proposed drafts for a league covenant, for the reports of the arguments relative to the league and for "all data bearing upon or used in connection with the treaty of peace."

At its meeting the committee began the reading of the treaty covering in less than two hours about one-fifth of its section but passing over for future consideration the league covenant, the boundaries of Germany and many minor provisions. The reading will continue at a long session tomorrow, the senate having adjourned tonight until Thursday so that the committee would not be interrupted in its work. There was no discussion of President Wilson's offer to consult with the committee on doubtful points of the treaty, nor was any attempt made to have the committee open its doors to the public. It was said these questions might not come to a head for several days, after the reading of the document was finished.

There was a growing conviction, however, that should the president see the committee it will be at the White House and not at the committee room.

Senator Lodge's charge that Japan's support of the league had been purchased by the Shantung agreement was coupled with a warning that Japan was following in the footsteps of Germany as an empire builder.

"There's another great power being built up on the other side of the Pacific," said the foreign relations chairman. "We are asked to put our name at the bottom of that rotting of China—handing over control practically of that great province to Japan. I do not want to see my country's name at the bottom of such a thing."

Asserting that the senators opposing the Shantung settlement never had raised their voices against Germany's acquisition of the Shantung right in 1898, Senator Hitchcock declared the only legal objection to Japan's title to those rights had been removed in the treaty of 1915 by which China expressly cancelled a stipulation that Shantung never should pass to a third power except by consent of the Peking government. With this treaty and with Japan's seizure of the territory from Germany, Mr. Hitchcock said, China's claim to it terminated.

When it was objected that the 1915 treaty was imposed upon China by force, Senator Williams, another member of the foreign relations committee replied:

"So was our treaty with Mexico imposed by force. So is this present treaty. Do you want to repudiate a

MILITIA ON GUARD IN SPARTANBURG

Street Railway Strike Takes On Threatening Aspect

AUTHORITIES APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

Military Company Ordered To Guard Power Plant—Greenville Company in Readiness

Spartanburg, July 16.—Governor Cooper stepped into the Spartanburg street railway situation this afternoon following a conversation with Mayor J. F. Floyd over the long distance phone by ordering the mobilization of the Spartanburg Militia, Company F, South Carolina Militia, for guard duty under Capt. W. M. Willard, and notifying the local authorities that the South Carolina State board of conciliation would be sent to Spartanburg to investigate conditions. It is expected that members of the State board will be in Spartanburg for their first meeting tomorrow night. It is also understood here tonight that the Markley Guards of Greenville have also been ordered by the governor to hold themselves in readiness for service in Spartanburg should the situation warrant it.

The governor's action resulted from rumors and threats that the steam plant and sub-station of the South Carolina Light, Power & Railway Company were to be attacked by strike sympathizers tonight. The military company is on guard tonight at these points and at this hour the town is quiet. The company made no effort whatever to operate cars today, though it had been promised police protection both in the city and on the suburban lines.

An unexpected development in the situation today was the resignation from the police force of Capt. Moss Hayes, a plain clothes man, who has been in the service for many years. Officials stated today that Captain Hayes had been assigned to go on one of the cars to be operated by the company, but refused to do so. He is said to have told Chief of Police Hill that he was ready for any other service, but would not act as guard on the cars. His resignation was accepted this morning. Another plain clothes officer assigned to this duty reported but as the company decided not to operate cars he was not on duty.

It is understood a determined effort is going to be made by local interests to settle the strike tomorrow. At a meeting of the Spartanburg Commercial Association, held this afternoon, the situation was discussed in detail and a committee on arbitration was appointed, who have asked representatives of the company and representatives of the strikers to come before them tomorrow afternoon. It is said both have accepted the invitation.

The National Guard

Washington, July 17.—The immediate reorganization of the National Guard in the States and territorial possessions of the United States, in accord with the plans approved by the war department, was looked for by army officials here. The Guard is to be formed on the basis of sixteen divisions, with a maximum expansion to about four hundred and forty thousand men, but federal funds available will permit of only one hundred and six thousand for the present.

Senator Norris put into the record what he said were copies of diplomatic correspondence in which Great Britain and France promised in 1917 to uphold the Japanese claim to Shantung. Announcing for the first time that he could not vote for the treaty, he characterized the Shantung agreement as an "outrageous perversion of justice" and an attempt to "purchase peace at the sacrifice of honor."

Senator Underwood, Democrat, Alabama, also making his first announcement in the senate regarding the treaty, said he would support it wholeheartedly as a step toward world peace.

Senator Fall, Republican, New Mexico, declared that by the Shantung provision, control of all of the gateways to China as well as of the Chinese capital virtually would be in the hands of Japan. Notice that he would speak against the Shantung agreement Thursday was given by Senator Sherman, Republican, Illinois. The debate closed with an exchange between Senators Williams and Fall, the former reading as a commentary on the day's proceedings a humorous article in which the senate was represented as debating "Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep" and Mr. Fall replying:

"The account would be more complete if it were said that the prayer was presented by a Republican and that some one on the other side objecting had passed the word 'Run, run to the telephone and find out whether the president wants this prayer'—indorsed by the senate" and on hearing the president was at golf the reply would be "Then tell Tumulty."

UNBOTTLING THE SOUTH

The Railroad Administration Pledges a Square Deal To Southern Ports

REMARKABLE HEARING IN WASHINGTON

Delegates From Chambers of Commerce from the South Atlantic, Gulf and Mississippi Valley States Present Claims for Fair Play

Washington, July 17.—A "square deal to the Southern ports!"

To the student familiar with the South's long uphill struggle for her share of the country's trade, the words sound like the words of a dream but to those who attended the remarkable hearing last Tuesday given by the railroad administration to delegates from the Chambers of Commerce from the South Atlantic, Gulf and Mississippi Valley States, the words came from too solid and substantial a person to be put down as a mere dream. When the hearing was over and the briefs and arguments were all in, Edward Chambers, director of the division of traffic of the railroad administration rose and said: "I think I can assure you gentlemen that the railroad administration is in complete sympathy with the contentions for fair play which you have advanced here today and that we expect to grant your requests, though perhaps with some minor changes in detail."

His sententious remarks were greeted with prolonged applause by the audience which was made up of delegations mobilized by:

The South Atlantic ports, through the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation.

The Mississippi Valley Association, representing the Middle Western States which demand additional gateways through the South.

The allied Gulf ports, aided by the organization built up by William Allen of New Orleans.

In the audience were United States Senators Simmons and Overman of North Carolina; Hoke Smith of Georgia; Ransdell of Louisiana; Core of Oklahoma; Harrison of Arkansas; McKellar of Tennessee; Fletcher and Trammell of Florida; and Smith and Dial of South Carolina.

Among the speakers were Judge J. Harry Covington of Washington, D. C., counsel for the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation; Attorney Luther M. Walter of Chicago who argued the technical case for "equal rates with New York for the Gulf and South Atlantic ports"; Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia; Senator Simmons of North Carolina; Senator Fletcher of Florida; Senator Ransdell of Louisiana; Senator Smith of South Carolina; Senator Gore of Oklahoma; and Colonel Hubert F. Miller of Chicago, representing the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Mississippi Valley Association.

In the audience were a number of men conspicuous in the new commercial life of the South: George H. Baldwin and W. D. Nelson of Jacksonville, Florida; C. W. Thacker of the Chamber of Commerce of Pensacola, Florida; J. A. Von Dohlen of Atlanta, Ga.; Congressman J. W. Overstreet of Sylvania, Ga.; John D. Frost of Columbia, S. C.; W. W. Munmyer, E. C. Campbell and James H. Fraser of Georgetown, S. C.; Hugh MacKas, Frank G. Harris and C. J. Becker of Wilmington, N. C.; H. B. Tanner, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C.; C. G. Yates of Greensboro, N. C.; besides an enthusiastic delegation from New Orleans headed by John M. Parker and including Edward J. Gay, H. C. Donaldson, W. L. Ruheson, Carl Creson and others.

Director Chambers' announcement, while not unexpected by his hearers, fairly electrified them by its informality as well as by its significance, it means that the railroad administration has determined:

To give the Gulf and South Atlantic ports substantially the same freight rates from the Middle West, for export and import, as those now enjoyed by New York.

To give the Middle West all the gateways to foreign trade which it needs instead of compelling it to ship everything through "the neck of the bottle," namely, the approach to New York.

To cut down transportation costs, and indirectly the cost of living, by encouraging goods to be shipped by the shortest route instead of, as at present, over the powerful but congested trunk lines running into New York.

"We have determined to treat the ports of the country as a whole," said Director Chambers, "instead of as merely sectional affairs. We want to equalize port charges and rates, so far as we can, so that the great producing sections of the country can get to the seaport at the lowest possible cost. We have had this matter under consideration for some time and while there are some minor difficulties in the way, we believe that you are substantially right in your contention that discrimination as between sections of the seacoast should be done away with."

Judge Covington, in opening the hearing on behalf of the applicants for the proposed rate change, pointed out that New York had complete-

WILSON CALLS LODGE'S HAND

Partisan Leaders Invited to White House to Discuss Peace Treaty

CANNOT DODGE THE ISSUE NOW

Fifteen Republican Senators Requested to Meet President in Conference

Washington, July 16.—President Wilson has decided to invite the Republican senators to call at the White House to discuss the treaty and league of nations, Secretary Tumulty announced today. Chairman Lodge of the senate foreign relations committee was understood to be one of the fifteen Republican senators with whom the president desired especially to confer.

Broken down during the war from the load that was imposed upon it, New York, he said, had been choked up like a funnel with goods bound in and out, while at the same time the South Atlantic and Gulf ports, with every facility for handling foreign trade, had borne the appearance of being on a "holiday."

"This anomalous situation was due only to one thing," he declared, "namely, the ability of the powerful Eastern trunk lines to secure and maintain railroad rates from the West to New York which were lower than the rates to the Gulf and South Atlantic ports. We do not ask for favoritism; all we ask is that these ports be allowed to compete with New York on an equal basis."

"Look at the preposterous condition in the South now. The South has goods to ship North, but no cars to ship them in. And why has it no cars? Solely because the bulk of the country's traffic to the seacoast now goes to the North Atlantic ports instead of being distributed equitably through the South Atlantic and Gulf ports."

Luther M. Walter of Chicago declared that the three sections represented—the Middle West, the Gulf ports and the South Atlantic ports—had sunk all their differences and were absolutely a unit. The Middle West, he asserted, needed more gateways, especially to the Panama Canal and to Latin America, and the port cities were entitled to a fair chance with New York for this foreign trade.

"Give the shipper from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois his choice of the most economical route to foreign markets," he declared. "Remember he has got to compete in the world's markets with other countries. Don't load him, at the start, with a needless and unjust burden."

"Remember, too, that the cost of moving freight through the South is less than through the North. Remember, too, that it costs far less to handle freight at a Southern port than it does in New York."

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia reminded Directors Chambers and Thelan, who were hearing the argument, that the roads to the South Atlantic ports had earned better dividends than other properties enjoying more favorable rates and argued that the rates could well be lowered to meet those of New York.

"Another factor for your consideration," he continued, "is the fact that these Southern ports are open all the year around and the railroad lines to them are never winter-bound. They have cheaper terminal facilities to offer you and docks which, unlike those of New York, are free from congestion."

Senator Simmons of North Carolina told the directors that the country's troubles during the war grew out of the artificial conditions growing out of the unfair advantage enjoyed by the eastern trunk lines.

"In the days before the war," he said, "they had immense influence and they shaped things to suit themselves. But today the railroads are paid for by the people and are run by the people and in the interests of the people."

He asserted that former Director General McAdoo had told him that the only reason the administration did not divert more traffic to the Southern ports was that all the available shipping was tied up with the North Atlantic ports, a condition which, the senator pointed out, no longer obtains.

Senator Gore told the directors that the old system of figuring railroad rates was all wrong.

"There is no economic reason," he said, "why a single bushel of grain from Oklahoma or Kansas or Southern Nebraska should pass through New York. The natural and economic channel for that grain is through the Gulf or the South Atlantic ports."

Senator Ransdell gave it as his opinion that the relative isolation of the Southern ports was due, not to natural economic causes for there were none, but solely to the unfortunate cleavage produced by the Civil War.

"Produce ought to be moving north and south instead of east and west," he asserted. "Prior to the Civil War that is the way it did move. New Orleans was one of the greatest ports in the country. Savannah and Char-

CROP PROSPECT LITTLE CHANGED

Boll Weevil Reported to Be Active in All Excepting Two States

DAMAGE AS YET IS VERY SLIGHT

Weather Conditions Favorable During Past Three Weeks, But Labor Shortage Interfering With Field Work

(Memphis Commercial-Appeal, July 14.)

Little change in the cotton crop prospect is indicated by reports dated July 10, sent in by correspondents of The Commercial Appeal, the comparison being made with the end-June period.

Temperatures and weather conditions generally have been mostly favorable during the past three weeks. Good progress has been made in killing grass, but stands have been somewhat broken in the process. Backsets, due to other causes, have about, or a little more than, offset the advantage gained by cleaner fields. Boll weevil is very numerous, active and becoming more destructive as the plant begins to show squares.

Compared with our estimate as of June 29, which placed the condition as of that date at 73.2 per cent of a normal, we now believe that a condition as of July 10 would be something between 72 and 73 per cent of a normal. Definite figures will be issued by us on July 23, as of July 20.

The crop seems to be in good shape for rapid improvement from this time forward, which it must do within the next few weeks, or fall much lower in the scale as a prospect. The boll weevil is now the source of greatest apprehension.

Arkansas, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Oklahoma, it is indicated, have made distinct improvement during the past three weeks. Louisiana has gone back woefully, and Alabama has deteriorated very slightly. Georgia, Mississippi and Texas are about unchanged as to the general condition as compared with a normal.

Large areas in Texas are still in the grass, and others in the same State are just getting out. Louisiana is grass-ridden and Arkansas not much better off. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Oklahoma have had about equal success in fighting grass, but the work is far from done. The Carolinas are clear.

Boll weevil has appeared in all States excepting North Carolina and Tennessee, and has become numerous and active everywhere found excepting in South Carolina, where the visitation seems to be confined to one county, and in Oklahoma.

This report is based upon reports from 782 counties in the 10 principal cotton growing States. These reports make out that boll weevil has appeared in 389 counties, and that in the remaining 393 counties has not been found. Of the 389 counties in which boll weevil has been found 14 report no damage, 197 little damage, 27 moderate damage, 57 considerable damage, and 94 serious to great damage.

A total of 348 counties report clean fields, or fields that are in reasonably safe condition in that regard, 182 counties report more than 60 per cent of their cotton areas as out of the grass, and 252 counties report more than 60 per cent of their cotton areas as grassy.

Labor scarcity has interfered with cleaning out and with much needed cultivation. Wages very high. Complaints plant rank and fruiting poorly.

Spanish Cabinet Resigns

Premier Maura Fails in Effort to Rule Spain

London, July 16.—The Spanish cabinet, headed by Antonio Maura, which was formed April 15th last, has resigned, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Madrid.

Franco-German Peace

French Senate Names Committee to Frame Agreement

Paris, July 16.—The foreign affairs committee of the French senate met today and named a subcommittee to study the matter of a treaty of peace with Germany. Leon Bourgeois will draw up a general report and also a special report on the league of nations.

London were booming. But now they suffer from the artificial conditions prevailing."

Among the others who spoke were Senator Smith of South Carolina, Congressman Godwin of Wilmington, N. C., and Colonel Miller of Chicago. The delegations will have a hearing before the Shipping Board tomorrow to ask for more ships to be assigned to the South Atlantic and Gulf ports to handle the business which is expected to seek an outlet through those ports.

ISSUES EVADED BY REPUBLICANS

Effort to Sidestep Question of Veto

PARTISAN FIGHT IN HOUSE

Most Hotly Contested Parliamentary Mixup in Years Results in House Discussion

Washington, July 15.—Consideration in the house today of the sundry civil appropriation bill as remodeled to meet the objections raised by the president in vetoing it precipitated a partisan battle which finally prevented further progress on the measure and ended only when the Republicans forced through a motion to adjourn. Leaders on both sides admitted it was the most bitterly contested parliamentary mixup in years.

The discussion began when the rules committee brought in a special rule for the immediate consideration of the appropriation measure changed to provide \$12,000,000 for the rehabilitation of wounded soldiers and sailors, instead of \$6,000,000 as originally carried.

Democrats opposed the resolution declaring that if it were adopted and the sundry civil bill passed, it would enable the Republicans to evade placing themselves on record as being opposed to the president's veto, and therefore opposed to an increase in the appropriation for the vocational training board. They contended that a president's veto, according to the constitution, would have to be rejected or accepted by a record vote.

Republicans argued, however, that such a course was backed by precedent and would expedite action on the measure. Speaker Gillett overruled a point of order raised by Minority Leader Champ Clark and the resolution was adopted by a substantial majority.

Debate on the appropriation bill itself resulted by attempts of Democrats and Representative Madden, Republican, Illinois, to increase the vocational training appropriation. The amendments were opposed by Mr. Good of the appropriations committee.

The first amendment to be voted on, increasing the amount to \$18,000,000 was supported by practically every Democrat and several Republicans and it passed, 120 to 119. Later votes, however, reversed the result. Nearly every Republican who had voted for the increase changed sides as other amendments were brought up and they were defeated by increasing majorities the votes being almost entirely along party lines.

Efforts of Democrats to send the bill back to committee with instructions to increase the amount resulted in increased confusion at the completion of the reading of the bill for amendment. A complicated parliamentary tangle resulted in which storms of protests arose from one side or the other, and members besieged the speaker with "points of order" and "parliamentary inquiries."

Democrats said it plan that what they desired was that the majority party should go on record as opposing an increase in the appropriation and when Mr. Good, by mistake, made a motion which apparently made this possible, they were insistent that a roll call should be taken. Before a decision on the matter was reached, a motion to adjourn was made and passed 198 to 160, the vote being strictly along party lines. Republican leaders tonight were confident that a final vote would be taken tomorrow on the measure.

Is Henry Ford Ignorant?

Attorney for Chicago Tribune Obtains Admission by Badgering Witness

Mount Clemens, Mich., July 16.—In a moment of petulance while on the witness stand today Henry Ford, the plaintiff in the million dollars libel suit against The Chicago Daily Tribune, admitted that he was "an ignorant idealist." Subsequent, he reversed his statement.

That was one of the alleged libelous charges made against him in The Tribune editorial. The attorney for The Tribune had been asking questions to establish, if possible, that Ford as a matter of fact was ignorant. The witness said he had made the admission merely to stop the examination.

Cheap Food in Germany

Profiteers Cause Panic in Prices By Unloading Hidden Supplies

Berlin, July 16.—The price of all foodstuffs have fallen with a crash in Berlin as the result of the lifting of the blockade. They began to show weakness when it was rumored that the embargo would be lifted, but the real drop came only when illicit dealers with huge concealed stocks threw them on the market in virtual panic in an effort to unload before competing supplies entered Germany.